

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
#####, GHQ, SCAP
14th to 20th October 1945**

1. Preventive Medicine.

a. Sanitary Engineering.

- (1) Inspection of Tokyo water treatment plants reveals plants in good ## ## ## few lack of ## for water treatment.
- (2) Preparation of directive to sixth and Eighth Armies on standards few maintenance of civilian water supplies.

b. Venereal Disease Control.

- (1) Drafting directive to Japanese government for strengthening venereal control measures.
- (2) Conference with Tokyo officials and others regarding specifics ## to be ## to ## ##, treatment, ## and reporting of infectious cases gonorrhea, syphilis, ##.

c. Nutrition.

- (1) Major Garlette, nutritionist, reported for duty.

d. Laboratories.

- (5) Plan (##) prepared few ## of Japanese Public Health diagnosis and biological production facilities to show current and future potentials.
- (6) Completed survey of ## Institute for tuberculosis.

a. General Administration.

- (2) Completed details for ## of communicable diseases reporting system in Japan. Venereal diseases to be reported for first time in history of Nation.
- (3) Drafts of directives to Japanese government, Sixth Army, Eighth Army, XXIV Corps and ## Fifth Fleet ## and transmitted to higher ##. Material deals with details of port quarantine and control of ## and Japanese ##.

1. ##

a. The following ## were issued the Adjustment Counsel.

- (3) Memorandum to the ## General, Eighth Army with ## listing nine (9) hospitals in Tokyo and four (4) hospitals in Yokohama designated to give medical and hospital treatment to Japanese civilians introduced to transfer all such patients to designated hospitals as case as the patients condition ##.
- (4) Memorandum to the ## general, Sixth Army and the ## general, Eighth Army designating the Seibo International (catholic) Hospital and the ## (former Yokohama ##) Hospital for the Tokyo and Yokohama## ## as the institutions to which all foreign ## will be referred who ## hospitalization or medical care. ## final arrangements for the ## of the ## Hospital, the Seibo International Hospital will be ## by foreign ## of both ##.

4. Veterinary Affairs

a. General.

- (1) Communicable Animal Disease first 6 month of 1945. (All prefectures).

5. Dental affairs.

report

1. Nursing Affairs

a. General; report from Japanese

- (1) Training Schools for nurses - 907 Midwives, 69 public health, 4## Clinical.
Red Cross Hospitals - (Training School) for nurses 90, midwives 3.
Total. General Hospitals and sanitarium - 3609

b. Report from Japanese

- (6) Report on tuberculosis - #####
- (7) Report of training schools and location in Japan along with ## of students and list of nurse training schools and location in Tokyo, Red Cross training schools etc.
- (8) Report on number of graduate nurses and midwives in Japan.
- (9) Curriculum - Public health Nurse program, Midwives and Clinical nurse program was received.

c. Personnel

Classification		Graduates	Students	Training Schools
Clinical	Graduate Nurse	93,270	19,001	401
Public Health	Graduate	13,071	7,745	106
Midwives	Graduate	60,000	3,695	68
TOTAL		166,341	31,351	575
Red Cross Hospitals (Training Schools)			8,376	30
			39,727	605

1. Welfare

a. General.

(1) Status of Red Cross liaison.

- a. A representative of the American Red Cross has arrived in Tokyo for the process of surveying possible fields of red Cross activity in civilian relief and welfare. Discussions with this section have ## around the problems of relief in Korea, the ## of foreign nationals in Japan, who reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross. There has been ## explanation of the possible ## of trained Red Cross social work ## in ## ## welfare problem. No official personal has been submitted to this headquarters.
- b. International Red Cross, currently distributing surplus POW supplies to foreign nationals, has discussed with the Public Welfare staff the probable translation of this program. It is estimated that current supplies will be exhausted in November. The possibility of receiving surplus clothing supplies from Red Cross sources in Manila is being investigated. It is contemplated that if such supplies are received the IRC program would be continued beyond the date of the ## of POW materials.
- c. Representatives of the American Red Cross and this section have conferred with the Japanese Red Cross regarding plans for future activities and reorganization of that agency. The annual IRC meeting will be held in Tokyo on 29 October for the purposes of receiving representative ## on this topic. It is proposed that the charter be amended to diverse the agency from Army-Navy domination. No ## plans have been discussed to enlarge the program beyond its ## ## ##.

(2) Status of Korean care and repatriation.

- b. Korean repatriation through the Shimonoseki area has been in progress since 26 August 1945. It is estimated that approximately 100,000 have been departed at Fusan by the ## of Japanese repatriation shipping. Port areas are ## and conditions reported to be unsatisfactory. The Japanese Government has designated the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) to be the responsible agency for establishing reception centers at specific ports of ## where adequate shelter, medical attention and food will be provided to both Japanese and non-Japanese repatriates, and to coordinate the repatriation responsibilities of the wartime Ministry.
- c. This section has in preparation a ## to the Japanese government requiring the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) to ## the additional responsibility of providing to all Korean ## repatriation adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care. Reports indicate ## negligence of Korean. The proposed directive ## that administrative responsibility for carrying out its provisions would be assessed by the Ministry through ## social affairs personnel.

(3) Status of Foreign nationals in Japan.

foreign nationals are applying to the occupying forces and to the International red Cross for emergency relief, housing and other service. Partial responsibility has been accused by IRC (see above) but such care by that agency is not planned on a continuing basis. Discussions have taken place during the week looking to a long range settlement of the public responsibility by the responsible government or by an international agency. ## policy decision has yet been ##.

(4) Control of Japanese Public Welfare activities.

No new reports have been received from the Japanese Government during the past week. No specific controls measures have been taken.

a. Personnel.

- (7) Officers assigned to the Public Welfare sub-section are
Lt. ##
Captain ##

- (2) Reported for duty but not yet assigned;
Lt. ##

1. Legal Affairs

h. General.

(1) V.D. control;

In conference with representatives of the Sanitation Department of Tokyo Municipality it was learned that the ## ## re, weekly physical examination for disease will prescribe ## ## technique and that ##/ will be ## in the provision. ## same conference it was learned that the Sanitation Department of Tokyo ## had taken ever in 1942 the ##/ of the Sanitation section of the National Health Ministry. Under this authority the Tokyo sanitary office will get the ## into ##/ about 23 October and has introduced all ## Governors to ## and have ## ## ## ordinances throughout Japan.

(2) Korean repatriation;

A ## to the Japanese Government has been forwarded to ##/ the Government to ## adequate clothing, shelter, rail transport to the ports and not less than 2000 salary per day of ## for all ##/ ## ## return to their homes.

This ##/ will ##/ and specify ## ## (##) Subjects, Repatriation Centers in Japan for Processing repatriates. The ## ## the ## and maintaining of center ## at in ports, for Japanese returning and for Koreans and Chinese departing, ## and ##/ to be under supervision of the Army Commanders.

b. Personnel.

Officer assigned to legal sub-section;
Lt. Col. ##

1. Supply

a. General.

- (1) In accordance with recent directive on above subject the following status report is submitted for the period 2400, 13 Oct. to 2400, 20 Oct;
During above period the medical Supply sub-section performed the ## routine administrative duties and visited several Japanese medical supply manufacturing establishments in the Tokyo area. Definite action was taken in the following instances;

2. Additional requirements for typhus control supplies submitted to CO. AF##?PAC.
3. Directive issued to Japanese Government on the subject of ## Control.
4. ##, XXIV Corps. advised of policies of this headquarters concerning control of narcotics.
5. Shipment of small supply of vaccine ## for Korea.
6. Requirements of bi##? for civilian relief submitted to CO, Af##?PAC.
7. Occurrence of ## and Scientific Section for survey of ## ##.
8. ## submitted to G-4, concerning establishment of an "emergency reserve" of medical supplies in U.S. for civilian relief.

c. Personnel assigned;

a. Supply Status.

(1) Military stocks for civilian relief:

- c. These consist mainly of a shipment destined for civilian relief in the Philippines and subsequently diverted to Japan. These supplies are in storage at Yokohama under control of the 8th army. Recent instructions to 6th and 8th armies from GHQ SCAP have diverted that no ## for civilian relief to make without approval of that headquarters. Supplies originally "##" for civilian relief are to be stored and ## for ##. ## items will be issued for army use to prevent ## and replaced from army stocks

d. Civilian stocks

Available information indicates a considerable shortage based on pre-war standards. Replace of Japanese Army and Navy stocks, now in process, should alleviate some of the shortages.

d. Manufacturing establishments

A listed survey has been made of several plants in the Tokyo area. Practically no stocks of finished products are on hand and only a small ## are being produced at present. One large manufacturing plant

reports sufficient ## material on hand and ##/ to start operating within the next month. It is doubtful whether large ## production may be ## for at least six month.

e. Narcotics

Preliminary survey of a few supply courses indicates a surplus of raw and ##-processed opium, based upon medical requirements. All ## stocks of opium have been “##” and manufacture prohibited ## further instructions from GHQ SCAP.

i. Miscellaneous

The following institutions in the Tokyo area were visited by personnel of this sub-section, during the week; Hygienic Laboratory of the Ministry of Welfare Japanese Army Medical Depot (Bureau of medical supplies).

Seibo International Catholic Hospital.

Takeda Drug Manufacturing Plant.

Hosi Drug Manufacturing Co.

1. Miscellaneous;

a. The following directives concerning Public Health and Welfare were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers during the period;

(3) Supply of ## -

AG 440 (12 Oct. 45) PH.

(2) ## of DDT by Japanese

AG 4## (8 Oct. 45) PH

(1) Control of Narcotics Products and Records in Japan

AG ## (12 Oct. 45) PH.

b. ## information to the Surgeons of the Sixth and Eighth Armies;

(1) Communicable Diseases Reporting in Japan, 19 October 1945.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
21 October 1945

PH 319.1 (22 Oct 45)

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Reports

TO: Surgeon, Sixth Army APO 442
Surgeon, Eighth Army APO 343
Surgeon, XXIV Corps APO 235
Chief Surgeon, AFPAC (ADV) APO 500
Chief Surgeon, AFPAC (Manila) APO 500

Transmitted herewith is a copy of the basic operational report of this section.

C. F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

22 October 1945

PH 319.1 (22 Oct 45)

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Reports

TO: The Surgeon General, U.S. Army, Washington, 25, D.C.

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the basic operational report of this section.

C. F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

SUMMARY REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
CONDITION IN JAPAN

The following is a summary report of conditions as found to exist in Japan after approximately one month of occupational experience. The report is derived from two sources: reports of Japanese governmental officials, and observations made by members of this section. The observations were limited to the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

The administration of public health and welfare activities in Japan is vested largely in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) – (the translation of the Japanese word “koseisho” may mean either welfare of social affairs). Ramifications are found in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All branches of the Japanese Government are at present quite fluid. For the current organization of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs see Annex 1.

The report is divided as follows:

Section I	Preventive Medicine
Section II	Hospitals
Section III	Veterinary Affairs
Section IV	Dental Affairs
Section V	Nursing Affairs
Section VI	Welfare
Section VII	Legal
Section VIII	Supply

SECTION I
Preventive Medicine

1.

a. The following diseases are reported under Japanese law:

Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro-spinal)	Plague
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Includes Ekiri)	Typhoid Fever
Paratyphoid Fever	(Includes louse-borne and Tsutsugamusi)

b. Preliminary investigations reveal a serious problem regarding venereal diseases. While the “on paper” control program looks good – field practice, at best, brings only a small percentage of the known infected group under control. Cases are found among the licensed prostitute group but actual check reveals very few arrive at isolation centers. Steps have been instituted through the VD Control Officer of this section to institute more effective control, including detection, treatment and isolation, of civilians by the official Japanese health agencies concerned. A complete outline of the procedures in process of development will be incorporated in the succeeding monthly report.

c. Epidemic louse-borne typhus has been reported in Hokkaido and in Northern Honshu quite recently. Typhus Commission personnel at GHQ, AFPAC (Manila) have been ordered forward and will proceed in accordance with plan of action approved by the Surgeon, AFPAC (Manila) and the Chief Public Health Officer, this Division, prior to our arrival in Japan. Estimates for equipment and supplies have been completed and appropriate steps taken to procure same.

d. The return of Japanese Military and Civilian repatriates to Japan will create a special marine and perhaps aerial quarantine situation. Japanese quarantine facilities at the ten (10) or more ports designated as “Ports of entry” for these groups are grossly inadequate to meet recognized minimum needs. Action has been initiated for the Army Liaison Quarantine Officer, attached to the Chief Surgeon’s Office, AFPAC (ADV), to represent the Chief Public Health Officer and the Chief Surgeon as technical advisor in dealing with U.S. Military Commands and Japanese

Officials. The Japanese government will have full responsibility quarantinable diseases into Japan. Quarantine plans contemplate the use of DDT for the delousing of all repatriates in view of the gross inadequacy of indigenous facilities. Lt. Colonel Knies, Army Liaison Quarantine Officer, will act as Technical Advisor pending the arrival of the U.S. Public Health service trained quarantine officer requested through the office of the Surgeon General, War Department.

e. Filth-borne disease (typhoid, paratyphoid and dysenteries) are normally of high incidence. Except for summary report previously referred to, no data are available as to the true situation as of 30 September.

2. Sanitary Engineering, including Control of Insect Vectors.

The Sanitary Engineer has been able to content and establish cooperative working relationship with opposite in most U.S. Military Commands in the Tokyo – Yokohama area.

a. The public water supply in Tokyo prefecture is ample. Treatment routine is deficient for potable water according to U.S. standards. “Token” chlorination is now in effect by the Japanese. Adequate chlorination will be instituted immediately upon receipt of chlorine supply requisitioned through Military channels or as soon as raw materials can be found for manufacture of chlorine in Japanese plants. The possibility of Japanese military stocks of chlorine being available are being investigated.

b. Sewage systems, in the main, are largely intact but inadequate to handle peak loads at certain hours in selected buildings and areas where military billets are located. Adjustments are in process to correct this condition where possible.

c. Insect vectors have not presented a problem to date, except in connection with the typhus situation referred to in a preceding section.

2. Nutrition Problems and Food Supply.

a. Sufficient time and data have not been available to make an appraisal of the food and nutrition situation. Preliminary contacts indicates certain Japanese groups continue experiments on food substitutes. A more logical approach at this would appear to be an all-out effort to increase food production throughout the Japanese Home islands.

3. ABSTRACTS FROM JAPANESE REPORTS

The following data have been abstracted from a report prepared by the Bureau of Sanitation, Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare in compliance with a directive by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

a. General Problems.

- (1) Shortage of foodstuffs, medical supplies, sanitary supplies, health personnel and over-work have caused breakdown in health organization. Special reference made to nutrition problems in children. Clinical evidence of Malnutrition reported on increase with increasing used of “artificial nourishment” for infants.
- (2) Communicable disease – diphtheria and filth-borne diseases reported as increasing. Death rate from tuberculosis around 225 per 100,000 population with general increase throughout area.
- (3) Inadequate medical care due to shortage of physicians, drugs and supplies and inadequate hospital facilities.
- (4) Sanitation services have deteriorated as result of labor shortage, lack of materials and bombings.

b. Public Health and Medical Care Measures.

General over-all plan basically as outlined in TB Med 160 with increasing attention being given to “physical strength” measures.

- (1) The Japan Medical Corporation organized to reconstruct medical facilities.
- (2) Medical and related professional groups (exclusive of Military) in 1944 were:

Physician	49,234	Nurses	94,861
Dentists	19,784	Midwives	36,329
Pharmacists	26,054	Special Nurses	11,678
- (3) Cultivation and collection of Medical plants encouraged because of shortages. Controlling institute established to control production and distribution. Prices regulated officially. All medical and sanitary supplies under institute control.

(4) Preventive Measure include –

Tuberculosis control – increasing rates observed among “youth” are groups. A total of 192 “Sanatoriums” with 30,000 beds reported. Special care through Healthy Nation Training Stations for “male youth of tuberculosis delicate constitution”. Considerable stress is placed on use of BCG. (Data observed do not reveal any encouraging results).

Infectious diseases – Cholera, dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, smallpox, “eruptive” typhus, scarlet fever, diphtheria and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis are classed as “legal epidemics” and are the only diseases that are reportable by law. “Compulsory smallpox vaccinations are carried on twice a year”. Quarantine stations were functioning at important ports.

Control of venereal disease emphasized in prostitute group. Reporting not required by law. Control of positive cases known to have been very lax.

“Water-works” established as follows:

Cities, etc. over 10,000 population	228
Cities, etc under 10,000 population	<u>462</u>
TOTAL	690

Sewage systems:	Cities	48
	Towns	4
	Villages	<u>1</u>
	TOTAL	53

(5) Various Social Insurance programs include:

Health Insurance Law	Crew Insurance Law
Labor Injury Insurance Law	Welfare Annuity Law
Nations Health Insurance Law	

(6) “Sanitary” Administration organizations are classed as follows:

- Administrative organizations
- Investigation and deliberation organizations
- Outside organizations

Functions of Sanitation Bureau includes:

- Medical treatment, medicines and drugs
- Sanitary materials
- Food and drink Sanitation and environmental problems
- Medical inspection and epidemic prevention
- Laborer’s sanitation

National Health Bureau functions includes:

- General sanitary life of the nation
- Control of physical strength
- Physical training
- Protection and direction of Mothers and Babies
- Social enterprises and direction of the nations life

The Insurance Bureau handles:

- Health Insurance, Nations Health Insurance and Laborer
- Injury Insurance, Crew Insurance, Welfare Annuities Insurance,
- Employees Funds, Retiring Allowance and other Social Insurances

A special bureau in Ministry of Health and Welfare handles special services for soldiers who are discharged on medical grounds. National nurseries are maintained for children of decreased veterans.

Examination and research organizations are listed as the Research Institute of the Ministry of Welfare. The Hygienic Laboratories and Epidemic Research Institute.

c.

(1) Communicable Diseases Reported:

81 cases of typhus in Hokkaido prefecture from July 1-10

6 cases of typhus in Shizuoka prefecture during July

1 case of typhus in Gunma prefecture during July

Steam disinfestation is only means available for delousing.

(2) Smallpox reported in Hokkaido and North Honshu prefectures during July.

(3) Numerous widespread outbreaks of dysentery reported during July and August.

4. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations.

a. Disintegration of public health service and organization in Japan was rather rapid after the breakdown of the reporting system in 1942. Also the legal limitation on the number of reportable diseases as for instance, venereal disease, malaria, and other communicable diseases are not reported, places a distinct handicap on the communicable disease control program.

Due consideration must be given the reporting of certain additional communicable diseases, particularly venereal diseases and those diseases likely to be transmitted to the Occupation Forces. It has not been possible up to the present time to get a clear picture of the exact procedure for handling cases and case reports at all levels.

b. The venereal disease control plan requires extensive overhauling and something more than the "on paper" plan that has been more or less inoperative for the past three years at least, if the health of the Occupation Forces is to be effectively safeguarded. Reporting of cases must be made compulsory, more modern treatment plan inaugurated and rigid control of infectious cases instituted. Some progress has been made toward these objectives.

c. The presence of typhus fever (epidemic louse-borne) in Hokkaido, northern Honshu and Korea will require immediate control action. The overall situation is further aggravated by the action of the Japanese government in releasing Korean and other workers in Foci areas (Hokkaido) and leaving these workers to get home the best way they can. The probability of this group spreading typhus to previously free areas is likely.

d. The immediate reestablishment of effective aerial and marine quarantine service by the Japanese government is mandatory because of the problem anticipated as a result of Japanese repatriates returning from Pacific, Asiatic mainland and other areas.

e. The apparent desire of the Japanese officials to cooperate in every possible way has been quite contrary to what was expected. The presence of a number of former Rockefeller Foundation trained medical officers among the official health group has made official contacts and understanding much easier.

SECTION II

Administration of Hospitals

1. The Japanese Government on 15 September 1945, reported 2,567 hospitals and sanitariums having 101,508 patients with a total bed capacity of 155,654; physicians 37,391; nurses 93,270. These statistics do not include the number of hospitals, number of patients and hospital bed capacity in Nagasaki prefecture. No data has been submitted for Yamaguchi, Saga and Kumamoto prefectures. The report shows 983 hospitals totally destroyed and 50 hospitals partially destroyed by war disaster in 42 prefectures having a total bed capacity of 51,397

2. According to reports received from the Imperial Japanese Army approximately 78,000 sick and wound veterans were being treated in 268 and 9 hospitals in Japan and Korea respectively on 15 August 1945. Of these 8 hospitals were destroyed by war disaster in whole or in part most of which have subsequently been moved to inns, schools, or other civil buildings. In addition to those hospitals and 4 clearing hospitals which are now being gradually demobilized. The exact number and addresses of those now actually in operation is not known.

3. The Ministry of the Japanese Navy reported ### hospitals a total capacity of 14,000 beds. The report stated 3 hospitals having a total capacity of 700 beds were 70 to 80 per-cent destroyed by fire.

4. On 15 September 1945 the Japanese Government reported 15,700 physicians, 29 dentists, 1500 pharmacists and 15,000 nurses had been demobilized from the Army. At the same time the navy had demobilized 3,279 physicians, 253 dentists, 213 pharmacists and 500 nurses.

5. Inspections have been made of 14 hospitals and sanitoria in the Tokyo and Yokohama area. Those inspected included a typical general hospital, psychopathic hospital, tuberculosis sanatoria, leprosaria, naval hospital, venereal disease hospital, maternity hospital and a Red Cross Hospital. Some of these were found to be

partially destroyed but this fact has apparently not prevented provision of adequate hospital care as none of those visited were utilized more than 50 per-cent of total capacities. Total hospital personnel and equipment was more than adequate. According to the directors of the institutions visited, medical supplies were inadequate. Lack of food and fuel was found to be common to all.

SECTION III Veterinary Affairs

1. Veterinary affairs in Japan are administered by two Ministries:

- . The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- . The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare (Social Service).

Both Ministries are hampered by a shortage of personnel and a disruption of activities due to the war when many of their functions were discontinued or became so inefficient as to of no value. This was particularly apparent in all reporting functions so that little statistical data is available for the past three years.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following data for 1945:

Number of Veterinary Surgeons	21,878
Number of Horses	1,191,130
Number of Cattle	2,403,264
Number of Swine	309,678
Number of Sheep	180,685
Number of Goats	251,973
Number of Rabbits	3,226,532
Number of Poultry	22,491,701
Number of Ducks	387,172

Communicable disease first 6 months 1945.

Blackleg	3 Outbreaks	4 cases
Anthrax	8 Outbreaks	8 cases
Texas Fever	1 Outbreak	8 cases
Swine Cholera	8 Outbreaks	486 cases
Swine Plague	8 Outbreaks	297 cases
Swine Erisipelas	3 Outbreaks	25 cases
Bovine Infectious Abortion	16 Outbreaks	390 cases
White Diarrhea Chickens	20 Outbreaks	12,832 cases

Tuberculosis eradication in dairy cattle showed 3.143% affected in 1942, date of last report.

The 1944 laboratory statistics indicate Veterinary Biologicals were manufactured for all types of animals.

3. The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare reports as follows:

Number of slaughter houses	712
Number of cattle slaughtered	382,340
Number of calves slaughtered	35,817
Number of sheep slaughtered	5,317
Number of goats slaughtered	12,035
Number of swine slaughtered	603,180
Number of horses slaughtered	36,415

Number of cattle condemned.

Ante Mortem	51
Post Mortem	
Total carcass	147
Partial carcass	4,702
Viscera only	73,667

Number of Swine condemned.

Ante Mortem	127
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Post Mortem	
Total carcass	249
Partial carcass	3,274
Viscera only	203,673
Number of Horses condemned.	
Ante Mortem	42
Post Mortem	
Total carcass	52
Partial carcass	2,550
Viscera only	4,720

Similar figures were submitted for calves, sheep and goats.

Dairy Inspection

Total Milk consumed	
Pasteurized	2,840,904 Litters
Raw	242,889,354 Litters

4. Conclusions.

- a. Statistics are being brought up to date as the disrupted Veterinary Service is reestablished in the various prefectures.
- b. The animal slaughter at the present time is about 10 percent of normal due to the fact that Animals are not available.
- c. Dairy production is almost at a stand still except in Hokkaido.
- d. Sanitation at all establishments visited was sub-standard.
- e. Veterinary inspectors appear to be efficient and interested in their jobs but their methods leave much to be desired.

SECTION IV Dental Affairs

1. Dental Administration

- a. Industrial Dental Hygiene is under the Sanitary Bureau of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. This service was impaired during the war but elaborate plans are made for its rejuvenation.
- b. Dental licensure comes under this same Bureau but examinations are held only for foreigners and self-educated applicants. Graduates of recognized schools are permitted to practice without examination.
- c. Dental Health insurance participates in the Health Insurance benefit controlled by the Insurance Bureau.
- d. School Dental Hygiene is under the jurisdiction of Department of Education. Dental Colleges are also under the same Department.
- e. The Department of Army and Navy until two years ago received dental care by attaching civilian dentists to organizations. From then until surrender, service was rendered by a Dental Corps of 292 plus attached civilians.

2. Supplies and Equipment

- a. Manufacture of supplies and equipment is at 50 % required capacity with normal capacity anticipated within a year.
- b. Supplies are rationed and the price controlled through the Dental Materials Control Co. whose President is appointed of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs.

Sales for Oct 1942 – March 43	3,627,319.34 Yen
Sales for Oct 1944 – March 45	1,854,927.15 Yen
- c. A small stock of excess Japanese army and navy supplies are available and under control of Home Ministry.

3. Dental Education

- a. There are six dental colleges for men and two for women in Japan with a total of 4,500 students.
- b. The faculties and physical facilities are adequate but methods and techniques are obsolete and sub-standard.

- c. One college for women completely destroyed and one college for men 50% damaged.
- d. One college (governmental) is a combined Medico-Dental School both degrees being attainable in six years.
- e. The students are uninformed and salute the instructors giving a militaristic air to the college.
- f. The text books are obsolete many of which are translations from German.

4. Practitioners:

- a. No. Dentists in Japan 17,542
- b. No. displaced 7,000
- c. No. in Military service as soldiers 2,732
- d. No. in Military service in profession 292
- e. Estimated no. that can be immediately rehabilitated 2,100
- f. Most dentists practice in own homes instead of office buildings.
- g. There are many traveling dentists giving service to rural areas whose population has been increased by

evacuees.

5. Dental Health

- a. All prior existing sponsored Dental Health programs have broken down during the war years.
- b. Nine five percent of school-age children are dental cripples. Mal-nutrition plus lack of care and preventive measure has resulted in national ravage of oral health.
- c. "Protruding upper antereos" (mal occlusion) is a racial characteristic caused by constructed nasal opening resulting in mouth breathing. Sleeping habits also contribute to this abnormality.

6. General Remarks

- a. Analysis of the water supply shows a negligible amount of fluorine which is perhaps a contributing factor in the high incidence of cavities.
- b. Intervention of the government is evident in all phases of dentistry – i.e., the schools, the Societies and Associations.

SECTION V
Nursing Affairs

1. In Japan, all nurses fall into the following classifications:

- a. Clinical or bedside nurses.
- b. Public health nurses.
- c. Tuberculosis nurses (a new classification since 1941).
- d. Military nurses.
- e. Midwives
- f. Others.

g. Sub-classifications of public health nurses are:

- (0) Those working in health centers.
- (0) Those working in official agencies.
- (0) School nurses.
- (0) Industrial nurses.
- (0) Health Insurance nurses.
- (0) Others,

2. Their standards of education, registration and organization vary considerably. Graduate of St. Lukes' College of Nursing and the Red Cross Hospitals more approximate U.S. standards of nursing than any of the others. Before the war, there was a trend toward standardization, but there are evidences that this failed during the war years, and gradually standards were lowered. Students were admitted to schools of nursing at an age younger than 18 years, courses were shortened to 1 1/2 to 2 years, and a depletion of adequate trained personnel occurred with the absorption of approximately 34,000 nurses by the Army and Navy.

3. Schools of nursing and midwifery are classified as follows:

- a. Red Cross Hospitals offering a 2 year war emergency program for clinical or bedside nurses. Red Cross Hospital offering a 2 year program for midwives.
- b. Other private and government hospitals, including St. Lukes' College (now being used by U.S. Army) offering a 1 to 2 year program for clinical nurses.
- c. Other private and government hospitals offering an 8 to 10 months program for midwives.

- d. Private and government public health nursing training schools of the following classifications:
 - (0) 1st class – for high school graduates and offering a 2 year program.
 - (0) For graduate nurses, offering a 6 to 8 months program.
 - (0) For midwives, offering an 8 to 10 months program.
- e. Government owned training school for graduate nurses, offering a 6 months program in tuberculosis nursing.

4. The clinical nursing program in Japan has suffered the most severely. The requirements for entrance are low and the training appears to be very inadequate; thereby graduating girls who are very young and immature in their judgment. There are 401 training schools for clinical nurses in Japan Today with 19,911 students enrolled.

5. Qualifications for entrance vary according to Prefecture. Average age required is 18 to 25 years, (Japanese count 16 to 23) most schools require oral, written and physical examination along with a letter of recommendation from school. Applicants may be graduates higher elementary or high school.

6. Courses range from 1 year to 3 years, depending on school, prefecture and training received before entering hospital. Training schools 401 – students 19,911 – graduate nurses 90,000.

7. Tuition ranges from nothing to three yen. Schedules have been received, stating hours and courses received. If the school is not an accredited school, prefectural examination must be taken.

SECTION VI

Welfare

1. Before the war Japan's public welfare activities were administered by a large number of public and private agencies, controlled to a limited degree and supported by the Government. During the war an additional group of agencies, boards, bureaus and divisions were established for various welfare purpose but these organizations were not integrated by any level of government nor were their functions correlated. The result is a hodgepodge of agencies, etc., without central direction or organization.

2. The Health and Welfare Ministry is woefully lacking in factual data, statistics and knowledge of operations conducted at the lower levels of government, i.e., the Ministry does not receive information relative to the number of persons receiving relief nor the amount of money spent, except upon a fiscal year basis. No liaison or field supervision is maintained by the Ministry. Lines of responsibility and authority are not clearly drawn. No supervision or even liaison is maintained with as important an agency as the Japanese Red Cross.

3. ##### Insurance program was strengthened by the adoption of the Workers Annuity Insurance Act of 1941 and its 1942 amendments. It incorporated into the custom of giving separation allowances to employees terminating their employment with industrial, commercial and transport companies, and provided sickness, old age and survivors insurance benefits. It does not provide unemployment insurance and apparently was adopted to counteract the wartime inflationary trend and to provide a long-term outlet for government war bonds. Under the act contributions totaled eleven percent of the payroll. An examination of the fund statistics indicated that as of 31 August 1945 the Reserve Fund totaled 848,164,000 Yen while total benefits paid in 1944 equalled 835,765 Yen, less than one-tenth of one percent of the reserve.

It is planned to develop a through study of the entire Social Insurance system in order to properly evaluate it in terms of present needs.

4. A great deal of time has been devoted to sifting through the maize of diversified Japanese Governmental agencies, bureaus and Ministries each of which is responsible for a part of the Korean Repatriation program. A directive to the Japanese Government on this subject has been prepared by this headquarters.

5. The Veterans Bureau of the Health and Welfare Ministry has been directed to prepare a detailed report on its organization, functions, payments, etc. Problems relative to the operation of veteran's Army and Navy hospitals have been referred to the Hospital Administration Sub-Section, this headquarters.

SECTION VII

Legal

Venereal Disease Control

1. Present legislation in Japan indicates that the control is entirely inadequate. The Law for Prevention of Infectious Disease does not cover the Venereal Diseases nor does it unconditionally prescribing the periodic examination of individuals refer to licensed prostitutes only and decree that examinations shall be conducted in accordance with prefectural ordinances.

As a result of conferences with Tokyo Metropolitan and Health Ministry officials the following results have been secured.

a. A new ordinance for Tokyo City, effective about 23 October, will make weekly physical examinations mandatory, including microscopic tests.

b. The new ordinance will cover not only licensed prostitutes but geisya, who has been among the worst offenders.

c. All Ken Governors have been instructed to enact precisely the same ordinance for their respective Prefectures.

2. It is anticipated that these measures will be backed by a memorandum from this headquarters to the Japanese Government prescribing that all persons whose occupations constitute serious hazard or source of venereal infection be brought under the ordinances prescribing periodical physician examinations.

3. Reports from Japanese agencies and spot checking by personnel of this headquarters will test the effectiveness of enforcement.

SECTION VIII

Supply

1. Surveys of the status of medical and sanitary supplies in Japan have been accomplished, mainly, by contact with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and study of reports submitted by the Japanese covering stocks of medical supplies and capacity of manufacturing facilities.

2. An intelligent estimate of Japanese requirements cannot be made from the incomplete data submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The short ### as of supplies reported are grossly in excess of any possible ### the medical care and treatment of the civilian population. It appears ### as though the Japanese are endeavoring to accumulate a stock pile which may subsequently be utilized for export purposes.

3. The Japanese estimate that 50% of medical supply manufacturing facilities have been destroyed or converted to other use. The remaining 50% can manufacture only 20% of pre-war production due to shortage of critical materials. An estimate of production capacity was submitted but the figures were based on a proposed program rather than what might be produced with existing facilities and resources. The proposed program undoubtedly is in excess of domestic requirements and contemplates extensive imports.

4. From a review of all available data and observations during visits to hospitals, clinics and sanatoriums the following assumptions may be made:

a. Stocks of drugs, surgical dressings, and surgical instruments and supplies are extremely low.

b. Hospital equipment such as x-ray and sterilizers is inadequate and the limited amount on hand is in need of considerable repair and maintenance.

c. Dental supplies are barely sufficient to provide emergency treatment and numerous substitutes are being used. Normal Japanese standards of dental care cannot be maintained with existing facilities.

d. The occurrences of any unusual epidemic of disease will necessitate supplementations of present stocks as a protection to the Health of occupation forces and to prevent acute suffering and distress among the civilian population.

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
21st to 27th October 1945**

1. Preventive Medicine

- b. Directives governing Japanese traffic were published as follows
 - (3) Establishment of Port quarantine control of all Japanese returning to homeland from any area.
 - (4) Establishment of control of all traffic from Hokkaido to other home islands and Korean returning to Korea.
- b. The Army Quarantine Liaison Officer completed survey of designated ports of entry is the home islands areas south of Tokyo.
- c. Communicable diseases report (##) received from Japanese government. Special condition proved and forwarded to ##, AFPAC (##), Sixth Army, Eight Army, ## and ## ## ##, ## ##.

4. Tokyo Health Department officials ## to ## ## in following ## for control of venereal disease. 以下解読不能

5. Administration of Hospitals

a. The Japanese government reported medical personnel and hospital facilities in ## ## ## (Prefectural) to have ## physicians; ##### doctor follows; 976 dentists; 1149 nurses; ## government hospitals; 97 ## hospitals; 114 private hospitals; 48 tuberculosis sanatoria; 1230 tuberculosis sanatoria ##; 9 ##; ## ##.

b. The Japanese government reported the number of physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses in Japan for the period of 1936 to 1945 ##. the report showed 59,786 physicians in 1936 had declined to 39,269 in 1945. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs there are an additional 20,000 physicians who are being demobilized from the Army and Navy. For the period covered in the report dentists were ## in number from 21,067 in 1936 to ##438 in 1945 with an estimated additional 3,600 to be demobilized. There was an increase of approximately 1,000 pharmacists during the period with a total of 27,873 for 1945. Total number of nurses showed a decrease from 113,987 in 1936 to 96#### In 1945. An estimate of the number of pharmacists and nurses in the armed services was not stated.

c. On 15 October 1945, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs were requested to obtain hospital strength report from each prefecture at weekly intervals ## 12 October 1945. Prefectures were ## by the Ministry to submit reports by telegraph. For the period ending 12 October 1945, reports received from 21 prefectures ## a total of 963 hospitals; 66## hospital beds; 39,245 occupied beds; ## outpatients. For the period ending 19 October reports provided from 13 prefectures show a total of 924 hospitals; 99,338 hospital beds; 21,386 occupied beds; 66,728 outpatients. These did not show a significant change in the total number of occupied hospital beds and outpatients treated.

5. Veterinary Affairs

a. General.

Communicable Animal Diseases 19 - 25 October 1945

Prefecture	Disease			
	Infectious Abortion	## Fever	Anthrax	White Diarrhea
Chiba	2			
Gunma			1	
Wakayama			1	
Hyogo				297
Shimane	24			
Saga		17		
Oita	3			
Total	29	17	2	297

6. Dental Affairs

a. General.

- (1) The latest available statistics (1945) indicate that the incidence of dental caries in the 6 - 14 year age group for both ## is 7%.
- (2) College Deans and the Director of Technical Education have agreed to ## the requirements and improve the standards of dental education following the plan outlined by this office.
- (3) These still ## to be some difficulty in re## of war plants to the manufacture of dental products.

1. Nursing Affairs

a. Reports received from the Japanese government.

- (1) 解読不能

2. Welfare

a. General

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

- (a) International Red Cross has indicated its introductions to ## ## ## POW supplies to foreign nationals effective 1 December 1945. A committee representing various nationalities has met in Tokyo for the purpose of establishing an agency to ## the ## and IRC is ## a similar committee has in the 6th Army area (Kobe). The Tokyo committee has indicated that it will not be prepared to ## the distribution of supplies before 15 November.
- (b) Representatives of the Public Welfare Sub-section during the week ## an ## of the condition of foreign nationals in the ## area of ## prefecture. The ## ## was found to be the inadequacy of the Japanese ration to #####

以下、解読不能

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

28th October to 3 November 1945

1. Welfare

a. General

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

- (e) An investigation was conducted of inadequate ration supplied foreign nationals who require hospitalization and special diets.
- (f) An inquiry was also instituted regarding use of excess Army supplies for emergency relief in Hokkaido for certain nationals in a newly established hospital.
- (g) Reports from 6th Army revealed that certain // nationals were receiving extra ration privileges from Tokyo Police. At a conference with Economics and Scientific section it was divided to ## the ## Ministry to ## this extra ration privilege to all nationals reporting them.

(6) Korean repatriates.

- (g) The 6th Army reported uncontrolled movement of Korean nationals to ports for Korea. Newspaper publicity was instituted to old Japanese is ## were effective control of ## and ## migration which ## facilities for Korean at port cities.

(7) Welfare Administration.

- (a) Preliminary reports of the reorganization of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Welfare Ministry have been received
- (h) Detailed reports of the number and amounts of ## paid to military and civil service personnel have been received and are being studied.
- (i) A survey of current program and plans for special week education has been instituted with the assistance of the New Japan Social Work Interim Committee.

8. Administration of Hospitals

- a. Tables showing tuberculosis sanatoria and preventories, specialized hospitals, and hospitals is destroyed by air raids in Japan were furnished the Surgeons of Sixth and Eighth Armies, Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC, Advance ## and the Statistics and Reports Section.
- b. Copies of incomplete weekly civilian hospital strength reports for periods ending 12 October, 19 October were furnished the Surgeons of Sixth and Eighth Armies, Statistics and reports Section, Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC, Advance ##, and G-4. To date reports have been submitted by 36, 32 and 29 prefectures for the periods ending 12, 19 and 26 October respectively.

1. Medical Supplies

a. During the past week several reports have been received covering stocks of medical supplies, including narcotics, which have been located by occupational forces. It is now apparent that considerable stocks of medical supplies, pertaining to the Japanese armed forces are stored throughout the Home Islands. Since the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs had no jurisdiction over the armed forces it is I## To secure any information from that source as to the location or extent of stocks pertaining to the Japanese Army and Navy. The Home Ministry has been charged with the distribution of these stocks to civilian sources but so far has not taken any positive action in that connection. A conference has been scheduled for 5 November with representatives of the Home Ministry and Ministry of Health and Social Affairs at which time the Japanese officials will be ## as to their plan of distribution and a definite procedure formulated to carry out the project.

- (1) Reports of shortage of certain items of medical supplies have been received from the Tokyo-to and Kanagawa and Hiroshima prefectures. In these cases it was definitely determined that the Japanese did not have sufficient stocks to provide the required medical service and limited amounts have been ## to ## use for the purpose for which released.
- (2) The status of the stocks of civilian relief supplies which were originally destined for the Philippines, but subsequently diverted to Japan, has been definitely determined. These supplies will be stored under jurisdiction of ## at Yokohama and ## for as "civilian relief supplies", ## constituting a small emergency reserve, which may be issued only an authority of SCAP.
- (3) ## XXIV corps submitted requisitions covering a six month requirement of ## basis medical units. A total of 360 units were requested, to be phased for delivery a the rate of twenty each ten days. These

supplies should be sufficient to cover routine requirements for approximately six million people. Sufficient smallpox vaccine also was requested to vaccinate 350,000 ## ##.

- (4) Contact has been made with the Chief of the Industrial Division Education and Scientific Section SCAP concerning production of medical, dental and veterinary supplies. Limited surveys of manufacturing ## in the Tokyo - Yokohama area have been made, jointly, by personnel from Public Health and Welfare and Economic and Scientific Section. As far as may be determined at present very little manufacturing is now being done and there is no evidence of an overall plan of production or for ## of damaged installations. A conference of all interested Japanese agencies will be arranged in the near future and representatives of the Medical Supply Sub-Section will attend.
- (5) Inventories of narcotic stocks were published by the Japanese Government during the week. Sufficient information is now available to permit insurance of instructions concerning disposition of “## stocks” and concurrent directives are being issued to the Japanese government and the ## Sixth and Eighth Armies on the subject.

4. Nursing Affairs.

a. Reports received from Japanese

- (9) English translation of the Constitution and By-laws of the Japanese Public Health nurses Association (April 1945).
- (10) Curriculum St. Lukes' College of Nursing (1945).
- (11) Report on number of members of Japanese Public Health Nurses' Association (6,921 members).

1. Veterinary Affairs.

a. As with other communicable disease reporting, communicable disease control., and general health ## the Japanese government was directed to reestablish their laws on these subjects. After a trial period it became evident that the laws were either inadequate or their operation unsatisfactory so it was ## necessary to inaugurate new measure in an attempt to correct these deficiencies. Accordingly a memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government AG 723 (30 Oct. 45) ## was published by the direction of the Supreme Commander.

b. A report of Animal Diseases for the period 1 January to 31 October 1945 was received from the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (see Annex 1).

1. Mental Affairs: No report.

1. Legal Affairs: No report.

1. Preventive Medicine:

a. General considerations.

- (1) Arrangements with Institute of Public Health Staff for visiting Schistosomiasis staff to study areas where Japanese have made special studies.
- (2) Conference with newly appointed Port Quarantine Officer of Japanese Government regarding measures to be enforced on Japanese Government responsibility at ports of entry and ports of ## for foreign nationals.
- (3) Details regarding distribution of DDT and equipment clarified with USA typhus Commission Staff.

b. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Directive to Sixth and Eighth Armies on “Civilian Water Supply” completed.
- (2) Continued investigations of public water supplies with Eighth Army Engineers.

c. Venereal Disease Control

- (1) Continued efforts toward getting more effective diagnosis, treatment and control of infected persons in Tokyo - Yokohama area.
- (2) Special study initiated toward the development of laboratory evaluation service for checking examination results of laboratories in Tokyo area. Legal program to be considered as “proving ground” for more extensive national service.

(1) Effective directed toward procurement of materials for Japanese agencies for more effective treatment of infectious venereal disease section.

a. Laboratories

(1) Investigations made of indigenous facilities and personnel available for inauguration of evaluation service referred to is venereal disease section.

1. Miscellaneous:

a. The following instructions or information was furnished as indicated free this section;

- (1) Letter ## Eighth Army re Medical Supply required for civil relief.
- (2) Letter to Sixth and Eighth Armies in regard to quarantine control of repatriates.
- (3) Letter to Eighth Army Welfare Officer, Military government Section concerning distribution of unused POW supplies
- (4) Radio to ## Sixth and Eighth Armies in regard to Japanese narcotic stocks.
- (5) Letter to Military Government Officer, Sixth and Eighth Armies concerning ## of SCAP representatives.
- (1) Report of specialized hospitals in Japan to Surgeon Sixth and Eighth Armies.

b. The following directives to the Japanese government originated in this section.

- (1) Dojinkai (Dojin Medical Society), AG ## (31 Oct. 45) PH.
- (2) Information on Animal Disease Control, AG 928 (30 Oct. 45) PH.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT 1 JAN TO 31 OCT 1945

DISEASE

Prefecture	Black Leg	Texas Fever	Anthrax	Sacabies	Swine Fever	Swine Plague	Swine Erysipelas	Fowl Pest	White Diarrhea of Chicks	Infectious Abortion
Eighth Army										
Akita										
Aomori						41			2	
Chiba	1		1	1		3	9		16	20
Fukushima					8					
Gunma			2						179	
Hokkaido									206	
Ibaraki									20	
Iwate	3	13		8	60	110	13		24	
Kanagawa									215	8
Miyagi					85	17				
Niigata						28				
Saitama					5				400	
Tochigi										
Tokyo					30					
Yamagata										9
Yamanashi										
Sixth Army										
Aichi			1					3	9882	17
Ehime										

Fukui										
Fukuoka										
Gifu								1078		1
Hiroshima								4		4
Hyogo		11		10				191		487
Ishikawa										
Kagawa										
Kagoshima								300		17
Kochi										
Kumamoto	1									
Kyoto			1					20		2
Mie										
Miyazaki			1							85
Nagano		31								1
Nagasaki										1
Nara			1					13		
Oita					287			127		95
Okayama								58		47
Osaka						10		84		
Saga		17						685		10
Shiga						68		290		
Shimane			2							49
Shizuoka			1							
Tokushima										
Tottori						23				
Toyama										4
Wakayama			3		1					
Yamaguchi			1		33	57				
TOTAL	5	61	25	9	519	357	25	685	13109	857

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
4 November to 10 November 1945**

1. Welfare

a. General

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

Field investigation into the Osaka - Kobe and continued contacts with the representative foreign nationals during the week emphasized that (1) since Japanese surrender foreign nationals in Japan have received adequate food and clothing supplies and (2) assures heretofore taken temporary and the development of a continuing policy is necessary. Supply sources have been (1) extra rations issued by the Japanese to foreign nationals distributed by International Red Cross. Distribution of supplies by IRC will be discontinued on 15 November but an order is in preparation which will require the Japanese ration system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation

A field trip to the Shimonoseki and Fukuoka districts revealed some serious deficiencies in the feeding, housing, medical care and supply, quarantine, sanitation and general control of Korean and other repatriates. The Fukuoka situation was comparatively good in that some quarters, medical care and controls had been established for handling the repatriates through the port. A verbal report was given the 6th Army Surgeon and Chief Military Government officer who initiated corrective action immediately. Likewise C-1 and c-3, this Headquarters, were informed and steps taken to establish movement controls by means of reception centers by repatriates.

(3) Welfare Administration.

- (a) Preliminary reports have been received on the Japanese Special Insurance system. The submission of other details has been ordered.
- (b) Discussions with the Relief Bureau of the Welfare Ministry have been undertaken concerning the improvement of statistical and records systems in Japanese Welfare Administration.
- (c) The administration of veterans affairs is being studied with a view to eliminating militaristic influence and discrimination in favor of ex-service personnel welfare benefits.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy supplies.

The Public Welfare sub-section has accepted responsibility for supervising the distribution of food and clothing supplies now held by the Home Ministry from former Army-Navy reserves.

(5) Personnel.

Captain James W. Harris, 0-129305, assigned to duty with Welfare Sub-section.

2. Preventive Medicine

a. General.

- (1) The VD control officer and the nutrition officer visited 6th Army Hq. I Corps Hq. and a number of Japanese health authorities in Kyoto and Osaka. The Chief of the Sub-section is visiting the XIV and IX Corps areas in company with the Executive Officer, USA Typhus Commission.

b. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Liaison was maintained with Strategic Bombing Survey group in connection with their survey of sanitation conditions.
- (2) Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on water supplies and waste disposal.

c. Venereal Disease Control

- (1) Discussions were continued with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare concerning the implementation of the Memorandum of 16 October 1945, subject; "Control of Venereal Disease".
- (2) Discussions were continued with the Tokyo-To and Kanagawa Ken health officers in an effort to accelerate the establishment of model diagnostics, treatment, laboratory and hospitalization facilities and services in these two areas.
- (3) Authority has been obtained for the release of limited quantities of drugs to Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Ken health departments for use among Japanese civilian who request a potential hazard to the health of the occupational forces. Certain restrictions and minimum professional standards to be observed in connection with the use of these supplies have been presented to the respective prefectural health officers.

d. Nutrition.

- (1) Study of the Japanese food and nutrition situation was continued. Observations were made of one rationing distribution area in Tokyo and an appropriate estimate of the daily per capita calorie and protein intake during the month of October was made.
- (2) Efforts were made to run down reports in the Japanese press of deaths from "starvation" in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. No ## evidence of an unusual number of such occurrence was discovered.
- (3) The 8th Army liaison medical officer and the laboratory officer worked out with the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Office plans for the organization of a board of Japanese medical examiners to investigate deaths of persons not under medical care in whom suspicion exists of starvation or communicable disease. If the plan is successful the Ministry of Health and Welfare will extend it to the entire country.

e. Port Quarantine

- (1) An officer of the U. S. Public Health Service with experience in port quarantine activities in Japan reported for duty with the Sub-section on 3 November.
- (2) The repatriation (incoming) center for the Tokyo - Yokohama region located at Kurihama on Kurihama Bay (near Uraga) is fully equipped and operating capacity 15,000. There is a laboratory staff, ## disinfestation, hospital, etc. An additional 5,000 persons will be accommodated at a group of ## ## 2 miles away. Approximately 10,000 incoming Japanese were processed last month and 200-300 Koreans are being housed while awaiting transportation.
- (3) Sensaki (##) and Hakata continue to be the main ports of de- and repatriation. Conditions at ## are unsatisfactory, according to reports, as there are no barracks.
- (4) Hakata is operating satisfactory under Army supervision but much DDT is needed for the entire Osaka-Shimonoseki area where Korean are congregated to protect USA forces. The main quarantine hazard at present is eruptive typhus (## typhus).
- (5) Beside the above-mentioned ports the only other mentioned by operations as having received repatriates is Kajiki (Kagoshima) - about 2,000 persons. Third was not under Army supervision.
- (6) One shipment of 6,000-9,000 Koreans was said to have been made from Hakodate but more are not contemplated.
- (7) As of 8 November 1945, 272,505 persons have been evacuated, the great majority through Hakata and Sensaki. An ## but probably large number of financially well-to-do persons have sailed in unrecognized craft from Shimonoseki area.

f. Laboratories

The laboratory officer conferred with the Director of the Government Institute of Infectious Diseases to stimulate the organization of a program for improved VD diagnosis. The program will include standardization of technique, a training program for laboratory personnel and the setting up of a model diagnostic unit in the Tokyo area where check diagnosis will be simultaneously accomplished by laboratory units of the U.S. Army.

3. Administration of Hospitals

- a. Report submitted by the Relief Board for Veterans, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs listing 52 hospitals and sanatoria with 32,685 beds under its jurisdiction.
- b. Copies of the following reports were furnished Surgeon, Sixth Army, Surgeon, Eighth Army, Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC advanced ## and ## and Reports Section.
 - (1) Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength report for period ending 29 October 1945.
 - (2) Tuberculosis sanatoria by prefecture, province and town, the capacity and number of patients - September 1945.
 - (3) ## of specialized hospitals by prefecture - Sept. 1945
 - (4) Listing of medical personnel by prefecture - Sept. 1945.
 - (5) Report on leprosy by prefecture - Sept. 1945.
- c. Weekly hospital strength reports of 23 prefectures having 1,088 hospitals who submitted 12 October, 19 October, 26 October and 2 November shows the average number of hospital patients to have decreased from 1413 to 1311. The average number of out-patients treated was approximately the same for each period.

4. Supply

a. Since civilian medical supplies are developed and new production will not get under way for same time, the importance of fast action on distribution of returned military supplies and the magnitude of the job was impressed on Japanese government and business officials concerned.

b. Overall plan for distributing returned supplies processed by Japanese was approved by the Economics and Scientific Section, SCAP with ## of this Section. The plan for redistribution of medical supplies, which is now in effect, was discussed in detail with the Japanese and found to be in accordance with the approved plan.

c. Available information of location of Japanese Army stocks of medical supplies was passed on to the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

d. Follow up of status of all CAD Typhus control supplies was sent.

e. Inspection of manufacturing plants and Japanese Army medical ## was continued. A visit to one manufacturing plant (Hoshi Drug Co.) it was discovered that they were continuing to make narcotics on a ## ## in violation of a SCAP Directive. A photographer and a representative of the Japanese government were in the visiting group so that complete record of the case was made. Report was given to ## Marshal.

5. Veterinary Affairs: No report.

6. Dental Affairs.

a. During the first quarter of 1945 the Japanese government paid out 188,799.76 for the dental treatment of 40,860 insured patients.

b. Charters of the following organizations were received;

- (1) Japan Dental Instrument Control Association.
- (2) Japan Dental Materials Control Association.
- (3) Japan Dental Association.

c. The following reports were received;

- (1) Estimated need of raw dental materials for quarter ending 31 December 1945.
- (2) Report of amount of dental materials consumed 1942, '43, '44.
- (3) Estimated production of dental materials for year ending 1 September 1946.
- (4) Consumption rate of dental gold for 1918, '29, '37, '41, '42, '43, '44.

7. Nursing Affairs

a. Reports from Japanese.

- (1) Report on Prefectural Heads of Nurses Association, list of name, address and number of nurses in prefectures who belong to the Association.
- (2) Keio University Hospital - Curriculum for Nurses and Midwives.
- (3) Report of Graduate Public Health Nurses and Midwives by prefectures.

8. Legal: No report.

9. Miscellaneous

a. The following letters of technical information were dispatched to ## of the major ## during the period;

- (1) Weekly Japanese civilian hospital bed status report for period ending 19 October 1945.
- (2) List of tuberculosis sanatoria in Japan as of September 1945.
- (3) List of specialized hospitals in Japan as of September 1945.
- (4) List of medical personnel in Japan as of September 1945.
- (5) List of leprosaria in Japan as of September 1945.
- (6) Weekly communicable diseases report, Japan. (human).
- (7) Weekly communicable diseases report, Japan. (animal).

- b. The following directive concerning public health and welfare was issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government 4 November 1945: Subject: Termination of responsibility for distribution of relief supplies.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
11 November to 17 November 1945**

1. Welfare.

a. General:

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

Recovered POW supplies which have been distributed by the International Red Cross were practically exhausted by 15 November 1945, on which date the IRC was relieved of distribution responsibilities by this Headquarters. An order has been prepared and submitted for staff concurrence, requiring the Imperial Japanese Government through its rationing system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals. An authorization for non-Japanese nationals employed by military installations to make purchases at Commissary stores and Army Post Exchanges was issued by this Headquarters.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation.

The situation in the congested repatriation areas of Shimonoseki, Sensaki and Hakata was materially improved following issuance of an order by this headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government restricting Korean movements into the areas. It is believed that allocation of increased shipping space, establishment of liaison by 6th Army Headquarters in above mentioned areas, and corrective action by V Amphibious Corps will materially alleviate the feeding, housing, medical care and supply, quarantine, sanitation and general control conditions provided Koreans and other repatriates. XXIV Corps has suggested the assignment of Corps liaison officers at Korean embarkation ports and Reception Centers. This suggestion is being considered by the General Staff sections concerned.

(3) Welfare Administration

- (a) A study is being made of reports submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs relating to the social insurance system.
- (b) Preliminary conferences have been held with officials of the Veterans Bureau regarding a reorganization of the bureau to eliminate militaristic influences and discrimination favorable to ex-servicemen and their departments in welfare benefits and services.
- (c) Discussions held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs indicate a complete reorganization of the Ministry is taking place. A functional chart and activities report regarding welfare matters has been submitted by the Ministry.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy Supplies.

Preliminary conference was held with officials of the Home Ministry concerning allocation of Japanese Army-Navy supplies for relief purposes. A movements to the Imperial Japanese Government on this subject has been prepared requiring the submission of a plan for allocation storage and distribution and detailed reports as to stocks on hand, member of recipients given free supplies and related subjects. This memorandum has been submitted for General Staff conference.

(5) Personnel.

- (a) Lt. Louis. ## ## ####, 211104##, relieved from duty with Welfare Sub-section.
- (b) Captain James ## Harris, 0-129805, relieved from duty with Welfare Sub-section.

2. Preventive Medicine.

a. Field trio to Hokkaido:

(1) During the period 12 to 15 November inclusive a field trip to Hokkaido was made by the Chief of the Preventive Medicine Sub-section. Details regarding typhus control at Yubari and other areas, and delousing of civilians crossing Tsugaru Straits to Honshu were worked out with the IX Corps and 77th Division staffs. Medical supply needs were calculated and steps initiated to procure some.

(2) A conference held with prefectural health officials of Hokkaido revealed no serious communicable disease problem, except typhus, according to Japanese reports. Medical supplies, particularly certain biological, are not adequate to meet apparent needs.

(3) Venereal diseases are problem at Aomori and Hakodate. Some help is needed there in appraising the situation and setting up controls. The situation in Otaru and Sapporo is not state.

b. Japanese and Korean translations of the directions for "Use of DDT in delousing" were received from Lt. Roth. The Korean translation has been forwarded to USAPIK. Japanese translations are being forwarded to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

c. A conference held with Japanese ministry of Health and Social Affairs on venereal disease regulations reveals further evidence of prostitution. Any measure that tend to reduce private and official income from the centuries-old prostitution racket that is being ## to the fullest by the Japanese, may be accepted to ## passive support, if not actual opposition, from all Japanese officials except a small group in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

d. Laboratory service activities included:

(1) A conference at 42nd General Hospital with Dr. Tamiya, Director of Govt. Institute for Infectious Diseases, his associate, Dr. Kawakita, and with Major Canatsey, Bacteriologist of the hospital. A progress was drawn up for a standard procedure for laboratory diagnosis of venereal disease by civilian laboratories. A training course was also outlined.

(2) The production laboratories of the Kitasato Institute were inspected and their condition and deficiencies were noted for the record.

e. Venereal disease control service included:

(1) In conjunction with the 8th Army Surgeon's office detailed plans for the use of anti-venereal drugs were presented to the Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectural Health Officer.

(2) A schedule for the pilot demonstration project of examination and treatment was worked the Tokyo health authorities. The program will be instituted at the Yoshiwara V.D. Hospital on 20 November 1945.

(3) Representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare presented for consideration and discussion a draft of "Venereal Disease Prevention Regulation" which is ## to extend existing law and regulations to meet the provisions of the Memorandum of 15 October to the Japanese Government.

f. Nutrition service activities included:

(1) A report on the food rationing system as observed in one district of Tokyo (Meguro Ku) was completed and an estimation of the daily per capita calories and protein contents of the list as issued on the official ration during the month of October was calculated. These observations revealed a complicated and cumbersome food distribution system. The estimates daily per capita intake was 1272 calories and 31.56 grams of protein.

(2) Conferences were held with the M. and S. Section and the Welfare Sub-section regarding food allowances for foreign nationals in Japan. It was held that occidentals require 33 more calories than Orientals. This figure is based on comparison of body surface areas, body weights and ## metabolic rates. With this basis formula a directive is being prepared by the Welfare Sub-section to cover the numerous contingencies involved.

(3) This Sub-section was consulted by the ## Section in preparation of a radio to the War Department stating the food position of Japan and requesting importation of ##. The Public Health and Welfare Section prepared a check sheet to the P & S Section recommending a daily of 1800 calories per person per day be given Japanese civilians. The P & S Section prepared a radiogram containing this recommendation.

(4) A conference with the director of the Municipal Hygiene Laboratory, Tokyo revealed that small scale studies of the actual food intakes of a group of white collar workers and a low income laboring group had been made. The average daily per capita food intake of the white collar group during October 1945 was 1754 calories and 44.1 grams of protein. In March 1945 the same group received 1989 calories and 68 grams of protein. The average daily per capita food intake of the laboring group was 1580 calories and 41 grams of protein in September 1944. This same group is to be restudied in November 1945.

g. Sanitary Engineering service included:

(1) Inspection was made of the ?? intake of the Tokyo Water Supply System, and Murayama and Tanegushi Reservoirs. During normal operation, water for the Sakai and Yodobashi Filter Plants furnishing about 50% of the total supply is taken from the reservoirs. At times of high ##### in the river, the reservoirs are by passed and water to the Yodobashi plant is delivered directly from the river via the Tamagawa Canal. To relive the land at such times on the Yodobashi Filters, it is believed desirable to utilize the reservoirs under all conditions. This was discussed

with the Chief Engineer of the Tokyo Water Supply Bureau. Definite recommendations to this effect were withheld pending receipt of complete report on operation of Tokyo Water System.

(2) Conference on the separation of U.S. Army water purification units in the field was held with Eighth Army water supply engineers and operators. Following conclusions were reached, and will be reported to Engineer Board, CCR, by Major Hayes Black, CZ, Chief Equipment Division;

- (a) Engineer equipment for water supply proved satisfactory. (The diatomite filter had not been used by any man present).
- (b) Engineer supply for water purification unit, was lacking in several instances.
- (c) Technically trained personnel proved of great value to Engineers in training operators in the field, and checking operation of water points.

(3) Conferences were held and inspection made on waste disposal with Chief, Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health, and Chief of Tokyo Bureau of Sewerage

- (a) Little damage was done by bombing to the sewerage systems of Japan, and all treatment plants are operating normally.
- (b) Difficulties of night soil collections due to shortage of transportation are being overcome by assignment of Japanese Army trucks to cities.

3. Administration of Hospitals.

a. Memorandum AG 334 (23 Nov 45) PH dated 13, November 1945 directing the Japanese government to transfer authority of all hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and other hospital facilities of the Relief Board for Veterans, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to that agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians.

b. Incomplete Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods ending 12, 19, 26, October and 2, 9, November were furnished the Surgeons Sixth and Eighth Armies, chief Surgeon GHQ, AFPAC, Statistical and Reports Section, and G-4.

4. Supply:

a. The Chief of the Medical Supply Sub-section accompanied the Chief of the public Health and Welfare Section on a trip to Korea during the period 8-15 November 1945:

(1) Contacts were made with supply personnel at Hq. XXIV Corps and Hq. Military government. Visits were made to ASCOH-24 and the city of Korean, on the parallel.

(2) Production and distribution of medical, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment in U.S. occupied Korea is a responsibility of Medical Supply Section of the Bureau of Public Health, Military Government. Four (4) officials are assigned to the section at present.

(3) Distribution of medical supplies is being effected through the Chosen Medical Company which is operated under direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Health. This company operates mainly as a dental stock control point and allocates products of manufactures to the various providers. Limited warehouse space is available and some supplies are moved from manufactures plants to the company warehouse are shipped direct from manufacturing plants to wholesalers in the province. The Chosen Medical Company operated as a monopoly under the Japanese regime and exercised control over production and distribution of drugs and chemicals in Korea. It is planned to liquidate the company as soon as a plan for direct distribution by manufactures is developed and planned in operation.

(4) Twenty (20) drug manufacturing plants are now in operation. Production in these plants varies from 30% to 60% of normal. The shortage of coal will result in most of plants being closed within 30 days unless replacement of present stock pile is made. Every effort is being made to keep the plants in operation as there is an urgent need of medical supplies.

(5) About fifteen (15) drugs of captured Japanese medical supplies have been located. These supplies are being inventoried by military commanders and turned over to Military Government personnel for distribution to

civilians. Distribution will be accomplished by utilizing the facilities of the Chosen Medical Company and wholesalers in the various provinces.

b. It was learned that the main Jap Army medical supplies depot, in Tokyo, had not yet been turned over to Home Ministry in compliance with occupation instruction #2. This was called to the attention of Eighth Army. To insure prompt distribution of these supplies by the Japanese when they are given custody, the plant of the Tokyo prefectural office, which will handle them, were discussed and tentatively approved. The importance of prompt action was stressed to the prefectural officials.

c. An urgent need for supplies for control of typhus exists in Japan and Korea. A telecom conference was held with Manila to arrange for expediting shipment of certain items, to learn the status of all requisites for typhus supplies, and to ## all concerned with the necessity for prompt action.

d. Inspection tours of Narcotic manufacturing plants in Tokyo and Osaka areas have been completed. Equipment and stocks were photographed.

e. Visits to Japanese Army Medical Depots revealed that Japanese Military narcotics stock are under the custody of United States Forces.

f. In conference with officials of the Ministry of Welfare. The Narcotic Control Officer of the Headquarters emphasized that narcotic stocks must be securely stored, that the supply of narcotics in manufacture's and wholesaler's hands must be conserved as a black-log of supply, and that information regarding steps to be taken in compliance with directives from this headquarters regarding narcotics must be disseminated to dealers in narcotics. The Japanese officials apparently understood the importance of the above points as presented and mare satisfactory results along these lines are anticipated.

5. Veterinary Affairs:

a. Personnel.

The following Veterinary Corps Officers, assigned GHQ, AFPAC, (adv.) have reported for duty

Major W. H. Dietarich, V. C. 0-380321

Major Enswell M. Madison, V. C. 0-24371

Major Edwin J. Sunderville, V. C. 0-23335

b. General.

(1) The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture for the purposes of conditioning a survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs.

(2) The following places were visited

Headquarters XIV Corps

“ 11th Airborne Division

“ Miyagi Prefecture

Miyagi Veterinary College

Sendai Municipal Slaughterhouse

Dairy establishments in the city and country.

(3) Conclusions - The governmental organization in this Prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient Veterinary services. However, sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated. Pasteurization of milk, eradication of tuberculosis, inspection of meat in slaughter houses and laboratory control measures appear to be effective.

c. Reports from the Japanese.

(1) Weekly reports of communicable animal disease. This report shows swine plague and white diarrhea of chicks in Iwate Prefecture and the latter disease in Chiba Prefecture. Previously reported Anthrax areas are free from this disease which indicates control measure are effective.

(2) Breeds of domestic animals in Japan.

(3) Reorganization of livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. Dental Affairs:

a. This Headquarters approved the method of rationing distributing dental gold as presented by Dr. ## of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. The release of 2020 Kg of gold for dental purposes was recommended for approval.

b. There were a total 5,752 displaced dentists at the time of ## of ##, 2,191 of which have been rehabilitated to date. 131 dentists have office location but no equipment while 261 have equipment but no office locations.

7. Nursing Affairs

a. Reports from Japanese

- (1) Report on examination questions given to Public Health Nurses in Tokyo, 12 November 1945. There were 88 nurses who took the written examination and 10 took the practical examination.
- (2) Report of Public Health Nurses Association (after April 25, 1945) includes prefectures name of key persons and address of Prefectural Office.

b. Report received from Capt. Luska regarding Korean Nursing Affairs.

- (1) Chart attached (enclosure No.1) showing location of schools, number of students bed capacity, etc.
- (2) Lt. ## ## has been assigned to XXIV Corps Headquarters to Capt. Luska for supervision of Institutional Nursing.
- (3) 1st Lt. Myers and ##llempin, A.M.C., are on detached service to Department of Education and are working under guidance of Nursing Affairs Section, XXIV Corps Headquarters.
- (4) A Public Health course of 6 weeks duration was started 12 November 1945. Twenty-one graduate nurses were interviewed as candidate for this course.
- (5) "Consultation with Comdr. Grafts and Korean Officials of Seoul University regarding the establishment in the University of a Department of Public Health Nursing" (conclusion not given).

c. Personnel.

The civilian nurses have already been requested from the War Department to assist Captain Luska, XXIV Corps Headquarters is the teaching program. Qualification have been checked and approved.

8. Legal

- a. A conference was held with Kuge, Chief, Section for Medical Affairs, Health Ministry, at which he presented proposed amendments to article of incorporation of the Medical, Dental Pharmaceutical and Nurses Associations, relinquishing Government control of them. Proposed changes were filed and Mr. Kuge requested to write a formal application through Chief Legal Officer.
- b. Studies of the Civil Service system with references to the Health Ministry were continued conferences were held with representatives of the government section and members of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet. Conferences are to continue. The Cabinet announced drastic reduction in Government personnel and reorganization of the Civil service establishing a class of technicians for technical positions. Details are not yet available.
- c. The Chief of the Legal Sub-section of this headquarters interviewed two physicians in private practice regarding the sentiment of medical practitioners in general for reorganization of Japan Medical Practitioners association.
- d. A National School Professor was interviewed regarding the reorganization of the professional associations the need for a reorganization of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the training of Public Health men.
- e. A complaint regarding the sales of beverages containing wood alcohol was referred to the Counter Intelligence Corps for a directive enforcing the existing Japanese Law. Recommended increased punishment and reported publicity.

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 November to 24 November
1945**

1. Welfare

a. General.

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

- (a) At the request of Economic and Scientific Section, this Headquarters, responsibility for the preparation of an order requiring the Imperial Japanese government through its rationing system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals was assumed by the Price and Rationing subsection. It is expected that necessary staff concurrence will be obtained shortly and the order referred to above issued within a week.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation.

- (a) Commencing 24 November 1945, controlled rail movements of Korean repatriates from Northern Honshu and Hokkaido were resumed. During the previous ten day period the situation in congested repatriation areas was materially improved by the rail movement embargo. Sixth Army Headquarters reported receipt of DDT powder to be used in delousing repatriates. Informal reports from Sixth Army Military Government Liaison Officers indicate improvement of conditions at reception centers operated by Japanese Government for repatriates. Suggestion of XXIV Corps to assign liaison officers at Korean embarkation ports and reception centers was unfavorably considered due to lack of communication facilities.

(3) Welfare Administration.

- (a) A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) in regard to reorganization of the Ministry with particular reference to the Veterans' Bureau of the Ministry. A preliminary report of suggested changes was presented by the Ministry for consideration. Further conferences on this subject are to be held in conjunction with the Government Section, this Headquarters.
- (b) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government is being prepared which will require its agencies concerned to submit a detailed plan with supporting programs for meeting the relief and welfare needs in Japan during the first the quarters of 1946.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy Supplies.

- (a) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government has been issued by this Headquarters requiring the submission of a plan for allocation, storage and distribution and detailed reports as to stocks on hand, number of recipients given free supplies and related subjects concerning the distribution of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. Said supplies will be held for distribution during the period February to April, 1946, and upon order of this Headquarters.

2. Preventive Medicine.

- a. The preventive medicine program was discussed in detail by staff members with Lt. Col. Cook of the Austrian Military Group. A copy of the weekly Morbidity report from the Japanese Government will be sent to the Director of Health, AHP, each week.
- b. A detailed outline of delousing technique was prepared and forwarded to Sixth and Eighth Armies.
- c. Estimates of DDT powder and equipment requirements were re-checked with Supply Sub-section and ## as to area needs worked out.
- d. (1) A memorandum regarding deficiencies of the Japanese public health service was prepared for the Chief of Section.
(2) A cable was prepared for forwarding to WARCOS requesting USPHS Medical and Statistics Officers for an appraisal of Japanese organization preparatory to the formulation of a reorganization program.
- e. Arrangements were worked out for Typhus Commission Officer, Captain Blonton, to proceed to South Honshu and Kyushu for instructing port quarantine officials in delousing techniques.
- f. Japanese translations of direction for "Delousing by Use of DDT" were distributed to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

g. Laboratory activities included the following:

- (1) The laboratory facilities of the Yoshiwara hospital were inspected in company with Prof. Tamiya, Director of the Govt. Inst. For Inf. Dis., and Dr. Yosano of the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department. Procedures were set in motion for instituting the control laboratory for the venereal disease control program under the control of the civilian authorities. Consultations were held with Colonel Kuhns and Lt. Colonel Gordon on a check laboratory for the above to be set up in U.S. Army units. At present the 28th General Medical Laboratory is planned as the best available, but further steps will admit the outcome of Colonel Kuhns' consultation with General Rico.
- (2) The Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department was visited again and definite steps worked out for the medical examiner system to probe the accuracy of deaths reported among outcasts and a means for checking the diagnosis to determine actual cause of death. This procedure is to be in operation by 24 November.
- (3) Continued investigations have been made into the work of Japanese investigators in Japanese B Encephalitis and a study is being organized with a view to a report with recommendations for action in regard to protection of occupation troops in the coming summer.

h. Venereal Disease control activities included:

- (1) The Health Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan officer initiated this week a VD examination-treatment program at the Yoshiwara VD Hospital which is to serve as a model for the Tokyo area. Fifty individuals were given an examination including a serological test for syphilis (positives to be confirmed next week), cervical and ## smears for gonococci prepared according to a technique suggestion by this Section, and an inspection of the skin and ## ## for infectious lesions. Checks were made to ascertain that treatment given to cases of venereal disease was adequate. All infectious cases were hospitalized.

i. Sanitary Engineering Activities included:

(1) Water Supply

- (a) A conference was held with Capt. Tarbott USNR (USPHS) on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Water systems are operating in the three cities and the supply is adequate. Low pressures and damage to distribution system make delivery by water ##### necessary in some areas. A check is being made on quality by regular sampling and laboratory analysis by Japanese. Water is non-potable according to Army standards.
- (b) An inspection was made of the Kanamachi Filter Plant of the Tokyo Supply. This plant takes water from the Edogawa, serves the northeast section of the city, and produces about 22% of the total supply. Facilities are provided for coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination, and laboratory control. Operation of the plant is unsatisfactory. Laboratory reports of analysis show non-potable water, according to Japanese standards being produced much of the time. Conditions found were reported to Lt. Colonel, Hinman, CE, Water Consultant, ASCOM-C. The Eighth Army Military Government Section in Tokyo was contacted and the problem explained. They will see that corrective action is taken.
- (c) A conference was held with Lt. Tabott, SnC, XXIV Corps. Water supplies in three cities in Korea are now potable according Army standard, and the quantity is adequate at the present time. It is planned to expand some supplies in accordance with Japanese prepared plans to furnish additional quantities where needed. Chlorine and alum have been imported from the U.S. Chemical plants will be in operation soon, but there is a shortage of salt for chlorine manufacture.

(2) Waste Disposal

- (a) A conference was held with Capt. Tarbott, USNR, and Capt. Houser, SnC, Strategic bombing Survey, on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Sewage treatment plants are operating in the three cities. In Osaka several pumping stations were damaged, and sewage from these discharges in to canals. Repairs to the stations are delayed due to a shortage of material. Nightsoil collection systems are operating with difficulty due to a shortage of transportation. Neighborhood Associations are being held responsible for disposal, and it is being done without creating a nuisance.
- (b) Capt. Alston, CE, Utilities Officer, Eighth Army Military Government Section, reported waste disposal in the Tokyo area as satisfactory. Refuse, and the very small quantity of garbage being collected, is taken to dump areas and burned.
- (c) Lt. Tarbett, SnC, reported on Korea that night soil collections are being made regularly without creating a nuisance. He knew of no serious waste disposal problems in that area.
- (d) Capt. Trubnick, SnC, visited the office to discuss plans for the construction of sewage disposal facilities for Air Force installation at Tachikawa Airstrip.

(3) Sanitary Supply

- (a) Conference with the Economic and Scientific Section indicate a drop from the former estimate of chlorine production for the month of November, but minimum requirements for water treatment will be met. Arrangements have been made for the importation of salt from China.
- (b) The Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply has 15 days' supply of Chlorine on hand. Both chlorine and alum are available for the city at chemical plants.

j. Nutrition Service Activities

- (1) Conferences were held with representatives of the Economic & Scientific Section and Welfare Sub-section regarding dietary requirements for Foreign Nationals. The following standards were recommended:
 - (a) Occidental United Nations nationals, Occidental Neutral Nationals and Occidental Stateless persons to receive a balanced diet with 70 grams of protein and essential vitamin & minerals to provide 3000 calories per person per day for individuals over 12 years of age and 2000 calories for those under 12.
 - (b) Other occidental nationals to receive a dietary one third greater calorically than the official Japanese ration.
 - (c) ## Nations Orientals and Koreans to receive a restorative ration of 2400 calories for these over 12 and 1600 calories for those under 12 years of age.
 - (2) Investigated radio broadcast and newspaper reports on deaths from starvation in large cities. It was found that the data for the reports were obtained by Japanese newspaper reporters going to various district police headquarters and receiving a statement there as to the number of deaths from "starvation" in the particular areas. It was established that the diagnosis were made by a physician assigned to police headquarters on the basis of an inspection of the bodies and not on post mortem study as it is known in the United States.
 - (3) A conference was held by Major Moolton and Major Corlette with the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Office to check on previous arrangements made for carrying out autopsies on all dead bodies found in the Tokyo area in whom a nutritional or communicable disease cause of death was suspected. It was found the plan was not yet in effect due to administrative difficulties but assurances were given that it would be in operation on or before 24 November. Weekly reports will be submitted to this office.
 - (4) Prepared and submitted to the Chief of Section a proposed directive to the Japanese Government for the establishment of nutrition survey groups to gather factual information of the nutritional status and actual food consumption of Japanese civilian.
- k. The Port Quarantine Officer was in the field the entire week with a representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A detailed report will be submitted upon his return to the office.
- l. The epidemiologist, Major Philip E.H. Bourland, reported for duty on 22 November.
- a. A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 632 (17 Nov. 45) PH subject: Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals be transferred to civilian agencies of the Japanese government and prohibits the limiting of use of those facilities to ex-army and navy personnel. This supplements directive AG 334 (13 Nov. 45) PH, subject Relief Board for Veterans, which transferred that to a civilian agency of the Japanese government.

4. Supply

- a. In response to a request for blanket authority to release Army stocks of supplies to civilian agencies for use in V.D. Control, advice was given that approval of this Headquarters would have to be obtained in each instance.
- b. Military commanders were advised the status of all supplies due in for typhus control.
- c. A warehouse of Japanese military medical supplies at Tachikawa Airstrip containing many microscopes was being turned back to the Japanese. Arrangements were made to take the microscopes to the 29th Medical Depot to insure safekeeping and careful inventory and so make it possible to supervise proper distribution.

d. Information from various sources is that approximately 50% of the medicine producing capacity of Japan was destroyed. The remaining 50% was working at only 20% capacity because of lack of supplies, materials, labor and fuel. An unofficial report (to Economics and Scientific Section) now shows that of 643 medicine factories, 470 (73%) are working at less than 50% capacity; 16 (2%) are working at over 50% capacity and 157 (25%) are not in operation at all.

e. Reports received indicate the Eighth Army is now rapidly concentrating Japanese military narcotic stocks at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. In addition, over thirteen tons of narcotics, type not given, taken into custody by 97th Division in Nagano Prefecture. In the Sixth Army Area, the superintendent of Osaka Hygienic Laboratory has been ordered to concentrate crude and semi-processed narcotics for serious by the Sixth Army.

f. Instructions were issued for the Eighth Army to seize all narcotics, including approximately 230 pounds of finished morphine hydro-chloride, at Hoshi Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo.

g. Some Japanese Military narcotics were released in Aomori Prefecture for agency emergency use at a civilian hospital.

5. Veterinary Affairs.

a. Personnel:

(1) The following Veterinary Corps Officers, assigned to GHQ, AFPAC, (Adv.) have reported for duty.

Captain G. O. Halpin	0-17158489
1st Lt. R. F. Finch	0-1765522
1st Lt. W. D. Carroll	0-1765792
1st Lt. A. T. Zancanella	0-929635
1st Lt. J.G. Woodcock	0-932386

b. General.

(1) Colonel Oness H. Dixon, Chief of Veterinary Affairs, departed for Kyoto on the 20th of November for the following purposes:

(a) Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs.

(b) Liaison with Sixth Army.

(c) Attendance at a conference of Japanese Prefectural Veterinary Officials from southern half of Japan.

c. Reports from the Japanese:

(1) Weekly report of communicable animal diseases (for week 16-22 Nov.):

This report shows anthrax in cattle in Hyogo, Tottori, and Wakayama prefectures; hog cholera and swine plague in Fukushima, the latter also in Iwate; one case of swine erysipelas in Saitama; and white diarrhea of chicks in Hyogo, Tottori, and Iwate prefectures.

(2) A list of Animal Quarantine Stations in Japan, covering inspection of livestock meat, bone and bone meal, hides, wool, and hair. There are twelve such stations.

(3) "Statistical Map of Animals Attacked by Infectious Diseases" during the year 1944 - This chart shows graphically the location and severity of the ten most important infectious diseases during 1944, as well as the locations of the twelve Animal Quarantine Stations.

6. Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

7. Nursing Affairs.

a. Report from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, re: Public Health Nursing Program of Training Center in Seoul..

(1) Methods used in organizing course and plans to be followed along with curriculum to be used for the six week course. Copy of curriculum and plans is attached hereto as an annex.

(2) Request from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, asking for at least 8 Public Health Trained Nurses for the provinces of Korea, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, brought back from Korea authorization for three civilian nurses. These have been requested for XXIV Corps Headquarters and will be requisitioned.

- (3) Report from Lt. Colonel Brewer on the nursing situation in Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture. Report included the number of nurses working in hospitals and consultation officers (137); the number of nurses in training at present time; registered midwives; number who passed examination. Also subjects studied by nurses and midwives. Lt. Colonel Brewer states that the Public Health Program in this Prefecture is entirely inadequate and he has recommended that a well trained Medical Officer (P.H.) be assigned to the Military Government Section to work out a health program.

8. Legal.

No report.

9. Miscellaneous

a. The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section:

- (1) Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics, AG 441.1 (12 Nov. 45) PH.
- (2) Relief Board for Veterans, AG 334 (13 Nov. 45) PH.
- (3) Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals, AG 632 (17 Nov. 45) PH.

b. The following information or instructions were furnished as indicated from this Section:

- (1) To commanding general, Sixth and Eighth Armies, and XXIV Corps requesting Public health and Welfare Military Government Personnel status reports.
- (2) To the Surgeon, Eighth Army regarding typhus control in Hokkaido.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

1 Inclosure: Annex to Nursing Affairs.

ANNEX

ORGANIZATION AND PLAN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN KOREA

1. Following is an account of how the 6-weeks' Public Health Nursing course was organized and the curriculum being used:

- a. Publicity through newspaper, radio and personal visits to leading hospitals.
- b. Interview of each applicant and qualifications recorded.
- c. Planning of curriculum, outline of courses, and number of details worked out after consultations with Section Chiefs and Korean Medical and Seoul University personnel.
- d. Organization of city maternal and infant Health Centers as practice center and field. Field program outlined, standing orders, bag contents, records and uniforms planned and new under procurement and organization.
- e. Consultations with Korean and Military Government, Presidents of Seoul University and Bureau of Education officers, particularly Medical Education officer in regard to establishment of this course. It is to be made a department in the University (Dep't of P.H.N).
- f. So far, 18 candidates have been interviewed and two will come from In-Chau.
- g. On 10 November 1945, each candidate shall have ##### and be measured for uniforms.
- h. Participants in instruction will be:
 - (1) Mrs. Whang, Instructor in P.H.N.
 - (2) Drs. (Korean) at Seoul Universities.
 - (3) Miss Kine, P.H.N. at City Clinic (will teach in the field).

The course will continue for 6 weeks. At its completion, 10 of these graduates will form the nucleus of the (Seoul) City Health Department. The two nurses from In-Chau will return there. The others will form a part of public health teams (Korean) to work in the other provinces. Its success will determine the continuance and possibly the lengthening of the program.

The following curriculum will be utilized:

	HOURS
P.H.N. Principles	25
Nutrition and Dietetics	10
Statistics	5
Maternal Hygiene	15
Infant Hygiene	20
Mental Hygiene	6
Tuberculosis	6
Venereal Diseases	6
Sanitation	10
School Nursing	10
Industrial Hygiene	10
Family Health Work	5
English	10
Communicable Diseases	10
Theory	148 hours
Practice	140 hours

2. Practical (P.H.N.) Program (140 hours):

- a. Orientation.
 - Tour of center: introduction to other workers.
- b. Conference on records, scope of work.
- c. Introduction to bag; bag technique practice
- d. Review of standing orders for P.H.N.
- e. Work in Center.
 - (1) Assist exam. Of ante-parum, post-partum mothers, babies.

- (2) Immunization of babies.
- (3) Milk station; Demonstration of making formula, etc.
- (4) Health talks to mothers regarding pregnancy, infant care.

f. Follow up Health Center patients into home.

- (1) Demonstration visit made initially by Miss. Kin.
Observation at Tuberculosis and V.D. Hospital clinics.

3. Bag Technique:

- a. If possible, carry some newspaper with the bag. It may not be available in the home.
- b. Always place bag on newspaper on a high surface so that children and curious onlookers may not readily get into it.
- c. Take out step, towel, handbrush, ask family for some water, scrub your hands well. Leave these materials on the newspaper.
- d. With clean hands, take out your apron, and put it on.
- e. Take out any other necessary materials and close the bag.
- f. Proceed with the visit.
- g. When visit is completed, wash and dry all equipment used and replace in the bag.
- h. Wash hands well with soap and remove apron.
- i. Replace into bag, the apron and all materials used.
- j. In case of communicable disease, do not put the apron back into the bag. Wrap it separately in paper and carry it outside of bag to Center where it must be boiled.

4. Regulations regarding P.H.N. uniforms

- a. Each nurse will be given material (10 yds), thread, and buttons for 2 uniforms and bandanas for hair, and white material (2 yds) for collar and cuffs.
- b. The uniform will be gray, washable material with white collar and cuffs, and turban made of same gray material.
- c. Uniforms will be made by tailor.
- d. Uniforms will be kept clean and neat at all times.
- e. On duty, while at work in health centers, clinics, or in making home visits, public health nurses will be in complete uniform at all times.
- f. White armbands will be worn on left sleeve with words in English and Korean "Public Health Nurse". (Or possibly to have this put upon each bag. Not yet decided).
- g. Uniforms will remain the property of the nurse as long as she is engaged in some phase of public health nursing in Korea.

5. Regulations Regarding Bag.

- a. The practice center (City Maternal and Infant Health Center) will have 15 public health nurses bags completely equipped with basic first-aid, teaching and demonstration materials.
- b. These bags will be kept clean and the equipment complete and in good condition at all times by the nurses using them.
- c. They must be taken to the nurses own homes except in emergency, but will be kept at the Center.
- d. Expendable materials will be replaced by the city Health Department for whom the students will work during their training period.

**GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25 November to 1 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare administration

Conferences were held by this section with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs relative to the reorganization of the ministry as a whole and particularly with reference to the Veteran's Protective Board. It was explained that this headquarters desires to deemphasize the military aspects of the Veteran's Board to liberalize and integrate Board functions with those of a similar civilian category now conducted by the Ministry and to make Veteran's facilities available to all needy person in Japan.

Belief

A memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government was issued directing certain stocks of foodstuffs and supplies be set aside for relief purposes. Source of the supplies is Japanese Army and Navy stocks turned over to Home Ministry control by the occupation forces. Stocks will be held for later distribution when orders from this headquarters. The Japanese government's plan for distribution of the supplies must include: complete inventories, free issuance to persons whose eligibility is determined on individual need based on family budgetary deficiency, distribution through normal ration channels, avoidance of mass feeding or distribution schemes and complete reports of persons aided and status of supply stocks throughout Japan.

In view of increasing numbers of unemployed in Japan for whom no relief law or social insurance scheme provides assistance, a staff study surveying the entire relief problem and making recommendation for care to be provided during the coming winter months is being circulated among interested staff sections.

Repatriation

Report on status of Korean, Chinese and Formosan repatriation issued by this headquarters on 25 November 1945 showed that 405,602 Koreans and 11,399 Chinese had been repatriated, by the date. There remain approximately 638,098 Korean, 29,202 Chinese and 30,000 Formosans to be repatriated.

Foreign Nationals

Responsibility for preparing a satisfactory program for the care of Foreign Nationals in Japan has been assumed by the Economic and Scientific Section, this headquarters.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

It is planned to send members of the U.S. Typhus Commission to South Honshu (going directly to 32nd Division Hq.) and Kyushu for training prefectural health department and port quarantine staffs in delousing technique by use of hand and power guns, and to clarify points as to purposes for which DDT powder and equipment were being made available.

Members of the Ministry of Health have been instructed regarding Japanese responsibility in more rigid enforcement of smallpox and typhus control measure at all levels.

A Directive has been issued to the Imperial Japanese Government regarding spraying by use of Insecticide, spray DDT, of Hakodate-Aomori ferries and all railway care assigned for transportation of Allied personnel.

The Epidemiologist, Major Philip Bourland, reported for duty during the preceding week.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies The reconditioning and operation or supervision of Korean public water supplies by Army personnel was discussed with Sanitary Engineer, XXIV Corps. This procedure is to be followed in all cities having acceptable sources of supply and suitable facilities for treatment in those areas where occupation forces are located.

The utilities engineer, Tokyo Military Government Section, reported that progress was being made on improving operation of Kanamachi Filter Plant where unsatisfactory conditions were previously found. Some of these improvements that were noted were, that cleaning of overloaded sedimentation tanks has started; the chlorine dosage has been increased to the maximum prewar Japanese standard of 0.4 ppm; and that trucks are being furnished from Japanese sources for stocking 30 days of alum, soda ash and chlorine.

Insect and Rodent Control

From conferences held with officers in charge of control work in Tokyo area it was learned that insecticidal work is continuing in building as they are taken over for military personnel occupancy and that all buildings

occupied by military personnel are being rat-proofed; trapping is being carried on in building that have been completed.

Nutrition

An inspection was made of Ueno railroad station and the Ueno Vagrant House located in the basement of the Asakusa Honganji Temple at 1400 on 26 November 1945. The station was rather dirty and malodorous but no sick or starving people were found lying in the corridors or alcoves. Navy travelers waiting for trains were sitting on the sidewalks and ground outside the station. A cursory inspection of these people revealed them to be in satisfactory nutritional condition.

The vagrant house was a place of indescribable filth and destitution. Crowded into five rooms in the basement of the temple were some 450 derelicts dressed in rags, many lying about on the floors obviously ill and all presenting a pitiful picture. No sanitary facilities were in evidence and the floors were covered with human excrete. Nine dead bodies were discovered in this pest hole. There were said to have accumulated over the preceding weeks. Arrangements were made to have these bodies removed immediately and for them to be autopsied. A subsequent verified report found inanition to be the primary cause of death in eight of these nine cadavers.

On 28 November at the direction of the nutrition consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department sent a nutrition survey group of 13 workers to the Ueno Vagrant House. This group made physical examinations of the inmates and estimated the daily per capita food consumption. Detailed reports of the findings will be submitted shortly.

Discussions have continued with the Ministry of Health regarding personnel and methods to be employed in making nutritional surveys of the civilian population. It was stated that the survey in Tokyo can begin by 15 December 1945.

Venereal diseases Control

On 27 November the Ministry of Health and Welfare submitted the first report required by the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government dated 16 October 1945, subject; "Control of Venereal Diseases". Highlights of report were:

1. A special regulation for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Regulation No.45 of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) issued on November 1945 provides for:
 - a. The reporting of all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum by name, address and sex.
 - b. Compulsory treatment and hospitalization of persons in the infectious stage of venereal disease "whose occupation naturally involves liability of spreading disease".
 - c. Health examination and the issuance of a certificate of examination to individuals "whose occupation naturally involves liability of spreading venereal disease".
2. The Nippon Iryodan (Japanese Medical Treatment Corporation) was ordered on 7 October 1945 to issue instructions to every prefectural branch to establish an institution for the treatment of venereal diseases.
3. A demonstration examination-treatment clinic using modern techniques and modern drugs was initiated in Yokohama under the supervision of Eighth Army medical officers. The demonstration project at the Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo was continued with the institution of mepharsen-bismuth therapy for the first time on 30 November.

Medical Examiner System

The operation of the newly instituted medical examiner system in metropolitan Tokyo was inspected and the results checked in conjunction with Eighth Army liaison officers. The principal areas of survey, the Ueno Park station and nearby Honganji temple, provided the largest number of cases of sick and dead, the sick having been largely transported to the Shiba Ku charity hospital (Saiseikai), the dead having been autopsied under the direction of Dr. Furuhashi, professor of forensic medicine of Tokyo Imperial University. Nearly all the deaths, totaling 11 since 24 November, were attributed to severe undernutrition.

Venereal Disease Laboratory Diagnosis Program

The previously projected program was completed under the auspices of Dr. Tamiya, Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases with the assistance of Major Canatsey, bacteriologist of the 42nd General Hospital, and is now available for large scale application. The first collection of specimens is scheduled for 4 December 1945, check test to be performed at the 42nd General Hospital Laboratory. The first refresher course for laboratory technicians will be given 10 December 1945.

Survey of Japanese Studies on Japanese B Encephalitis

Further conferences were held with members of the Institute for Infectious Diseases and their experimental data analyzed in part. Information is also being assembled from official governmental and other sources in the effort to assess the importance of the disease to occupation forces during the ensuing summer months, and a report with recommendations is being prepared.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Memorandum for the Japanese Government

The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by a memorandum dated 19 November 1945 to transfer supervisory authority of all Japanese Army and Navy hospitals, sanatoria and other hospital facilities of the former Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, when received by the Home Ministry from Occupational Force Commanders, to that agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians. Restriction of treatment to veterans and their families is prohibited.

Memorandum to Occupation Force Commanders

The Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth Armies, and Commander, Fifth Fleet, in a letter dated 20 November, subject: "Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals", were instructed that all hospital facilities of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, in excess of United States Army and Navy occupational force needs as established by the occupational force commanders, be turned over to the Home Ministry of the Japanese Government as soon as practicable.

Reports

Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength report received from 19 prefectures shows a decrease in the total number of hospital patients and outpatients treated.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Curriculum of nursing course from Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital.
2. Chart showing diet and calories for period of 10 days for patients and nurses at a tuberculosis sanatorium (Hoseiyen Sanatorium).
3. Proposed meeting of Public Health Nurses Association to be held 4 December 1945. Delegates have been notified and returns of those expected received. The program has been discussed and planned. Legal aid and interpretation assistance has been requested for meeting. Meeting will be held in Nippon Ishikai Building, Surugadai, Kandaku, Tokyo.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nara for liaison with the Sixth Army, survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and to attend a conference of prefecture veterinarians from the southern half of Japan.

The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Fukushima for liaison with the Eighth Army to survey Japanese veterinary conditions and to attend a conference with the veterinarians of the prefecture of the northern half of Japan.

As a result of these two field trips it was observed that the two conferences brought together representatives from every prefecture. All phases of animal disease control, meat and milk inspection, livestock production and directives from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers were discussed. Many problems were solved especially with reference to the responsibilities of prefecture officials. These meetings are evidence of the fact that the Ministry of Health and Welfare is making a concerted effort to comply with pertinent SCAP directives in these instances. The governmental organization in all prefectures visited is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. However, sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design. Inspection of meat in slaughter houses and eradication of bovine tuberculosis is generally practiced. Some pasteurization of milk exists but much raw milk is being consumed. Laboratory control of dairy products is not being generally practiced.

Reports from the Japanese

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported:

1. Communicable animal disease for week 23-29 November. (This report shows one case of anthrax in Gunma Prefecture and one of blackleg in Tottori Prefecture.)
2. Steps taken to comply with SCAP Directive AG 728, 30 October 1945.
3. Results of bovine tuberculosis eradication of 1942, 1943 and 1944.
4. Animal disease for the years 1942, 1943 and the months from January to September 1945.
5. Preparation and distribution of veterinary sera, vaccine and biologicals, April 1943 to March 1944; April 1944 to March 1945; April 1945 to October 1945.

Ministry of Health and Welfare reported:

1. Steps taken to comply with SCAP Directive AG 728, 30 October 1945.
2. Monthly meat inspection report for July, August and September 1945.

Korean Report

The Surgeon's Office XXIV Corps submitted the following report on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

1. General. Japan veterinarians held practically all key positions in the Korean Government prior to surrender. These have all been removed and as a result the effectiveness of the veterinary service is greatly reduced.
2. Organization. The Korean Government under the Japanese had a national veterinary service in the department of agriculture. On 7 November 1945, Ordinance No. 25, Headquarters USAFIK, Office of the Military Governor, transferred this service to the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.
3. Structure. National Headquarters is in the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare; a Provincial Headquarters is located in each province and each province is subdivided into districts; total 132.
4. Personnel. There are about 1,000 veterinarians in Korean of which 458 are assigned to districts.
5. Education. There is one Veterinary College located at Souwon which is not functioning because the Japanese teaching staff was removed and has not been replaced. Two instructors remain out of a former staff of seven.
6. Animal strength 1943. (Census to nearest 1000)

Dairy cattle	2,000
Work oxen	1,062,000
Swine	636,000
Sheep	48,000
Horses	35,000
Pigs	225,000
Chickens	2,983,000

7. Animal disease control. Prevailing animal disease are glanders, rabies, anthrax, tuberculosis and rhinderpest. In 1943 the tuberculosis test was applied to all dairy cattle in Kyung KI Go. And 24.9 percent showed positive reactions. The method of disposal of positive reactors is unsatisfactory. Owners are required to remove them from the herd for one year.

8. Meat and Dairy Inspection. District veterinarians are responsible for ante and post mortem inspection of animals presented for slaughter and the sanitation of slaughter houses. Nothing definite is known about dairy inspection but it apparently did not go beyond periodic testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Approval has been received to request for establishment of a reserve of biologics, to be maintained in U.S. stocks in Japan, to supplement local stocks, if necessary to protect the health of occupational troops. Recommendation for the establishment of an emergency reserve of other types of medical supplies, to be set up in U.S. depots for use on call from this headquarters, has been returned by the War Department with request for information whether the reserve could be provided from excess supplies in Pacific areas. A study on the subject is now being made by AFPAC.

Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth Armies and XXIV Corps, have been advised of the status of typhus control supplies requisitioned by S.G.O., and this headquarters. It was pointed out that supplies requisitioned covered only civilian requirements for delousing at ports and other typhus control measures among civilians.

Recommendations were submitted reference additional accounting procedures to be followed by all agencies handling medical supplies released from U.S. military stocks.

Reports from the Seibo International Catholic Hospital stated that an ample supply of medicines had been received. Difficulty is still being experienced in connection with fuel and heating equipment.

The Eighth Army was authorized to utilize captured Japanese equipment in the rehabilitation of the Yokohama General Hospital which will be used for hospitalization of foreign nationals.

A report from the Ministry of Welfare stated two new regulations have been issued strengthening narcotic control as directed by this headquarters. A civilian narcotic investigation was requested to study Japanese production, manufacture, import and export narcotic records.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

Consideration is being given to the abrogation of the licensed prostitute legislation. While the present laws on the subject appear adequate there is, in actuality, much to be desired in how it is practiced.

In an effort to ascertain the functionings of the civil service system in Japan conferences were attended in the Government Section with members of the cabinet.

A directive is now under consideration to the Japanese Government concerning poison alcohol which is being sold to the public. The directive now under consideration is pending decision as to whether it should be published alone or as part of a series of offenses the establishment of which is contemplated.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2 December to 8 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

A report was received from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Koseisho) outlining in detail all subsidy payment made by it to various private health and welfare organizations and associations. Study is continuing with reference to reorganization of the Ministry.

Miscellaneous

1. Korean and Chinese Repatriation.

Field reports received in the section indicate definite improvement in facilities and care provided Korean and Chinese repatriates at Japanese government operated Reception Centers. Numbers being repatriated from Japan continue at a high rate although the number of Japanese returned from Korea has slackened.

2. Care of Foreign Nationals.

Communication to Sixth and Eighth Armies directed that action be taken to prevent Japanese discrimination in favor of German and other enemy nationals and to seize German hoarded supplies. It is the intent to use these for relief use should it become necessary.

Relief

The first reports of location, amount and kind of supplies to be set aside by Japanese Home Ministry for relief purposes was received.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Two typhus cases in military personnel investigated. Eighth Army Liaison Office contacted and arrangements made for checks on control action taken by Japanese authorities and regarding action required to clean up unsanitary conditions in Tokyo railway stations.

The inmates of Asakusu Honganji Temple, presently used as a refuge for indigents, were deloused in a cooperative project supervised by USA Typhus Commission personnel. Civilian dusters were furnished by Tokyo Municipal Health Department. The project was utilized for training this group in dusting techniques. Arrangements were made with the laboratory officer to collect data on laboratory situation in Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies

Kyoto and Osaka systems were reported to be operating normally by Major Black, CE, Engineer Intelligence, OCE. Osaka water treatment plant was said to be the best he has seen in Japan. Lack of sanitary engineering personnel in Sixth Army area was noted; inspection and supervision of water and sewage systems were reported by him to be inadequate.

Clarification of the responsibility of the Army for water supplies in refugee camp established by the Japanese was given to the Sixth Army. Japanese are responsible for water supplies in camps established by them; the Army is responsible for supervision of such supplies, and will act in operations capacity only if required to prevent outbreak or spread of disease.

Conference was held with Lt. Col. Hinman, CE, Water Supplies Consultant, ASCOM-C, on proceed use of Sakai-Wadabori water supply in Tokyo for direct consumption by military personnel. Suggestions had been made by OCE, and transmitted for comments, that the central district of the city fed from this source is to valved off from the other interconnecting sources of supply and chlorine dosage will be increased for this district. Proposal was not considered favorably for the following principle reasons:

a. With 19 sources of supply interconnected at many different points in the distribution system, it is a very difficult task to make certain that one supply is completely isolated from all others, and even more difficult to assure that the valves remain closed.

b. According to U.S. practice, a closed gate valve is not considered satisfactory protection between a potable and non-potable supply; danger of contamination is especially great where pressure of the non-potable supply may frequently exceed that of the potable supply as would be case here.

c. Many cross-connection exist between the city supply and private well supplies. A complete report on the Tokyo system with recommendations for its improvement is being prepared by Lt. Col. Hinman.

Chlorine production is continuing to increase, but salt stocks are running low at some chemical plants. Total production for November (first 25 days) was 152 metric tons with 69.7 metric tons allocated for water

treatment. (Prewar normal monthly demand for water was 42 tons.) Estimated total production for December is 225 metric tons.

2. Environmental Sanitation:

Five railroad stations in the central part of Tokyo were inspected for general sanitation. Conditions in general were poor; some improvement was noted at Ueno. Eighth Army Military Government Detachment in Tokyo and the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army, were contacted. Program for general housecleaning and regular maintenance of all stations in the Tokyo-Yokohama area will be developed.

3. Nutrition.

Analysis was made and report submitted on the date obtained from the nutrition survey conducted at the Ueno Vagrant House in the basement of the Asakusa Honganji Temple on the 28th and 29th of November 1945.

The survey showed a per capita food intake of 1,197 and 1,506 calories on the two days of the study. The average daily protein intake was 32.8 grams. Eighth-six percent of the inmates showed an average weight loss of 13 pounds below standard weights for age, sex, and height. Thirteen subjects, or 10.4 percent of those examined showed edema.

Material for a press release was submitted through Captain Mitchell to General K.R. Dyke, Chief. C.I. and E. Section, on the nutritional outlook for the Japanese people during the winter. The purposes of this report was to allay fear and point out the much better relative position of Japan than the countries of western Europe, notably Germany. Cooperation, careful husbanding of her food supplies, and relentless efforts to effect adequate distribution of food were cited as the requisites to alleviate the present situation. It was pointed out that the many recent reports in the Japanese press on widespread starvation were considerably exaggerated and related only to vagrant indigent groups which did not reflect conditions existing in the population at large.

There conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Bureau relative to plans and methods to be employed in the forthcoming nutrition survey of Tokyo. Excellent progress has been made. Final plans will be submitted to this office on 11 December and assurances were given that if approved the survey could be begun immediately.

4. Venereal Disease.

Dr. C. M. Carpenter, Scientific Consultant to The Surgeon General and head of the Chancroid Commission, visited the Section. Observations were made by him in company with the venereal disease consultant, this section, on diagnostic and treatment practice in both Army and Japanese civilian hospitals. Skin tests for chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum on a group of 57 joro showed 21 positive reactions to Ducrey antigen and 2 to Frei antigen.

Investigations were made with the legal advisor of business practice in connection with joro and geisha enterprises.

5. Laboratory.

Japanese B encephalitis. The survey of published and unpublished material concerning Japanese B encephalitis studied in the laboratories of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo was continued intensively. The assembled data will provide a basis for further studies by American investigators, particularly in relation to the epidemiological problems affecting our own personnel in Japan.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 21 prefectures showed a total increase of 11,201 out-patients treated while the number of hospital patients was decreased by 589. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

Period	Number of		Number of Patients		
	Hospital	Capacity	Inpatients	Outpatients	Total
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,897	242,522	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744

It is to be noted that while hospitalization statistics do not reflect the presence of any specific disease, it does indicate: a) the general overall disease rate of a nation, b) the adequacy of physicians as reflected in the demand for medical care and c) the adequacy of available hospital beds as shown by this demand.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of questions given in practical examination to 19 midwives in Tokyo, To, 26 November 1945 was received from the Japanese, the examination being in two parts giving 5 point: for questions on the model and 5 points for examination of pregnant mother ## patient. The questions pertaining to the model were as follows:

“Five minutes to make internal examination to determine: condition of the baby, stage of delivery, position of baby, length of the cord, length of the baby, length of the baby's head.”

Among other questioned an important one is to name the instruments on the table.

2. Applicants names, ages, prefectures and schools attended received.

3. Public Health Nurses Association. A list of the delegates names and prefectures were given with program. On December 4th an all-day meeting was held in Tokyo, To by the Public Health Nurses. Discussion of dues magazine, constitution and by-laws was held and a letter was composed and sent to the Ministry of Health asking permission to carry on the association without the interference of non-nursing personal.

4. A report from Nakano-ku Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Copy of training school curriculum, regulations and routine of nurses and salary paid to nurses.

5. Report of names, address, ages and schools of nurses taking Public Health Nurses examination in Tokyo, To.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The following inspections were conducted during the month:

1. The Tokyo Milk and Milk Products Control Company (formerly Morning Milk Company).

This establishment is housed in an excellent brick and tile building with separate rooms for the various ##. Ventilation, drainage and refrigeration are satisfactory. Seven hundred gallons of milk, received from 13 farms, is pasteurized and bottled daily. Equipment is modern in design but badly in need of repair. Steam and chlorine are used for sterilization. The sanitation of the institution was fair. Butterfat, bacteriological, activity, specific gravity and temperature tests, daily farm inspection, tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion eradication, are control measures in effect. Measured by United States standards, Grade C milk is being supplied by this plant. Under Japanese standards it is Grade A, or ordinary milk.

2. The Kitasato Institute of Infectious Diseases; Dr. Katsuya Kasai, Director of Veterinary Affairs.

This is a private institution which conducted a large private business in sera, vaccine, biologicals, drugs and chemicals, both human and animal, in prewar days. Affairs at the present time are practically at a standstill and the plant presents a dilapidated appearance. A research staff has rendered excellent service in the past. Plans call for rehabilitation of the establishment and reestablishment of business as soon as funds can be obtained.

Personnel

The following Veterinary Corps officers assigned to General Headquarters, American Forces in the Pacific (Advance), Military Government Section, have been transferred as follows:

1. To Korea.

Major William H. Dieterich VC, 0380321

Major Russell M. Madison VC, 024371

Captain George O. Halpin, VC, 17155249

1st Lieutenant Walter D. Carroll VC, 01765792

1st Lieutenant August T. ## VC, 0929635

2. To Eighth Army Headquarters.

Major Edwin G. Sunderville, VC, 023335

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Dental equipment units are in production at the rate of 20 per month. The conversion of an additional factory is expected soon so that within three months the rate should be raised to 70 units per month. It is estimated that it will take 4-5 years to reequip the profession.

The recommendation on that gold, platinum and silver be released for dental purposes is still being delayed by the Reparations Commission. This causes an undue hardship for both patient and practitioner.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SUPPLY

A brief survey covering manufacture of X-ray film indicates that three plants are now producing film. The plants were damaged only slightly but production is low due to lack of fuel and chemicals.

An average of 30,000 dozen 10" x 12" film was produced monthly from 1940 to 1944 of which from 50 to 70 percent were used by the military forces. Present production is 5,000 dozen monthly.

A request has been submitted for an estimate of the amount of materials required to increase production to 15,000 dozen of film monthly and efforts will be made to provide the necessary raw materials and fuel. Close supervision is being exercised over distribution procedures to insure that production is utilized properly.

Personnel of the medical supply sub-section visited the Yokohama Naval Base and the Tachikawa Air Strip during the week in connection with the removal of Japanese medical supplies from those installations. The Home Ministry has made arrangements for transfer of the supplies to local prefectural warehouses and work is now in progress at both locations.

Conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and Medicine Control Company reference distribution of military stocks and newly manufactured supplies. A visit was made to the Medicine Control Company on the same subject.

Narcotics

A translation of Japanese narcotic laws and regulation including penal regulations was furnished this section along with an official estimate of Japan's yearly narcotic requirements for legitimate medical purposes.

The planned import of opium into Japan in the year 1944 was more than sixty-two tons whereas the actual import was only 9 tons according to figure furnished.

Personnel

Major Alfred R. Cannon, MAC, was assigned during the week and Major Charles L. Locker joined for temporary duty.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX MISCELLANEOUS

The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this section and have been published since first issue of the Weekly Bulletin:

- a. Disposition of Heroin in Japan. AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH

Forbids the possession or traffic in heroin. Directs the Japanese Government to confiscate all heroin, deliver it to occupation forces and report such actions taken.

- b. Use of Japanese Red Cross Hospital by Allied Force. AG632 (21 Nov.45) PH

A statement of policy that Red Cross Hospitals cannot per se be considered exempt from use by occupation forces and specifically rejects the petition to deny the Osaka Red Cross Hospital from such use.

- c. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan. AG710 (21 Nov. 45) PH.

Designates the Japanese Government's public health agencies as responsible for control and prevention of typhus fever in Japan under the supervision of the occupation forces. That U.S. military forces will furnish typhus control supplies that are necessary.

- d. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution. AG400 (26 Nov. 45) PH.

Rescinds directive of the same subject dated 22 November 1945 and directs that Japanese Government will submit an inventory of relief stocks available and submit a plan for approval of their distribution.

- e. Distribution and Use of Medical, Dental and Veterinary Supplies. Issued by the Occupation Forces to Civilian Agencies. AG440 (27 Nov. 45) PH.

In the event it ever becomes necessary to issue supplies from occupation force stocks, the Japanese Government will be responsible for their distribution under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer of the area.

f. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan. AG710 (29 Nov. 45) PH.

Supplemental instructions to memorandum of the same subject dated 21 November 1945 and directs the spraying with DDT of railroad cars and other public conveyances assigned for the use of occupational forces.

g. Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics. AG441.1 (7 Dec. 45) PH.

An incidence of violation of narcotics directive of 12 October 1945 was discovered. This memorandum directs the Japanese Government to report the facts concerning the violation and the action taken.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For period**

**9 December to 15 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

During the week a report was received from SCAP Finance Section listing subsidy payments made under the 1945 budget by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The payments constitute a sizable portion of the total amounts expended by government in Japan for relief and welfare services. They are distributed to private welfare or medical associations and agencies and cover a wide variety of activities. A study of the report is now being conducted by the Welfare Subsection with a view to determining future policy and control over the agencies concerned. It is generally conceded that the wide-spread use of the subsidy system in Japanese welfare administration contains elements at variance with SCAP control requirements.

Relief

An additional directive to the Japanese Government on the subject of relief was issued during the week. This directive requires the submission, to SCAP by 31 December, of a plan for providing relief to unemployed and other dependent persons during the period January-June 1946. The policy inherent in the release of this memorandum is basic to Japanese welfare administration and represents a definite clarification of future occupation and Japanese responsibility in the field. It is clear that the relief of destitution must be undertaken directly by the Japanese Government and that SCAP will hold it responsible for the prevention of wide-spread hunger and disease.

Added significance is given this plan by the fact that newer in Japanese history has government accepted responsibility for providing minimum food and care for its dependent citizens. Current legislation permits low payments to the aged, mothers and several other special categories of persons, but makes no provision for unemployment relief or the general care of persons who are involuntarily dependent. It is the intention of SCAP to require such general care at whatever level is necessary for the protection of occupation troops and to implement basic occupation aims.

Coincident with the release of the directive requiring the institution of a general relief program there was received from Japanese Government an inventory and distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. This plan was submitted in compliance with a memorandum to the Government, AG 400 (26 Nov. 45) PH, requiring the free distribution of reserve stocks to needy persons. It is intended that the distribution of these supplies will become part of and implement the over-all relief plan discussed above. Details of the food distribution program are being forwarded to lower echelon forces with instructions for checking and supervising the program. The plan requires the distribution of reserve food supplies through ration channels after investigation of individual need by a local Public Welfare Agency. Withdrawal authorizations will be given free to persons whose need is established.

Care of Foreign Nationals

At a conference this week, attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resource, Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections, agreement was reached on methods to be employed in the feeding and care of foreign nationals in Japan. A directive to the Japanese Government is being prepared on this subject. Details of the plan will be announced as soon as it is approved by the Supreme Commander.

Korean and Chinese Repatriation

Field reports submitted by the officers of this section plus detailed plans and reports prepared by Japanese Government officials indicate that the Reception Centers established to care for and process repatriates are in satisfactory operation. A report issued by this headquarters shows that 492,455 Koreans and ### Chinese had been repatriated as of 9 December 1945. No Formosans have been repatriated because of lack of shipping.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Japanese Ministry of Transportation officials were given detailed instructions regarding disinfection of railway cars assigned for use by Allied military personnel and procurement of disinfection supplies and equipment from U.S. military commands concerned. These officials were also furnished with the names and addresses of the U.S. Unit (Corps or Division) Surgeons located nearest the respective regional railway offices who are to be contacted by the regional car managers responsible for the carrying out the above disinfection program.

Plans were worked out with the Medical Supply Sub-section for distribution of delousing material in accordance with recommendations by Port Quarantine Officer, Typhus Commission and Sixth and Eighth Armies M/G personnel.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned on 12 December from an extensive field trip which was concerned with quarantine and communicable disease control problems at repatriation ports which included inspection of facilities present and procedure employed at the respective ports.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water supplies.

Reports on the water supplies of the cities of Fukuoka Ken, Kyushu, indicate that in general ## systems are operating in nearly normal manner. In bombed areas water mains have been repaired, but leakage from service connections is high. Water leakage in these areas is estimated at 50 % of the water supplied. It is estimated that it will taken until May 1946 to repair services. Chlorine dosage is about 0.3 ppm. Several cities have been using bleaching powder because of the shortage of liquid chlorine. At Tobata-shi the supply is barely sufficient to meet present demands because of damage to pumps. The supply is also considered inadequate by the Japanese at Omuta-shi. Mine water for industrial supply is interconnected with other sources at Omuta-shi and is said to be used mainly for cooling and miscellaneous uses.

The sanitary engineer with the Military Government Company at ##### standards. Army water supply men are supervising increase in the chlorine dosage. Liquid chlorine is available from sources.

The water supply consultant, ASCOM-C, reported progress in improving chlorination of supplies in Tokyo-Yokohama area. Arrangements have been made for repair of chlorinators and manufacture of new machines at the two local plants. Experimental work using higher chlorine dosage is being carried out at the Kawai Plant of the Yokohama System serving Atsugi Airfield.

Most recent reports from the Japanese gives an estimated total production of liquid chlorine for December of 150 metric tons, of which 85 tons will be allocated for water treatment. (Normal pre-war demand was 42 tons monthly for water.) Production is decreasing because of the shortage of salt. Some plants are also short of coal and chlorine cylinders. The present status of salt production and importation will be investigated by the Economic and Scientific Section.

2. Water Disposal.

Reports from Fukuoka and Fukushima indicate sewerage systems and nightsoil collection systems are operating normally in both areas.

3. Insect and Rodent Control

A report from GHQ medical inspector states that there is a continuation of work by the 68th Malaria Control Unit in rat-proofing of buildings in Tokyo occupied by military personnel and that trapping is done as indicated.

A conference was held with the Entomologist of the Institute of Infectious Diseases and an inspection was made of the laboratory. Species and habits of mosquitoes of medical importance in Japan were discussed and results of recent surveys were examined.

Laboratory Activities

Spot check of medical laboratories in the Tokyo area was made as a part of the survey of facilities available for the preventive medicine program. The Komagome Contagious Disease Hospital was visited and its laboratory equipment examined. The laboratory of Yoshiwara Hospital was revisited in connection with the venereal disease control program. Further surveys were made of the production potential of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitasato Institute in connection with biologicals of key importance.

Nutrition Service Activities

The directives to the Japanese Government ordering nutrition surveys of the civilian population was issued by this headquarters on 11 December. Numerous conferences have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Office on plans for the initial survey to be made in Tokyo under the supervision of this headquarters. Methods to be employed have been established. The survey is being conducted on a 1% sample of the population of each the 35 Kens n Tokyo. About 33,000 people will be examined. These samples are to be carefully selected so as to be representative of the population at large on the basis of sex, age, economic status and occupation. In the survey, 65 doctors, 140 nutritionists and 200 clerical workers are being employed. The survey was begun on 15 December and will be completed on 24 December.

In a conference called by the Economic and Scientific Section and attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resources and Public Health and Welfare Sections for the purpose of establishing ration scales #### foreign nationals in Japan, the following proposal was made by this section and was approved by the conference:

1. Occidental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 70 grams of protein and 2400 calories per person.
2. Oriental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 50 grams of protein and 1800 calories per person.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer, this headquarters, continued observations of Japanese venereal disease control and treatment activities in company with Dr. Charles M. Carpenter, Venereal Disease Consultant to The Surgeon General. Visits were made to several civilian clinics in the vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai.

The examination-treatment program in Tokyo was expanded to include four additional areas curing the week with one each in Omori and Koiwa and two in Shinagawa.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports from Japanese

1. During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 33 prefectures showed a decrease of 430 hospital patients, while the number of out-patients treated was decreased by 694. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

Periods	No. of Hospitals	Capacity	Number of Patients		Total
			In-patients	Out-patient	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,897	243,522	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	238,281	311,037

2. The ratio of physicians to the total population in Japan for the period 1933 to 1944 was 1:1621, while the estimated ratio for the period 1945 to 1952 was 1:1818.

3. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued a memorandum to prefectural governors directing the re-establishment of physicians, dentists and pharmacists in air-raided areas.

4. Reports were made on the organization and personnel of the newly established Bureau for National Hospital Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, which is responsible for the administration and operation of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veteran's Hospitals.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Korea

A report from Korea (XXIV Corps) stated that a survey of nursing schools is being conducted, the following questionnaire is being used:

1. Hospital Information
 - a. Size of hospital
 - (1) Average number of patients.....
 - (2) Number of beds
 - b. Type of Hospital
 - c. Controlled by (Group)
2. School of Nursing
 - a. Director of Nurses:
 - (1) Qualification (education and experience)
 - b. Size of School:
 - (1) Number of students ... 1st year ..., 2nd year..., and 3rd year (if a 3-year course)
 - c. Number of semester ...
 - (1) Schedule of semester
 - d. Obligation to school after graduation
 - e. Tuition fee ...
 - f. Provincial exam given ... and consists of proof ...
 - g. Educational qualification of prospective students:
 - (1) Primary or Secondary School required
 - (2) Minimum scholastic standard required
 - (3) Acceptance of a students ?? ?? whom

- h. Physical exam consists of
- i. Age upon admission ... to ...
- j. Marital status
- k. Teaching material in class room
- l. Time on duty daily ..., does this include class room work?
 - (1) Time off during week ...
 - (2) Vacation time yearly ...
- m. Uniform:
 - (1) Type worn ...
 - (2) Furnished by whom ...
- n. Instructors
 - (1) Nurses (include qualification and subjects taught) ...
- o. Grading system ...
- p. Head nurse employed:
 - (1) Number (4) Salary
 - (2) Qualifications (5) Hours of work daily
 - (3) Duties (6) Vacation yearly
 - (with or without pay)
- q. Health program consists of (including immunization) ...
- r. Nurses aides:
 - (1) number employed ... (2) Duties
- s. Midwifery:
 - (1) Included as part of course ...
 - (2) Allowed to practice after graduation
- t. Nurses quarters:
 - (1) Number of nurses assigned to a room ...
 - (2) Lavatory facilities ...
 - (3) Laundry facilities ...
 - (4) Dining room facilities ...
 - (5) Recreation facilities ...
- u. Needs of the nursing school:

Standard Curriculum for ## Schools:

- a. Course ## of each subject taught. To include laboratory work.
- b. A copy of curriculum, including total number of hours and semester.
- c. Copy of rotation schedule of a student nurses to wards for experience in different departments.
- d. Answer questions on attached forms.
- e. Enclose sample copy of student records: application, health and ##.

The Public Health Nurses six-week refresher course is progressing nicely and the Korean nurses are doing a good job.

was given a correspondent from the Japanese Ladies Journal regarding ## of Tokyo and Japan, the interview to be published next month.

Supply

was made of Nursing Journals and text books for use of Japanese nurses. If they are obtained they will be circulated through the nursing section of the Ministry of Health.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Personnel of Veterinary Affair Sub-section held a conference with the Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section and visited the Tokyo wholesale fish market. Fish inspection there is under the supervision of the Police Department. All fish in the market were found to be in an edible condition. Sanitation was comparatively good except in the cold storage plant and in a nearby fish-cake factory.

Reports from Japanese

1. Report of an outbreak of swine plague in Iwate Prefecture. Ten cases were reported of which 2 died, 5 were destroyed and 3 recovered.
2. Animal Disease Report for September 1945. There has been no marked change in the communicable disease incidence.
3. Milk Inspection Report for September 1945. This report shows dairy farm inspections in 30 prefectures and laboratory examination of milk in 24.
4. Laboratory Report on Hog Cholera Vaccine Experiments. This report covers the experiments on the preparation of formalized hog cholera vaccine from the ## of acutely affected hogs.
5. Report of Stallions and Government Horse Farms for 1945. This report shows 1,864 stallions located on 21 government house farms and 4,141 # # ## of private owners.
6. Report of Purchase and Distribution of Dairy Cows by the Government. This report shows 6,000 cows have been purchased and distributed in 730 villages.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Verbal consent was given by Mr. Maxwell of the Reparation Mission for the release of 90-days gold supply based on 100 grams per dentist per year.

During the month of November 295 dentists were re-established in practice.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

The War Department approved an emergency reserve of medical supplies for civilian relief. This reserve will be supplied from excesses of AFMIDPAC and AFWBSEAC supplies, only items not available in the theater will be maintained in the some of Interior depots.

Steps were taken to expedite the distribution of Japanese military and naval medical supplies turned back to the Japanese by Occupation Forces at Tachigawa and Yokosuka. Visits were made to both of these points and conferences were held with prefectural officers and control companies to hasten the distribution of these medical supplies into civilian channels.

A list of critical materials required to increase production of X-ray film ## from the X-ray film control company and is being transmitted to the Economic and Scientific Section with a request that efforts be made to release the desired items. The ## company is submitting a request for increase in allocation to the ## of commerce and industry.

A ## was received from the Sixth Army which shows that ## pounds of Japanese military narcotic stocks were taken into custody in that area as of the week ending 24 November 1945. Previous reports had shown comparatively small narcotic stocks taken into custody.

The target date for taking into custody all heroin, crude narcotics and semi-processed narcotics in Japan was 15 December 1945. Reports from the Sixth and Eighth Armies on the progress made with the seizures will be published in this bulletin when received.

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government ordering them to submit a report on pertinent facts concerning the violation of the memorandum ## ## ##. The Japanese Government was directed to nominate, for approval by the headquarters, eighth pharmaceutical wholesale houses in Japan to receive custody of certain Japanese military narcotic stocks now in the custody of the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

The Japanese laws and ordinances concerning manufacture and sale of drugs and biologicals was received and a translation of it was arranged through ATIS.

A study was begun of the obligation of occupying forces respecting food and shelter for enemy nationals, restricted in travel and areas of residence, but not formally interned.

Two additional conferences were held with Japanese physicians relative to the elimination of government control of professional associations. One conference was with regard to the reorganization of the Health Ministry and its plan for elimination of certain personnel.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 December to 22 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Based upon the policy of this section to approve the continuation of government subsidized private agencies, pending complete investigation of their functions and operation, this section concurred with SCAP Finance Section authorization to Ministry of Finance to release an Imperial Household grant for the Association for the Relief of War Sufferers.

Relief

A reply was prepared to the Japanese Government's distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for the relief purposes. This reply was in the form of a memorandum accepting the plan with the following exception giving SCAP greater control over the use of these supplies:

- (1) Clarify the use of supplies for emergencies under SCAP control.
- (2) Retain authority for the Supreme Commander to approve the use of special distribution facilities as opposed to the use of normal ration channels, and
- (3) Require SCAP approval for the actual inauguration of the plan in specific prefectures.

Additionally a communication to the Armies is in preparation directing that:

- (1) A check be made of the Japanese inventory of relief supplies,
- (2) An estimate of the number of unemployed and other dependent persons in each prefecture be prepared,
- (3) A program of inspecting and supervising the Japanese distribution plan be established,
- (4) Reports be submitted on operations, and
- (5) A plan be prepared for assuming direct administrative control of these supplies should the Japanese fail to carry out their plan.

Repatriation

The first 2,000 Formosans were repatriated from the Atsugi area during the past week. As shipping becomes available it is expected that more Formosans and Chinese will be moved. A copy of report prepared by the Korean representatives attached to the Sixth Army was received. The report covered general conditions in Nagoya and Osaka but made no specific recommendations regarding the 400,000 Koreans in these areas.

Miscellaneous

A report was received from the New Japan Social Work Interim Committee which was recently organized in Tokyo for the purpose of encouraging and revitalizing social work activities in Japan. The committee consists of a representative group of individuals engaged in public and private social work. The two immediate goals of the organization are to establish refresher #####-service training courses for social workers and to call a national conference of social workers and from it develop a permanent social workers association to replace the present interim committee.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Institute of Tuberculosis Research at Kiyose was visited and fairly complete data were procured regarding past and current work of the organization. All data are being consolidated in a summary report.

Arrangements were completed by medical supply, the Economic and Scientific Section, and the Sanitary Engineer of this sub-section for a sample run to be made by a local manufacturer to determine if "China Clay" is a satisfactory diluent for DDT powder and if available grinding machinery and diluent will be utilized only when 10% DDT insecticide or larvicide powder is not available from military sources.

Latest census figures were obtained, showing population by District and prefecture; on the basis of these figures. Crude rates (per 1,000 per annum) have been derived for the reportable communicable diseases. Charts showing communicable disease rates in Japan since January 1941 are in process of preparation.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies.

Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported very high chlorine dosages being required in public water supplies by military commands in some cities, particularly in Nagasaki. Previous reports from Nagasaki to the Office of the Chief Engineer and from Fukushima to this office indicate that high

chlorine dosages and residuals used for field water supplies in Pacific islands are now being applied to city water supplies. The office of the Chief Engineer and the Chief Surgeon's Office were informed of the above Japanese report, and subject of reducing Army chlorine requirements where approved city supplies are used for direct consumption by troops was discussed. This is particularly desirable because of the very limited supply of chlorine and it is believed feasible where adequate treatment and protection of the water is provided.

Utilities Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment, reported work of reconditioning Kanamachi Filter Plant as progressing. He will inspect both the Kanamachi and Yodobashi Plants next week.

Demonstration of water supply equipment and conference of officers and men of all branches interested in field water supplies from Sixth and Eighth Armies was attended at 1519th Engineer Water Supply Company, Headquarters. Demonstration was given of operation of water purification unit, diatomite, 50 gallons per month, now being supplies to replace portable unit, 15 gallons and mobile unit, 75 gallons. This diatomite filter will produce a water free bacterial contamination and with complete removal of amobic cystex and cercariae of schistosomes. Demonstration was followed by conference on use of field equipment and special problems of water supply in this area..

2. Waste Disposal

Inspection was made of the Mikawajima Sewage Treatment Plant, Tokyo, with representative of Health Maintenance Section. Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and Mr. Harada, Tokyo Sewage Engineer. The plant provided primary and secondary treatment, but much equipment was in poor state of repair, and general maintenance was unsatisfactory. City sewage department will take action to restore both this plant and Shiba-ura. Conditions were reported to Utilization Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

3. Environmental Sanitation.

Sanitary Engineer, Yokohama Military Government Detachment, reported railroad stations in the city were all receiving regular cleaning. They are inspected twice weekly with the station masters. Inspection reveals little improvement in the Tokyo area except at Ueno. Situation has been discussed with the Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

Nutrition Service Activities

During the period 15-24 December a nutrition survey has been conducted in Tokyo according to the following plans and schedule:

1. The purpose of the survey was to gather factual information on the physical status and the actual food consumption of a statistically significant sample of a civilian population of Tokyo.

2. The Tokyo Metropolitan Office Health Division has been the agency responsible under supervision of this Headquarters for the study and has worked through the District or Ku offices. Using 1 November 1945 census figures it was decided to examine physically a 1.0 % sample of the population of each Ku or district and to take complete three day dietary histories on representative families of each Ku in numbers sufficient to give data on a 0.5 % sample of the whole. The composition of the sample to be examined in each Ku was selected, using census data on the basis of age, sex, occupation and economic status. After selection on the basis of these factors the sample was taken at random in each Ku.

3. Personnel for the survey consisted of doctors of medicine specially selected for the work, graduates of schools of nutrition, and the necessary nurses and clerical help. The doctors, nurses and assistants were organized into teams and assigned to work in various Kus at public places such as health centers, schools or hospitals. It was estimated that one team could examine 70 subjects a day and thus the number of teams and the duration of their work was determined. The nutritionists worked independently, each worker being responsible for recording the complete dietary intake over a 3-day period of each member of 10 families assigned to her.

4. Physical signs were selected for examination in the survey with the purpose of being as objective as possible and thus subject to standardization. Forms for the examination were prepared, printed and distributed each team. The signs selected for the study consisted of: age, sex, height, weight, pulse rate, presence or absence of edema, cheilosis, glossitis, hyperkeratosis, anemia, tendon reflexes, chronic diarrhea and marked menstrual disturbances.

Forms suitable for recording the complete food intake of each member of a family for a 3-day period were devised, printed and distributed to each nutritionist. She in turn visited the house, explained what was wanted in detail to the housewife and left the forms to be filled out. At the end of three days the nutritionist visited the #####, checked all items listed or suspected of being omitted and computed the per capita calorie and protein intake of each member of the families studied.

5. Numerous meetings of the personnel for the study were held prior to the start of the survey to the end that all would be thoroughly acquainted with the purpose and objectives of the study and the methods to be employed. Grant effect was made to standardize and coordinate the work of the various teams. The nutrition consultant, SCAP, met with the 65 doctors who are to conduct the physical examinations **one one** day and defined

as clearly as possible the criteria to be used in assessing physical signs. On another day he met with the 140 nutritionists and outlined their work stressing the importance that the total quantity of all food from all sources be obtained from all subjects of the sample during the test period.

6. In the following table are recorded the various Kus or districts of Tokyo, the size of the sample from each Ku on whom physical examinations were done and the number of families in each Ku from whom dietary information was taken.

Name of Ku	Examination	No. of Families	Name of Ku	Examination	No. of Families
Kojimachi	210	26	Asakusa	300	37
Kanda	320	40	Honjo	150	19
Nihonbashi	270	34	Fukagawa	170	21
Kyobashi	650	81	Shinagawa	1,100	137
Shiba	800	100	Meguro	1,400	175
Azabu	360	45	Ebara	650	81
Akasaka	100	13	Omori	1,900	238
Yotsuya	150	19	Kamata	630	79
Ushigome	240	30	Setagaya	3,300	413
Koishikawa	520	65	Shibuya	1,000	125
Hongo	600	75	Yodobashi	600	75
Shitaya	720	90	Nakano	1,400	175
Itabashi	2,600	312	Adachi	2,000	250
Toshima	1,100	138	Mukojima	780	97
Takinogawa	450	56	Joto	130	16
Arakawa	1,000	125	Katsushika	2,000	250
Oji	1,200	150	Edogawa	1,700	213
Suginami	2,500	312			
			Total	33,000	4,125

During the course of the above survey the nutritionist of this section visited each of the Kus of Tokyo and observed the physical examinations and the nutritionists at work in the field. In general the survey has gone surprisingly well. All participants seemed well acquainted with their tasks and all performed them in the prescribe manner. The survey will be completed 24 December and the finding will be submitted to this Headquarters not later than 7 January 1946.

Laboratory Activities

The survey of Japanese studies on Japanese B encephalitis was completed and a report was submitted. Further data were assembled on production capacity of various laboratories manufacturing biologicals, particularly in connection with control of diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Hospital strength reports from 32 prefectures for the period ending 14 December showed 56,572 patients in 2,011 hospitals with 120,739 beds, as compared with 49,174 patients in 1,831 hospitals with 92,723 beds, for the previous week. This increase is due to the fact that former Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals have been transferred to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Hospitalization in Japan for the periods indicated is shown in the following table.

Period	No. of Hospitals	Capacities	No. of Patients		Total
			Inpatient	Outpatient	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	22,064	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,879	242,582	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	290,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	139,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,086	302,783

The Matsuzawa Psychopathic Hospital, Tokyo, was designed as the institution to which all psychopathic foreign nationals in Japan will be referred who require hospitalization or medical care.

Eighth Army submitted a report showing Japanese hospitals required for the Occupational Forces, name and location of former Japanese Army and Navy hospitals and a list of Japanese civilian hospitals, giving their location, capacity and number of patients, in the Eighth Army Area.

SECTION IV NNURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of letter sent to the Ministry of Health regarding Public Health Nurses Association. An informal meeting of members of the nursing association was held 4 December 1945 and this letter was sent by the nurses following the meeting requesting they be allowed to have a nursing organization of their own.

2. A revised copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Public Health Nurses Association was received.

3. A report was made of a trip to five prefectures in connection with a refresher course for Public Health Nurses. The following is the schedule, aim and program:

A Brief Report of the Refresher Courses for Public Health Nurses in 1945

I. The Aim of the Course:

To cultivate Nursing Spirit higher and emphasize their instructive knowledge.

II. The courses are promoted by "P.H.W. Association" and "The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" and "The National Insurance Association" supported it.

III. P.H.W. who attended the courses:

- (1) The supervisors of Health Centers.
- (2) The instructors of P.H.N. Training Schools.
- (3) The instructors of the Insurance Nurses.

IV. The places where the courses were opened and the numbers of attended nurse:

During the war

- (1) Iwate, Prefecture. Gathered 46 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.
- (2) Shiga, Prefecture. Gathered 37 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.

After the war

- (3) Oita, Prefecture. Gathered 23 Nurses from 7 Prefectures.
- (4) Shimane, Prefecture. Gathered 56 Nurses from 9 Prefectures.
- (5) Chiba, Prefecture. Gathered 68 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.

V. The Schedule of the courses:

- (1) Give 2 questions as follows and have conference according to their answers.
 1. Give some information about a village and let them make up the P.H.N. Plan.
 2. Give some information about 2 different types of the family (one is artificial feeding case and the other is TB family) and let them make out how to instruct these cases
- (2) Conference about the refresher courses for the staff nurses in each Prefecture.
- (3) Conference of each group such as Health Centers, Training Schools and Insurance Nurses.
- (4) Free Talking Conference.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

During a field trip to Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, the following places were visited:

XII Corps Artillery Headquarters, APO 471.
81st Military Government Hdqs., Hdqs Co A, APO471.
Headquarters Ibaraki Prefecture.
Mito City slaughter house.
Ishida dairy farm.

It was observed that the governmental organization in this prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. The immediate problem is to recover from wartime laxity and to more effectively enforce existing laws and regulations of meat and dairy inspection. A concerned effort is being made in this regard.

There are 140 veterinarians, 5 milk plants and 21 slaughter houses in Ibaraki Prefecture. Dairy farm inspection, tuberculin testing of cattle, pasteurization of milk, laboratory control of dairy products and inspection of meat in slaughter houses is generally practiced. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a communicable animal disease report for the week 9 - 15 December. This report shown one case of anthrax in Hyogo Prefecture and 51 cases of swine cholera in Osaka Prefecture.

SECTION VI DENTAL HEALTH

Production of dental materials in some factories is being impeded due to lack of packing supplies such as bottles, corks and labels. Fuel too, continue to be a critical item.

Complaints have been received regarding the unequal distribution of supplies to practitioners and teaching institution. Investigation will be made and report rendered at a later date.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

The Japanese Bureau of Medical Supplies (Yoga depot) was released to the Home Ministry during the week. The medicine Control Company, has prepared a list of critical materials with should be given priority for removal from the depot and a representative of the medical supply sub-section has been detailed to exercise general supervision over the transfer stocks to commercial channels, for distribution.

Several conferences were held with officials of the Central Medicine Control Company and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning distribution of medical supplies. A concerned effort is being made by the Japanese to expedite distribution.

The methods employed in establishing a reserve of medical supplies for emergency use were carefully checked. It was found that 20 % of all items turned over to the Home Ministry are being released immediately. The remainder has been frozen awaiting complete reports from all prefectures at which time 30 % of the total would be placed in reserve and the rest distributed. While this procedure presents some advantages from an overall stock control standpoint the extreme shortage of medicines does not justify freezing large blocks of stock until all prefectures have reported. Instructions were given to place 30 % of each inventory in reserve and distribute the remainder immediately, based upon known requirements. Any mal-distribution which may occur will be adjusted later when new requirements are established.

The few factories making X-ray film sustained only minor bomb damage. Present production is about one-third of minimum requirements. Much X-ray paper is made which may be substituted for film for gross work. Film production is limited by competing demands for photographic film and by the shortage of fuel and raw materials particularly organic solvents. In coordination with Economic and Scientific Section, arrangements are being made to have more materials allotted to increase production of X-ray film.

Prior to the war 80 % of manufacturing of small medical instruments, (forceps, specula, etc.) was done in Tokyo. One rebuilt and one undamaged factory are operating now in this area, each employing less than fifty people. One is producing to the limit of his equipment and tools, the other could triple production if fuel and raw materials particularly brass, were available.

An inspection trip to the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory revealed that the semi-processed narcotics were not as yet removed by the Eighth Army. The materials are being consolidated and will be removed to the 29th Medical Depot at Yokohama by the Eighth Army by 29 December 1945.

A conference was held with the narcotic control officials in the Japanese Government and the directors of the leading pharmaceutical houses in Japan at which time the inadequacy of present Japanese narcotic laws and regulation was discussed.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 December to 29 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Relief

Approval of a Japanese plan for distributing food and clothing supplies to needy persons was issued during the week. Foods amounting to about 20 million tons and more than 3 million items of clothing and bedding are to be released free to persons whom eligibility is certified by prefectural welfare agencies. Investigations of individual need by the social welfare staffs of prefectural offices or by other local representatives of the public agency will be the basis for ##### withdrawal authorizations permitting regular ration outlets to release the relief supplies.

Food supplies consist of dry biscuits and various canned meats and fish. These supplies were returned from Allied custody to the Home Ministry after seizure from the Japanese Army and Navy. Investigation of need and distribution procedure will be in the hands of the Japanese welfare agency but a ##### check will be maintained by the Allied forces. Army commanders will be asked to make recommendations concerning the inauguration of the distribution plan in each prefecture and will keep SCAP informed of its operations and of the adequacy of supplies and administrative organization. Monthly reports prepared by SCAP will be delivered by the Japanese at prefectural and local levels to local Army commands for passage through channels to GHQ. A detailed explanation of the responsibility of Army commanders is being prepared for release by SCAP.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held by members of the Medical Supply Sub-section and of the USA Typhus Commission relative to requirements and availability of DDT. General policies on allocation and distribution of available and anticipated stocks were formulated.

Arrangements were made with representatives of the Dai Nippon Chemical Industries, Ltd., to produce a sample lot of DDT dusting powder using China Clay as a diluent and this lot has been submitted for inspection and testing.

A conference was held with Mr. Sampson of the Natural Resources Section regarding the presence of ##### compound, in Japan ##### the possibility of mining this compound for use as a DDT diluent. A later conference was held with Lt. Col. #####, Chief of the Mining Section, Korean Military Government, and Lt. Col. Wheeler of the Typhus Commission. Samples of high-grade Korean pyrophyllite were submitted and the feasibility of mining this product was discussed. Dai Nippon Chemical Industries was requested to produce a test lot of dusting powder, using this pyrophyllite as a diluent.

A conference was held with the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC Adv., on the subject of Japanese B encephalitis. Reports submitted by Col. Kuhns of the 19th General Laboratory, and by Major Moolten of this sub-section, were discussed and with concurrence of the Chief Surgeon, a message was prepared for dispatch requesting that the U.S. Neurotrophic Virus Commission be invited to study this situation further.

Conferences were held with representatives of the Acute Infectious Disease Section of the Ministry of Health relative to communicable disease reporting, and to the control of smallpox.

Laboratory Activities

Various reports on production of biologicals were assembled from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases. Conferences were held with officials of both agencies in further efforts to reduce production bottlenecks.

Conferences were held with officials of the Ministry of Education to obtain data on public health education in the curriculum of medical schools

Additional data on deaths and autopsy findings in vagrants in Tokyo were obtained and analyzed

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 26 prefectures showed an increase in the number of hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of hospital patients as a result of the recent transfer of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veterans hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Complete weekly Japanese hospital strength reports are shown in the following table.

Period	Number of		Number of Patients		Total
	Hospitals	Capacity	In-patients	Out-patients	

12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,588	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,279	242,588	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov.	2,614	138,557	74,728	229,086	302,783
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	3,369	202,780	275,649
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,469	231,269	304,749

The number of calories provided patients in 17 Tokyo hospitals according to a report submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is shown in the following table:

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number Surveyed</u>	<u>Average Calories per Patient</u>
General	10	1,647
Psychopathic	4	1,567
Tuberculosis	3	1,987

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A copy of standard curriculum for Public Health Nurses, Refresher Course and Midwifery Course as put out by Health Bureau Ministry as of May 6, 1945.

Report received on distribution of St. Luke's graduate public health nurses and a map showing where they are working and the type of work in which they are engaged.

Two conferences were held regarding the translation of Public Health books for use by students. It has been decided that a Public Health practical manual will be completed first and published. About half of this has been written in Japanese. The text book will be started in the near future. The critical item now is paper which will have to be secured for publishing of these books.

Korea

The Public Health program is moving along rapidly. The one 6-week refresher course has been successful and the second one will begin 31 December. A certificate is being given to the graduate nurses successfully completing the course.

An institute is being planned, the attendance to be one day each week, for head nurses who will assume the position of nurse instructors in schools of nursing.

Weekly staff meetings have been inaugurated for military and civilian personnel, to discuss nursing problem and plans.

The first meeting of directors of hospitals and directors of nurses was held to discuss the method of approach to the raising of nursing standards in hospitals. A committee was formed which will meet regularly.

A short course in operating room technique and procedure is being planned for operating room supervisors.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of veterinary affairs made a field trip to Hokkaido and Aomori prefectures for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and establishing liaison with Eighth Army and Military Government officials.

All phase of animal disease control, meat and milk inspection, livestock production and directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers were discussed. The governmental organization in Hokkaido prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct veterinary service. The staff in Aomori prefecture is weak and ineffective. In both prefectures sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Inspection of meat is slaughter house, eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and dairy farm inspection are practices in a fairly efficient manner.

Some pasteurization of milk exists, but its efficiency is hampered by faulty control devices. Much raw milk is being consumed. The use of the sediment test on milk was observed, for the first time in Japan, in Hokkaido prefecture. Laboratory control of dairy products is not being generally practiced.

The quality of livestock in Hokkaido prefecture is the best observed in Japan.

Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, Veterinary Hygiene Section:

November Milk Inspection report

Total milk plants		2,859
Volume of milk products	6,188,098	
Results of laboratory examination:		
Total examinations		5,606
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)		747
Under bacterial standard (3%)		870
Milk retailer data:		
Total milk retailers	1,419	
Unsatisfactory equipment	128	
Without cold storage	239	
Pounds of milk products produced:		
Whole milk powder	58,126	
Skim milk powder	566,213	
Sweetened condensed milk	88,477	
Butter	6,371,870	
Cheese	600,576	

October Meat Inspection Report

	<u>Slaughtered</u>	<u>Totally Condemned</u>	<u>Partially Viscera Condemned</u>	<u>Condemned</u>
Cattle	5,030	9	191	858
Calves	894	4	9	41
Sheep & Goats	24			
Swine	1,203	1	20	235
Horse	6,343	10	447	491

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

	<u>1945 Estimated Livestock Population</u>		
Dairy cattle	256,000	Sheep	181,000
Other cattle	2,720,000	Goats	252,000
Horses	1,854,000	Chickens	17,204,000
Swine	250,000	Rabbits	3,000,000

Livestock forage supplies are believed adequate for 1946. Supplies of concentrate feeds are now insufficient and will remain so in 1946 unless imported. An ample supply of concentrate foods and of protein supplements for dairy cows would contribute markedly to the program for increased milk production.

The immediate report of animal disease outbreak includes two cases of blackleg in Ehime prefecture, the date of the initial case being 21 December 1945.

The monthly animal disease report for November 1945 shows no marked change in incidence of disease when compared with previous monthly reports.

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SUPPLY

A directive was issued to the Japanese Government concerning the distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies turned over to the Home Ministry by occupation forces. The directive pointed out the acute

need for medical supplies among the civilian population and required that adequate personnel, transportation, packing material and other necessary facilities be provided in order to expedite distribution. Representatives of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs called at this office after publication of the directive and advised that further efforts would be made to increase the rate of distribution.

The Commanding General, AFWESPAC, submitted a radio report on shipments of typhus control supplies. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of DDT are being loaded on the ship Myers Lissner which was scheduled to sail from Base M 26 December for Sasebo. Most of the remaining quantity of DDT requisitioned on AFWESPAC has been extracted to the zone of interior. Fifty thousand pounds are available for air shipment from the United States and air priority has been furnished from ASCOM-C. Korea received 80,000 pounds of DDT and another shipment of at least 200,000 pounds was reported enroute. Several shipments of hand dusters scheduled for air lift have not been received.

An emergency requisition was received from Korea for 6,000 vials of diphtheria antitoxin to be used for treatment of civilians. Twenty-five hundred vials were shipped by air from Eighth Army stocks and the remainder extracted to AFWESPAC.

A recent report on penicillin production indicates that manufacture is only in the experimental stage. The three plants in operation produced 168,000 oxford units in November and 152,000 in December.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported an increased allotment of materials for manufacture of X-ray film which should be sufficient to triple present production.

Information was received that crude and semi-process narcotics and Japanese military narcotics stocks in the Sixth Army area being concentrated in Osaka in the Japanese mint.

The headquarters notified the Medical Supply Officer, Surgeon's Office, Sixth Army Headquarters, Kyoto, that 3,866.4 kgs of raw opium, belonging to the Koeki Eidan, are stored in a warehouse near Kobe. The narcotics will be seized and stored at the mint in Osaka under the custody of the United States forces.

The Eighth Army seized crude and semi-processed narcotics at former narcotic manufacturing plants in the Tokyo area. Some finished stocks were removed through error and will be returned to the owners for distribution.

A visit to the Tokyo-To Medicine Distribution Company confirmed the fact that responsible privately owned institutions should be designed to take custody of narcotic stocks rather than organizations whose functions are chiefly distribution through paper work.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following memoranda, issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, originated in this section:

1. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution, AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH.

This approves a plan submitted by the Japanese for holding certain reserves for relief distribution with exceptions as noted.

2. Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population, AG 430.2 (11 Dec 45) PH.

This directs the Japanese to conduct nutritional surveys of the population of Japan.

3. Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverage, AG 435 (8 Dec 45) PH.

This directs the Japanese to amend existing laws for violations of traffic in poisonous beverages so that fines and imprisonment of adequate amounts may be given.

4. Relief of Nationals of Countries with which the United Nations have been at war, AG 091.4 (19 Dec 45) PH.

Directs that the Japanese Government care for those resident enemy nationals who are not self-supporting.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 December 1945
To
5 January 1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Pursuant to a memorandum issued by this Headquarters last month, AG 044 (8 Dec. 45) Subject: "Relief and Welfare Plans", the Imperial Japanese Government submitted a plan during the week. The plan purposes the attachment of a new law which would integrate welfare and relief activities now conducted as separate categories of assistance under the Relief Law for the Poor and Disabled (Law #49, 1929), Law for the Protection of Mothers and Poor Children (Law #19, 1937), War Casualties and Damage Protection Law (Law #71, 1942) and related measures.

Similarly the plan proposes a new non-governmental agency or association to assume the relief activities of such present organizations as the Association of Relief for War Refugees, Association of Relief for the Nationals Abroad, and Association of Relief for Veterans.

The Japanese Government has often organized quasi-public agencies or associations, subsidized from governmental funds, as an expedient in implementing relief and welfare administration. Japanese officials explain this action as a necessary to circumvent governmental restrictions on personnel, use of funds and other limitations.

This Section has been studying the subsidy program of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs because a large percentage of relief expenditures are represented by subsidies to these quasi-governmental associations. One of the principles of proper public welfare administration requires an integrated program, responsibility for administration of which lies with the public agency. As further detailed plans are submitted by the Ministry, it is proposed to analyze them in conjunction with the Government Section of this Headquarters.

Relief

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs estimates the following number of persons in need of relief in Japan.

<u>Category of Need</u>	<u>Number</u>
Unemployable	760,000
Unemployed	4,340,000
Needy Repatriates	860,000
Others	<u>2,040,000</u>
Total	8,000,000

During the week a communication was sent Occupation Forces Commanders requesting a check be made of the Japanese inventory of Army-Navy stocks held for relief purposes and they supervise the local Japanese relief distribution. Additionally they were requested to submit a plan for assuming direct relief distribution responsibility should the Japanese system break down.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting of the Prefectural Health Officers (twelve prefectures in the Tokyo region) at the Institute of Public Health on 7 January, for discussion of typhus, venereal disease and other communicable disease problems. Meetings arranged on January 15, 24 and 28 at Yamagata, Kyoto and Fukuoka, respectively for similar discussions.

Data on organization and functions of the Bureau for Control Infectious Diseases (Japanese Ministry of Health) obtained in conference with the Bureau Chief. Data will be incorporated in a summary report of a study covering all Ministry of Health services.

Venereal Disease Control

From 18 to 29 December 1945, the venereal disease control officer of this Headquarters, made a survey of venereal disease control activities among the Japanese in Hokkaido and Aomori prefectures. Venereal disease rates among the Occupational Forces in these areas have been generally lower than the average for the Eighth Army. There was very little evidence of effective efforts at control found in the Japanese communities visited. Venereal disease prevalence among groups of women surveyed by acceptable methods have shown almost universal infection. The reporting of venereal disease to the Ministry of Health and Welfare is in process of establishment.

The demonstration examination-treatment program in Tokyo has been fully instituted with the completion of a course of training in laboratory methods under the auspices of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases.

Sixteen of the 46 prefectures were reporting venereal disease cases to the Ministry of Health and Welfare as of the week ending 22 December 1945.

Sanitary Engineering Activities

1. Water Supplies. Direct supervision of public water supplies in the Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama area by Army personnel has been recommended by the water supply consultant, ASCOM-C. Proposed organization would supervise operation and maintenance of water supplies, treatment plants, distribution systems and laboratories. The quality of water would be improved to meet Army standards. Inspections for cross-connection and collection of samples would be made by military personnel. Checks on laboratory analyses would be made regularly by Army laboratories. The plan is comprehensive and would result in the distribution of a safe potable water according to U.S. standards. Principle difficulty would be in obtaining suitably trained, experienced personnel from military sources.

It is reported from Hokkaido that all public water supplies are considered unsafe for direct consumption of occupational forces except at Muroran where engineers are treating the water at the source. Supply at Otaru is being rationed, but the situation is not considered unusual.

2. Waste Disposal. Certain supplies for repair of the sewage treatment plant equipment were reported as unobtainable at the present time, by Mr. Harada, Tokyo Sewage Engineer, and Mr. Kawabata, Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The problem was referred to the local Military Government Sections who are aiding in the procurement of supplies which are deemed essential for the maintenance of plants.

Progress is now being made in restoring Tokyo sewage treatment plants to their prewar condition. Reports from other cities are due next week.

Quarantine Activities

The week ending Saturday, 5 January 1946, showed 62,622 persons passing through quarantine, i.e., 4,327 from S. Korea, 5,780 from Philippine Islands, 20,220 from Pacific Ocean area, 4,258 Ryukyans, 25,655 from China, 582 from Formosa and 1,800 from Hong Kong.

One case of smallpox was diagnosed at Horio Barracks (near Sasebo) in a Korean repatriate. No case of quarantine disease was recorded as having passed through quarantine.

Nutrition Service Activities

During the period 27 December to 4 January, the nutrition consultant made a field trip to Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Nagasaki. The purpose of this trip was to visit the cities and surrounding rural areas in Japan that are under consideration as sites for the performance of nutrition surveys. At each of these cities the Military Government authorities were contacted and attempts were made to meet with the Japanese prefectural and city public health personnel. The purposes of the methods to be employed in the surveys were discussed with all groups contacted.

In no case did any of the Military Government authorities report on important nutrition problems in their areas. All were very receptive to the plans for the nutrition surveys. From observations made on this trip, it is believed that Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka and rural areas adjacent to those cities are the proper sites for the forthcoming nutrition surveys.

Laboratory Activities

A summarizing report was prepared on the production of biologicals in Japanese laboratories with recommendations for facilitating increase in production levels of certain crucial items. Conferences were held on the problem of supervision of drugs and pharmaceuticals and on measures needed to ensure their conformity with the minimum standards of purity and effectiveness.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Former Japanese Army, Navy and Veterans Hospitals are now included the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs weekly civilian hospital strength report. Since 30 November, for 37 prefectures reporting the establishment of new hospitals, reconstruction of those damaged by air-raids and other

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Serums

Anti-anthrax 800,000 cc
Anti-blackleg 10,000 cc

Vaccines

Rabies 500,000cc
Anthrax (spera) 36,000 cc

Anti-hog cholera	300,000 cc	Blackleg	700,000 cc
Anti-swine crysipelas	80,000 cc	Hog cholera	1,500,000 cc
Anti-tetanus	1,000,000 cc		
Anti-fowl cholera	50,000 cc	<u>Diagnostic Agents</u>	
Anti-canine distemper	5,000 cc	Mallein	1,000 cc
Anti-strangles	1,200,000 cc	Tuberculin	60,000 cc
Anti-fowl diphtheria	400,000 cc		
Anti-equine infectious abortion	300,000 cc		

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

A directive was prepared for transmittal to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning the need for increasing production of medical supplies. Particular attention was directed to the fact that production quotes for biological products were not being met.

A list of medical books and periodicals required by the Japanese for educational purposes was forwarded to C. I. and E. Section with a request that steps be taken to secure these publications for distribution by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, under the supervision of this Section.

Representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section attended a conference held by E. and S. S. on the subject of "Japanese Imports". The import program as now set up provides for 3,000 metric tons of raw materials for manufacture of material supplies during 1945.

Upon recommendation of the Typhus Commission, a request was submitted for mixing of test supplies of DDT with Japanese stocks of talc and pyrophyllite. Certain stocks of talc and pyrophyllite which have been located in Japan are to be ##### for possible use in mixing DDT, provided test samples prove satisfactory.

A conference was held with representatives of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Medicine Control and Prefectural offices. The Japanese officials were informed that increased emphasis must be placed on the distribution of supplies seized from the Japanese Armed Forces and turned over to the Home Ministry for civilian use. It was pointed out that several operating procedures now being employed in connection with transfer of supplies from the Yoga Depot could be improved. ##### were given that supplies would not be removed from the depot until covered storage space was available in Tokyo. Efforts will be made to inventory items at Yoga and then make ##### ##### to using agencies.

Authorization was granted for transfer of Japanese military narcotic stocks from the Fifth Fleet to the ##### Medical Depot. Eighth Army, Yokohama, for custody and further disposition as determined by this Headquarters.

An inspection trip was made to the 29th Medical Depot where approximately thirty carloads of Japanese military narcotics and seized civilian stocks of crude and semi-processed narcotics are being concentrated. A complete inventory of these narcotics will be undertaken at an early date.

SECTION VII LEGAL

A discussion was held with representatives of the Ministry of Finance at which time terms of a memorandum regarding the control of poisonous beverages were discussed and interpreted.

Conferences were held with section chiefs of the Minister's Office and Bureau for Physique, Health Ministry, on organization functions and personnel of their sections.

Translations were procured of a regulation regarding ceiling prices on certain drugs.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section:

1. Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces, AG 440 (20 Dec. 45) PH. This memorandum again calls attention to the central Japanese government, their lethargy in distributing army and navy medical supplies. It directs prefectural officials take vigorous action in distributing these supplies to physicians and hospitals.

2. Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks, AG 441.1 (4 Dec. 45) PH.
Directs the Japanese Government to designate

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 January to 12 January
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

A memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091 (8 Jan 45) PH, was issued during the week, which called the Government's attention to serious health, economic and welfare problems which will be created if continued population movements to urban centers are permitted. The memorandum defined urban centers as cities of 100,000 or more population. Further it directed the Japanese Government to submit a plan to this Headquarters as soon as practicable indicating measures to be taken to restrict or prohibit unnecessary population movement from rural to urban centers. Japanese evacuees who are considered essential in reestablishing the minimum authorized civilian economy of Japan will be permitted to return to those localities where their services are required.

Welfare Administration

Study of the Japanese relief and welfare plan contained in C.L.O. Memorandum No. 1484(1.1) continued. A reply to the plan was prepared and circulated among interested SCAP staff sections. Details of the accepted plan will be announced following approval of the reply by the Supreme Commander.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Members of the Preventive Medicine Sub-Section attended a conference of prefectural health officers held at the Ministry of Health on 7 and 8 January 1946. Talks were made to the conference on the subjects of typhus fever and control thereof, venereal disease control and reporting and control of communicable diseases in general.

A direct request was made to the American Medical Association for material relative to standards of medical education in the United States and standards of licensure in the several states.

A request was made to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, to procure authorization for the translation into Japanese of the textbook "Public Health Administration in the United States", By Wilson G. Smillie, for use and reference by Japanese health officials.

The current status of birth and death reporting and certain other vital statistics was discussed with a representative of the Japanese Census Bureau. It was pointed out that certain change in the current system will be necessitated in order to meet the requirements of the occupation forces.

An exhibit of typhus control supplies and equipment was requested and received from the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. This has been installed and placed an exhibition in this Sub-Section.

The Epidemiologist returned from a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya. The incidence of smallpox was investigated, both in civilians and in U.S. Military Forces, and their possible inter-relationship studied, as was civilian smallpox control measures presently employed in the Kobe epidemic.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. Conferences were held with engineers of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply, and the Water Supply Officer of ASCOM-C, regarding the proposed increase in chlorine dosages in civilian water supplies. ASCOM-C has placed demand requisitions on the Japanese Government for new chlorinators and increased production of chlorine for chlorination of public supplies to meet U.S. Army standards in larger cities having concentrations of occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported that salt was not available in sufficient quantities at the present time to warrant any increase in chlorine production. The sanitary engineer, 79th Military Government Company, reported water supplies in Saitama Prefecture to be about 80% restored to pre-war condition. The quantity supplied is considered adequate and the quality is thought to meet Japanese pre-war standards. There is a shortage of chlorine as the present time.

Insect Control. The Dai Nippon Chemical Industries submitted a laboratory sample of 10% powder, with native talc used as a diluent. Arrangements have been made to obtain one tone of talc rock for a full scale trial run in the near future, diluting DDT concentrate (100%) for use of as 10% DDT powder insecticide.

Laboratory Activities

A talk on the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever was given 7 January 1946 at the Institute for Public Health, Tokyo, before a group health officials engaged in the current civilian program for control of communicable disease. The subject matter of the talk will be repeated in Japanese by certain health officials before other meetings to be held elsewhere in Japan during the succeeding weeks. Conferences were held with members of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitasato Institute to discuss means of increasing the

production of smallpox vaccine. Plans for increasing production of other production of other urgently needed biologicals were carried further forward.

Venereal Disease Control

The emergency venereal disease control measures, required of the Japanese by SCAP Memorandum of 16 October, was explained in detail to the meeting of prefectural health officers on 8 January. Minimum standards for examination, diagnosis and treatment were outlined.

Nutrition Service Activities

A conference was held with Lt. Col. F. B. Moore, census expert assigned to C-2, regarding statistical sampling methods to be employed in nutrition surveys. Col. Moore approved the methods used in the Tokyo survey but recommended that a statistical sampling expert be required for this Headquarters to help in the sampling work when the surveys are extended to include Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. On 7 January a radiogram was prepared for dispatch to the CAD, War Department, requesting that such an expert be sent to this Headquarters.

Conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reveal that the data on the Tokyo Nutrition Survey will be furnished this Headquarters not later than 20 January 1946. All details regarding the nutrition surveys to be carried out in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka and surrounding rural areas, have now been worked out with the Ministry and their formal plan for this work is to be submitted for approval 12 January 1946.

Final plans were submitted and approved for the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, to carry out a nutrition survey in the municipal hospitals of Tokyo. The survey will be made in 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals, and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The survey will begin 25 January and will be completed 9 February. The data will be submitted to this Headquarters on 14 February 1946.

Port Quarantine

During the week one case of smallpox was reported in a Korean at Sensaki Repatriation Center. This individual had been living in Sensaki prior to applying for repatriation. Bad weather is making embarkation difficult at this port, DDT was reported as having been received at Sasebo and other centers have also received supplies shipped to them. No significant changes in repatriation figures were noted.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 27 prefectures showed an increase in the number of hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of hospital patients as a result of the recent transfer of former Japanese army, navy and veteran hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A complete weekly Japanese hospital strength report with the percentage of occupied beds is shown in the following table:

Period	Number of		Number of Patient		Percentage
	Hospitals	Capacity	In-patient	Out-patients	Occupied beds
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	60.5
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	77,849	242,588	60.0
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	58.8
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	56.3
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	54.3
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,068	54.0
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	73,369	202,780	52.6
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,634	243,307	51.5
7 Dec.	2,812	153,079	76,634	246,931	50.0
14 Dec.	2,915	178,816	81,747	246,931	46.2
21 Dec.	2,951	197,619	85,698	239,347	43.3

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Material to be used as a guide for the nursing program has been requested from the Surgeon General.

In Korea a letter was sent to all Military Government teams informing them of the availability of Korean Public Health Nurses for assignment to provincial or city health departments. A request was also made for the names of applicants for the new Public Health Nursing class which opened 7 January 1946, instead of on 31 December 1945. This letter outlined the subjects given, the quote of nurses allowed to attend, the monetary allowance per month while studying and the uniforms provided.

A brief notation was received regarding the strikes held by nurses at Seoul University and the Red Cross Hospital. The proposed strike at Seoul Medical College Hospital was averted and the situation seems to be abated at the present time.

The policies for the Nursing Affairs Section (present and future) includes program for Public Health Nurses, clinical nurses and midwives. The following are some of the high spots in the program:

- a. Establishment of licensure and registration of all nurses and midwives. Licensure by examination set up by the Board of Nurse Licensure.
- b. Establishment of Korean Nurses Association.
- c. Development of a practice area for public health nursing students.
- d. The inclusion of Public Health Nursing theory in the basic nursing curriculum for all schools of nursing.
- e. Supervision of practice of midwifery by Provincial Health Departments.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of horse racing in Japan has revealed the fact that this sport is under the guidance of the Japanese Racing Association which is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Association maintains 11 tracks located as follows;

Fuchu (Tokyo suburb)	Fukushima
Osaka	Yokohama
Wakayama	Kyoto
Kokura	Sapporo
Miyazaki	Hakodate
Niigata	

It also maintains three horse and jockey training farms located Morioka, Shizunai (Hokkaido), and Setagaya (Tokyo suburb). Horse-racing was terminated in 1943 by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and none of the tracks have functioned since that time. Pari-mutual betting is allowed but bookmakers are not authorized.

Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Animal Disease Reports.

Equine Infectious Anemia. This report shows 1,848 cases in 1944 with 1,688 destroyed, 168 deaths and 12 recoveries. In 1945 (January to September) there were 631 cases with 588 destroyed, 38 deaths and 5 recoveries.

Equine Infectious Abortion. This report shows a total of 331 cases occurred during the 1944-1945 breeding season in Hokkaido, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures.

2. Ministry of Health and Welfare Dairy Reports

Japanese Dairy Regulation, 1933 Code. These regulations are applicable to fluid milk traders and manufacturers of processed milk products. Specific instructions are given concerning health of employees, diseases of dairy cattle, undesirable types of milk, specific gravity, butterfat content, pasteurization, bacterial content, cooling and bottling of milk, cleanliness and sterilization of equipment, types of containers, marking to be placed there on and the fines to be imposed for violation.

Prefectural governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations, the details concerning equipment, construction and management of dairy plants and the employment of a competent sanitary expert to act as dairy inspector.

3. Miscellaneous

Report received regarding Japanese Horseshoeing Association, its rules and regulations.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SUPPLY

Continued progress is reported on the problem of moving returned Japanese military medical supplies into civilian distribution channels. A field trip to Osaka and Kyoto prefectures indicated that little distribution to consumers had been made to date. However, considerable progress has been made toward getting the supplies from depots and collecting points to civilian warehouse, and distributions to dispensers are planned for the current month.

The results obtained through a trip to Hokkaido prefecture were largely the same. One additional factor was observed in that area in that it was found that doctors were not aware of the availability of supplies. Arrangements were made to see that publicity was given to the existence of medical supplies, and when the visiting officer left, distribution was being made to all sections of the prefecture.

This week good results of efforts made to clear medical supplies from the Yoga Depot. On 10 January, a distribution of nearly 300,000 yen was made to doctors and hospitals in the Tokyo area. Two hospitals were visited and both had received allotments of supplies. A short documentary film was made of this distribution as well as considerable footage covering the movement of the supplies out of the Yoga Depot.

A report was received from the Central Medicine Control Company covering the December distribution of controlled medicine from factories to prefectural distributing organizations. This report indicated that the value of these medicines in December was nearly 5,000,000 yen as compared 8,000,000 yen in November.

Field trips had indicated at all points, one particularly difficulty hampering medical supply distribution, and that is lack of transport facilities. A meeting was called and representatives of the Home, Health and Transportation Ministries were present. Arrangements were made for these people to coordinate their activities to see that sufficient transport is made available for the movement of medical supplies. The Health Ministry will be the liaison agency and a report was requested as to the results of the meeting.

A report of the approximate tonnage of crude and semi-processed narcotic stocks in custody of United States Forces in Korean has been requested. An inventory of Japanese military narcotics held at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, was begun 11 January 1946. This inventory will show be separate entries, the kind of drug or preparation and each kind of size of package.

An inspection trip was made to the Hoshi Medicine Company where a considerable quantity of opium slag and other semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, was found. These narcotics will be destroyed on the premises by Eighth Army.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IV DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

During the week a memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from Public Health and Welfare Section, subject: "Control of Population Movements", AG 091 (8 Jan. 45) PH. This directive is attached and is discussed in Section I - WELFARE.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13 January to 19 January
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Relief requirements in southern Japan are increasing because price controls on certain foodstuffs are ineffectual and black market activities are rampant, thus people with limited or small fixed income are unable to obtain sufficient amounts for their needs. The increase in requests for medical relief is attributed to the fact that people are using their funds for food purchases and therefore must apply for free medical assistance whenever such services are required.

Unemployment has increased because the people refuse to accept work for wages which are considered too low under present circumstances. In addition, many demobilized service men and repatriates have deferred seeking employment and prefer to engage in black marketing activities to gain huge profits.

Many Koreans and Chinese have indicated a desire to remain in Japan, particularly since it became known that they would be permitted to take only limited amounts of money with them on departure.

Prefectures in which Reception Centers for repatriates are located report a rapid depletion of relief supplies caused by the need for meeting requirements of destitute repatriates. (NOTE: The Japanese Government was ordered in AG 370.05 (7 Jan. 46) GC, subject, "Inequitable Distribution of Supplies to Reception Centers", to take immediate action to insure that the requirements of reception centers for food and clothing will be levied proportionately on all prefectures.)

The general food situation in southern Japan is fair and serious shortages are not anticipated before April or May when present stocks become depleted. Reconstruction of housing is progressing very slowly due to lack of materials and transportation. The most pressing needs are for clothing and fuel, both of which are critical items in short supply throughout the country.

Foreign Nationals

During the week a communication was sent occupation force commanders authorizing the distribution of certain POW supplies, stocks seized from enemy nationals and American Red Cross clothing supplies, to needy foreign nationals (excluding enemy nationals). The relief supplies are to be distributed through responsible agencies, societies or committee representing the foreign national groups resident throughout Japan. Reports are required and supervision directed, over actual operation for the program, so that the Supreme Commander will be kept fully informed on all aspects of the program.

Korean Welfare Activities

A report received from Korea indicates that fifteen million yen has been distributed for the care of refugees and that additional sums will soon be made available for distribution through the Provincial Governments to meet all legitimate welfare needs, including food, clothing, emergency medical care and construction of refugee housing.

An unemployment relief program is to be established to meet the needs of the resident population. This program includes aid to public and private institutions, such as homes for the aged and orphanages. However, the report states the ultimate success of the welfare program must rest on a well trained group of paid special service personnel.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Division was visited by Dr. Wood of UNRRA, who was seeking various epidemiologic information with special reference to conditions presently existing in Korea.

An extended conference on repatriation was attended by the Division Chief and the Port Quarantine Officer. Of particular interest to this Division were matters relative to observance of the International Quarantine Covenant and to proper clearance of quarantinable diseases, at both ends of shuttle routes bearing repatriates to or from Japan.

A conference was held with responsible representatives of the Ministry of Health relative to the production potential of certain biologicals, with particular reference to smallpox and typhoid vaccines, diphtheria toxoid and diphtheria antitoxin. These individuals were to expedite the production of vaccines, and to report, next week, on the progress made.

Due to the increasing prevalence of smallpox among Japanese civilians, the Japanese Government has been directed to carry out a wide-spread program of vaccination of civilians. Particular emphasis is to be placed on those in contact with, or employed by, occupation forces. The increased production of smallpox vaccine has also been required in order to carry out this program and also to reinstate the pre-war compulsory vaccination program throughout Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs submitted a report of estimated damage, and of the reduction of the quantity of water supplied to 32 cities, due to bombing. These figures vary from those for Chiba, where 95% of the houses served were reportedly destroyed and the public supply was reduced to zero; to Moji where 31% of the houses served were destroyed and there was no reduction in the quantity of water supplied. In Tokyo, 63% of the houses served were destroyed, 67% of the services were broken, and the water supplied was reduced to 6%. Data is being collected on the present status of all city water systems.

A proposed increase in chlorine dosage in water supplies of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, and Yokosuka, was discussed with the Water Supply Consultant, ASCOM-C, as was a plan of organization for direct operational supervision by Army personnel. He was advised that the Economic and Scientific Section estimates that there will be no increase in the production of chlorine for water treatment within the next few months, due to the critical shortage of salt, and that the total production of chlorine for the country must not be used in this limited area. It was brought to his attention that the present policy does not include direct operational supervision of civilian water supplies by Army personnel.

Concurrence was given to the recommendation of the Economic and Scientific Section that chlorine be placed on the list of Controlled Critical Items for better control of production and distribution.

Japanese reports of water analysis of the Tokyo supply for the month of December were received. Samples were taken from raw water, finished water at the treatment plants, and from 63 taps in the city. The treated water showed low total bacterial plate counts in all cases, and B. Coli tests were all negative. Small amounts of residual chlorine were reported from two taps for the first time.

An investigation was made of Japanese electrical equipment, for prospecting for ores and aquifers, with Corps of Engineers and Natural Resource personnel. The Japanese equipment showed the same deficiencies as American equipment of similar type, which caused it to be disapproved as impracticable for use in locating ground water supplies, by the U.S. Army at the start of the war.

Engine Supply has approved the request of the XXIV Corps for four chlorinators of Japanese manufacture for use in the Seoul water supply system.

Insect and Rodent Control. Units trained in insect and rodent control work are now located in the Finance Building for operations in the Tokyo area under the general direction of the GHQ Medical Inspector .

Venereal Disease Control

The number of prefecture reporting on venereal disease morbidity increased to 31 for the week ending 22 December 1945. Included in the report were 319 cases of syphilis, 416 gonorrhea, and 49 chancroid.

Port Quarantine Service

The total persons repatriates was 53,775, an increase of 23,360 over the previous week, half of which to and from China. Of repatriates to and from Japan, outgoing passengers were double the number of incoming passengers. No quarantinable diseases were reported from the station.

Nutrition Activities

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo: Results of the survey carried out by civilian nutritionist in December 1945, were reported. An analysis of the data was made showing the present food-consumption compared with the 1936 average. Data on "black market" food consumption was provided.

Nutrition Survey of Japan: On 19 January 1946 a meeting of prefectural officials was held in Tokyo for the purposes of organizing a nation-wide survey along the same lines recently completed in Tokyo. The survey is to be conducted under governmental auspices in accordance with instructions of the Headquarters.

Laboratory Activities

Venereal Disease Control. On 16 January 1946 the results of the comparative survey on serological methods for diagnosis of syphilis were reported and discussed in a conference at the Tokyo Imperial University. It was attended by representatives of the medical faculty of Tokyo Imperial University.

Keio University, and of the 42nd General Hospital which assisted in the survey. The methods employed by the Japanese technicians proved very satisfactory under the conditions of the survey, and will probably be adequate for the needs of the venereal disease control program of the Japanese Government. The methods of the U.S. Army were considered simpler, and more sensitive, and the Japanese physicians present indicated their intention to supplant their present methods with the latter as soon as conditions permit.

Production of Biologicals. On 17 January 1946 a conference was held with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the problem of supply and distribution of urgently needed biologicals was discussed in detail and needed action recommend.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports from 36 prefectures shows a continued decline in the percentage of beds occupied, while the actual number of both "In" and "Out" patients remains relatively constant.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A request was received from the Japanese Red Cross to have permission to reprint three nursing text-book for use in the Red Cross Hospital Training School. Books were sent to the Civil information and Education Section to request the publisher's permission to reprint the books.

An article appeared in the Nippon Times, on January 15, 1946, concerning complaints of nurses in Japanese hospitals. A meeting was held in the Central Red Cross Hospital and at this Headquarters which was attended by doctors, nurses and members of the Labor Union. A Labor representative of this Headquarters was asked to advise the group as to their "rights" to organize.

A report was received from the Red Cross Hospital regarding the number of training schools and students at the present time.

A copy of the Regulations of Public Health Nurses, issued in May 1945, was received this week. Article XX concerns the organization of Public Health Nurses and is the only one translated into English.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Representatives from the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section made the following field trips for the purpose of surveying Japanese conditions:

Kanagawa Prefecture. As a result of this survey it was found that animal disease control, meat inspection in slaughter houses, and dairy farm inspection is being practiced in a fairly efficient manner, but pasteurization of milk laboratory control of daily products is being neglected. Sanitation is comparatively good, but equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Tokyo: Soji Small Animal Hospital. This was found to be an extremely modern establishment, designed and equipped to render excellent service.

Reports from Japanese

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

1. Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.
 - a. Provisions are made for isolation, quarantine, disinfection, disposal of diseased carcasses, dipping, immunization, reporting, reimbursements, and fines to be imposed violation.
 - b. Prefectural Governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations through the medium of local and commissioners for the prevention of infectious diseases of domestic animals.
2. Law pertaining to Disposal of Horses with Infectious Animals.

Prefectural Governors are granted authority to order the slaughter of horses infected with this disease, reimburse owners, and impose fine for violation.
3. Law relating to Cattle Tuberculosis Control.

Specific instructions are included concerning all phases of tuberculosis eradication except frequently of application.
4. Imperial Ordinance relating to Bearer of Expenses for Infectious Animal Disease Control.

The National Treasury, prefectures, municipalities had owners, are charged with a proportionate amount of the expense.
5. Animal Quarantine Regulations.

Location of quarantine stations, duties of inspectors, and instructions concerning the disposal of diseased animals are included.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following reports on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

a. General. A conference of Korean and American veterinarians, and the submission of a report to the Korean Commission of America, relative to the need of personnel and equipment for the rehabilitation and improvement of Korean veterinary service.

The discovery of stocks of captured veterinary supplies located at Susek (near Seoul) and on the Island of Saishu.

An inspection of Suwon Agricultural College where it is planned to expand the three year veterinary course into four years.

b. Personnel. The assignment of veterinary affairs, by Headquarters XXIV Corps, to Provincial Departments of Public Health and Welfare as follows:

Major W.R. Dieterich	-	National Bureau of Public Health & Welfare
Major W.C. Carr	-	Kyoggido
Major R.M. Madison	-	Kyogang Namdo
Capt. J.R. Moeler	-	Kangwando
1st Lt. D.L. Baker	-	Kyogang Pukto
1st Lt. W.D. Carroll	-	Chunghong Namdo
1st Lt. W.A. McCrory	-	Cholla Namdo
1st Lt. J.G. Woodcock	-	Chunghong Oukto
1st Lt. A.T. Zancanella	-	Cholla Pukto

The employment of four veterinarians, three interpreters, one translator and five clerks, by the veterinary department, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

c. Animal Disease Control. The translation of Japanese Regulations and Ordinances relating to livestock disease with a view to future revisions, if necessary, and the instructing of Korean veterinarians to abide by these including the rendition of reports.

The dissemination of information concerning rhinderpest over the radio and through newspapers covering provinces bordering the 38th parallel; the continuation of an immunization program and the continued absence of this disease in the American occupied zone.

The discovery of one case of glanders in Kyonggido and the enforcement of routine sanitary control measure which include the application of the Mallein ?? to equines in adjacent areas.

The assistance being rendered, by veterinary affairs, to laboratories at Pusan and taigu, in the production of human smallpox vaccine and various veterinary biologicals.

SECTION VI DENATAL AFFAIRS

A warehouse of the Osaka Dental Materials Control Corporation was burned 14 January 1945. The stocks destroyed amounted to a three-month supply. The reason for this accumulation of undistributed stock was insufficient transportation facilities.

A total of 115 dentists of reestablished in practice during the month of December.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Officer of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, and the XI Corps., requested that narcotic control officers from this Headquarters assist in the destruction of approximately 100,000 ounces of opium residue and 5,600 liters of solution which contained from one to two percent of morphine, and was unsuitable for storage. A documentary film was made of the destruction on 14 January 1946.

Inspection trips were made to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, in which Japanese military narcotics and confiscated civilian crude narcotics, are stored. During the inventory of these stocks, all damaged and adulterated narcotics, heroin, and narcotics unsuitable for storage, are being withdrawn for destruction. Non-narcotic items are being segregated and will be turned over to the Home Ministry.

A summary report, of medical narcotic stocks in Japan, was prepared. This report shows an adequate reserve level of narcotics for legitimate medical needs.

A conference, on the subject of mixing DDT in Japan, was held with representatives from the Eighth Army, Natural Resources Section of SCAP, USA Typhus Commission, and certain technical Japanese. The representative from Natural Resources pointed out that 50 tons of talcum rock was already mined and could be made available for grinding and mixing, and additional deposits were available for mining. It was estimated that approximately 200 tons per month could be mined in the very near future. Officers of the Eighth Army were instructed that the supervision of this operation would have to be made by the Eighth Army. It was felt that the mixing of the 50 tons already mined should be accomplished as an experiment, prior to entering into the operation on a large scale. Officers of the Eighth Army have already advised that a plan of operation is being submitted to the Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, requesting approval.

Mr. Shiohara, and a representative of the Central Medicine Control Company, were requested to submit minimum requirements of principal raw materials required for the manufacture of medicines. A complete list will be presented in the near future. After correction the list will be referred to the Economic and Scientific Section, requesting necessary action to provide Japanese manufacture of medical and sanitary supplies with sufficient quantities of raw materials to insure adequate production.

The Supply Division, in conjunction with the Preventive Medicine Division, and with the concurrence of the USA Typhus Commission, prepared estimates of Quartermaster and Engineer supplies required for insect and rodent control among the civilian population. This estimate covers items listed in the War Department Circular No. 163, 1945, for the period ending 30 June 1946.

Arrangements were made to obtain 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Institute of Infectious Diseases. This material was delivered to the 29th Medical Depot for transmitted to Otura, Hokkaido, for use on the civilian population of the city of Yubari.

Delivery was arranged for 400 doses of smallpox vaccine to Kyoto for use on the Japanese civilian employees of the 364th Station Hospital in that city.

The Supply Division investigated the medical supply situation at the Tokyo Public Health Center at the request of the Chief Surgeon's Office. This institution is responsible for conducting physical examination on Japanese civilian employees of the U.S. military installations in this area. A meeting was arranged with Dr. Ichikawa, of the Ministry of Health, and arrangements were made to supply this Center with a 90-day stock.

Assistance was given the Seibo and the Matsuzazwa Hospitals in obtaining coal and coke.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government, originating in this Section and issued during the week:
Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese Civilian employed in Occupational Forces Messes, attached hereto.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20 January to 26 January
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

A conference was held with Japanese authorities regarding a memorandum, AG 091 (8 Jan. 46) PH, which had directed the submission of a plan to control population movements from rural area to cities of over 100,000 population. The discussion centered around a proposed Imperial Ordinance to control such movements. Details of the proposal will be reported at a later date when the formal program is submitted to this Headquarters for approval.

Welfare Admission

A discussions were held during the week with Ministry officials regarding the new relief association proposed by the Welfare Ministry. Their preliminary proposal is to substitute a new non-government relief agency to administer welfare benefits, under the welfare and Relief Plan, which are now administered by the Association of Relief for War Refugees, the Association for Relief of Veterans, and other submitted agencies.

Social Insurance

Japanese Social Insurance officials informally proposed a plan to extend social insurance benefits to ex-servicemen whose pensions and other payments will be discontinued on 1 February 1946. A preliminary study of the proposal indicates that the Japanese Government is proposing a substitute scheme for providing special treatment for ex-servicemen in lieu of benefits ordered discontinued by SCAP directive.

Foreign Nationals

A radio message was dispatched to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for clarification of policy regarding continuation of care being provided United Nations Nationals and neutrals who do not desire repatriation. All present policies and directives on this subject assume that foreign nationals desire repatriation, when such is not the actual case. Many Koreans and Chinese, in particular, are refusing repatriation because they can take only limited funds (1000 yen) with them on departure from Japan. In addition, many of them came to Japan voluntarily, prior to or during hostilities, and have established homes and business in this country.

Private Agencies

A meeting was held with the Kanto Christian Social Work Association. A discussion ensued regarding present welfare and relief problems in Japan and the place and contribution of the private welfare agencies in relation to these problems.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A conference was held with representatives of the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army, relative to communicable disease control among civilians and the expediting of civilian communicable disease reporting through Army and Military Government channels.

Problems arising from the sudden departure of the Chief Military Government Medical Officer, Eighth Army, were also discussed.

A report was inaugurated showing communicable disease cases and rates (per 100,000 per annum) by prefectures over a four week (respective five week) period.

Maps showing geographical distribution of the reportable communicable disease in Japan for the year 1945 are in process of preparation.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies. The water supply officer, ASCOM-C, reported that increased chlorine dosage in Yokohama have resulted in residuals meeting U.S. Army standards at taps in many parts of the city.

The sanitary engineer, 77th MG Company, Gunma Ken, reported that supplies of Maebashi, Numata, and Ota, and possibly two others, were being operated and chlorinated under general supervision of Army engineer personnel for consumption of occupational forces. Leakage in the Maebashi system is extremely high due to air raid damage.

Sanitary surveys in the northern half of Honshu (old Eighth Army area), completed by Japanese officials in November, have been received and are being consolidated. Many cities reported inadequate supply, but few reported the inadequacy as due to war damage. About 30 percent of the cities reported shortage or lack of chlorine, 26 percent reported no analyses made of the quality of water supplied, and several others stated, "occasionally", "infrequently", or "yearly".

2. Waste Disposal. Reports contained in the sanitary surveys indicated a strong consciousness, on the part of most Japanese public health officers and some mayors, of the danger and hazard to health in the use of human excreta as fertilizer. Several cities have constructed large sanitary collection tanks for the storage of nightsoil for three months before it is used farmers. Shortage of labor has caused a number of cities to hold families and neighborhood associations responsible for the collection and disposal of their excreta. It is indicated that this method is not entirely satisfactory.

3. Rodent Control. Several cities reported prevalence of rats and mice as an economic problem, with practically no control measures being taken.

Laboratory Activities

Production of Biologicals. In a conference with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health, the agenda of the conference of the proceeding week was reviewed. The following action by these officials was reported: stock-oils in former military establishments, previously designated for civilian use, will be made available under a revised plan whereby key agencies producing biologicals will receive priority to satisfy their shortages. Calves for use in manufacture of smallpox vaccine, and horses for the production of antitoxin, were secured in some number under the spur of decisions reached at the previous conference. These officials had arranged to supply funds from Japanese sources as needed, and had secured from civilian sources certain urgently needed utilities and supplies, and had delivered them to the laboratories concerned.

Standardization of Biologicals. In the course of the above conference, discussion brought to light the need for a program of standardization of biologicals employed in control of communicable disease. Experience has shown the unreliability of certain products on sale in open market. Legal responsibility for periodic assay of such products extends to diphtheria antitoxin alone. The matter was presented as one for immediate action, and assurance was received that an effective program would be established as soon as possible to cover the needs of all biologicals.

Standardization of Penicillin. A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health on standards to be employed in the manufacture of penicillin. They agreed to classify penicillin as a biological, not a drug. Accordingly, the assay and standardization of penicillin will be governed by existing and projected laws and regulations concerned with biologicals in general. It transpired that prices fixed by the Japanese Government for the sale of penicillin in Japan, are 100 to 500 times the price of the American product at the current rate of exchange. The desirability of curtailing production of penicillin until a uniform product of adequate potency was available, was made clear to these officials. They agreed to submit a revised program.

Conferences were held with representatives of a large pharmaceutical manufacturing company regarding the establishment of mass production of penicillin in Japan. A request was sent to the War Department for the services of technical experts to assist in this project.

Production of Typhus Vaccine. A conference was held with the U.S. Typhus Commission on a program of assisting Japanese laboratories in establishing methods for producing typhus vaccine on a large scale, to be employed in the later months of 1946 and subsequently.

Nutrition Activities

Additional data was supplied by the Japanese nutritionists concerned in the survey program. Evidence was brought to light that black market purchases of rationed items were occurring to a dangerous degree, threatening the stability of the entire program organized by the Japanese Government to avert mass starvation in later months.

A tabulation of the results is appended.

Port Quarantine Service

Repatriation of outgoing nationals increased 8,346 over the previous week, while incoming Japanese decreased by 1,156. A total of 75,919 persons passed through quarantine. No quarantinable disease was diagnosed.

On January 16, at Kakata, a case of smallpox was found on the Tokuju Maru from Pusan. All hands had been vaccinated but the passengers were merely held in quarantine at the former Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Imazu.

Venereal Disease Control

A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government was delivered requiring the abolition of licensed prostitution and the outlawing of contracts binding women to prostitution, was delivered to the Japanese Government. A copy of the memorandum is appended

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The trend of the percentage of beds occupied in Japanese civilian hospitals continues downward. Latest reports from all prefectures show only 39 percent of available beds being occupied. This conforms to the seasonal trend of previous years.

Due to several recent deliveries of war surpluses, supplies are now being received in the smaller out-lying hospitals.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A copy of the Public Health Nurse's Regulations (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) Ordinance No. 21, 31 May 1945, Imperial Ordinance No. 331, 30 May 1945.

Article 7 - The Public Health Nurses Examination will be conducted under the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Governor.

Article 19 - The Public Health Nurses must carry out the instruction of the Chief of the Public Health Bureau.

Article 20 - The Public Health Nurse must follow the instruction of the Prefectural Governor exercising jurisdiction and will join the organization of Public Health Nurses which he authorizes.

Article 24 - These regulations will be enforced beginning with June 1, 1945.

There are 28 articles, some are sound, others are unsound, while others are carried out only on paper.

Red Cross First Aid Manuals returned to Red Cross for reprinting. Clearance was given by C.I. & E. The books do not come under the directive of 17 January 1946.

A list of suggested questions for clinical and public health nurses, both written and practical. Possibility of being used for Prefectural examinations.

Copy of curriculum now being used by St. Luke's (Japanese) Hospital for clinical and public health nurses.

List of reference books that are being used at present time in training program at St. Luke's Hospital.

Personnel

A civilian nurse has been approved as assistant in the Nursing Affairs Section.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Representatives of the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section inspected the Imperial Household stables in Tokyo and the Shimofusa Imperial Horse Farm, Chiba Prefecture. Breeds and type of animals, character and quality of feeds and facilities for veterinary service were observed.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, submitted an animal disease report for the month of December 1945. According to this report, the incidence of animal diseases remained low in that month. The Hokkaido prefectural veterinarian submitted a 1945 annual report of animal disease in Hokkaido Prefecture. This report does not indicate any marked change in animal disease incidence.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Dairy and Meat Products Section, has provided a list of milk condensaries, milk driers, and butter factories, their names and locations.

Law No. 53, 1926, and additional regulations set forth in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 6, 1927, concerning the licensing of veterinarians, have been received. These regulations contain information relative to qualifications of applicants, fees, professional ethics, discontinuance of licenses, and fines for violation.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

In the past, large quantities of dental supplies have been held up in Dental Material Control Company warehouse awaiting transportation. The Japanese Government has issued instructions that the distribution of medical and dental supplies be expedited and that such supplies be specially marked for prefectural transportation.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

A memorandum was dispatched 24 January 1946 to the Imperial Japanese Government directing the enactment of legislation for the registering, licensing, and classification of all narcotic dealers. The memorandum to the Japanese Government is appended.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs submitted a report showing quantities of heroin from three prefectures seized and turned over to United States Forces. The Eighth Army submitted similar reports from nine prefectures.

During an inspection trip to the Tokyo-To Medicine Control Company, six and one-half pounds of damaged cocaine hydrochloride was burned. The officials reported approximately 4,000 containers of heroin have both confiscated in Tokyo-To, but the weight has not been tabulated. The Eighth Army will take custody of this heroin and its destruction.

The Japanese Government submitted a list of eight wholesale pharmaceutical companies, plus three alternates, for the custody and distribution of Japanese military medical narcotics. When approved by this Headquarters, it is estimated that the list as submitted will provide approximately 40,000 cubic feet of safe storage space for these narcotic drugs.

A meeting was held with Mr. Sugiyama, Supervisor of Medicine Manufacturing, Health Ministry, to again stress the importance of immediate large scale production of smallpox vaccine. He was told that a sufficient quantity to vaccinate 15,000,000 was the absolute minimum, and that 30,000,000 was desired in the next four to six months. Subsequent reports indicate that excellent action has been taken to accomplish the goal. This matter will be constantly followed and periodic reports obtained. In the event that difficulty in obtaining raw materials is encountered, Ministry officials were requested to contact this office.

A radio was prepared to CG, Eighth Army, directing shipment of 300,000 packages of smallpox vaccine to CG, XXIV Corps., Korea, to cover civilian requirements for a three month period. This action was taken at the request of CG, XXIV Corps and because of the epidemic proportions which smallpox has reached in Korea which, together with the repatriation program, has created an urgent need for large quantities of smallpox vaccine.

A conference was held with representatives of the Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company to discuss penicillin production. These representatives desire to produce penicillin on a large scale and visualize no difficulty except a lack of technical personnel to supervise manufacture.

It was discovered that the Banyu Medicine Manufacturing Company was marketing penicillin at 35 yen per ampoule. The ampoule was labelled as containing 500units. As a consequence of this evident misuse of the available limited Japanese supply, it was considered advisable to institute controls to eliminate such practices, and to prevent future similar instances. Representatives of the Health Ministry were called to this Headquarters and were told to initiate a plan covering production, quantity, and distribution of penicillin. This office has since been informed that the Institute of Infectious Diseases has been made the controlling agency for penicillin, and that the Banyu Company has been instructed to discontinue the preparation of the 500 unit package.

The Surgeon, 98th Division, reported a shortage of DDT for typhus control in the Osaka area. Investigation revealed that 10,000 pounds of DDT had been requisitioned and that shipment had been made by the Eighth Army and was obviously enroute. This shipment could not be located immediately. Arrangements were made by Eighth Army, upon request of this office, to ship 10,000 pounds by special car and was due to arrive in Osaka 25 January 1946.

The Central Medicine Control, Ltd., furnished this section the following figures:

Distribution of controlled medicine in December 1945 -----	8,582,320 yen
Purchase of controlled medicines from manufactures in December 1945 -----	4,984,985 yen

The Hoshi Medicine Company will be granted permission to resume operations on 1 February 1946. This company was suspended 26 November 1945 for violation of SCAP directive which prohibited the manufacture of narcotics.

A visit was made to the Kitasato Institute for the purpose of determining production capacity and existing shortages of raw materials. Representatives of the Health Ministry were present during the visit in order that they could be appraised of existing shortage of raw materials.

The shortage of stomach of pigs and horses is the principal limiting factor in the production of diphtheria antitoxin and diphtheria toxoid. A branch laboratory located in Iwakawa, Kagoshima Prefecture, will begin the production of smallpox vaccine early in February. Representatives of the Health Ministry indicated that they would render assistance in obtaining raw materials mentioned above and report action to this office. Investigation revealed that Health Ministry officials had already alleviated shortages previously pointed out.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

The Japanese Health Ministry reports that the new ordinance, with more severe penalties for traffic in beverages containing methyl alcohol, should be in the hands of the provincial authorities by the first of February.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government were initiated in this Section during the week:

1. AG 726.7 (21 Jan. 46) PH, "Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan".
2. AG 441.1 (22 Jan. 46) PH, "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
27 January to 2 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

During the week the Imperial Japanese Government in CLO memorandum No. 450 (1.1), dated 30 January 1946, submitted the formal draft of the proposed Imperial Ordinance limiting population movements from rural areas to urban centers (cities of 100,000 or more population). A study of the proposal is continuing and details of the control measures to be inaugurated will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

Relief

The Eighth Army Headquarters announced that subordinate units were ordered, during the week, to check the Japanese Government's inventory of Army-Navy food and clothing stocks and to submit estimates of needy persons in each prefecture. Upon receipt of such information in this Headquarters, the Japanese Government will be authorized to distribute these items to destitute persons.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Colonel Wilson C. Williams, M.C., Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station on 1 February 1946.

A brief summary of the reportable diseases for the year 1945 was prepared in chart form, showing total reported cases and rates per 100,000 per annum by prefecture.

A system of master cards was set up by which cumulative communicable disease data are available for ready reference, cross-indexed by disease and prefectures.

On the basis of age distribution figures, obtained from the Ministry of Health, a comprehensive plan for diphtheria immunization was formulated and a memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government prepared and forwarded for dispatch, directing that detailed plans be submitted for the carrying out of this program.

Following receipt of replies from the major commands concerned, (AFWES-PAC, CINCPOA and USAFIK), a reply to the Central Liaison Office was prepared and forwarded for dispatch; disapproving the request for additional birth and death registration among Japanese nationals under U.S. control.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. A conference was held with the G-4 Section regarding chlorination of public water supplies in cities having concentrations of occupational troops, as a result of requisition for hypochlorinators from GHQ Medical Inspector. The Chief Engineers' Office disapproved the requisition, on the advice of ASCOM-C engineers, since the Tokyo water supply will be chlorinated to meet U.S. Army standard in the near future. The Chief Surgeon's Office recommended chlorinating water supplies to U.S. Army standards, in all cities having concentrations of occupational forces; for more adequate protection of the health of troops. It was agreed that such action is desirable if sufficient chlorine can be obtained. G-4 is requesting, of the Chief Surgeon, a list of cities considered as having concentrations of occupational forces, or for a basis for making such a decision. The Chief Engineer will be requested to make surveys of cities selected, and estimates of equipment and supplies necessary for proper treatment of those water supplies for direct consumption by occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported G-4 that some increase in chlorine allocation for water treatment could probably be made if the Chief Surgeon considers it necessary for the protection of the health of troops. Consideration is also being given to the importation of chlorine from the States for this purpose.

Water Disposal. A study is being made of Japanese program for the sanitary treatment of nightsoil. Methods are all based upon the destruction of pathogenic bacteria and parasites by storage. Experiments have shown that properly designed sanitary privates, and city nightsoil storage vaults, providing three months storage, have given excellent results. Considerable experimental work was done before the war on the development of plants for the treatment of human excreta from smaller cities, or districts of larger cities not having water borne sewage systems. The excreta was to be collected in the usual manner and treated at a central plant providing controlled sludge digestion. The dried sludge was to be used as fertilizer. Basic principles involved are sound, and there would seem to be a place for this type of treatment in this country.

Laboratory Service

Production of Biologicals. A third conference was held with members of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, on the matter of facilitating production of smallpox vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine, and diphtheria antitoxin and toxoid. The Medical Supply Division assisted in the program of obtaining sufficient calves for the production of smallpox vaccine, enlisting the aid of the Natural Resource Section, SCAP, and the Japanese

Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture. Sufficient numbers of calves were ultimately assured for the quotas previously established for smallpox vaccine. Distribution bottle-necks were surveyed in discussion and measures initiated to facilitate the supply of the vaccine in areas of greatest immediate need.

Standardization of Penicillin. A committee for the standardization of penicillin is being organized by the Health Ministry, to determine the standards of potency and quality of all penicillin being produced in Japan. The action of this committee will be referred to this section for review.

Medical Examiner System in Tokyo. The medical examiner system, established in Tokyo in December 1945, was re-examined and certain improvements were instituted. When fully perfected the program will be utilized as a model for a nation-wide system of the same general type, whereby the accurate diagnosis and reporting of death will be assured insofar as the public health program is concerned.

Nutrition Service

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo Hospitals. On 28 January 1946, a survey was begun of 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The same general procedure is being followed as in the nutrition survey recently completed in 35 ku of Tokyo.

Nutrition Survey of Other Area. The nutrition survey of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka modeled on the Tokyo survey of December 1945, was formally commenced by two large groups of nutritionists, one for the western portion of Japan, the other for the eastern portion. Comparable segments of the rural population adjacent to these cities, and to Tokyo, will be similarly surveyed. The results will be compiled with those of the previous survey in Tokyo and will furnish the basis for a continued program of nutrition survey to be undertaken in the same five areas every three months therefore for as long a period as needed.

On 29 January 1946, at a meeting held in Keio University Hospital, Tokyo, Colonel Sams addressed the group which will survey eastern Japan. A similar assembly met in Kyoto on 1 February 1946 at which time Colonel Sams' address was read in transcript.

Post Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates for the week ending January 27, was 47,898; incoming numbered 23,540. The total for this week exceeded that of last week by 4,481. The predominant shipments were: Japanese from China, 30,655; Koreans, 21,550. No cases of quarantinable disease were known to have occurred during the week.

Venereal Disease Control Service

Plans were drawn for a demonstration of venereal disease contact tracing in Tokyo, using personnel of the First Cavalry Division, the office of the Provost Marshall of Tokyo, and the Tokyo Health Department.

A conference was held with a representative of the Ministry of Health on the subject of "health certification", and the admission of venereal patients to communicable disease hospitals. The Ministry will order the discontinuance of the practice of issuing health certificates to persons examined for communicable disease.

Analysis of the first 8 weeks of operation of the venereal disease examination-treatment demonstration at Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo, revealed that 118 cases of gonorrhea were diagnosed during that period, in 88 of approximately 180 individuals subjected to weekly examination. Sixty-three individuals developed gonorrhea once, 21 twice, 3 three times, 1 four times.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The percentage of occupied beds continues downward although the number of both in-patients and out-patients remain well within the average. The inconvenient location of some of the National Hospitals accounts for the reluctance of patients to enter them for treatment.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The Public Health Ministry has assigned Dr. Yukikazu Kuramochi as assistant to Dr. Miki in the Bureau of Health. Dr. Kuramochi is to work with Miss Kaneko on the Public Health program and establish a unified curriculum for the training schools. He has submitted the curriculum listed below. This curriculum was established after a meeting which was held in Tokyo on January 19th, at which time a number of the physicians had 14 directors of nurses were present. The great need for text books was again expressed.

THE STANDARD CURRICULUM FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

SUBJECTS (Class Work) hours	3 yrs	2 yrs	Midwives	Remarks
	A	B	C	
	hours	hours	hours	
Biology (brief explanation)	10	10	10	
Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology	50	20	30	Pathology includes causes of illness, inflammation and tumor
Bacteriology	20	-	30	
Materia Medica	20	-	10	
Sanitary Statistics	30	30	30	
Nutrition & Dietetic	100	70	80	Include diet therapy Cookery a-50, bc-40
X-ray Therapy	10	10	10	
Health Statistics for Nation	20	20	20	
Mental Hygiene	10	10	10	
Nursing-Principle & Practice	120	-	80	Demonstration & practice a-50 c-30
Obstetrics	50	30	-	
Environmental Hygiene	20	20	20	
Preventive Medicine	20	20	20	
Prevention of Acute Communicable Disease	30	10	20	
Prevention of Chronic Communicable Disease	20	10	20	
Anti-Tuberculosis Work	30	20	30	
Health Supervision for Nation	30	20	30	Include body mechanic
Maternal Hygiene	30	20	20	
Infant & Child Hygiene	70	40	40	Includes Formula & nutrition and parent education
School Hygiene	20	20	20	
Personal Hygiene	30	30	30	
Industrial Hygiene	30	20	30	
Social Work & Social Policies	30	30	30	
Social Insurance	20	20	20	
Laws & Regulations of Sanitation	20	20	20	
Public Health Nursing (Principles - practice)	100	50	80	Include case work
Sociology & Economics	30	30	30	
Pedagogy	30	30	30	Include teaching procedure
Psychology	30	30	30	
Ethics	30	30	30	
Physical Training	50	30	40	
Music	50	30	40	
Social Lectures	50	40	50	According the situation
TOTAL	1250	800	1000	
	10 mos	6 mos	8 mos	
(Practical Work)				
Clinical Nursing in the Hospital	1200	200	800	Hospital training should be done as bedside nursing in general & includes isolation beds.
Practical Training in the Maternity Hospital	200	200	200	
Field Practice for PHN	600	600	600	Include practical work in the and rural work.
TOTAL	2000	1000	1600	Health Centers at least 1 month
	10 mos	5 mos	8 mos	
TOTAL SUM	3250	1800	2600	and rural work.
	2 yrs	1yr	1 1/2 yrs	

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Class work 5 hrs per day and 25days for a month

Practical work 8 hrs per day and 25days for a month

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division conducted a survey of Tachikawa Japanese Army Veterinary Supply Depot, now occupied U.S. Armed Forces. It was found that practically all medical and veterinary supplies have been removed by the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs, except horseshoes, horseshoe nails and the machinery necessary for their fabrication.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of anthrax, bovine, in Chiba Prefecture, which was diagnosed on 26 January 1946. Control measures used are immunization and quarantine.

Examination for Veterinary License. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted information concerning the examination of non-graduate veterinarians desiring a veterinary license. Qualifications of applicant, veterinary subjects to be included in the examination, fees and procedures are outlined in this information.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following report on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

GENERAL: A conference of Provincial veterinarians for the purpose of clarifying their relationship with Military Government.

ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL:

1. The completion of the Rhinderpest immunization program along the 38th parallel.
2. The production of 100 cc's of mallein.
3. An outbreak of Fowl Pest in three districts and the use of vaccine as a control measure.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Continuous efforts are being made to accelerate the production of vaccines. The Health Ministry has been requested to make every effort to increase prices of vaccine in order that a profit can be made by manufactures. Manufactures are making patent medicines in order to provide sufficient funds to carry on production of vaccines. Increase in prices will permit these manufactures to stop production of patent medicine, and this effort can be diverted to the manufacture of vaccines.

Conferences on the production of smallpox vaccine continue to indicate that obtaining a sufficient number of cows is the hardest problem to solve. The Health Ministry requested the help of this office in solving this problem. Accordingly, a conference was called on 2 February in an effort to iron out all difficulties. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, were present. The over-all problem was outlined, stressing the fact that production of at least thirty million individual doses in the next four or five months, was absolutely essential.

The Health Ministry presented a new plan for production outlining the manufacturers and the number of cows necessary during specified periods. Representatives of the Natural Resources Section stated that there were approximately two million draft cows in Japan, and that the total number required for production of smallpox vaccine (1936) was very small and this number could be obtained without too much difficulty. It was pointed out that this requirement would have to be met and the representatives of the Agricultural Ministry stated that the required number would be obtained. Weekly reports beginning next Tuesday, February 5th, will be made by the Agricultural Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, on the actual number obtained against the program as outlined by the Health Ministry.

Distribution

Field trips were made to Fukushima, Yamagata, Niigata, Saitama and Gunma Prefectures to investigate medical supply operations. Conditions, as pertains to the distribution of medical supplies, were unsatisfactory. Corrective action was indicated to the prefectural officials and to the Welfare Ministry. It is apparent that the

Ministry must take more positive action to see that the local agencies perform their responsibilities. Supervision and advice from this Section will be given to see that this is done.

A preliminary investigation has been made on the distribution of smallpox vaccine. This is the first year that it has been necessary to control the distribution of this item. Stocks are being distributed with due regard for the incidence of the disease.

Reports were received this week indicating that the December distribution of newly manufactured medical supplies were generally higher, than for previous months, since the occupation. Controlled medicines especially increasing from 1,000,000 yen to over 8,000,000 yen.

Distribution of returned military medical supplies continued. A report indicated that the Japanese have inventoried 110,000,000 yen through December, and the Welfare Ministry has authorized distribution of 20,000,000 yen. This Section is pushing the program to make certain that Ministry balances stock between prefectures as soon as possible and distributes additional quantities on an equitable basis.

Narcotics

Japanese officials of the Drug and Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Health reported on 28 January 1946, that they expect to have legislation setting up a system of narcotic control ready in approximately one month. About 100 people in the national and prefectural governments will work on narcotics control exclusively, according to the present plans of the Health Ministry.

The narcotic storage facilities of the Takeda Wholesale Drug Co. and the Sankyo Drug Co. were inspected in order to determine their suitability for the custody and distribution of seized Japanese military medical narcotics.

The Sankyo Drug Co. reported that a quantity of finished narcotics, seized in error by the Eighth Army, had been returned with nine items missing, among them a 25 gram bottle of morphine hydrochloride and a 25 program bottle of cocaine hydrochloride. This matter has been referred to the Headquarters, Eighth Army, for investigation and report.

A report on the crude and semiprocessed narcotics, now in the custody of the United States Forces, as reported to this Headquarters, was forward to the War Department on 28 January 1946.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
3 February to 9 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

A study was completed during the week of the Japanese Government to control population movements from rural areas to urban centers (cities of 100,000 or more population) as contained in CLO memorandum No.450 (1.1) dated 30 January 1945. A reply to the memorandum was prepared and circulated among interested SCAP staff sections. After approval of the program by the Supreme Commander details of the plan will be announced.

Relief

In compliance with an informal request of this Section a preliminary status report was received from the Home Ministry regarding former Japanese Army and Navy stocks as of 31 December 1945. Although the report covers stocks other than those being held as reserve relief supplies, the information is of interest since the Japanese Government has been directed to place funds received from the sale of such goods in a central account to be used for welfare and relief purposes. The report stated that 111,457 metric tons of rice, wheat, barley and other cereals, had been received by the Home Ministry who had turned over 83,725 tons to the Foodstuff Control Corporation, and that 22,750 tons had been distributed to consumers.

Social Insurance

The Finance Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, this Headquarters received a formal request from the Imperial Japanese Government during the week to blanket an estimated 2,880,000 ex-servicemen under the provisions of the social insurance system. The Japanese Government had been directed by this Headquarters to discontinue pensions and other benefits to Japanese Army and Navy personnel by 1 February 1946. The gist of the Japanese proposal is that these ex-servicemen and their dependents are now without resources or employment, that the subscriptions paid by ex-servicemen to the Pension Fund (amounting to approximately 1% of their salary) should be considered as insurance premiums, and that annuities and benefits to be paid ex-servicemen should be on an equal basis with other insured persons (despite the fact that the latter have been contributing more than 5% of their salaries to the insurance system).

A thorough study of the proposal is being made by this Section as well as by the Government Section and the Economic and Scientific Section of this Headquarters.

Foreign Nationals

Eighth Army Headquarters announced during the week that it had implemented the authorization of this Headquarters to distribute supplies to needy foreign nationals (other than enemy nationals) in Japan. An International Relief Committee has been organized to undertake actual distribution of the materials, to maintain proper records and to submit necessary reports.

A conference was held with American Red Cross officials regarding distribution of approximately 27,000 Red Cross clothing items shipped to Japan from the Philippines for use of foreign nationals. Details of the above mentioned program were discussed and complete agreement reached on all operating procedures. The Red Cross clothing will be made available for needy foreign nationals through the International Relief Committee under Eighth Army supervision.

A conference was held during the week to establish a policy regarding the continued care of foreign nationals in Japan who do not desire repatriation. This policy will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Under a reorganization of the Public Health and Welfare Section, effective 4 February, Port Quarantine, Laboratory and Nutrition activities were separated administratively from the Preventive Medicine Division, and grouped under a Consultants' Division.

Preparation of the Summary Report of Communicable Diseases for the four week period ending 26 January 1946 was started.

Conferences were attended, together with the Laboratory Consultant and officials of the Ministry of Health, relative to the transportation, distribution and utilization of smallpox vaccine, which was made available by the encouragingly high production at Kumamoto laboratory.

Population figures and information relative to diphtheria were furnished to the Laboratory Consultant and officials of the Ministry of Health to assist them in planning for the production of diphtheria toxoid for the projected immunization program.

Discussions were held with Col. Sams, Lt. Col. Wheeler, USATC, Maj. Kirkwood, I Corps. Surgeon's Office, and Dr. Shibayama, Typhus Control Officer of the Ministry of Health, relative to the present epidemic of

typhus fever in Osaka and Nagoya. The discussions covered particularly such points as the obvious ##### in reporting, and alleged lack of cooperation, by the prefectural health officials in Osaka and the intensification of control measures both by civilian and U.S. Army authorities.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. Chlorine requirements for water treatment for 135 cities were submitted by the Bureau of Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The tabulation showed an average water consumption for each city, present chlorine dosage, chlorine requirements at present rates of dosage, and estimated chlorine requirements for dosage of 2.0 parts per million. Present rates of dosage vary from 0.1 ppm to 1.0 ppm in 127 cities, from 1.1 ppm to 1.5 ppm in 7 cities, and 4.0 ppm in 1 city (Taira).

Insect Control. Conferences have been held with the Bureau of Sanitation officials, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, regarding mosquito control. The little control work that has been done in the past has been entirely under prefectural health departments. Ministry officials could give little information as to control methods used, or supplies and equipment available. A definite program for mosquito survey and control work in endemic areas of mosquito borne diseases is to be submitted 20 February. As previously requested, an order has been issued by the Home Ministry for the refilling of water holes that were constructed for fighting fires during air raids.

Food Sanitation. Unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in food stalls on the streets of Tokyo, and other cities, has been brought to the attention of Japanese health officials. Laws against black marketing as well as food sanitation laws are said to be violated in many of these street stalls. Tokyo police have issued warnings to these merchants.

General. The first of a series of meeting was held this week with leading Japanese sanitary officials of this area for discussion of sanitary engineering in Japan. The need for qualified sanitary engineers in the Ministry, prefectural and city health departments, was discussed at some length. In the discussion of sanitary engineering education, it became evident that university courses should be improved and expanded. Considerable interest was shown in the proposed program for education of the general public in sanitation.

Laboratory Service

Production of Biologicals. At a fourth conference with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, several issues concerned with the production of biologicals were raised and significant decisions were reached. Among them were the following:

a. Stockpiles of military medical supplies in former military laboratories have been inventoried and such supplies as are suitable for use in manufacture of biologics will be quickly distributed on a revised plan and reported to this Headquarters.

b. Smallpox vaccine will be produced in the largest possible amounts and distributed at once to all key areas. Arrangements were made to obtain surpluses of smallpox vaccine from Kumamoto where large amounts are being produced under the direction of the 93rd Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military Government Group (Lt. j.g. Volk, MC, USNR) for distribution in the over-all program. At the same time this Headquarters arranged assistance from the Health Ministry for the Kumamoto Laboratory in the form of additional equipment and supplies.

c. In compliance with the recent directive to the Imperial Japanese Government, a program for immunization of all susceptible individuals will be submitted and plans made for the production of the required amounts of diphtheria toxoid.

d. Biologicals required for processing of repatriations will be produced by a similarly accelerated program.

Standardization of Penicillin. A working program was submitted by the Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases in compliance with decisions of previous conferences. With the assistance of Capt. Charles Armstrong, MC, 27th General Hospital, methods of assay and standardization will be explored at once in order to permit maximum production of penicillin by Japanese laboratories. The Ministry agreed to curtail the commercial sale of such penicillin as is now produced until its quality is established and its safety for use assured.

Standardization of Biologicals. As an extension of the principle already applied to penicillin, a program of standardization of all biologics is being developed by responsible officials of the Ministry and will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval.

Nutrition Service

Personnel. On 6 February 1946, Col. Paul E. Howe, SnG, reported for duty as Nutrition Consultant in the Consultant Division, vice, Maj. S.E. Moolten, Laboratory Consultant, who temporarily acted in that capacity since the departure of Maj. Corlette for the United States.

Nutrition Surveys. On 7 February, the Ministry of Health reported on the progress of nutrition surveys in Osaka, Nagoya, Kure and Fukuoka. The surveys began on 5 February at all places and include both urban and rural areas. They will continue for three weeks. The results are expected to be ready by the middle of March.

Plan for Nutrition Survey. A headquarters to supervise nutritional surveys, has been set up in the Welfare Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government with branches in the Public Health Sections of the Prefectures of the cities to be surveyed. Survey groups will be organized to conduct the surveys, consisting of 8 members - 2 physicians, 2 nutritionists and 4 assistants. A team is expected to observe the nutritional status of 60 persons and obtain data on food consumption of 6 families per day. The representative samples of the population observed will be as follows: cities of 1,000,000 or over, 1%; 500,000 to 1,000,000, 1.5%; 100,000 to 500,000, 2%. Individuals to be surveyed will be directed to assemble at a designated place within the area to be surveyed. A local conference will be held in each city by a representative of the Japanese Welfare Ministry to explain the survey to officials of the local government and to selected individuals of the prefecture.

Venereal Disease Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare presented a proposed directive to the Prefectural Governors "suspending" the practice of issuing health certificates to individuals examined for venereal disease. Concurrence of this office was given.

Arrangements were completed for the establishment of venereal disease contact-tracing in Tokyo. The Staff Surgeon, the Office of the Provost Marshall, Tokyo, and the Chief of the Medical Section, 32nd Military Government Company.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received this week from Japanese civilian hospitals, of the percentage of occupied beds, indicate the first reversal of the downward trend during the period of occupation. There are now 2,947 hospitals with 201,537 beds, 83,553 of which are occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A conference was held regarding the reprinting of Japanese books for use in the nurses training schools in Japan. There are several late books written by outstanding doctors which might be helpful to the student nurses. A list of books and their authors was taken by Miss Kaneko to the Ministry of Health, requesting that they give consideration to the reprinting of those books. All of the books are Japanese and were written by Japanese.

Three appointments have been made for the 5th Medical Museum and Arts Detachment to take pictures of nurses' activities during the coming week at the Red Cross Hospital, the Imperial Gift Hospital, and St. Lukes International Hospital.

Medical books for the GHQ Nurses' Library were received this week from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Representatives from the Veterinary Affairs Division conducted the following surveys:

a. The Shimotakaido Dairy Farm. This was found to be a model institution owned and operated by the Mitsui Real Estate Company for the purpose of supplying the members of that family with wholesale milk. With the addition of a small amount of equipment this establishment could be classified as a "certified dairy"

b. The Japanese Army Veterinary School. It was found that this school had acquired a leading position in the field of veterinary education and research. Its purposes were: education of newly commissioned veterinary officers; education of non-commissioned veterinary officers; manufacture of biologicals and medicines; research and compilation of records. The school was composed of the following departments: headquarters, education, research, preventive medicine (biological and medicine manufacture) and veterinary hospital.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week of 2 to 9 February 1946.

Army Veterinary Service. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following information concerning the former Japanese Army Veterinary Service:

Classified as a Bureau the army organization allowed for veterinary representation at all levels. There were 5,024 veterinarians in the Japanese army with rank from second lieutenant to lieutenant general, inclusive.

The chief purposes of the veterinary service were animal disease control, veterinary supply and education of newly commissioned veterinary officers. Horse-shoeing was a very important responsibility. Food inspection was not a function of the veterinary burden.

Great emphasis was placed upon the welfare of horses because of the wide use of these animals for transportation purposes. The records of disease among army horses were destroyed by fire, but strangles and infectious anemia in Japan, and surra and glanders in China, were considered to have been the most important infectious diseases. All raids were responsible for a high casualty rate among China and Southern area horses. Malnutrition was also a problem of importance in those areas. Supply difficulties to forward areas resulted in an acute and, in many instances, a total lack of medicine, instruments and horse shoes. Thus, divisional and regimental veterinary service was not efficient.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

As investigation has been made of a shortage in narcotics reported by the Sankyo Drug Company after the return of a quantity of finished narcotics erroneously seized by the Eight Army. It is now believed that the shortage was probably due to a lag in inventory, or to inaccuracy in counting the large quantity of packages. The Japanese plant officials, and Mr. Shiohara, President of the company, concur in this belief.

An inspection is being made of narcotic wholesale houses and their narcotic storage facilities in Kyushu.

There shipments of narcocon, comprising 490 cases, have been located at the post office in Osaka. All were consigned, apparently before the surrender, to Taikoku, Formosa, by the Takeda Medicine Industry Company, Ltd. I Corps Headquarters has been directed to pick up these narcotics and store them pending directions from this office as to their disposition.

Production

Estimate of smallpox vaccine production exceeded the proposed plan by approximately 1,700,000 individual doses, for the period 4 to 9 February 1946. This production was accomplished at the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and the Osaka Imperial University. This does not include the production at Kumamoto Laboratory for which no figures were available. It is estimated that two to three million were manufactured by Kumamoto. The Ministry plan contemplated production of 900,000 individual doses during this period. Health Ministry officials report sufficient numbers of cows are being made available to meet production programs for smallpox vaccine.

Two requests have been received to operate a portion of the Yoga Medical Supply Depot as a medicine manufacturing plant. This installation has a well-equipped laboratory which has been included on the reparations list. Health Ministry officials express a desire to operate a Hygienic Research Laboratory at Yoga Depot. They desire to operate the entire depot and have discussed their plans with the Home Ministry. No definite decisions have been made. A conference is planned for 13 February 1946, to review plans of the Health Ministry and if considered advisable the Ministry will be assisted in carrying out proposed plans.

Health Ministry Officials furnished their office with a list of critically needed raw materials for manufacturing medicines. Expressed in terms of weight items appearing on their list will approximate 3,000 tons. After a thorough review, this list will be discussed with the Economic and Scientific Section with a view to importation.

Distribution

Distribution of smallpox vaccine for the week was made to the following:

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Doses</u>
	February	
Seibo Charity Hospital, Tokyo	7	500
Eight Army Surgeon	8	10,000

XI Corps Surgeon	8	1,000
42nd General Hospital	8	300
Eight Army Surgeon	9	20,000
I Corps Surgeon, Kyoto	9	200,000
IX Corps, Surgeon, Sapporo	9	125,000
XI Airborne Div. Surgeon, Sendai	9	125,000

Retail sale of Japanese Army medical supplies was held on 5, 6, and 7 February under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Health Office in six large department stores strategically located throughout Tokyo, for the air raid victim. The stock involved was formerly Japanese Army supplies from the Yoga Medical Depot, which were sold for about one-tenth of the prevailing "black-market" prices on similar items. Possibilities are being explored for having similar sales in other cities, and preliminary plans are in process for one in Nagoya.

Habu Snake Antivenum (1600cc) was delivered to the 29th Medical Depot in Yokohama for shipment to the Medical Supply Officer at the Okinawa Base Command.

A plan for the distribution of penicillin was submitted by the welfare Ministry. The procedure involved is to be followed only until there is sufficient supply to effect general distribution. The plan will embrace the inauguration of a central committee who will be responsible for authorization of penicillin manufacturers and distribution to hospitals, upon request to the penicillin committee. Hospitals will make clinical reports to the committee on each case treated with penicillin.

A monthly report pertaining to production and distribution of penicillin will be submitted to this Division not later than the 15th day of the calendar month. All information will be in terms of Oxford units, and the amount in the release column will be supported by a list of consumers and quantities to each.

The Preventive Medicine Division is developing a plan covering standards and other technical data on penicillin up to the point where a manufacturer may be authorized to produce on a commercial scale.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE

A directive to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject "Diphtheria Control", AG 720 (4 Feb. 46) PH (SCAPIN-698) instructed the Japanese to produce diphtheria toxoid and to immunize all persons from nine month to ten year of age.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
10 February to 16 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Major R.E. Riordan, M.I., reported for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section and was assigned as Acting Chief of the Welfare Division.

Welfare Administration

An agreement was reached, by interested SCAP staff sections, on the reply to the Japanese Government's welfare and relief plan. It is expected that the reply will be issued within a few days. An occupational force directive was prepared which related to surveillance procedures and details of the background material for the Japanese welfare and relief plan, and will be sent to Military Government completes and group. Following the issuance of the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, the surveillance material will be distributed.

Relief

A conference was held with Eighth Army Government officers relative to authorizing the distribution of clothing stocks now held by the Japanese Government as reserve relief supplies. Details of the release authorization plan will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

Social Insurance

An informal report was received from the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, relative to the number of individuals covered, the amount of contributions received, benefits paid, and fund status under each of the five social insurance laws. A study of the report is being made and an analysis of the information obtained will be releases in the near future.

Repatriation

A conference was held with officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry relative to the reduction in the number of Koreans who are being repatriated. The conference developed the following reasons as stated by the Japanese Government.

1. That the Korean Association was deliberately slowing down Korean Repatriation by urging the Koreans to stay in Japan until the strikes were over. Their leaders also promised additional food and clothing if they remind.
2. That lawlessness was rampant and was confined mostly to Korean groups who refused to obey the Japanese Laws and considered themselves entitled to preferential treatment in this regard.
3. That the police were afraid to interfere with the Koreans and enforce the laws because they felt it would be unfavorably received by GHQ.
4. That a ship sailed on 30 January 1946 with July 475 passengers on it when its capacity was 1,570.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Disease

Typhus Fever. The incidence of louse-borne fever has increased generally throughout Japan as indicated from reports received from Military Government units over the country. Although this increase is general, two epidemic areas have developed in southern Honshu at Nagoya and Osaka. The incidence in Osaka was beginning to rise rapidly last week, and, from the latest data presently available, had reached 300 cases since the beginning of the year.

Members of this Section and the United States Typhus Commission left this Headquarters to advise and assist Military Government Units in these two areas concerning control measures. Anti-typhus supplies have been furnished by the United State Army. (See Section VII "Supply")

Inadequate case-reporting by Japanese physicians has been observed and reported by Military Government units. Responsible officials have been warned by them. Direct observation by members of this Headquarters of the actual dusting procedures for delousing has shown that the Japanese dusting teams perform this function in a slipshod and unsatisfactory manner. Typhus patients have been found in the hospitals with live lice after having been dusted with DDT by these teams.

In many cases it has been necessary for the United States Typhus Commission and members of Military Government units to repeat classes of instruction in the technique of dusting and eliminate these individuals who cannot, or will not, perform the task satisfactory. In general, the Japanese women are more adapt than the men.

Smallpox. Smallpox continues to show seasonal increase all over Japan, although from available reports there is no definite epidemic focus. The production of vaccine has exceeded expectations and distribution to local health officials and to military units, for use on Japanese civilians, is progressing satisfactory.

Nutrition

The nutrition survey in Osaka, Nagoya, Kure and Fukuoka areas are expected to be completed during the coming week.

The drastic action by the Japanese Government, in changing currency and limiting the amount available to any one individual, is expected to make more food available to the general public as well as to sharply curtail black market activities in these commodities. If this occurs, the result should be reflected in the current and subsequent nutrition survey.

Quarantine

Incoming repatriation showed an increase of 18,055 persons passing through quarantine (total for the week ending 10 February was 61,839), while outgoing persons showed a decrease of 3,728 (total for the week ending 10 February was 20,099).

One case of smallpox occurred in a member of the crew of a SACAJAP ship.

Arrangements were made for the preparation of a new repatriation center on Hokkaido with the Hakodate Quarantine Station as a nucleus.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the second consecutive week the ratio of beds occupied, to the total capacity, has increased.

The total number of in-patients and out-patients reached a now peak. The rise in the number of patients can be expected to continue for the next two or three months.

SECTION V NURSING SECTION

Reports from Japanese

Pictures were taken by the 5th Medical Museum and Arts Detachment, of nurses' activities in three Japanese hospitals, namely, the Imperial Gift Charity Hospital, St. Lukes International Hospital and Central Red Cross Hospital.

These pictures are for use in the Medical Department of this Section.

Notice was received of a meeting of the Japanese Public Health Nurses' Association to be held February 20 at the Ministry of Health. This meeting is to be for the General Councillors and at this time they will discuss the following: (1) Changes of Regulations; (2) Change of Organization. After this meeting they will give their answer to the nurses as to whether they may continue their Association under the old constitution and by-law.

General

The Asahi Newspaper Press is planning to erect an Institute for Physical Culture in Kyushu. This institute is to be established at Tsuyasaki-Cho, on 500,000 acres of land over which the Asahi Shimbun has custody. Part of the program is to be the training of Public Health Nurses. Plans have been submitted to GHQ for approval. The Nursing Affairs Division has been asked to make suggestions for planning the building as well as the program. An inspection trip to Kyushu will be made in March

The Public Health Nurses of seven prefectures of Kyushu are planning to hold a meeting in April, at which time this Headquarters will be represented.

Upon request, an article on nursing affairs was written for the Japanese Red Cross monthly magazine.

Korea

A manual entitled "Proposed Procedures for Maintaining Aseptic Technique in Korean Hospitals", is being written by Lt. Gillespie ANC.

Isolation technique is to be observed at the 29th General Hospital by Korean nurses, after which a short course will be given in the Infectious Disease Hospital, the doctors having promised to cooperate.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of the Veterinary Affairs Division departed on a field trip to Kyushu and southern Honshu for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and establishing liaison with the Eighth Army and Military Government officials.

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division visited the Tokyo Veterinary College, a private institution with 300 students. The length of the school's course is three years. The entrance requirements allow middle school graduates to matriculate. The faculty is composed of 20 full time and 20 part time instructors. Compared with American veterinary colleges, the instructional equipment and facilities are inadequate, and the quality of the instruction sub-standard.

Reports from Japanese

The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, has submitted the following meat inspection report for November 1945. Thirty-nine prefectures are included in the report:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	3,855	563	15	1,075	6,311
Ante Mortem					
Totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Post Mortem					
Totally condemned	5	1	0	0	0
Partially condemned	159	5	0	12	309
Viscera condemned	599	43	0	177	815
Dressed Weight	1,411,555	45,291	503	92,321	2,118,383

Reports by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of new outbreaks of animal disease during the week were one case of equine anthrax in Kagoshima, 3 February 1946 and one case of bovine anthrax in Hokkaido, 5 February 1946.

Equine Encephalitis in Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Animal Disease Section has submitted a paper relative to present-day knowledge of equine encephalitis. In the 1935 epizootic 892 cases of this disease were officially reported. The causative agent has been proved to be a virus. Some investigators claim it to be the same virus that caused the 1935 epidemic of human encephalitis. The relationship of this virus to the virus causing equine encephalomyelitis of United States horses has not been proven or disproven.

Animal Shoer Association of Japan. The Chairman of the Animal Shoer Association of Japan, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted the Imperial Ordinance authorizing the association, the constitution of the association, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry ordinance relative to licensing of animal shoers. The membership of this organization is composed of those who, by profession, trim and shoe the hooves of horses and cattle, exclusive of veterinarians. The Association functions for the mutual benefit of all members by assisting in procurement of materials, establishing adequate and uniform pay rates, examining and licensing of newcomers to the profession, and distributing new information through lecture and study club.

Production Procedure for Fowl Pest Vaccine. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the method of production of fowl pest vaccine. This method is the same as described in European literature. The vaccine has a limited use in fowl pest outbreaks, but is not considered successful enough for general use as an immunizing agent.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters, Military Government in Korea, submitted a report on Korean veterinary affairs. This included reports by Military Government veterinarians from four provinces. Their present activity concerns the following: plans for animal disease control; estimates of supply needs; numbers of veterinarians, livestock, dairies and slaughter houses; establishment of meat and dairy inspection service; and the budget for the veterinary affairs program.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Of 5,920 dentists who were bombed out, or otherwise displaced during the war, 45 percent have been restored to practice. Housing and equipment are required for the remaining 3,257 dentists.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

The Production of biologicals is favorable. Reports from the Japanese Government indicate that production of smallpox vaccine is exceeding the planned program. Raw materials are being obtained and the entire program is progressing satisfactory.

A plan for operation of the Yoga Medical Depot was submitted by the Health Ministry for consideration by this office. The Yoga Medical Depot was formerly a Japanese army medical supply depot. The Health Ministry plans to utilize this depot as a hygienic laboratory for the purpose of testing and elevating standards of medicine and for testing surgical instruments. The laboratory will also serve as a research laboratory for scholars, an information bureau for manufactures, an experienced manufacturing laboratory, and will conduct examinations of processed foods and liquors as well as surprise cultivation of medical plants. The plan contemplates utilization of all laboratory facilities, manufacturing facilities and three of their warehouses. No hygienic laboratory is functioning on a national scale in Japan. The need for overall governmental supervision of medicines, foods and liquors, to elevate standards, is apparent. The plan is being studied further and will be coordinated with other interested staff sections.

Progress in production of medical supplies is still slow, but the trend indicates an increase may be expected.

Distribution

Distribution of smallpox vaccine was made as follows: 125,000 doses to the Surgeon of 11th Airborne Division; 30,000 doses to the Surgeon of the Eighth Army, 70,000 doses to the Surgeon of the Medical Department of the 358th Infantry at Urawa; 3,000 doses are to be shipped from Kumamoto to selected prefectural health offices in southern Japan.

A request was received through radio from the Commanding General of ASCOM 24, for 150,000 units of diphtheria toxoid alum precipitated for use in the immunization of school children in Korea. The Preventive Medicine Division concurs in the amount requested. A radio was dispatched to the Commanding General of the Eighth Army covering necessary requirements.

Typhus supplies for Nagoya were procured by forwarding 10,000 pounds of DDT by train and 500 vials of typhus vaccine by courier. These supplies were urgently requested through telephonic communication by the United States of America Typhus Commission on 11 February 1946.

Typhus supplies were procured in order to complete mass dusting program in the Kobe-Osaka area. Arrangements were made for immediate shipment of 250,000 pounds of DDT, 4,000 hand dusters, and 12 power dusters which are required to carry out the program.

A follow-up was done on the distribution of medical supplies in Saitama Prefecture and a continued lack of proper distribution was encountered. The corrective action necessary was made known to Mr. Kamiya, Chief of Pharmaceutical Affairs of the Welfare Ministry, who accompanied the investigator on the trip to this prefecture.

Narcotics

Inspection was begun last week in Kyushu of narcotic wholesale houses and their narcotic storage facilities. This work is continuing.

An inspection of the 39th Medical Depot revealed that the inventory there is approximately three-quarters completed. All heroin found is being withdrawn and will be destroyed at the completion of the inventory.

In response to a request from H.J. Anslinger, the Commissioner of Narcotics, that the Japanese Government be required to furnish narcotic import and export information for the period 1940 to 1945 inclusive as agreed under the narcotic conventions of 1925 and 1931, a signed report was obtained and forwarded to the War Department for transmission to the Bureau of Narcotics. Commissioner Anslinger will furnish the information to the Permanent Central Opium Board, Washington, D.C.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

There were no directives issued to the Japanese Government originating in this Section during the week.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

Incl: Weekly Communicable Disease Report.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 February to 23 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

An orientation of the functions and divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section was given for the Special Labor Mission attached to the Economic and Scientific Section by Colonel Crawford F. Sams and members of the Welfare Division. The Mission will work closely with the Welfare Division on matters of Social Insurance.

Relief

Upon assurance of the Ministry of Welfare that winter clothing was necessary at this time for relief of the needy, this Division arranged for the release of the reserve supply of Japanese Army and Navy stocks held throughout Japan. It was determined by this division that the need was apparent for the distribution at this time rather than at a later period.

The Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Welfare submitted a Vocational Guidance Plan whereby a large group of those made needy as a result of war, such as war sufferers, returning repatriates and demobilized soldiers and sailors, would be given specialized training in various trades and occupations with placement at the termination of training in positions which would lead to their rehabilitation into the civilian economy. It has been recognized by the Ministry that many of the above persons have lost their work habits due to the war and a change in economy and must be retrained for civilian jobs. A general concurrence in the plan was agreed upon but certain details were corrected. However, permission was given to start setting up the machinery in operation for the plan in which the Labor Mission would assist us in making studied changes from time to time.

The social insurance plans of the Ministry of Welfare were given to the Labor Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section with comments by this Section. The Mission intends to make a through study of these plans with an emphasis on unemployment insurance. They will give this division the benefit of their experience and knowledge of this subject. It is anticipated that plans can be devised for more accurate statistical data and procedure for gathering it can be set in operation.

Foreign Nationals

A report was received from Yokohama area in which the White Russians were being discriminated against in the matter of rations because no directive specifically designates them as stateless people. As Yokohama has quite a large White Russian population, the matter was informally discussed with a representative of Central Liaison Office who agreed that they were stateless persons and correction would be made.

Repatriation

The Japanese allegations state that the Korea Association was slowing down repatriation at the present time. The position of this Headquarters was explained in that the Japanese Government, not the Korean Association, was responsible for Korean repatriation. It was suggested that the repatriation registration be accelerated to ease the problem.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Members of Preventive Medicine Division remained in the field during the entire week, the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer being concerned with the Osaka typhus epidemic and measures for the control thereof. Mass dusting of the population of Osaka was completed on 19 February by which time, according to police figures, a total of 1,825,511 persons had been dusted. Succeeding days were taken up with the making of spot checks and surveys to determine the completeness and efficacy of the dusting program, and with conferences with the civilian authorities relative to continuation of the focal control program and related subjects.

The sanitary engineer visited the water and sewage plants in Osaka. Conferences were held with water and sewage authorities in Osaka and Kobe and recommendations were made for the improvement of service and water quality and for the reduction of excessive losses in the distribution system.

Visits were made at the 31st Military Government Company at Kobe and the Surgeon's Office, Kobe Base. Principal subjects of discussion were typhus and smallpox control, and certain phases of the anticipated insect control problem. Information was obtained and appropriate recommendations were made.

As the request of Maj. Gen. Mullens, Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, a meeting was held at his office which was also attended by the Acting Assistant Division Commander, the Chief of Staff and the Division Surgeon as well as the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer of this Division. The General was informed of the present status of typhus fever in the area occupied by his command and of details of the control

program. He also requested information relative to water supply, insect control, and other matters of a civilian public health nature having possible effect upon the health of his troops.

On the return trip to Tokyo a conference was held with Major Weissman of the I Corps Surgeon's Office, relative to the same general subjects mentioned above and including also medical and sanitary personnel problems of the several Military Government organizations under the Corps' jurisdiction.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal disease control officer spent the period 12 to 23 February in making a survey of venereal disease control activities of the Japanese in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Serious deficiencies were found in organization, personnel, facilities, and drugs in all prefectures visited.

The contact-tracing demonstration described in the activities report of 2 February was instituted on 12 February and is operating very successfully.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of issuing "health certificates" to individuals examined for communicable disease.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In the forty-four prefectures reported there were 191,459 beds in Japanese civilian hospitals of which 83,484 were occupied.

The total out-patients for these prefecture amounted to 291,639.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The General Council of Japanese Public Health Nurses Association met on 20 February at the Ministry of Health. The main topics were discussed, (1) Changes of regulations, (2) Changes of organization. An answer is expected soon regarding the question of whether or not the nurses may have their own organization.

The editor of the Japanese magazine entitled "New Life" requested several women officers to form a round-table discussion group with some outstanding Japanese and discuss topics regarding "New Life of Post-War Women". This is to be written up and published in the April issue of the magazine. A meeting was cleared through the Civil Intelligence and Education Press Section and health, women's status, homelife, art, movies and co-education were discussed.

A conference was held with Capt. Donovan of the Women's Education section in regards to Education Committee due here from the United States and the part nursing education will have in the program. The nursing school curriculums were discussed and copies given for study.

Dr. Helen Kim, outstanding women educator of Korea, called at the Nursing Affairs Division for a conference on Korean affairs before leaving to attend a National Y.W.C.A. convention in Atlantic City, N.J. on 2 March 1946.

A report from XXIV Corps states that they have six Army and two civilian nurses at the present time. All will be eligible for discharge by June and none are interested in civilian jobs in Korea.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in southern Honshu and Kyushu, by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division continued throughout the week

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 9 to 16 February 1946. The monthly animal disease report for January 1946 is as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax (bovine)	3
Anthrax (equine)	1

Infectious abortion of cattle	92
Texas fever	9
Swine erysipelas	1
Scabies	3
Infectious anemia of horses	1
Strangles	80
White diarrhea of chickens	10,700

The Laboratory Branch, Animal Disease Section, submitted a paper entitled "Epizootic Equine Encephalitis in Japan". The history, etiology, symptoms and pathology of the disease were described. The last serious outbreak of this disease occurred in 1935. Officially recorded were 892 cases with an average mortality rate of 45.9%.

Meat and Dairy Inspection reports. The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, submitted the following meat and Dairy Inspection reports:

DECEMBER 1945 MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

Thirty-nine Prefectures Included

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of slaughtered	11,461	542	64	1,935	4,567
<u>Inspection Results</u>					
Ante mortem totally condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Post mortem					
Totally condemned	8	3	0	0	1
Partially condemned	284	9	0	12	358
Viscera condemned	1,601	46	0	371	474
Dressed weight (Kg.)	3,917,037	45,855	1,934	164,551	1,466,344

NOVEMBER 1945 MILK INSPECTION REPORT

Twenty Prefectures Included

Number of bottling plants 1,746

Volume of bottled milk (Liters)

Raw	37,700
Pasteurized	8,540,546
Sterilized	2,658,155

Results of Laboratory Examinations

Number of milk samples examined	958
Bacterial count over 2 million per cc	33
Butterfat percentage less than 3	135

Milk Products Production (Kilogram)

Modified powdered milk (65% milk)	185,743
Modified powdered milk (50% milk)	8,442
Sweetened condensed milk	138,329
Butter	1,765,962
Cheese	1,231,947

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The sale of 76 controlled dental items increased from 260,000 yen to approximately 420,000 yen during the past month.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production figures obtained from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the month of December 1945 indicate over the month of November 1945 in all classes of medical supplies except sanitary materials. It is

expected that production figures for the month of January 1946 will indicate still further increase. Production figures for X-ray film showed a marked increase. Approximately 4,500 dozen 10" x 12" films were produced during the month of November 1945; 12,000 for December 1945; 17,000 for January 1946, and it is expected that production will total 30,000 for the month of February 1946.

Production of smallpox vaccine continues to exceed planned program of the Health Ministry. Procurement of necessary calves by the Agriculture Ministry and excellent cooperation by the Agriculture Ministry in this program has contributed greatly towards accomplishing desired production.

The Health Ministry has been informed of the quantities of vaccine necessary for the repatriation program. It was pointed out that the quantities of cholera vaccine listed below should be produced and made available on the dates indicated:

<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Date</u>
500,000 cc	15 March 1946
1,100,000 cc	1 April 1946
1,600,000 cc	1 May 1946
500,000 cc	1 June 1946

They promised to have available quantities specified for 15 March and 1 April, but requested that they be permitted to wait until 1 March 1946 before making definite statements with regard to other quantities specified. The overall program for production of all biologicals is to be submitted on 1 March 1946 by officials of the Health Ministry.

Necessary quantities of typhus vaccine for vaccinating repatriates was also stated. Health Ministry requested permission to withhold comment on production of typhus vaccine until 1 March 1946. Due to lack of experience in manufacturing typhus vaccine in Japan some quantities necessary for the vaccination of repatriates may have to be furnished by the Army. Tentative arrangements have been made by the Health Ministry to begin production at Chiba Medical College, Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and former Army laboratory at Niigata. They contemplate production of 50,000 cc in March 1946 and 150,000 cc in April, with further increased production beyond April.

A joint conference was arranged with a representative of Imports and Exports Division, of the Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss importation of raw materials for production of medical supplies. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Central Medicine Control Company, Board of Trade and Crude Drug Control Company were present to give views of the Japanese Government. Health Ministry officials had been informed that importation of critically needed raw materials for manufacture of medicine might become necessary and were requested to bring a listing of raw materials required and to specify medicines to be produced by utilization of these raw materials. It was further requested that the list include quantities of raw materials and quantities of medicines to be produced.

This list was presented by the Health Ministry and indicated desired information. A similar list was presented by the Central Medicine Control Company. The latter list was prepared to present the manufacturers viewpoint. It was emphasized that the final list would have to be prepared by the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry was requested to hold a conference with all other interested agencies, determine a final list and submit request through the Central Liaison Office as a formal request on this Headquarters. The matter of stocks of medicine packed and held for export was briefly discussed. A listing of this stock had been furnished this Section and after review by the Health Ministry it had had been reduced from 30,000,000 yen to 24,000,000 yen. During the meeting it developed that the list reviewed by this Section was not a complete inventory. It was, therefore, requested that a complete list be prepared and that it be thoroughly analyzed by the Welfare Ministry as to quantities and items needed in Japan before being officially presented to this Headquarters.

Health Ministry officials were requested to submit their estimate of the minimum quantity of coal needed for production of medicine through June 1946. The total quantity was approximately 50,000 tons. A check with the Economic and Scientific Section revealed that 24,000 tons had been allocated for this period by the Japanese Government for medicine manufacturing. This quantity is not considered adequate and arrangements are being made to hold a conference with representatives of the Coal Control Association, Japanese Government, and the representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section to emphasize the need for accelerated production of medical supplies and to request that sufficient coal be allocated to meet the desired production program.

According to reports received from USAFIK, large deposits of prophyllite rock, diluent for DDT Insecticide powder, have been located. Reports further state that mixing machinery and milling equipment are available and that up to eight tons per day can be mixed. Reports indicate that production can be started within 45 days after receipt of instructions from this Headquarters. Instructions were forwarded to the effect that production of 10 % DDT Insecticide powder in Korea should be started as soon as possible. It was indicated that sufficient quantities should be produced to provide for all needs in Korea. Deposits reported indicated an almost unlimited

supply of prophyllite. Since mixing machinery and milling equipment is available, it is contemplated developing production to a point where additional quantities over and above quantities needed for Korea may be made available for shipment to Japan.

Mr. Joseph Bransky, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Washington, D.C. reported to this Section on 22 February 1946 as requested by this Headquarters on 7 December 1945, for the purpose of examining records and compiling reports on the production, manufacture, importation, exportation consumption of narcotics in Japan.

Lt. Comdr. Speer returned on 22 February 1946 from a fifteen day inspection tour of southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Drug wholesale firms recommended by the Japanese Government as suitable storage and distribution agencies for Japanese Military narcotic stocks were inspected in Osaka, Okayama, Fukuoka and Takamatsu. Medicine Control Companies, hospitals, doctors and pharmacists were visited in the I Corp Area. All heroin has been collected by prefectural officials but in several instances has not been taken into custody by the tactical units. Other narcotics were available through normal distribution channels in sufficient quantity in the areas visited.

As scheduled on 23 February, 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Eighth Army Surgeon were delivered for use in Kanagawa. Arrangements were made to furnish 1,000,000 doses to XI Corps.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare relative to items of 1946-47 Budget, with special reference to communicable disease control among repatriates from China, Manchuria and Korea and the unit cost of medical supplies for control of communicable disease.

Conferences with representatives of distillers and the Ministry were held regarding the publication of policy on tolerated maximum of methanol in beverages.

Conferred with Dr. Katsumata, Health Ministry regarding the Organization of the Repatriates Relief Board and Bureau thereunder.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following Memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government during the week: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes" AG400 (21 Feb 46) PH, (SCAPIN 760).

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

Incls:

Incl#1 - Communicable Disease Report for Week ending 9 February 1946.

Incl#2 - Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government.

Incl#3 - Venereal Disease Report for Week ending 2 February 1946.

Incl#2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
21 February 1946

AG 400 (21 Feb 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 760)

MEMORANDUM TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes.

1. Reference AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH, Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

2. It is desired to implement the distribution of all winter clothing and blankets at this time pursuant to provisions of plan approved in reference above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 February to 2 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

There was evidence during the week that the Japanese Government is actively engaged in preparing plans to solve the unemployment and other social and economic problems facing the nation. These plans contain definite appreciation and understanding of the conditions at present but the program is not specific in detail as to the solution of the problems. This Division was represented at a meeting of the Labor Mission and the Economic and Scientific Section when the plans of the Central Committee of Unemployment were presented. A representative stated that industry as well as the people themselves were constantly facing the threat of possible starvation and shortage of essential raw materials. The Labor Mission urged the Japanese to consider the materials that were available and that imports would depend, to a degree, upon the proper use made of indigenous materials and supplies.

Welfare

The directive on Public Assistance, by which the Relief and Welfare Plans of the Japanese Government were accepted, was issued as of 27 February 1946. The Japanese plans were approved, but an exception requires the establishment of a single National Governmental Agency to administer relief, thus preventing the shifting of operational and financial responsibility to semi-governmental and private organizations. It also calls for monthly reports on the amount extended for relief and the number of families and individuals granted assistance.

A conference with Public Welfare officials, headed by the Chief of Social Affairs Bureau, was held during the week. Explanation and instructions were given the Japanese officials with reference to the directive on Public Assistance. Complete agreement was reached on all matters under discussion.

Foreign Nationals

An inquiry was received from a German national regarding the procedure of procuring enough money from blocked accounts to defray medical and nursing expenses. He was informed that under the Emergency Financial Measure, Imperial Ordinance No. 83 (1946), funds could be procured for these expenses by drawing restricted checks against their frozen accounts.

Repatriation

The status of repatriation from Japan indicated that of a total of 1,497,031 persons to be evacuated, 829,757 have been repatriated to date, leaving a total of 667,274 yet to be evacuated. Of this number 564,791 are Koreans.

The status of repatriation of Japanese Nationals as of 24 February indicates the following:

Total to be repatriated to Japan	6,390,857
Total evacuated as of 24 February	1,465,980
Total remaining	4,924,877

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Lt. Col. James H. Gordon, MC, Venereal Disease Control Officer and Acting Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station 1 March 1946.

General supervision of the typhus control program for Tokyo-To has been taken over by this Division, supported by technical advice from the United States of America Typhus Commission. All possible assistance is being given to the local Military Government Company in the formulation and carrying out of a typhus control program for this area.

Conferences have been held with representatives of the Metropolitan Police and Health Department at which details of the above program have been worked out and definite responsibilities assigned.

Conference have been held with the Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC, and members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, regarding formulation of an over-all program for insect control (mosquitoes and flies particularly) and certain agreements reached on the division of authority and responsibility relative to the areas to be controlled.

During the early part of the week Sanitary Engineer was dispatched to Aomori in northern Honshu, to assist in the control of an outbreak of typhus fever in that area.

Nutrition service

Partial results of the survey of 30 hospitals in Tokyo were reported by the Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, Tokyo. The types of hospitals surveyed were 20 general hospitals, 5 tuberculosis hospitals, and 5 psychiatric hospitals.

Nutrition surveys of the following additional area, desired by the Imperial Japanese Government, were approved: Shikoku, Sanin, Hokuriku, Tohoku and Hokkaido. In addition, a survey will be made of coal miners in Fukushima and Hokkaido, and copper miners in Akita.

Port Quarantine

The week ending 24 February, 16,808 repatriates arrived in Japan while 51,455 left Japan, the figures ##### identical with those of the week ending 16 February.

Four cases of smallpox, and one cases of typhus, were detected in outgoing quarantine ports at Hakata, Senzaki, Ugina and Uruga. At incoming quarantine ports one ship from Fuzan was quarantined at Senzaki because of typhus and another at Hakata because of smallpox.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Tachikawa National Hospital and Konodai Government Hospital for Insane were visited as part of the program to check on the effectiveness of directives emanating from this Division as it applies to former Japanese Army and Navy hospitals.

In the 34 prefectures reporting for the week ending 22 February there were 2,035 hospitals with 134,312 beds, 62,731 of which were occupied. During this period there were 240,439 out-patients.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Explanation of Public Health Nurse course, A-I, A-II, B and C was given in more detail. The course is to be in effect April 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES COURSE for 1946

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Length of training (hrs)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Qualification for admission</u>	
	<u>Class work</u> Months	<u>Practice work</u> Months			
A-I	16		14	3 yrs 30 mos	Graduate of high school.
A-II	10		10	2 yrs 20 mos	Same as above.
B	6		5	1 yr 11 mos	Clinical nurse's license.
C	8		8	1 1/2 yrs 16	Midwife license. Same as above.

A type school

1. This is the highest training courses for Public Health Nurses as a college standard.
2. The entrance requirement is graduation from a girl high school or the equivalent.
3. The duration of the course is 3 years which is divided in 2 parts such as 16 month for class work and 14 months for practice work.

Subsequent to this is the A (II) course as follows:

1. The duration of the course is 2years which divided 2 parts such as 10 months each of class work and practice work.
2. The qualification is the same as for the first course.

B type School

1. This is a short course for Public Health Nurse which is offered for a nurse who had obtained a clinical nurse's license.
2. The duration of this course is 1 year which is divided in 2 parts such as 6month for class work and 5 months for practice work.

C type School

1. This course is for a woman who has a midwife's license.
2. The duration of this course is 1 year and a half which is divided in 2 parts such as 8 months for class work and another 8 month for practice work.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Liaison was established with prefectural officials and occupation forces.

Practically all cattle in the areas visited are draft cattle of native breeds. The number of dairy cattle is small and industry minor. All daily herds have been found free from tuberculosis.

Beef slaughter consists almost entirely of native cattle not needed for work purposes. Ante and post mortem examination at the time of slaughter is practiced in a satisfactory manner. Careless handling of meat after slaughter results in much needless contamination. Sanitation in slaughter houses, butcher shops and cold storage is sub standard.

The horses are a mixture of Norma thoroughbred, Porcheron and native stock with thoroughbred characteristics predominating. Many animals are not in good condition due to a shortage of roughage. Rice hay is about the only kind available at the present time.

No animal disease epidemics exist in the areas visited. Prevailing animal diseases are swine cholera, contagious abortion of cattle and white diarrhea of poultry. Control measures appear to be effective.

Prefectural officials are aware of their responsibilities but at the same time have a defeatist attitude which makes it necessary to apply constant pressure in order to obtain pre-war efficiency levels.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 16 to 23 February.

The following annual animal disease report has been compiled from the monthly animal disease reports submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Blackleg	34	Swine erysipelas	31
Infectious abortion of cattle	542	Fowl pest	933
Texas fever	169	White diarrhea of chickens	30,638
Anthrax, equine	4	Infectious anemia of horses, Hokkaido	793
Anthrax, bovine	35	Equine infectious abortion, Hokkaido, Aomori & Iwate	
Rabies, bovine	8	1944-45 breeding season	331
Scabies, equine	8	Osteomalacia of horses, Hokkaido	9,286
Swine Cholera	574		
Swine Plague			

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, reported a total 30,006 cases of fowl pest during January 1946 in Kyong Sang Pukto. 14,160 chickens were immunized with fowl pest vaccine in conjunction with the control program.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Conference of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health officials continue regarding dental education, examination and licensure.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

A visit to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, revealed that the inventory of seized Japanese military narcotic stocks will be completed in about two weeks.

A conference was held with Mr. Emiya, Dr. Yasumi and Mr. Saito of the Pharmaceutical Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding impending narcotic legislation, particularly concerning exempt narcotic preparation. It was decided that the powdered cough medicine containing codeine, generally used in Japan, could not be treated as an exempt preparation since the amount of codeine contained therein is excessive. A report submitted by Dr. Yasumi, regarding narcotic production and consumption in Japan, was discussed in detail, since the report equalizes consumption with production from 1930 to 1945, whereas only at intervals were reports actually called for from doctors and pharmacists.

Production

A report of production of medical supplies for the month of January 1946 furnished by representatives of the Health and Welfare Ministry indicated a definite increase over production from November and December 1945. An increasing in production of biologicals, essential medicine, dental materials and X-ray film is particularly noteworthy. Although production is still not satisfactory a favorable trend is indicated.

A report furnished by Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture Ministry indicating action taken to obtain calves for smallpox vaccine production for the last week of February and projected numbers to be obtained through June 1946, indicates that sufficient calves will be made available to meet the planned program of the Health and Welfare Ministry. The cooperation of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture Ministry, to obtain calves, has contributed greatly to this program.

A conference with Health and Welfare Ministry representatives brought out the fact that considerable quantities of raw materials, needed by manufacturers, are physically located in former Army and Navy Supply Depots throughout Japan. It was emphasized that these raw materials should be placed in the hands of manufacturers of biologicals and essential medicines at the earliest possible date. A distribution plan will be completed by 5 March by the Ministry officials and representatives of the Health Ministry will visit each prefecture between 10 and 15 March for the purpose of directing and supervising distribution. Due to the present shortage of raw materials required for manufacture of medical supplies; this proposed distribution, if properly handled, should make a definite contribution to accelerating production.

Distribution

A memorandum was forwarded to the Japanese Government regarding the production of medical supplies necessary for the medical processing of Japanese repatriates in China. Arrangements were made with the Welfare Ministry to make the required supplies available for this program.

A field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Matsuyama, Takamatsu and Okyana was made regarding distribution of medical supplies. It is apparent that expeditious action is not being taken by prefectural officials in distributing medical supplies. The system is so complicated and involves so many agencies that constant supervision is necessary. More supervision will have to be exercised by Military Government personnel in the field. The Supply Division will continue to make field trips for the purpose of orienting Military Government personnel and coordinating the various agencies involved. There is also room for improvement at the Ministry level which will be called to the attention of responsible officials.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following directives to the Imperial Government originated in this Section during the week:
Control of Population Movements, AG 091.4 (2 Mar. 46)PH, (SCAPIN 651-A)
Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program, AG 443 (3 Mar. 46)PH, (SCAPIN 791)

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corp.,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

- 4 Incl.: As indicated in Section IX.
- 1 -2 Incl. As indicated in Section IX.
- 3 Incl. VD Report in Japan for week ending 9 Feb 46.
- 4 Incl. Communicable Disease in Japan for week ending 16 Feb 46.

Incl 1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
2 March 1946

AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 651-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Control of Population Movements

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of C.L.O. Memorandum No. 450 (1.1) dated 30 January 1946, subject as above.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will implement the proposed Imperial Ordinance controlling such population movements as outlined in enclosures accompanying memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/S/ Harold Fair
/T/ B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Incl 2
Destroy All Others

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 March 1946

AG 443 (3 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 791)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program

1. Memorandum, file AG 370.05 (29 Jan 46) GC, subject: "Projected Changes in Repatriation Procedures", dated 29 January 1946, indicates that the Japanese Government will furnish the vaccines necessary for medical processing at all repatriation ports in China and Japan. In addition to the vaccines, it will be necessary for the Japanese Government to furnish miscellaneous medical supplies incidental to inoculation of the repatriates.

2. Attached find requisitions MED-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46 and QM-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46. These requisitions cover supplies necessary for medical processing of repatriates at Chinese port. It should be noted that the destination is indicated on each requisition and that there is both a MED and a QM requisition for each port.

3. Informal contact with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs indicates certain of the quantities called for on the attached requisitions are not available from Japanese sources. The following items will be shipped from United States Army Stocks.

Absorbent cotton	11735 pounds
Applicator wood	3334 boxes
Syringe, luer 10cc	6350 each
Typhus Vaccine 20 cc	25000 vials
Stove, 1 burner	133 each
DDT	465,000 pounds
Outfit delousing	24 each
Dusters Insecticide	500 each

4. Immediate action by the Imperial Japanese Government is necessary as follows:

a: Ship to Uraga Reception Center, Kurihama Station all quantities on the attached requisitions except those listed in paragraph 3, this communication.

b: Sort and pack supplies for shipment according to quantities and ports as indicated on the requisitions. This will include both supplies from Japanese sources and the items listed in paragraph 3, which will be shipped from United States Army stocks to Uraga. Where sufficient stock of an item is not available to fill all requisitions complete, the available stock should be prorated by requisition.

c: Advise this headquarters by port the weight and cubic measurement of the initial quantities made ready for shipment.

d: Advise this headquarters by port of subsequent quantities made ready for shipment by weight and cubic measurement.

e: Make shipment as directed by this headquarters. Shipping information will be given upon receipt of data requested in 4 c and d, above.

f: Maintain records by item and quantity of supplies received from United States Army stocks and disposition of same.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

20 Incls:

As described in par 2 above,
(to addresses only)

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
3 March to 9 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The Headquarters issued a Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.4 (2 March 46) PH, (SCAPIN-651-A), subject: "Control of population Movements". In effect the directive authorized the Japanese Government to implement its plan for controlling population movements into cities of 100,000 or more population. The plan will prevent the movement of people into specified urban areas until 31 May 1946. During that time those persons whose services are required to reestablish the minimum economy of Japan, such as government officials, students and teachers, and repatriates, will be allowed to move back to urban centers. Permits will be issued those who are authorized to change residence only after an investigation has been made of the circumstances involved. Primary reasons for placing such restrictions on population movements is to prevent serious breakdowns in the food distribution, housing, welfare, employment, sanitation, and public utility service in urban centers.

A series of joint conferences was held by this Division, the United State Labor Mission, and Health and Welfare Ministry officials, to discuss in detail a proposed vocational guidance program. Basic policies to be incorporated in the Japanese plan include: 1) a single governmental agency to be responsible for vocational training; 2) local operational responsibility to be assumed by prefectural officials; 3) no preference or discrimination to be shown any individual or group in the training program with the exception that employable indigents will be given priority for training; and 4) sufficient funds to be allotted to carry out an adequate program. The formal Japanese proposal will be submitted this Headquarters by 20 March 1946.

Private Relief Agencies

An agreement was reached during the week by Welfare Ministry and Finance Ministry officials on a suggestion by the former to permit private relief agencies to make larger withdrawals from banks to meet their operating expenses. As a result of recent Japanese governmental orders limiting bank deposit withdrawals, private agency activities have been seriously curtailed. However, the agreement mentioned above will permit continued operation.

It was announced that distribution of food and clothing would be made to needy foreign nationals throughout Japan. The International Relief Committee, representing all but enemy foreign nationals, is commencing the operations in Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, Sendai, Fukuoka and Karuizawa. These are localities where most of the foreign nationals reside.

At attempt during the week by the Japanese Finance Ministry to advance 900,000 yen to a group of Nazi-Germans, to be used for welfare purposes, was prohibited. This Headquarters had directed the Japanese government to provide for needy enemy foreign nationals. In implementing the directive, the Japanese organized a committee of Nazi-Germans to distribute the sum of 150 yen per month to each of an estimated 2,000 Germans. A conference has been arranged with the Japanese officials to organize a committee of non-Nazi Germans to distribute relief made available to the Japanese.

Repatriation

A meeting was held with representatives of interested SCAP staff sections, Korean and Japanese officials in attendance to discuss the repatriation program. Finance limitations on yen which may be taken out of the country by repatriates was explained. Another topic discussed was the necessity for compliance with the registration procedure to be undertaken on 18 March 1946.

It was pointed out by SCAP representatives that all Koreans, Chinese, Formosans and Ryukyans must indicate whether or not they desire repatriation in order that this Headquarters may properly schedule shipping. Those who do not desire repatriation will forfeit the privilege and will remain in Japan in the same status as any neutral foreign national. Since Koreans are treated as liberated people, and not as United Nations nationals, they are subject to Japanese law. However, they may appeal for review of their sentences to this Headquarters after exhausting all remedies available to them under Japanese law. The meeting closed with a request for the cooperation of the Korean leaders and their constituents in implementing the repatriation program.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

In view of the increasing incidence of typhus fever in the Kobe area, it was recommended, in conference with the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, that Lt. Gephardt of the Commission be dispatched to that area to give technical advice and assistance relative to control of the outbreak.

A conference was held with the medical and sanitary officers, 32nd Military Government Company, welfare and liaison officers of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, officials of the Metropolitan Health Bureau

(Infectious Disease Section), and members of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. Detailed plans were outlined for the control of typhus fever in Tokyo-To and responsibilities of the several participating Japanese agencies thoroughly clarified.

A conference on preventive medicine was held at the office of Chief Surgeon, AFPAC, at which the Surgeon of AFMIDPAC, Eighth Army and XXIV Corps reported on preventive medicine activities in their respective commands and on anticipant problems.

A discussion was held with Lt. Col. Coulson, SMGO, 75th Military Government Company, Aomori. The Aomori typhus outbreak and other public health problems of a general nature were discussed.

Sanitary Engineering

The Sanitary engineer remained in the field at Aomori during the entire week in connection with typhus control activities.

Laboratory Service

Standardization of Biologicals. A program has been initiated for important biologics, and ordinances are being drafted by the Ministry of Health, for assaying and standardizing such biologics. The draft of the proposed ordinance dealing with diphtheria toxoid was submitted and discussed in conference and will be made effective shortly.

Reform of Medical Education. The second meeting of the Council of Medical Education was noteworthy for its serious consideration of the desirability of withholding further licensure of physicians until 1947, when all present matriculants will have complied with the requirement of a 4-year medical course followed by a 1-year internship in an approved hospital. Final decision will be made next week, at which time the approximate date will be set for the first nationwide qualifying examination to be held under the new program.

Medical Examiner System. Conferences were held with officials of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and Japanese Military of Health to determine the revised plan for a nationwide medical examiner system. The desirability was stressed of obtaining the services of highly trained pathologists in order that the cause of death in all cases where uncertainty existed should be established as accurately as possible. The system will cover the needs, not only of so-called "road deaths" among vagrants in the streets, and in emergency shelters, but deaths also in private dwellings, in hospitals, and elsewhere. As a corollary to this program, advice was given on a possible civil service procedure for procuring such trained personnel and for establishing their civil service tenure and other rights, with especial emphasis on the importance of a competitive examination held in strict fairness. Provisionally it was decided to employ the staff of the professor of forensic medicine and pathology in the Imperial universities of Tokyo and other large cities pending the establishment of a satisfactory civil service system.

Nutrition Service

Tentative data have been obtained on weight of animal, vegetable and total protein and caloric intake, as well as the extent to which these nutrients were obtained from the ration, free market, home production, or gifts for rural areas of the following prefectures; Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gunma, Shizuoka and Shiga. In general, the quantities of nutrients consumed have been reasonably adequate. Information on nutritional status are not available.

Plans have been discussed with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for changes in the details of assembling data obtained in nutrition surveys to provide information on weight of individual food consumed and of deviations in body weight. It is necessary to re-examine the tabulations of the present surveys for such information.

Venereal Disease Control

A memorandum, supported by appropriate inclosures, was prepared for the Chief of Staff, summarizing venereal disease control activities of the Section since the beginning of the occupation of Japan.

Port Quarantine Service

Repatriation figures for the week showed the following

Outgoing - 21,291 Increase over previous week - 7,024

Incoming - 87,307 Increase over previous week - 27,391

Quarantine inspection disclosed cases of smallpox aboard two incoming ships, one from Shanghai and one from Fusan. There were handled routinely by isolating the passengers ashore, re-vaccinating the crew, cleaning the ship and then allowing it to proceed.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During this period 90,272 hospital beds, of the 201,625 available, were occupied. This is the fourth consecutive week in which a continued rise in the percentage of bed occupancy was noted.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. A list of seven nutrition schools in Japan (six of which are located in Tokyo) was received stating the following information: Name, Address, Director, Duration of Training, and Qualifications for Admission.
2. Corrections on Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurse's Training School was requested and received. Corrected curriculum now reads as follows:

2ページ抜け

by the local government. The Imperial Japanese Government Zootechnical Experiment Station, located in Chiba City, was found to be rendering valuable service to the livestock industry of Japan. Noteworthy experiments in progress are artificial insemination of cattle, sex determination of newly hatched chicks, the nutritional value of various animal feeds and the preservation of meat and dairy products.

With the exception of dairy inspection it was found that the Chiba Prefecture organization is functioning in a satisfactory manner.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed for a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures by a representative of this Division during the next two weeks.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has reported an outbreak of blackleg in Shimane Prefecture. Only one case has occurred to date. Control measures are, immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

A copy of the plan for production of biologicals for a period of one year was furnished by representatives of the Welfare Ministry. A plan is being studied to determine if quantities specified are adequate. A meeting with Health Ministry officials revealed that they have been able to obtain approximately a 15 percent increase in allocation of coal for medicine manufacturing for the months of April, May and June. This increase is not considered adequate and arrangements have been made for a conference to be held on 13 March 1946, with representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section and the Coal Control Association, to emphasize the importance of accelerating production of essential medicine.

A Japanese manufacturing company, selected by the Manufacturing Branch, Industrial Division, ESS, has completed a sample DDT hand duster which is considered satisfactory by the U.S.A. Typhus Commission and ESS. At a recent conference on this matter, called by Manufacturing Branch of the Industrial Division of ESS, with representative of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, the Welfare Ministry, Japanese manufacturer and this office present, it was decided that 5,000 should be manufactured as soon as possible. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare an estimate of requirements for the next six weeks and to submit this estimate to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It was suggested that 12,000 should be the production goal for a six-month period.

Distribution

Arrangements were largely completed the past week for furnishing supplies to be used in medical processing of repatriates from China. Japanese sources of supply were utilized to the fullest possible extent as was Japanese labor and transportation facilities. Certain items, such as DDT and typhus vaccine, were not available from local supplies and had to be supplied from U.S. Military Government stocks.

The Division coordinated the movement of the Japanese and Army stocks to Uraga Reception Center which was selected to sort and pack the supplies trans-shipment to the Chinese ports. Arrangements were made

with the responsible Japanese officials to obtain necessary rail and water transportation to complete delivery to the mainland.

Plans were made to make the Japanese fully responsible for the distribution of smallpox vaccine. It has been necessary for Occupation Forces to enter into this in the past in order to direct the movement of the vaccine to the danger areas. The plan now is for the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to present to this Headquarters a distribution plan for approval, and after agreement for them to be responsible for packing and shipment to the prefectures. This procedure has been made effective and necessary schedules of shipments have been prepared which will be periodically checked by the Headquarters.

The Japanese were directed to investigate the supply of typhus and cholera vaccine for use in medical processing of repatriates at Japanese ports. It was indicated that sufficient cholera vaccine would be made available from Japanese sources to the several ports. As regards typhus vaccine, Japanese production is not sufficient and will not be at least through April and May. Limited amounts were furnished from Army Military Government stocks to take care of repatriates arriving in March. All efforts are being made to increase Japanese typhus vaccine production and additional reserve quantities have been requisitioned from the United States.

Narcotics

Japan. Study and tabulation of the narcotic records of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Takato Plant, Tokyo, were completed. From 1930 through 1945 more than 26 tons of opium were processed by this plant. The average yield of narcocon from the opium was approximately 16 percent.

In cooperation with Japanese officials, black market dealing in narcotics on a small scale was uncovered. The sales were made by unauthorized persons at black market prices. Narcotic officials in the Japanese Government and in Tokyo-To were called in for a conference on the results of the investigation and were impressed with the necessity of following up all information received in enforcing narcotic laws and regulations.

Korea. A report of the narcotic activities in Korea was received for the month of January. The report indicates progress is being made in the tightening of controls on narcotics. In addition, a report on narcotic production, manufacture, consumption, import and export in Korea, from 1930 to 1945, was received.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

In company with representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section, Tokyo Provost Marshal, Eighth Army Provost Marshal General, 32nd Military Government Company, and others, conferred with 14 representatives of Korean Associations in Japan relative to the rights, obligations and status of Koreans.

The Tokyo Provost Marshal and the 32nd Military Government Company were furnished English translations of Directive and Japanese Ordinances on venereal disease control and abolition of licensed prostitution.

Drafted information of general application regarding control of methanol in beverages for issue to Eighth Army after approval. Parallel notice to the Imperial Japanese Government.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

Directives issued during the week to the Imperial Japanese Government, which originated in this Section, were as follows:

1. Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program - AG443 (7 Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 803)
2. Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates - AG720.4 (9Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 866)

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corp.,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare

5 Incl.

Incl. 1 - SCAPIN 803

2 - SCAPIN 866 with Information of General Application.

3 - Information of General Application for SCAPIN 755 subject "Public Assistance" dated 27 Feb.

4 - Communicable Disease - Japan, Week Ending 23 Feb. 46

5 - VD Report Week Ending 16 Feb 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO500
7 March 1946

AG 443 (7 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 803)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program.

1. Reference is made to AG 443 (3 March 46) PH (SCAPIN 791) 3 March 1946 on the above subject.

2. As soon as the supplies referred to have been sorted and packed in accordance with paragraph 4, a, of above mentioned directive the Japanese Government will:

a. Immediately ship each lot of supplies by rail to the Japanese ports where direct sailings are scheduled to:

Takao, Formosa
Haiphong, French Indo-China
Kiirun, Formosa
Tangku, China
Tsingtao, China
Lao Yao, China
Shanghai, China
Sanya, Hainan Island
Haikow, Hainan Island
Canton, China

b. Make necessary arrangements for expeditious shipment by first available water transportation assigned to repatriation activities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

9 March 1946

AG 720.4 (9 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 866)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates.

1. Reference is made to the following memorandums from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File AG 720 (20 Oct 45) PH, (SCAPIN 167), dated 20 October 1945, subject: "Medical and Sanitary Procedures for Debarkation and Port Sanitation in Repatriation".

b. File AG 370.05 (17 Nov 45) GC, (SCAPIN 293), dated 17 November 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates".

2. There have been numerous recent cases of smallpox appearing aboard ships sailing to Formosa loaded with Formosan repatriates.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government upon receipt of this Memorandum will:

a. Process all Formosan repatriates through reception centers in the Kure-Ugina-Otake area.

b. Vaccinate for smallpox all Formosan repatriates immediately upon arrival at the Reception center.

c. Hold all Formosan repatriates in quarantine at the Kure Reception Center for a period of 14 days.

d. Hold Formosan repatriates who have completed the 14-day quarantine prescribed in paragraph 3b above until a capacity shipload is assembled.

e. When a capacity shipload of Formosan is assembled request a ship for their transport from SCAJAP through Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 March 1946

AG 720.4 (9 March 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 866)
(9 Mar 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 9 March 1946, subject: "Quarantine Screening of Formosan
Repatriates".

1. Two instances of ships loaded in Japan, quarantined at Kiirun, Formosa, because of smallpox among the
Formosan Repatriates abroad, were reported by Commanding General, China.

2. In order to avoid delay in sailing schedules in the future via Formosa, the Imperial Japanese Government
was issued the annexed Memorandum.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 866)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

6 March 1946

AG 091.4 (6 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 866)

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 775), file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD, this Headquarters, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 775), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 27 February 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The purpose of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, is to implement the Japanese Government' plan for providing food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial assistance and welfare services to unemployed and other needy persons in Japan. It requires the establishment of a single governmental agency to supervise local governmental operation of the relief program. It directs that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately without discrimination or preferential treatment. Further it recognizes that the administration of relief is a national problem with variations in local needs requiring flexible administration at local levels.

3. The methods by which the Imperial Japanese Government intends to implement the directive are contained in an inclosure to the Japanese Welfare and Relief Plan ("Data Submitted", No.1) in C.L.O. Memorandum No. 1484 (1.1), dated 31 December 1945, copy attached.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

a. Inspections made of local relief administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, type of investigations made, kind of personnel employed as relief administrators and welfare investigators, controls established over financial expenditures, methods of distribution of relief supplies and accuracy of statistical information compiled. Suggestions for improvements or changes should be included in reports rendered this Headquarters through channels.

b. Inspections of sample relief cases including visits to homes should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

c. Japanese estimates of needy persons and the costs of assistance should be checked and evaluated by close observation and investigations in the local areas.

d. Copies of the Japanese reports required by the approved plan should be obtained from Prefectural authorities and forwarded this Headquarters through channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

1 Incl: C.L.O. Memo No. 1484 (1.1), with "Data Submitted", dated 31 December 1945.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 775)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Relief and Welfare Plans.

December 31, 1945

C.L.O. No. 1484 (1.1)

Receipt is acknowledged of the Memorandum AG 044 (8 Dec 45) GD, dated 8 December of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the above subject.

Pursuant to the above directive, the Japanese Government herewith submits the following plans of relief and welfare.

1. With a view to maintaining the minimum living standards of the people who need relief, irrespective of its cause, the people's living is to be firmly secured by enacting a new law, effecting an overall adjustment of the current laws and ordinance relating to relief such as Relief Law for the Poor and Disabled (Law No. 39, 1929), Law for the Protection of Mothers and Poor Children (Law No.19, 1937), Law for the Medical Care of the Poor and Disabled (Law NO. 36, 1941), War Casualties and Damages Protection Law (Law No. 71, 1942), Law for the Aids to Deceased Soldiers' Families (No.1, 1917) etc.

Furthermore preparations are speedily made to set up a new non-governmental body of relief in order to enlarge the governmental activities of relief under the new law, with the understanding that the establishment of such organization will abolish or amalgamate existing various associations of relief such as Association of Relief for War Refugees, Association of Relief for the Nationals Abroad, Association of Relief for Veterans etc.

2. Pending the embodiment and execution of the preceding plan, emergency measures of relief and welfare based on the Cabinet decision on 15 December 1945, as shown in enclosure No.1, will be put into effect in the following manners:

(1) Relief is to be given to needy persons because of unemployment, mental or physical incapacity, or other cause of dependency. Their number is now being investigated but the maximum number is now being investigated but the maximum number is estimated approximately at 8,000,000, as shown in Enclosure No.2 (The actual number will be available by the investigation to be completed at the end of January 1946.)

(2) Relief shall not exceed Yen 200 a month in the case of a standard household (consisting of five members). This amount will be increased or decreased according to the number of a household, (as shown in Enclosure No.3).

(3) Relief will be given in one or more of the following ways as will fit the actual conditions of each household (Enclosure No.4).

- a. Supplying the deficiency of food.
- b. Providing clothing and other necessities of life.
- c. Providing housing.
- d. Medical aid.
- e. Guidance and good offices in obtaining employment.
- f. Financial assistance.

Under the preceding Paragraph the relief will be made as far as possible in kind. Regarding foodstuff, other essential commodities and housing, it is impossible to provide for the whole nation in adequacy, as the present overall ability of this country to supply them is unfortunately extremely limited.

However, faithfully observing the principle to treat the whole nation in distress as fairly and equitably as possible, the Government proposes to adopt such special measures on behalf of the needy persons as shown in Enclosure No.5.

(4) On behalf of the repatriates from abroad (including the veterans repatriated) following special measures will be taken, in addition to the relief based upon the preceding paragraph, in view of the special situation confronting them:

Temporary relief measures at debarkation ports and during their travel to their home.

Providing of minimum household effects in order to enable them to settle down.

3. With a view to insuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following steps will be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation in order to improve and enlarge relief institutions:

(a) To enlarge the central and local administrative machinery concerned with relief work, and to install an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with the duty of giving guidance in connection therewith.

(b) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture, in order to ensure that relief work shall be properly carried into effect.

(c) To enlarge and consolidate the system of "Homen Iin" (Social Welfare Commissioner), in order to ensure their full activity and to promote positive activity on the part of the social welfare machinery.

4. With regard to the expenditure necessary for relief the sum of Yen 300,000,000 will be appropriated provisionally in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned apart from the current expenditure and the expenditure arising from the provisions of Paragraph 2, (4) of the present plan. The estimate of general expenditure for relief will be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Data Submitted

1. An Outline of Urgent Relief Measures for Needy Persons.
2. The Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Relief.
3. Limits of Monetary Grants.
4. An Outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans
5. Method of Securing Foodstuff, Other Essential Commodities, and Housing.

NOTE:

1. The estimated number of persons requiring monthly and direct relief by Prefecture because of unemployment, physical incapacity or other cause of dependency is now being concretely investigated and will be reported when the investigation is completed.

2. The estimated monthly cost of relief by Prefecture will also be reported after the completion of investigation.

ENCLOSURE I Outline of the urgency measures for the relief of needy persons.
(Decided on by the Cabinet Council, Dec. 15, 1945)

In view of the postwar conditions in the country, for those who are especially in needy circumstances, urgency relief measures will be taken as follows to meet the immediate needs of situation:

1. The present relief shall be extended to the needy persons in general and those who are included in the following categories and are in needy conditions.

1. Unemployed.
2. War sufferers.
3. Repatriates.
4. Families whose heads are abroad.
5. Wounded and disabled ex-servicemen and their families and bereaved families.

2. The relief will be administered in the following ways according to the actual living conditions of those in need of relief.

1. Expansion of facilities for lodging, food supply, and medical aids.
2. Supplying of clothing, bedding, and daily necessities.
3. Supplying of foodstuffs.

4. Vocational guidance.
5. Supply or loan of materials for the production of consumers goods for home consumption.

3. The relief shall be administration by the mayors of cities, the chiefs of towns, villages, or wards on the program made by each prefectural government, with the corporation of the chief of town council, the community council, social Welfare commissioners and social welfare organizations.

4. Relief expenditure.

The fund already in existence will be appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the present decision, and additional expenditure will be paid from other source specially to be instituted.

Remarks.

- (1) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, emphasis will be laid, for the present, on the six big cities and localities where large numbers of repatriates are residing.
- (2) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, social welfare commissioners throughout the country will be especially instructed to give their full and positive co-operation, in order to see their object effectively carried out.

ENCLOSURE II Number of persons expected to require relief Basic

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Relief Ratio</u>	<u>Persons Required Relief</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Incapacities for living	760,000		760,000	(1)
Unemployed	8,666,116	0.50	4,340,000	(2)
Repatriates	900,000	0.95	860,000	
Others	<u>2,040,000</u>		<u>2,040,000</u>	
Total	12,366,116		8,000,000	

(1) 15 per cent, increase over 658,863 persons, the figure at the end of the fiscal year 1941.

(2) Addition of one family number on an average as against 4,333,058 persons, expected to be unemployed on the investigation made in September 1945.

ENCLOSURE III Limits of allowances

(1) Relief allowances for household numbers

<u>Class</u>	<u>Household Numbers</u>					
	<u>1 person</u> (yen)	<u>2 persons</u>	<u>3 persons</u>	<u>4 persons</u>	<u>5 persons</u> (Additional for each one Increase)	
Blackmarket prices	2.90	5.38	7.62	9.44	11.15	.80
Authorized prices	2.18	4.02	5.73	7.08	8.35	.60
Average of blackmarket and Authorized prices	2.52	4.70	6.66	8.24	9.75	.70
Estimates Allowances	1.73	3.22	4.56	5.64	6.67	.50

Remarks:

Progressive rate of increase is based on the ration provided in the laws relating to relief now in operation.

(2) Minimum of living expenses of a standard family.

(Estimate made by the Institute for Research in the Livelihood Problems of the Japanese, representing the state as it was in November 1945.)

Consumption unit for married couple and three children: 3.8

<u>Blackmarket prices (yen)</u>	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Standard expenses for allowances</u>
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1. Food and drinks	152.40	102.90	127.650
2. Residence	50.00	30.00	40.00
3. Water supply and lighting and heating	25.69	11.72	18.70
4. Clothing and personal Output	21.53	21.53	21.53
5. Insurance and sanitation	15.30	15.30	15.30
6. Education of children	8.24	8.24	8.24
7. Public dues	27.58	27.58	27.58
8. Transit and communication	8.10	8.10	8.10
9. Social intercourse	5.15	5.15	5.15
10. Recreation	2.00	2.00	2.00
11. Insurance	8.00	8.00	8.00
12. Others	10.00	10.00	10.00

NOTE:

1. Black market prices are based on those of the latest free markets.
2. Authorized prices are those presumed on the basis of the authorized prices.
3. Standard expense for allowances are the average of the blackmarket and authorized prices.

ENCLOSURE IV An outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans.

1. Relief is to be given, as a rule, at the home of a family requiring relief, but, in the case of a person who requires accommodation and protection he will be given access to a housing establishment run by a social welfare enterprise or to other institution intended for such accommodation.

2. To persons requiring additional supplies of food, substitute food and subsidy food as fresh fish and vegetables will be provided free of charge or at reduced prices, with a view to ensuring to them the calories necessary for maintaining the minimum standard of living.

This supplementary distribution of food is to be made at places of work by way of encouraging work, as well as at homes.

3. With regard to persons who require the provision of cooked food, those who dine at eating-houses by dint of "dining-out tickets" will be enabled to dine free of charge or at reduced prices. Steps will also be taken to encourage communal feeding at the places where persons requiring relief live in a body and at the employment houses or similar institutions maintained for the sake of such persons.

4. Persons requiring relief in the form of clothing, bedding, cooking utensils and other articles necessary for living will be provided with them free of charge or at reduced prices. Such articles are to be obtained by purchasing on the general market or in the locality concerned. In the dispensation of the relief, priority will be given to the more needy of repatriates and war victims.

5. Persons requiring housing accommodation will be accommodated in public housing establishments or similar institutions. In the case of persons who require monetary aid in regard to house-rent, such will be given within the limits of a reasonable house-rent.

6. Persons requiring medical treatment (including maternity care) will be given the benefit of hospitals, medical practitioners, pharmacists, midwives, etc., and traveling clinics will be made available to them, so that they may obtain medical treatment free of charge or at reduced cost. Arrangements will be also be speedily made for the distribution of home-use medicines.

7. In order to enable persons requiring relief to engage in work, the following steps will be taken:

(1) In the case of persons suitable for engagement in agriculture, coal digging, public works, etc., the necessary funds and articles will be given, so that they may be enabled, either single or in a body, to engage in work.

(2) To persons requiring aid in the procurement of vocational tools and instruments, minor capital funds, etc., such will be given or lent.

(3) In addition to the above, efforts will be made to utilize and increase establishments for giving vocational guidance, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. Sidework at home will also be encouraged.

8. In the case of persons with mental or physical incapacity, there will be established vocational guidance institutions, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. of a special character, and special protection will be afforded them in regard to their engagement in work.

9. Monetary grants will be made to supply the ##### when the measures mentioned under the preceding paragraphs are not sufficient to meet the required cost of living.

10. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following measures are to be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation:

(1) Enlargement of the central administrative machinery.

(a) To attach to the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with giving guidance in connection with relief, in order further to increase the effectiveness of the planning and guiding of relief work.

(b) To renovate and consolidate the structure and personnel of the existing central organizations increased in social welfare enterprises, with a view to making their activities more positive.

(c) To carry out investigations and researches relating to relief work, and to improve and enlarge establishments for the training and re-education of persons concerned with relief work.

(2) Enlargement of the local administrative machinery.

(a) To assign full-time guidance officials to each Prefecture to direct and supervise relief work, and also to increase other necessary officials to improve and enlarge the structure and personnel of the administrative machinery.

(b) To assign full-time guidance officials to Local Offices and Municipalities to deal with liaison and guidance concerning relief affairs on the first line.

(c) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture to ensure a proper execution of relief enterprises.

(3) Improvement and enlargement of the first-line machinery.

(a) To obtain more capable persons as Social Welfare Commissioners, to increase their number, and, what is of particular importance, to increase the proportion of women members of the Social Welfare Commissioners.

(b) To enlarge social welfare establishments, to give them utmost assistance and encouragement, and to promote their positive activities.

(c) To hold lectures, to make inspection trips and to take other necessary steps for the benefit of the persons concerned, in order to activate relief enterprises in local communities.

ENCLOSURE V Method of Securing Supplies, Materials and Housing.

1. Food.

Sample food and substitute food will be distributed through the general ration system to needy persons who will be given the same opportunity of purchasing food as that of the general consumers.

No measures will be taken in order to secure articles especially for needy persons.

2. Clothing.

General ration will be equally given to needy persons, and moreover for war refugees and repatriates, from abroad a suit of clothes, an underwear and an undershirt will be secured for each person preferentially from the clothes secured for relief among the special articles and from newly produced clothes.

The other kind of clothes will be given from the special articles for relief.

Regarding bedding, 200,000 pieces of blankets or quilts will be secured.

3. Housing.

67,000 houses will be built and secured for needy persons who have families, and for single persons existing buildings and others will be accommodated to house 169,000 persons.

4. Medical treatment.

Sick persons who can be treated by home-use medicines will have them through the distribution of general ration and the necessary amount will be preferentially secured for them from the present stock of medicines.

Firstly public hospitals and sanatoria run by municipalities, trade unions etc., secondly the rest of medical institution will be available for those who need the medical treatment by specialists, and beds and other accommodation will be secured for them.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
10 March to 16 March
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

General

Major R.E. Riordan, Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, departed for Korea during the week for the purpose of surveying welfare activities there, particularly as they relate to the repatriation program and UNRRA.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to clarify additional matters relating to (SCAPIN-775) subject "Public Assistance". At the time of conference the Japanese submitted, informally, a program to implement the overall welfare and relief plan. This program is being circulated among interested SCAP Sections for their comment and concurrence. Details of the program will be announced at a later date.

Relief

The Japanese reported the alleged diversion of reserve relief supplies as ordered by Military Government Companies in the field. It was alleged that despite orders which prohibit distribution of these supplies, except upon authority of this Headquarters, certain units were using these foodstocks to supplement wages paid Japanese laborers employed by the Occupation Forces. An investigation is being made of the allegation.

Housing

A report was received from the Japanese officials of the Reconstruction Bureau and the Housing Corporation relative to the status of housing construction in Japan with particular reference to the Tokyo area. This report revealed that only 10 percent of the nation's lumber production was being channeled through government price and production controls due to government relaxation of its price and allocation controls over building #####. The following is a tabulation from the report showing the housing construction program in Tokyo as of 1 March 1946:

House prefabricated	30,255
Prefabricated units delivered to Tokyo	17,864
House sold	13,799
House for rent (owned by Government)	8,600
House completed and for rent	1,680
House completed but not occupied	472

Other billeting space constructed using converted barracks, etc., equal 105,000 square meters to accommodate approximately 17,500.

Repaired concrete buildings providing 121,500 square meters of space to accommodate approximately 20,250 persons.

<u>House Provided</u>	<u>Persons Accommodated</u>
13,799 houses sold (5 persons/house)	68,995
1,208 houses rented (5 persons/house)	6,040
Billets constructed	17,500
Billets repaired	<u>20,250</u>
Total	112,785

Estimated number of homeless families 333,333 representing approximately 1,500,000 persons

The cost of a standard prefabricated house of 6 1/4 tsubo (18 3/4 square feet) is 5000 yen. Rental price of such house is 35 yen per month.

Foreign Nationals

This Headquarters issued a directive to the Japanese Government to provide for enemy nationals who by reason of blocked accounts or other financial incapacity were unable to provide for themselves (SCAPIN-459) dated 19 December 1945. The Japanese officials contacted a group of Nazi-German to administer the program by giving 150 yen per month to each of an estimated 2000 Germans. This Headquarters stopped the payment of 900,000 yen to the Nazis, representing the amount allegedly required for a three-month period. During the week a conference was held with the Japanese officials and representatives of CIC in attendance. It was agreed that one non-Nazi located in each of the five enemy national areas in Japan would act as the welfare representative. These

non-Nazis will be selected by CIC and will meet in Tokyo on 19 March to organize their work and integrate their welfare activities among the needy enemy nationals.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Due to the continued high incidence of typhus in the Osaka-Kobe area, conferences were held this week with Military Government Public Health officers from I Corps and the 107th Group, officers of the USA Typhus Commission, representatives of Eighth Army Surgeon's Office and the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC. An officer from the Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office have returned to Osaka to give further assistance in the control program there. Another officer from the Typhus Commission has gone to Kobe.

The sanitary engineer returned from Aomori this week on completion of the first zonal dusting for typhus control in that city. A program was set up for improved case finding, vaccination, focal zonal dusting. Control programs patterned after that of Aomori city are being extended into the prefecture.

Assistance is being given 32nd Military Government Company by this office and the Typhus Commission in the typhus control program in Tokyo.

Smallpox incidence remains high but the rate of increase has declined sharply. The vaccination program is proceeding throughout the country.

Sanitary Engineering

The water supply of Aomori city and sanitation in general were discussed with the sanitary engineer and Public Health Officer of the 75th Military Government Company. The water supply and treatment is considered satisfactory according to Japanese standards, but leakage from the distribution system is very high due to war damage. Repair of the system is very difficult due to the deep snow and cold weather. The importance of improving the sanitary disposal of wastes this spring for the protection of the health of the people was emphasized.

Nutrition Service

Preliminary results were reported on food consumption studies in the rural areas of Chiba, Kyoto, Kyogo and Okayama Prefectures. Average results on rural committees of 10 prefectures on a per capita per day basis were as follows:

	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein(gram)</u>
Animal	--	5.0
Vegetable	--	<u>48.3</u>
	1996	53.3

SOURCE OF FOOD

	<u>Calories</u> (Percent)	<u>Protein</u> (percent)
Ration	8.7	10.3
Free Market	3.5	7.7
Home Production	86.6	78.2
Gift	1.2	3.8

Eight prefectures and three large cities have not reported any results and no data have been obtained with regard to the results of physical examinations.

Port Quarantine

Quarantine and repatriation showed a large increase in incoming, and a slight decrease in outgoing persons during the week ending 10 March. To date no new cases of quarantinable disease have been reported for this period.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Forty five prefectures of 46 reporting showed a total of 199,466 beds available of which 91,028 were occupied.

An intensified program has been inaugurated to check former Japanese army and navy hospitals for compliance with Public Health and Welfare directive.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An official letter has been received from the Ministry of Health (Mr. Miki) stating that permission has now been granted to the Public Health Nurses' Association to carry on as a Nurses' organization without domination of the men who have been in control. All the prefectures have been notified to this effect and told to reorganize the prefectural associations. This is a real milestone in the history of the nurses in Japan and it is felt that they will accept the responsibility. A full translation of the regulations is being prepared as well as letters to the prefectures.

The Midwifery Association of Japan, with 35,000 members, is eager to have government recognition. A conference was held with some of their officers and they are preparing a curriculum and standards which they would like to have adopted for midwives training. This will of course be one step forward toward the raising of their educational standards.

A meeting of Japanese nursing leaders and Ministry personnel is scheduled for 25 March 1946 for the purpose of determining needs and qualifications of the nursing profession, and to encourage them to raise their educational standards.

An inspection trip to Kyushu has been planned from March 18th to the 22nd to inspect and offer advice in regard to the new building that is to be erected by the Asahi Newspaper Company for training of public health nurses. Plans are to be made during this trip for a Public Health Nurses' meeting in April.

Korean

Lt. Hendershot is going to a disposition center to return to the United States. She has been first assistant to the Chief of Nursing Affairs.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 38th parallel.

Plans are underway to send two Korean nurses to Lobenstine Clinic, Maternity Center, New York, for a course in midwifery. Applicants will be interviewed during the week of 11 March 1946.

Thirty five Korean public health nurses have been completed a refresher course given by the United States Government and thirty two of them have assigned to work in the provinces.

An inspection of the hospitals in the southern part of Korea was very encouraging. The standards are being raised and an increased interest in nursing was evident.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division departed on a field trip to southern Kyushu for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs to establish liaison with Military Government officials.

The first of a series of conferences was held this week with leading Japanese veterinary educators of this area for the purpose of discussing ways and means of improving veterinary education and licensure.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Laboratory Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, veterinary laboratory, reported as follows.

Laboratory diagnostic services for specimens from the field in 1945:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Abortion, Horse	Blood serum	13	109
Abortion, Cattle	Blood serum	--	32
Abortion, Cattle	Fetus	1	33
Parasitic Disease, Cattle			
Dictyocaulus Viviparus	Lung	8	
Ascariasis	Feces	31	
Strongylosis	Feces	37	
Trichostrongylidae	Feces	4	
Parasitic Disease, Fowl			
Ascariasis	Feces	12	
Cestodes	Feces	5	2
Pullusum Disease, Fowl			
	Cadaver	23	
	Blood serum	25	5

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following dairy inspection report:

Laboratory Examination

Milk samples examined	4,866
Bacterial counts not complying	86
Butterfat not complying	293
Dairy farm inspections	2,805

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of February 87 dentists were reestablished in practice. Five dentists died during the same period.

SECTION VII
SUPPLY

The distribution of Japanese medical supplies will increase in the near future. The increase in activity is occasioned by four steps taken to protect the health and welfare of the Occupational Forces and secondly to make Japan self-sufficient for medical needs; thus eliminating the necessity of the Army being forced to provide supplies for Japanese civilian use.

The first step taken to improve distribution was to speed up the movement of controlled medicines from producers to consumers. This was accomplished through advice and direction by the Division to Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Formerly, controlled medicines moved from producers to the Central Control Company. A distribution plan was drawn up and the supplies were prorated to the prefectures. In January this system was revised so that the Central Company was permitted to make distribution and then inform the Ministry what had been done. This accelerated the movement from producers to the prefectures. There still remained, the problem of moving the supplies from the prefectural control agencies to the ultimate using agencies. Distribution to doctors, hospitals and others was planned four times per year and as a result critically needed items that were on hand were held up. Prefectural associations of doctors, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists conferred with the local health authorities to devise a plan of distribution. This plan has now been modified and on 11 March the Ministry released a memorandum to all prefectures directing that effective at once distribution would be made as supplies were received from the producers through the Central Controlling agency. This new procedure should assist materially in getting needed medicines to consumers with dispatch.

The second step to increase distribution of Japanese medical supplies was the release, by the Ministry, of the plan to make the second distribution of returned military supplies. This Division worked on this plan with the Ministry and dispatched instructions and background material to Occupation Forces covering the necessary surveillance to be made to assure the success of the plan. The secondary distribution will amount to at least 65,000,000 yen and will distribute all returned military medical supplies to the extent permitted. The Japanese were directed to withhold approximately 30 percent of the supplies as a reserve against possible emergencies.

The third step in the program was to effect immediate distribution of home remedies amounting 51,000,000 yen and controlled medicines amounting to 1,500,000 yen. This material was packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities but was never shipped. The Japanese have been instructed to formulate and make effective a distribution plan not later than 25 March. It is known that there is an additional 22,000,000 of medicine in export warehouse. This matter will be followed and distribution made of this quantity as soon as accurate data is received. The effect of this additional distribution should be favorable as it will not only furnish needed home remedies and public confidence, but will have an adverse effect on the medicine black market.

The fourth step to increase the amount of available Japan medical supplies to consumers was the initiation of a plan to release excess stocks now held in the National Hospitals. These hospitals, some 119 in number, were formerly military hospitals and visits to two of them indicated excess stocks both expendable and non-expendable supplies. The plan to use these stocks will encompass both transfer to other users and to curtail the present allocations of stock to these hospitals until such time as their supplies are down to normal levels.

Distribution of specific items in short supply continues on schedule during the past week. Smallpox vaccine schedules were met and in several cases bettered. The prospects for future weeks were improved by the receipt of 7,000,000 doses from Kumamoto. The repatriation program, as pertains to medical processing at Chinese ports, progressed satisfactorily. Sufficient smallpox vaccine was provided to vaccinate all repatriates on the program. 500,000 cc of cholera vaccine was furnished which will cover the movement through the first week of May.

Setagaya National Hospital was visited and an inspection made of the narcotic stocks which were obtained from Yoga Depot, Tokyo, before the end of war, and from demobilized units after the surrender. Arrangements were made for the surplus stocks of narcotics to be removed from the hospital through the Tokyo-To Metropolitan Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical Section.

More than seven and a half tons of opium and two ships were seized in Osaka Port, Wakayama Prefecture. Seven Japanese have been taken into custody. The opium, which originated in Manchuria and was smuggled into Japan from Korea, was confiscated by United States Forces and stored in the 9th Medical Depot, Korea.

Cooperation with Japanese officials continued in the investigation of black market dealing in narcotics.

Records of receipts, manufacture and distribution have been requested from companies formerly manufacturing narcotics in Japan for study and tabulation by this Section.

The Health and Welfare Ministry reported that 45,677,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine were produced during the month of February 1946.

A letter was forwarded to the Commanding General, XXIV Corps., requesting copies of any material containing information regarding manufacturers of medical supplies in Korea. Further, it was requested that specific information be given as to the locating of plants, production capacity, items that have been produced, or on which production is contemplated, and prevent limiting factors retarding production.

At the request of this Division a conference was called by the Economic and Scientific Section to discuss additional allocation of coal for manufacture of medical supplies. Representatives of this Division, ESS, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Chemical Industries Control Association and Japan Coal Distributing Company were present.

The importance of producing sufficient essential medicines to maintain excellent health conditions was emphasized. No definite conclusions as to the exact quantities of coal to be allocated for medical supply manufacturing was reached. A conference will be held on this subject 21 March 1946 and definite quantity will be decided upon at that time.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

No directives were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from this Section during the week.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

7 Incls:

#1 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 214

#2 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 273

#3 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 465

#4 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan 4 wk ending 23 Feb 46

- #5 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 2 Mar 46
- #6 - Venereal Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 23 Feb 46
- #7 - Rpt. Bu PH&W Korea week ending 23 Feb 46

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

18 March 1946

AG 728 (18 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-214) file AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters, 30 Oct, 1945, Subject: Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPI-214), AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

a. Purpose of Directive.

To promptly reestablish a self sufficient, indigenous veterinary service in occupied areas.

b. Results desired to accomplish.

- (1) Prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to man which might seriously affect the health of the Occupation Forces or the civil population.
- (2) Prevention and control of animal diseases which might interfere with indigenous food supplies or draft animals.
- (3) Inspection of foods of animal origin in an efficient manner.
- (4) Rendition of reports containing reliable statistical data concerning veterinary affairs.

c. Manner of accomplishment.

- (1) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding communicable animal diseases and insure that immediate action is initiated for the prevention and control of such diseases. This will require the enforcement of existing regulations concerning:
 - (a) Prohibition of movement of livestock except when accompanied by proper health certificate.
 - (b) Quarantine and isolation of animals found to be diseased.
 - (c) Proper disposal of dead animals infected material.
 - (d) Sanitation including disinfection of infected premises, vermin and rodent control.
 - (e) Immunization and quarantine of animals in infected areas.
 - (f) Preparation of notifiable disease reports.
- (2) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding meat, meat food and dairy inspection and insure that an efficient service is being rendered. This will require the enforcement of existing laws and regulations concerning:
 - (a) Ante mortem inspection of all animals to be slaughtered.
 - (b) Post mortem inspection of all carcasses to be used for food.
 - (c) Products inspection: This includes cutting, processing, storage, refrigeration, cooking, smoking, canning, pasteurizing, manufacturing and distribution.
 - (d) Proper disposal of wastes and condemned parts.
 - (e) Sanitation of equipment and premises and freedom from vermin and rodents.
 - (f) Sanitation and control of dairy farms and milk plants, methods of pasteurization, bacteriological examinations, sediment tests, sterilization and cleaning, storage, refrigeration and distribution of dairy products. Health of dairy cows including tuberculin and other tests.
 - (g) Health of employees.
 - (h) The repatriation of reliable inspection reports.
- (3) Occupation Forces will investigate the activity of veterinary laboratories and stimulate the restoration of diagnostic, analytical, research, and manufacturing activities.

d. Detailed Information

- (1) Veterinary affairs in Japan are administered by two Ministries.

- (a) The ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - (1) Animal Husbandry Bureau.
 - (a) Animal Disease Control.
 - (b) Port Quarantine.
 - (2) Veterinary Laboratory Section.
 - (a) Manufacture of Biologicals.
 - (b) Animal disease experiments.
 - (c) Diagnostic Service.
 - (b) Ministry of Health and Welfare.
 - (1) Sanitary Bureau.
 - (a) Veterinary Hygiene Section.
(Meal and Dairy Inspection)
- (2) Prefecture Veterinary Service is organized in a similar manner with meat and dairy inspection located in the Health and Welfare Section and animal disease control in the Agriculture Section of Prefecture Government.

e. General

- (1) The surveillance responsibility of the Occupation Forces will require investigations at local levels to determine status of compliance. Control of epidemic animal disease is of primary importance. Personal investigation of significant outbreaks accompanied by civilian officials is necessary in order to determine the efficacy of control measures in effect and the rendition of required reports.
- (2) Slaughter houses and dairy plants must be visited in order to determine the existence and adequacy of inspection. The frequency and accuracy of inspection. The frequency and accuracy of reports must be investigated in order to insure authentic statistical data.
- (3) Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

DISTRIBUTION

Same as (SCAPIN-214)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
19 March 1946

AG 334 (19 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 273), AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH, dated 13 November 1945, subject: "Relief Board for Veterans".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 273) AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. At the time of surrender, the Relief Board for Veterans had under its control thirty eight tuberculosis sanatoria, twelve mental hospitals and one leprosarium.
3. The purpose of the directive referred to in paragraph 1 above, is to remove control of the above mentioned facilities from quasi-military agencies and to broaden the base so that medical treatment and hospital care may be made available to civilians.
4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Relief Board for Veterans to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be made through the Home Ministry.
5. Responsibility that the provisions of the above mentioned directive are carried out rests with the Civil Affairs Teams.
6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 273
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

16 March 1946

AG 440 (16 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 465), file AG440 (20 Dec 45) PH this Headquarters, 20 December 1945, subject: "Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 465), this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 20 December 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. It was intended that the returned Japanese Military medical supplies be utilized to support the civilian health program until such time as civilian economy is geared to post-war needs. The Japanese were to inventory the stocks returned and report same to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Ministry was to immediately authorize a distribution of twenty percent of the stocks in the prefecture wherein the supplies were located. Upon completion of this preliminary distribution; stocks were to be balanced between prefectures in order to equalize available stocks by population, and at the same time to authorize the distribution of an additional fifty percent. The remaining thirty percent is to be held as a reserve for possible emergencies. The balancing of stocks between prefectures and the authorization of the second distribution will be completed by 15 March.

3. The subject memorandum was released directing more vigorous efforts on the part of the Japanese authorities in not only accomplishing the necessary procedures improving the returned supplies but more important, to move the stocks from depots, dumps and collecting points to the consumers.

4. Command instruction pertaining to the execution surveillance will follow through command channels. As a guide for exercising proper surveillance the following check points are suggested:

- (a) Determine that prefectural authorities (Prefectural Health Officer) has taken possession of all returned military medical supplies.
- (b) Determine that the supplies have been properly inventoried by the Japanese and that reports of same have been sent the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.
- (c) Determine that the prefectural health officials have received authority from the Ministry to make distribution to doctors, hospitals and other consumer agencies.
- (d) Determine that distribution plans are followed and that the supplies are actually moved to the consumers.
- (e) Ascertain that the prefectural health officials have copy of memorandum, subject; "Transfer of Medical Materials", 9 January 1946, Automobile Bureau, Ministry of Transportation to Governors of Prefectures. This Memorandum authorizes necessary transportation facilities to accomplish the movement of medical supplies.
- (f) Investigate storage points and ascertain that storage is adequate for the safeguarding of the medical supplies.
- (g) Advise that headquarters through channels of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as (SCAPIN 465)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 February 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

1. Military Personnel

a. Seven additional Medical Corps officers reported for duty, bringing the total of newly assigned doctors up to twenty-eight. Orientation was completed and assignments were made. Twenty-three of these officers were assigned to provinces. Further specific assignments within provinces will be left to the discretion of provincial health officers. The remaining five were assigned to sections in the Bureau.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Lester Berk, MG, was assigned to the Medical Services Section during the week. He will supervise the re-organization and rehabilitation of the Infectious Disease Hospital. His assignment is to the Clinics and Dispensaries Branch of this Section.

b. Dr. Yun, T. W., resigned as Korean Chief of Section because of increasing difficulties in the maintenance of his private hospital. Dr. Kim, Ki Pan, was appointed Action Chief.

2. Institution

a. The hospitals of Seoul City are still experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining rice because of a reduction in the rice ration.

b. Efforts are underway to procure 15,000 gowns from the Materials Control Corporation. These are suitable for operating room gowns or patient's garments. The gowns are to be sold through provincial outlets of the Chosen Medical Company in accordance with allocations made by the Bureau of Health and Welfare. Primary distribution will be to hospitals.

c. Provincial governors were instructed by letter with reference to admission procedure of lepers to the National Leprosarium. Monthly hospital report from were also sent to provincial offices with letters of explanation. Individual hospital reports will be made to provincial health officers, where consolidation and report to the national Bureau will be effected.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. Communicable Disease Control

a. There was no appreciable change in the communicable disease situation during the week.

b. 1,200,000 doses of Korean smallpox vaccine and 600 bottles of U.S. plasma have been allocated to the provinces.

c. Dr. Choi, the Korean head of the Section is working on plans for a "Smallpox Control Week" to be held in the latter part of March. 20,000 colored posters are being printed, as are pamphlets for an educational campaign. The necessity for vaccination, reporting, and isolation will be stressed. Material is also being prepared for radio broadcasts and news releases.

d. Capt. W. H. Wechter, Sn. C., newly assigned to the Section, is to organize an effective insect and rodent program for Southern Korea, with special emphasis to be placed on typhus and malaria control. A T/O has been

prepared for the national Bureau, the personnel of which will serve as the supervisory and educational body of the program. Provincial T/O for the operation of the control was also prepared, and an annual budget was submitted for the entire program.

e. The following recapitulation of communicable disease reports is for the period 1-15 February:

<u>Province</u>	Bac Dvs	Typhoid	Small pox	Typhu d	Relap Fever	Scar Fever	Diph	Menin -gitis	Mal
Kyonggi-do		3	62	34	3		1		
Cholla Puk		16	108	26			5		
Cholla Nam									
Chong Chong P		60	132	166			1		
Chong Chong N		14	126	8			5		
Kyong Sang N	1	30	226	2			10		
Kyong Sang P		51	275	21		1	8	3	
Kangwan-do		110	209	81	1		1	1	1
	1	284	1138	338	4	1	31	4	1

2. Tuberculosis Control

a. Dr. Han of the Section of Tuberculosis Control left for Taegu in Kyong-sang Pukto Province to speak on "Penicillin" at a conference of country health officers.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, was returned to her assignment on Kyong Sang Pukto province. Previous orders directing her return to the United States were found to be in error.

2. Education

a. The training films, "The General Hospital", "Chain of Asepsis" and "Amputation" were shown to approximately 800 doctors and nurses from Seoul hospitals.

b. Captain Lucka talked to all student and graduate public health nurses in Seoul regarding the policies of the Nursing Affairs Section and the position of public health nursing in Korea. There had been a misunderstanding about the responsibilities of nurses in the provinces, resulting in their request for separate licensure.

3. Nurses' Clothing

a. Arrangements were made with the City government for the acceptance of hospital applications for shoes for nurses. The Nationals Control Corporation was contracted with a view of obtaining cloth for hospital nurses' clothing.

DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Clinics

a. The inventory of former Japanese dental clinics in Seoul was completed this week. Approximately thirty of the sixty clinics were occupied by Koreans who had no license to practice dentistry. It was found that these Koreans had been serving apprenticeships under the Japanese dentists and had taken over the offices when the Japanese dentists left.

2. Personnel

a. Dr. Choi Ye Chung began to work in the Dental Affairs Section. He will be in charge of public health dentistry. A part of his program will be the distribution of literature on oral hygiene, radio talks and lectures to school children.

VETERINARY SECTION

Routine activities were carried out. There were no new important developments in the week.

SANITATION SECTION

1. Education

a. The School for Sanitary Engineers continued in progress. Topics for the week were "Insect-Borne Disease" and "Refuse Disposal".

2. General

a. Lt. Lowe and Mr. Chang returned from their field-trip studying water problems in three southern provinces. Two generally unsatisfactory conditions were found in most plants;

- (1) None of the plants had chlorine
- (2) Most plants were operated by persons unqualified for the work

b. Work on sanitary regulations continued to progress. The "Refuse Disposal" and "Restaurant Sanitation" regulations are nearly completed. Liaison with City Health officers is maintained in this work.

LABORATORY SECTION

1. National Chemistry Laboratory

a. Organic synthesis were prepared as follows:

- (1) 6Kg. CP glycerin for vaccine production.
- (2) 240 gm. malonic acid for amythal research.
- (3) 220 gm. Diethyl-iso-amyl malonate.
40 gm. p-amino-p-nitro diphenyl sulfide.
2250 gm. P-nitrochlorbenzene.

Note: "3" were prepared for sulfa research.

b. A sample of alcoholic beverage brought in by Kyonggi-do police was found to contain more than 1% of methanol. Sanitary chemistry is continuing the study on methods for examination of water.

2. Institute for Prevention of Investious Disease

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhoid	380,000 cc	12,680 cc	163,880
Smallpox	200,000 units	320,000 units	1,278,750 units
Rabies	10 Treat	12	6
Rabies for dogs	125 cc	--	125 cc
Fowl pest	20,000 cc	30,000 cc	7,500 cc

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Supplies

a. Approximately twenty-five additional truck-loads of captured Japanese medical supplies were sold to wholesalers during the week.

b. Final arrangements are completed for the handling of CAD basic medical units. Arrival of the units is being awaited.

c. The printing of maximum price lists for medical supplies is being delayed pending clarification of legal aspects by General Affairs.

2. General

a. The Chosen Medical Company was liquidated as of 15 February 1946. Approximately 870,000 yen was made available to the Property Custodian.

b. The translation of Narcotic Law No.99 was rewritten.

LEGAL & FISCAL SECTION

Routine daily activities. No particular problems or new developments were encountered during the week.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. It appears that prompt settlement will now be made in the dispute on vital statistics registration. Mr. Choi, Korean head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of Justice has drafted standard forms for death and birth reports. They include all information called for in previous forms and in addition contain other items considered necessary to satisfy the household laws. It was agreed to use the standard form for report of stillbirth as already printed, with the addition of one item to the form.

2. Statistics

a. The initial draft of a handbook of instructions for the tabulation of vital statistics within the provinces was completed. It is presently being studied and revised.

b. Life tables of Korea are being constructed from most recent data of mortality and population.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Considerable time was spent by all section chiefs both Korean and MG in assigning Korean Personnel to temporary civil service positions. Much thought and care was used to assign persons in accord with ability and experience and yet not in conflict with Korean precedent and tradition. As a result of this care, the assignments are well understood by the Korean personnel and there has been a minimum of discontent among the employees.

2. 5,000,000 yen of 77,000,000 yen unexpended welfare funds were transferred to the Sanitation Section to be used for street cleaning and sanitation purposes in the city of Seoul.

3. Lt. Donald Roe, GHQ, returned from a 15 day tour to each provincial capital and reported on the conditions of the provinces. Main observations were the lack of trained personnel in the field; lack of continuity in administration; the difficulty of building up paid Government staffs to administer relief in place of the private relief societies; and the tendency, in a combined health and welfare set-up, to subordinate welfare to health matters. Under present conditions the most feasible remedy is a welfare field staff. Lacking the personnel for this, an effort will be made as an initial step to have a joint National Public Health and Welfare staff for field duty and interpretation.

4. Capt. Kenneth Yoon, Inf., was placed on D.S. with 100th MG Group, Chunchong, Kangwando, to assist in the organization and administration of the welfare program of that province.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. The MG Chief of Section departed for the United States leaving this staff position vacant. Mr. Robert Kelly is enroute to fill it.

2. The plan of closing seven Japanese refugee shelters was carried to a successful conclusion, leaving six shelters in operation. One of these is being used as an isolation hospital for communicable disease cases. The rate of typhus among these refugees is sufficiently high to cause concern. This has been discussed with the Provincial Health Department who have taken measures to insure every possible preventive measure.

3. West Gate Prison, which houses most Japanese Prisoners, was visited. Arrangements were made to secure a complete list of all those prisoners and to provide them with small comforts thru the Japanese Relief Society.

HOUSING SECTION

1. The chief activity of the Housing Section was to work with the Planning Secretariat in planning a national housing survey to establish needs of refugees, repatriates and others in both urban and rural areas. The survey is to be directed by Provincial Welfare Officers. The plan is ready and will be presented at the meeting of the Provincial Military Governors next week.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The staff study on the dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers Program has been processed thru Planning Secretariat and is now in the OCA for a decision. This program was planned by the Japanese Government as an incentive measure to induce Koreans to go to Japan to work as laborers. Money was to be sent from Japan in the form of benefits and subsidies (medical care, education of children, business enterprises, etc.) to the families of these men. Actually no funds arrived. Some money was appropriated by the Governor General from Korean tax funds for this purpose. In addition, the fund contains some wage remittances from Japanese employers. The reasons for dissolution are:

(a) It was war measure of the Japanese and neither the MG nor the Korean tax payer is responsible for its payments.

(b) The plan is too complicated and unwieldy for administration.

(c) The cost of payment would be exorbitant and would be unfair and heavy drain on the National Treasury.

(d) Identified wage remittances may be paid from existing funds and needy indigents can be cared for thru Welfare means.

(e) The Welfare Department can act as a collector of claims against both the Japanese Government and individual Japanese employers.

(f) Any balance will be placed in General Trust Account, Bank of Chosen, Korean Military Government with a complete accounting of all expenditures.

STATISTICS & RESEARCH SECTION

1. A six week training course for the research staff was begun. The first week was spent in orienting them to Public Welfare in theory and in practice. Lectures were given by Korean and MG Section chiefs and the class attended the Kyunggi-do Welfare Conference. Plans for the second week include a survey of refugee shelters and a housing study. These studies are for training purposes only and it is not expected that the results will be useful for planning. Upon the completion of the course, a social welfare survey of the entire Occupied Zone will be begun.

2. During this week, the roster of suggested members for the Welfare Advisory Board was completed: Mr. Oh, Chai Kyong (of the Institutional Staff) was appointed to serve as secretary.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. Lt. Scherbacker USNR, MG Chief of Institutions Section, in visiting orphanages had found in many cases that the children were being served a diet of rice and salt water soup. Emergency measures were taken to supplement this, and a plan for supervisory visits by Korean staff members devised. In order to train these persons, a series of conferences with Dr. Han, the leading nutritionist in Korea, were held. He instructed them on proper diets, both weak and strong. This will enable them to be helpful to school staffs upon their visits.

2. MG staff (Branch Chief and Institution Section Chief) and two Korean institutional inspectors visited two private orphanages and two Old Peoples' Homes in Kaesong. The primary purpose was to train the Korean staff members. The orphanages selected are considered among the best in Korea. One - the Yu Rin Kwen - is the better operated according to American standards. The other has the better physical surroundings, but the boys were working nine hours per day spinning cloth for commercial purposes and attending school at night. Arrangements were worked out with the city MG team to have the hours of work reduced to five per day and to have school classes in the morning.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

1. Mr. Metsker completed a field trip to all provincial capitols to review ARC activities and status in the provinces. Under the Japanese the chief activity was fund raising with little voluntary contribution or participation. Few services were rendered. Since V-J Day, enforced contributions have ceased, and in each province a small nuclear staff is occupied in maintaining the status quo.

2. Word was received from Washington and confirmed by ARC theater commissioner that five additional ARC civilian relief members are enroute from Washington and points within this theater to join this staff.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 March to 23 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Captain Ralph J. Turner was assigned to this Division on temporary duty status and Mr. Harold W. Feldman assumed the position of Public Health Assistance Officer.

Welfare Service

Unofficial reports were received by this Section which indicated that juvenile delinquency was increasing in the major cities of Japan and that very inadequate care was being provided homeless and orphan children. A conference was called of Tokyo city welfare officials, the police and transportation authorities to discuss the problem and outline procedures to solve it. The Japanese police are responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Following the apprehension of a juvenile, he is placed in the custody of local welfare officials who in turn investigate the circumstances of the case and either return him to his parents or place him in one of the twenty orphanages in Tokyo. Second-offenders are referred to the Juvenile Court and if necessary are placed in a juvenile correctional home where their schooling is continued and they are taught some useful trade. Informal reports will be made to this Division each ten days indicating the number of children and the disposition made in each case.

Relief

An investigation was made in Tokyo of the method of distribution of Japanese Army-Navy blankets and winter clothing to relief recipients pursuant to SCAP Memorandum (SCAPIN 760) dated 21 February 1946. The distribution is being made through large department stores to individual recipients who have been investigated and given clothing withdrawal authorization by the local welfare committeemen, (Home-In). This inspection, made on a spot-check basis, indicated complete compliance with the SCAP Memorandum mentioned above.

An informal report was received from Tokyo welfare officials which showed that 35,717 persons in Tokyo received cash assistance amounting to 218,602 yen during the week ending 9 March 1946. These cash grants were made in accordance with the various relief laws. In addition, 16,207 persons received aid in kind, on which no momentary value could be placed by the Japanese officials.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An intensive typhus program is being carried out in the Osaka area with an officer from the USA Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office advising the local Military Government Units. Recent reports show a reduction in the number of new case reported daily.

As the Tokyo typhus control program was not proceeding satisfactorily further conferences were held with members of the USA Typhus Commission, medical and sanitary officers of the 32nd Military Government Company, the prefectural governor and Health Bureau officials and the sanitary engineer from this office. Certain changes were made in Japanese administration and organization, and 1st Cavalry Division personnel are now supervising operations in the field.

The incidence of both smallpox and typhus remains high throughout the country. The Japanese vaccinating program for smallpox is continuing and typhus control programs are being carried out in many areas under the supervision of local Military Government Units.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference on the production and increased use of fertilizers was held at the office of the Natural Resources Section. This was attended by representatives of all interested SCAP Sections. The difficulties encountered in attempting to increase the production of commercial fertilizers were reviewed and a means of improving the transportation of raw materials and finished products was discussed as well as increase of production. Methods for increasing the use of nightsoil and other waste products for fertilizer were discussed and the necessity for proper treatment of this material for the protection of health.

General orders to prefectural governors and police chiefs have been prepared by the Sanitation Section of the Health Ministry requiring that immediate steps be taken to enforce sanitary laws. These orders include the requirement that all waste be properly collected and disposed of, drains cleaned and repaired, streets and public areas cleaned up and that measure to taken to eliminate all possible mosquito breeding places and to institute an active mosquito and fly control program.

Medical Examiner System

Formal conferences were held with all interested agencies in the Metropolitan Government of Tokyo and the National Ministry of Health. The experiences gained from the provisional system set up previously in Tokyo was reviewed and the revised plan finally agreed upon. Instead of large numbers of poorly trained part-time district examiners, working largely under police authorities, a central Medical Examiners Office will be created. The questions of recruitment of personnel, qualifications for the position, nature and scope of duties, and authority to be exercised were settled. The necessity was again made clear for highly trained experts in the field of forensic medicine and pathology possessing a good background in public health and protected in the performance of their duties from important political or personal influences. The development of the organization was entrusted to the Bureau of Health working in coordination with the professors of forensic medicine in Tokyo Imperial University and Keio University. The Ministry of Health agreed to develop similar organizations in five other large cities.

Municipal Civil Service System

As a by-product of activities concerned in developing the medical examiner system, discussion of the principles of an effective civil service system in a Municipal Government were introduced into the conferences. The desirability of improving the status of technical personnel in the government was made clear for such cases where reform were needed. The point was also stressed that the establishment of a merit system with adequate recognition and protection of civil service rights would attract a much more competent type of individual into a governmental career. The elements discussed were, the importance of defining the nature and scope of the work (job specifications), the salary and tenure of the job, the minimum requirements in training and experience, publication of the advertisement of the job in an adequate manner, and the procedure for selection and appointment of candidates, including competitive written and oral examination, and a suitably constituted Board of Examiners. The officials concerned agreed to study the problem carefully and submit a program for the Medical Examiner System as a working model (see above).

Poisonous Substances in Foods and Beverages

Information was obtained from several sources, including civilian publications and personal communications from medical authorities. At least three poisonous substances are being sold to the public at the present time without adequate control legislation. Two of these are sweetening compounds sold under the name of "shisoto". Para-nitro-orto-toluidine is known to cause death from liver necrosis and cases have been found both in Osaka and in Tokyo. Perillaldehyde oxime may cause death through paralysis of peripheral nerves. Sodium nitrate being sold as a substitute for table salt and ##### also caused a number of deaths. Although drastic penalties are provided by law at this time for the use of methyl alcohol in poisonous amounts in alcoholic beverage, the penalties for sale of the above substances are relatively mild by comparison and insufficient publicity is being given to their dangerous properties.

A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health who promised to take action including revision of the laws concerned with the sale of "powerful and poisonous drugs". They also agreed to amend the previous limitation on dulcin, a sweetening compound, inasmuch as it is comparatively harmless and its free use may reduce the demand for the poisonous substitutes.

Revision of Laws Concerning Foods and Drugs

In compliance with previous decisions, the officials of the Ministry of Health submitted a plan for expanding the activities of the government hygienic laboratory. A more throughgoing program is intended, dealing with adulteration and misbranding of packaged foods, beverages, drugs, vitamins and other substances intended for human consumption, with research activities for developing better remedies for use in medical treatment, and a Bureau of Standards to assay official and non-official remedies in production. The program was approved and its immediate enforcement recommended.

Revision of Medical Education

The third meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held 14 March 1946 with a membership of 18 present, representing the Ministries of Education and Health, Japan Medical Association, Tokyo and Osaka Imperial Universities, Keio and Jikeikai Universities and the Nippon Medical College. The 4-year medical course and a 1-year clinical internship before admission to a licensure examination were discussed and recommended unanimously. It was further voted that the medical curriculum should be devoted exclusively to medical subjects and that the pre-medical subjects should be taught before the medical course was begun, instead of being taught parallel with medical subjects as heretofore practiced in the Semmon Gakko. The eligibility requirements for admission to medical school will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting at which time the revision of the medical curriculum will be also considered. Further study was given to the problem of medical publications including procurement of recent publications from America and other countries.

Medical Education Reform

The fourth meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held Friday, 22 March. The issue of premedical education was discussed thoroughly and a program was submitted and voted upon whereby non-medical subjects would be excluded from the medical curriculum itself and required as prerequisites for admission to medical school. Accordingly, the necessity for raising the entrance requirement for admission to the remaining Semmon Gakko was brought up and voted upon. It was agreed that beginning 1 April 1947, admission to all medical schools would require a minimum of one full year of special pre-medical training to include foreign languages, mathematics and other pre-medical sciences, and the humanities; that beginning 1 April 1948 a minimum of two years would be required. The representatives of the Ministry of Education agreed to put this decision into effect at once. They further declared their intension of surveying the remaining Semmon Gakko from the point of view of their facilities for giving adequate medical education in line with the program for elevation of standards.

Repatriation

The Traffic of incoming and outgoing Japanese home island repatriates show a slight increase according to SCAP report. These figures, however, apparently cover repatriation elsewhere as well. The figures from the Japanese Repatriation Centers alone are not available until two weeks late due to poor communication.

The old China coast plague ports of Amoy, Ningpo and Foochow were reported as having plague. They are paramount endemic foci, whether reporting cases or not. There is no repatriation traffic from them direct.

Several vessels from Shanghai and Korea arrived with cases of smallpox at Hakata which were handled routinely.

The East coast of Kyushu was considered unsuitable for locating repatriation centers because of inadequate transportation and the proposal to use Beppu was dropped.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The status report of hospital beds available to Japanese civilians was 201,625 of which 90,272 were occupied. The Chief of the Administration of the Hospital Division is currently inspecting Japanese civilian hospitals in southern Japan.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An announcement and invitation has been received to the graduation exercises of the Tokyo Central Red Cross Hospital to be held on 25 March 1946. The Nursing Affairs Division will be represented.

The first meeting of the educational group on nursing affairs will be held 25 March 1946 at 2:00 PM.

A copy of Midwives' Regulations (printed in Japanese) has been received.

Representatives of this Division made a trip to Kyushu in the interest of a project for Public Health Nurses that is being sponsored by the Asahi News Company.

A conference was held with Dean Gildersleeve regarding the education standards for nurses.

Personnel

Lt. Mary T. Colling was assigned to the Nursing Affairs Division as a Civilian nurse.

Reports from Korea

Material in report covers decisions made in seven meetings held by the Nurse and Midwife Licensure Board. Report is as follows:

I. Organization of the Committee.

a. 5 nurses, 4 doctors

b. Dr. K.S. Son, President, Dr. C.Y. Shai, Vice President, Mrs. Whans, Secretary

c. Committee rules:

1. To be called "The Committee of Investigation" for the quality of the nurses and midwives in Korea.
2. The purpose of the Committee is to inspect the quality of nurses and midwives and registration in Korea.
3. The period of membership is three years, but one may be re-enlisted for another term.
4. The meetings will be held in the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

5. The membership of the Committee is one president, one vice- president, one assistant to the president, one secretary, five ordinary members.
6. When more than half of the members present the meeting may be called to order.
7. The president may call a meeting whenever it is necessary.

II. Nursing.

a. Pre-entrance requirements to nursing schools.

1. Educational requirements: graduate of Junior High School.
2. Minimum age: full 15 years.
3. Students admitted once annually.

b. National Examination.

1. Student must be a full 17 years of age before taking examination.
2. Examination to be prepared and corrected by Licensure Committee.
3. Examination will be given annually in September.
4. National examination to be given in provinces under guidance of Public Health Nurses.

c. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Students who entered a school of nursing prior to 1 February 1946 will be licensed under the former Japanese law.
2. If a girl has worked in a hospital or for a physician in a nursing capacity for a period of three years prior to January 1946, but has not received a licensure to nurse, she will be allowed to take the National Examination within a two-year period. If she passes the examination she will be licensed.

d. Miscellaneous.

1. No obligatory period will be required after graduating from nursing school.
2. Nurses will register annually from January through 30 March.

III. Midwifery (Temporary regulation established).

a. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Midwives who obtained a license before 1 January 1946 will automatically be licensed.
2. Graduation from one of the recognized schools, such as Severance, Red Cross, and University Hospital before 1 January 1946.

b. National Examination.

1. The individual must be a nurse over 18 years of age.
2. She must hold a nursing license.
3. She must have had practice in gynecology for more than one year before 1 January 1946.
4. She must have passed the preliminary examination qualifying her for a midwife license.
5. Those midwives who have obtained a midwife license from other countries (recognized by the Committee) may take the examination.

IV. Current Registration and Examination for Licensure of Nurses and Midwives (for those not licensed in the above category).

a. Nurses.

1. Date of examination: 10 April 1946.
2. Place: Health Department of each Province.
3. Qualification:
 - i. Over 17 years of age.
 - ii. Three or more years of nursing experiences.
4. Subjects include in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, maternal medicine, medical nursing, surgical nursing, pediatrics, gynecology, eye, ear, nose throat, dermatology, dental bandaging and sterilization.

b. Practical Nursing Examination.

1. Application period: 24-30 March 1946.
2. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Picture.
 - iii. Personal history.
 - iv. Certification of nursing experience for more than three years.
 - v. Certificate of physical examination.
 - vi. Examination fee of 50 yen.

c. Midwives (preliminary examination).

1. Date of examination: 11 April 1946.
2. Place of examination: Health Department of each Province.
3. Tuberculosis:
 - i. Over 18 years of age.
 - ii. Over one years experience in midwifery.
4. Subjects include in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, technique of sterilization, obstetrical nursing and gynecology.
 - iii. Practical examination.
5. Application Period: 24-30 March 1946.
6. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Personal history.
 - iii. Certification of midwifery experience for more than one year.
 - iv. Certification of physical examination.
 - v. Examination fee of 50 yen.
7. Date for final examination for midwives will be the middle of May.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinarian affairs in southern Kyushu by a representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

The second of a series of conferences held with leading Japanese veterinary educators resulted in the organization of a "Council on Veterinary Education".

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported as follows:

NEW OUTBREAKS – 17-23 MARCH

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CASES</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	2
Nagasaki	Blackleg	2
Shimane	Blackleg	1
Kagoshima	Anthrax	1 (Equine)

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Monthly Summary for February 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax - bovine	5
- equine	3
Infectious Abortion - bovine	130
Texas Fever	2
Scabies - equine	3

Infectious anemia - equine	6
Strangles	1,074
Rabies	1
Pullorum - chicks	2,565

Control measures appear to be effective.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has submitted the following meat inspection report for January 1946:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,657	451	46	2,265	5,177
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	8	0	0	0	9
Partially condemned	164	8	0	38	290
Viscera condemned	2,125	44	0	485	523

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

A program covering civilian requirements of typhus and rodent control supplies for Japan and Korea, during the six months period ending 31 December 1946, was prepared for submission to the War Department. A similar program was prepared covering supply requirements in Japan. Korean medical supply requirements are being included in the overall supply program for that command.

Captain Cummings departed on an inspection trip through the Northern prefectures including Hokkaido. Prefectural agencies will be checked for efficiency in distributing released Japanese army supplies and for new production.

Production and Distribution

In order to accomplish distribution of the home remedies and controlled medicines, packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities, the Welfare Ministry was instructed to formulate a plan for distribution by 25 March. On 22 March the plan was completed which instructed the Training Corporation (export company), previously responsible for storing the goods, to release them to the Central Control Company for immediate distribution. This action involving 5,000,000 yen of home remedies valued at 5,000,000 yen and 1,500,000 yen of controlled medicines, should materially improve the medical supply situation.

Smallpox production and distribution has been proceeding very satisfactorily and are ahead of schedule. Production at the Chemo-Sero Therapeutic Institute in Kumamoto has reached a point where a reduction is possible. A reserve of 10,000,000 doses will be maintained at that plant.

Visits were made to two national hospitals to determine the status of their medical supplies. Stockkeeping records and security measures were found to be excellent. No shortages were reported except in sulfa drugs and textiles. Ministry officials were instructed to take action to correct shortages.

This Division is in receipt of a report from the Central Medicine Control Company covering receipts and distribution of controlled medicines for February. Receipts amounted to 5,326,323 yen as compared to 3,666,525 yen in January. The value of February distribution was 7,525,368 yen or over twice the January distribution which amounted 3,124,898 yen.

Narcotics

Lt. A.S. Stefan began an inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokkaido on matters relative to narcotic control. Inspection was to be made particularly of wholesale drug firms in the area which the Japanese Government nominated for approval as custodians of former Japanese army and navy medicinal narcotic stocks.

A letter was submitted to the Eighth Army and a memorandum submitted to major headquarters outlining suggested surveillance to assure compliance with a directive from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government. The subject of the directive was "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", file AG 441.1 (12 Oct 45) PH.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 700 (14 Mar 46) PH (SCAPIN 811), subject: "Plan for Collecting Correct Vital Statistics". This Memorandum directs the Japanese Government to submit a plan for the collection of vital statistics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

7 Incls:

- #1 - SCAPIN 811
- #2 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 130
- #3 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 304
- #4 - Weekly Report PH&W Korea, 2 March 46.
- #5 - Weekly Report PH&W Korea, 9 March 46.
- #6 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan, 9 March 46.
- #7 - Venereal Dis. Rpt. Japan, 2 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
14 March 1946

AG 700 (14 Mar 46) PH
(SCAPIN 811)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government prepare a plan for the collection and compilation of certain vital statistics data, and that the proposed plan be submitted in writing in English, for approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, not later than 5 April 1946.

2. The plan must provide for the compilation of the following data as a minimum:

- a) For deaths: Total number, number of infant deaths (those dying under 1 full year of life), total number at all other ages, by sex.
- b) For births: number by sex.
- c) For stillbirths: number by sex.
- d) For marriages: number
- e) For divorces: number

Each of the above figures must be tabulated separately for each prefecture and city. The basis of this tabulation by prefecture and city must be place of actual residence of the person involved and not place legal domicile (honseki).

3. The specified data will be collected and compiled monthly and transmitted to GHQ, SCAP not later than (2) months after the end of the month to which the data relates (i.e. May data by July 31st. June data by August 31st, etc.).

4. The plan will contain an outline of the changes in registration laws and procedures necessary to insure that births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces are reported at the place of actual residence (not "honseki"), as well as the steps to be taken to re-instruct local registration officials about the new procedures.

5. Upon approval by SCAP of the vital statistics plan, the Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to establish the collection of current vital statistics by the methods given in the plan. Such collection will start with data for the month of May and continue.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
25 March 1946

AG 632 (25 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo.

1. Reference is made to letter from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 19 March 1946, file C.L.O. Number 1282 (PP) subject: "Application Regarding Continued Functioning of Dojin-kai Tokyo Hospital".

2. Authority to continue functioning of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry is denied.

3. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, will be transferred immediately to the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

25 March 1946

AG 632 (25 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 811-A) File AG 632
(25 Mar 46) PH, this Headquarters, 25 March 1946, subject: "The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 811-A) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was sponsored and supported by the Dojin-kai (Society). The Dojin-kai was ordered disbanded by Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government SCAPIN 216 and SCAPIN 548.

3. As the purpose of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was for treatment of Chinese, Fromosans, and Korean nationals who will either be repatriated or lose their privilege of preferential treatment (SCAPIN 746), the need for a special hospital does not exist. The administration of this hospital is transferred from the Foreign Ministry to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare. The hospital is not to accord special privileges to any nationality. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 811-A
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

21 March 1946

AG 441.1 (21 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 130), file AG441.1 (12 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters, 12 October 1945, subject: "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 130), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 12 October 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. With reference to the planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants, the Japanese Government stated the prohibition was published before seeding time hence no destruction of plants was necessary. In order to assure that the prohibition in this regard is carried out, prefectural officials should be contacted and surveillance made to prevent planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants.

3. Since manufacture of narcotics is prohibited, clandestine manufacture in small plants may be undertaken. Liaison with prefectural officials to assure surveillance and positive action on all leads of information will prevent such manufacture. Packing and repacking of narcotics by registered, licensed dealers does not constitute manufacture.

4. Port surveillance to prevent exportation and importation of narcotics is necessary to eliminate smuggling. A recent attempt to smuggle 7.5 tons of opium into Japan resulted in the seizure of the opium and ships and the arrest of the crews.

5. A letter to Occupational Forces, file AG441.1 (2 Nov 45) PH, directed that all crude and semi-processed narcotic, suitable for storage, be taken into custody, reported to this Headquarters and stored in a central place for safekeeping. Heroin, adulterated narcotics, semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, and smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking were ordered destroyed after proper records were made for forwarding to this Headquarters.

6. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that prefectural authorities are cognizant of directive.
- b. Determine that former growers of the opium poppy are aware of the prohibition.
- c. Determine that all stocks of narcotics affected by the directive have been taken into custody by United States Forces (finished narcotic stocks with the exception of heroin and marijuana are not effected by the directive but Japanese military stocks of all kinds have been ordered taken into custody).
- d. Advise this headquarters of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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Same as (SCAPIN 130)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

19 March 1946

AG 632 (19 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 304), AG 632 (17 Nov 45) PH, dated 19 November 1945, subject: "Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 304) AG 632 (17 Nov 45) PH, the Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. There were, at the time of surrender, 119 permanent hospitals, plus 173 temporary hospitals (schools and hotels) under the control of the Japanese Army and Navy.

3. The purpose of the above mentioned directive is to remove the control of all hospital facilities from former military agencies and to make medical treatment and hospital care available to all civilians.

4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Japanese Army and Navy to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be accomplished through the Home Ministry.

5. Civil Affairs Teams are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the above mentioned directive in order to prevent belated or reluctant non-compliance.

6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 2 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

A dispensary for the treatment of Korean Civil Service employees of the National Government was opened in the National Capitol Building this week. A Korean doctor is in direct charge of the dispensary. Supervision will be maintained by the Medical Services Section of this Bureau.

The Infectious Disease Hospital in Seoul is being reorganized. The wooden section of the hospital was condemned and smallpox patients were moved to the third floor of the newer section of the hospital. Isolation technique was initiated prior to transfer of the patients and will be enforced. Gowns, masks, and other items are being purchased.

A conference was held with government-owned or subsidized hospitals in Seoul. Instruction were given that graduate nurses and nurses' aides are to receive the complete cost of living differential, and that student nurses are to receive one fifth of this cost.

General

Registration forms for physicians have been prepared.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

Dr. Shoi, Korean head of the Preventive Medicine Section, is working on the establishment of a model public health center on the city of Seoul. This center will serve as a guide and model in helping provincial health officers to plan their own health centers.

A telegraphic report was received that nine persons were bitten by a rabid dog Cholla Mamdo. Vaccine for anti-rabic treatment was dispatched from the laboratory.

The following telegraphic reports of disease were received during the week.

<u>Province</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Typhus</u>	<u>Smallpox</u>
Kyonggi-do	P aju Gun	(980-1670)	1	-
Kangwan-do	Chunchon	(1070-1682)	1	2
Chungchong Fukto	Tanyang Gun	(1120-1560)	-	(Indeterminable no. of scattered cases)
Chungchong Namdo	Tangjin Gun	(960-1560)	5	-
Chungchong Namdo	Popyeang Gun	(965-1475)	-	23
Chungchong Namdo	Sosan Gun	(945-1675)	-	75

Budgets for the coming year were prepared for the operation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Education

It is planned to publish a monthly magazine of Bogun (Public Health), to number about 50 pages, and with distribution of approximately 5,000 copies of each issue.

Nutrition

The "School Lunch Program" Is completed and will be activated as soon as financial details are arranged. In cooperation with the Chosen Flour Milling Company, a soybean milk powder has been developed as a substitute for whole milk. The preparation of Korean data on foods and food values is being continued.

Personnel

Capt. Simon C. Weiner has been appointed Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, relieving 1st Lt. R. S. Bagnall who is assigned to the administration of local health affairs.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Inspections

Captain Lucka returned from an inspection tour of nursing affairs activities in Kyongsang Putko and Kyongsang Namdo provinces. Nursing affairs in Kyongsang Pukto were found to be progressing very well. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, in that province now has a Korean counterpart on the person of Mrs. Cho. In Kyongsang Namdo the nursing problems were found to be numerous. There is urgent need for the assignment of a full-time American nurse to this province. Miss Stroup (Civilian nurse-Civil Service) remained in Fusan on a temporary basis and will assist in organizing the public health nursing in Kyongsang Namdo.

Lt. Rendaeshot, ANC, and Mrs. Hong left on 27 February to inspect Nursing activities in Chung Chong Pukto, Chung Chong Namdo and Cholla Namdo.

General

A report was received that the Korean pubic health nurse recently assigned to Chung Chong Namdo Province has already visited seven schools, held conferences with the teachers and lectured to the students.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

General

On 25, 26, and 27 February, examinations were given at the Seoul Dental College to 12 Korean dentists repatriated from China and Manchuria.

Plans were formulated and instructions sent out to each provincial health officer for the registration of each dentist and "crown-maker" who was previously licensed under the Japanese.

Letters were also sent to provincial health officers directing that plans be initiated for the formation of provincial dental associations so that problems relating to the profession may be correlated and submitted to the Dental Affaires Section of the national Bureau of Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

General

It is considered that rabies vaccine for dogs should be produced, and conferences were held with the Chief of Laboratory Section to effect manufacture in sufficient quantities to inoculate all dogs in a given community. The principal difficulty in production is that rabbits are not available.

Inspection of Cheji-Do Island by Lt. McCrory, VC, reveals that there are no dairies on the Island, all dairy cows having been killed by the Japanese. The only prevalent livestock disease is anthrax. Forty percent of all animals in Cholla Namdo Province are on Cheju Island.

SANITATION SECTION

Education

About thirty photographs were taken for use in the provincial program in sanitary education, and for historical records. Some twenty of these photographs are of water treatment plants and various phases of water treatment work. The remaining photographs cover insect control and refuse removal.

LABORATORY SECTION

Vaccine Production

The problems of diphtheria vaccine production was discussed with Dr. Kim of the Institute for Veterinary Research. It was decided to being the study in Fusan as well as to continue the work in the Seoul Laboratory. Animal foods for laboratory animals is difficult or impossible to purchase in the southern provinces. Purchase in Seoul and shipment to Fusan by rail has been found necessary.

Thirty-two boxes of 200-250 bottles each of typhoid vaccine were shipped to the provinces. This is the first large allocation of typhoid vaccine produced in Korea. The weekly average for production continues at about 350,000cc.

The problem of refrigeration for vaccines is becoming acute. Every effort is being made to repair present refrigeration facilities.

Anvang Veterinary Laboratory

The cattle are improving in weight and their condition is such that immunization can be begun as soon as a competent veterinarian can be trained at Fusan. The chicken farm at Anyang is ready for use. The pens have been treated with lime and all buildings cleaned. Efforts are being made to obtain wire for fencing.

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

- a. Preparation of 6 Kg. Glycerine (C.P.), for Vaccine production. Twelve (12) Kg. Glycerine (C.P.) were shipped (Pusan and Taigu).
- b. Synthesis of 120 gm. DDT.
- c. Synthesis of 10 gm. Sulfamethlthiazele.
- d. Synthesis of Intermediate compounds needed in the experimental synthesis of DDT and Amytal:

Chlorobenzene	230 gm.
Disthyl iso-Amylethylmelonate	200 gm.

Nutrition

- a. Nutrition Study: an additional 108 subjects were studies.
- b. At the request of the Bureau of Justice, AMG, an evaluation of prison diets (West Gate Prison) was begun.

Sanitary Chemistry

- a. Daily determination on Seoul tap water of:

PH	Total Solids	Sulfates	Residual Chlorine
Dissolved Oxygen	Total Hardness	Chlorides	Oxygen Consumed
Copper	Iron	Lead	Turbidity
Nitrites			
- b. Comparison of American and Japanese Standard Methods for the determination of Dissolved Oxygen.

Toxicology

Chung Chong Pukto specimen of table salt, is negative for:

Arsenic

Cyanides

Additional results will be reported later.

Inventory of Vaccines

	<u>Expended</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Smallpox	676,000 doses	1,602,750 doses
Typhoid	35,880 cc.	128,800 cc.
Rabies	19 doses	2 doses
Foul Pest	5,000 cc.	2,500 cc.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

General

The Korean Pharmaceutical Affairs Committee at their weekly meeting approved the changes in Article 2 of the Korean Pharmacy Laws.

The Korean Narcotic Laws are being re-translated by the Monopoly Section of the Finance Bureau to insure accurate interpretation for a basis of proposed changes. Liaison will be maintained until final legislation is written.

Supplies

The Materials Control Corporation requested the identification of some bulk chemicals in their warehouses which were unlabeled. These were analysed at the Central Laboratory and were found to be barium chloride, sodium throsidfate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, lactic acid, and tooth power mixture.

FISCAL & LEGAL SECTION

General

The processing of Section budgets for the Bureau was continuing through the week. The consolidated budget for the Bureau was ready fir submission at the week's end.

Drafting of the ordnance for licensure and registration of physicians was continuing by Mr. Whang.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Standard Certificate Forms

Agreement in the use id the Standard Certificate forms for reporting births, deaths, stillbirth, marriages and divorces was finally reached between the Department of Public Health and Welfare and the Bureau of the Justice at the end of this report period. Four forms reflecting his version of birth, death, marriage and divorce standard certificate forms of report in accordance with the provisions of the Household Law and pervious practice were drawn up by Mr. Choi, head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of the Justice. These forms, with few minor exceptions, do not differ materially from those previously drawn by this section. These changes will be incorporated at the next printing of standard forms and made ready for use by 1 July 1946.

Meanwhile, a tentative agreement has also been reached by the two agencies in which the present three months' supply of standard forms previously printed by this Section will be used for registration purposes by both agencies, excepting marriage and divorce forms. Under a compromise reached by the Koreans, both have agreed to use two separate forms for three months. Thereafter, a single standard form will be used by both agencies. A study of these two forms at the time of this writing shows that minor changes recommended by Mr. Choi, in his proposed forms, can easily be written on the back of the present printed forms of this Section, without confusion to the public. There appears to be little reason why both agencies cannot use the same forms until the revision can be made at the next printing of standard forms. Negotiations to accomplish this are under way by the Korean heads of the two agencies.

Reports of Activity in the Field

Field Agents returned during the current report period and reported that interest in the new Vital Statistics program is good. However, they found that a number of problems are being encountered in general by all Provincial Officers which are worthy of note.

Progress in organization of Provincial Vital Statistics offices is being hampered due to a communication from the Provincial Affairs Bureau, prohibiting formation of new sections within Provincial Governments except by specific authorization from that office. The authority for the establishment of Vital Statistics sections is given in Bureau of Public Health and Welfare Memorandum No. 1 and the authority for the discharge of Vital Statistics functions is to be found in MG Ordinance 25. Notwithstanding the aforementioned references, it was found that the local governments were awaiting the promulgation of a new directive, or Ordinance, setting up the Vital Statistics organizations as a definite section or subsection of the Department of Health and Welfare. Discussions on the organization of a Provincial Health and Welfare setup are currently taking place between the Bureau of Provincial Affairs and this Bureau. The status of the Vital Statistics organization on the Provincial level will be dependent on the outcome of these deliberations.

The provinces of Kyungi-Do and Kangwon-Do had held meetings with district representatives on the establishment of new Vital Statistics offices on the gun levels of government. New registration procedures were explained and problems involving initial organization discussed.

Vital Statistics budgets for the fiscal year 1946-1947 have been submitted for all provinces. The emergency budgets to cover expenses for the period up to March 31st have likewise been submitted. At this writing the emergency budgets for Chun Chong Namdo, Kungsong Namdo, and Kyungi Do have been approved by this Bureau.

The extent of personnel recruitment for the Vital Statistics Affairs of the provinces had varied among provinces at the time of the visits by the field agents. There were found the following:

Kyungi Do	16
ChunChong Buhdo	2
Chun Chomg Namdo	3
Cholla Buhdo	6
Cholla Namdo	2
Kungsong Buhdo	1
Kungsong Namdo	1
Kangwon Do	2

Statistics

Slow but steady progress is being made in the completion of a Korean Index to the International list of causes of death.

Translation of Statistics forms for use by the Provinces is continuing.

A Maternal Mortality Study for the period 1938-1942 by province, age, month of occurrence and cause of death was begun.

A graph showing the monthly incidence and mortality rates of reportable communicable diseases for the period 1910-1942 was started.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECT

The Chief of the Welfare Department addressed the meeting of Provincial Governors and informed them about:

- a. The expected arrival of five more staff members of the ARC Civilian Relief Unit and their possible services to the provinces.
- b. The expected arrival of 100-200 tons of relief supplies from Honolulu.
- c. The request to UNRRA to furnish a staff to operate relief and refugee shelters.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of General Relief Section is still vacant. The section on Japanese Affairs reports:

- a. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society must be transferred to the General Trust Fund, Military Government of Korea by 15th March in accord with Finance Bureau Memo #15. This necessitates setting up procedures for care of Japanese refugees which up to now had been given by the Japanese Relief Society.
- b. The Japanese Repartiation train which left Seoul for Fusan on 26 February contained 834 persons of whom 489 were refugees. In accordance with present policy each refugee was furnished 30 yen for expenses.
- c. The list of Japanese prisoners submitted by West Gate Prison showed that of the 125 prisoners, 64 were convicted and 61 unconvicted. Further inquiry is being made.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

Under the Japanese system, many orphaned children were placed in private foster homes. After placement there were no investigations, but payments continued to be made to the foster parents until the child became 14 years old. This section is training an investigator to inspect all such foster homes. On the initial visit, an individual record of each child will be made. Subsequent information will be added on future visits. It is expected that routine check-ups will be made at frequent intervals.

Two staff member of the Institutions Section are making an investigational survey of all institutions in the American Occupational Zone. They are cooperating with provincial and city officials in this. One of the results of this survey will be to institute uniform procedure for investigating institutions. Another will be to inform institutions of required standards of care and to help them to establish and maintain these standards.

HOUSING SECTION

The chief of this Section spoke at the meeting of the provincial governors. The organization and function of the National Housing Policy Board was presented together with a recommendation that similar boards be established in the provinces. In cooperation with Lt. Wanamaker of the Planning Secretariat, the nation wide housing survey plan was presented. The purpose of this survey is to secure factual data necessary to planning for housing needs on a national scale. Provinces were asked to cooperate in conducting this survey.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The staff study requesting that some plan be made to release postal savings of conscripted laborers now in deposit on Japanese facilities has been completed and forwarded to OCA thru Planning Secretariat. It was suggested that SCAP be asked to transfer these funds to Korean depositories for release on a rationed basis – perhaps 500 yen per month per person.

The study of revenues and expenditures of the Conscripted Labor Fund has been completed and is ready for submission to the Korean press. Release is delayed pending OCA's decision on the dissolution of the program.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The Research Trainee staff conducted a survey of refugee shelters. The compiled results show that 53.8% of the 613 refugees interviewed had remained in the shelters over a week. Their reason for this long stay was that Kyonggi-do was their destination but they could find no place to live. Certain other facts were presented which are considered of sufficient value to warrant their being forwarded to City Welfare Department. This will be done at the regular liaison meeting of the national-provincial-city welfare officers.

The committee of the WCA executive committee requested aid in re-organizing and reactivating this agency. They were requested to present a brief history of their past work together with an organizational and financial plan. They will be helped both to set up a working agency and secure a building.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

Attempts were made to insure all KRC property. It was ascertained that movable property can be insured for damage resulting from fire, flood, etc, when insurance is available thru local Korean agencies. However, building can not be insured until title to the land is changed from Prince Tokugawa to Korean Red Cross. The Board of Incorporations, which has not yet been appointed, can make the formal request to MG for this transfer.

A formal request for release of funds of the Kyonggi-do and Seoul Red Cross Chapters was submitted to the Finance Office. Favorable action was promised.

Contracts were signed for the cultivation of the land of Inchm TB Sanatorium – now closed. The food grown will be used for local hospitals.

A letter was submitted to all provinces asking for personnel and pay data.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 9 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

While the incidence of smallpox continues to be widespread, the disease is not now expected to get out of hand in any area. The production and wide distribution of Korean smallpox vaccine has made a fair control possible.

With the approach of warm weather, the typhoid and dysentery rates will be watched carefully. Malaria may also be a problem. Every attempt is being made to increase the production of typhoid vaccine.

Reports of typhus continue to be sporadic.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

As yet only fragmentary communicable disease reports have been received of the second half of February. It is expected that complete returns will be in during the following week.

One hundred and sixteen children from deaf, dumb and blind institutions were vaccinated with both American and Korean produced smallpox vaccine.

The "Smallpox Prevention Week" program was allocated radio time for dissemination of material written for the program.

1,200,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were allocated to provinces. Plans are being made to innoculate all Korean government employees in Seoul with typhus fever and smallpox vaccine.

Telegraphic reports of seven cases of typhus were received during the week ending 9 March. Six of these were in Kangwan-do Province, one in Chung Chong Namdo Province.

Nutrition

Work on the milk program for Korean schools was completed. Milk delivery will begin on 11 March. The pasteurizing plant will make distribution to eight depots where the milk will be picked up by the nearby schools. Milk will be issued on certification by school nurses and principals as to needs of children.

Samples of soybean milk powder were prepared and a formula developed. It is hoped to start commercial production soon.

General

Translation was made of Public Health Ordinance #2 regarding communicable diseases. Distribution will be made to provincial health officers. Two police ordinances on prostitution and venereal disease control are also translated for dissemination of provincial health officers.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

Captain Williams returned from an inspection tour of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Mason. Progress on the construction of the sanitarium is good. The building is scheduled for completion in April and will accommodate

approximately 250 beds. Nurses and nurses' aides are being trained to work in the hospital. Experienced medical help is being sought.

A staff study on the completion of Suwon Hospital was prepared for submission to OCA.

General

The Beard of Licensure and Registration decided that all Korean doctors will be required to register between 1 April and 15 June, 1946. All provinces are being notified.

A Korean business manager was employed for the Medical Services Section.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Education

The second class of public health nurses graduated during the week. Fourteen nurses were issued certificates at the commencement exercised. They were assigned to provinces as follows:

2 Provincial Health Department	- Cholla Namdo
2 "	- Cholla Pukudo
2 "	- Chung Chong Namdo
2 "	- Chung Chong Pukto
2 "	- Kyong Sang Pukto
1 "	- Kangwon-do
1 City Health Department	- Seoul
1 Government Employees Clinic, Capital Building, Seoul	
1 Dir. of Nurses, National Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Masan	

This now makes a total of 35 public health nurses trained through military government, with the following distribution:

15 - Kyonggi-do	2 - Cholla-Pukto
2 - Kangwon-do	2 - Cholla-Namdo
3 - Chungchong-Pukto	2 - Kyongsang-Pukto
3 - Chungchong-Namdo	<u>3 - Kyongsang-Namdo</u>
	32 Total

Three nurses are temporarily unemployed; one is ill; one has gone home to care for a sick relative; and the whereabouts of one other is unknown.

A letter was received on 6 March from Miss Ella Sharrocks (New York City) regarding Nursing Affairs' request in December 1945 for Maternity Center's (N.Y.) financing of two Korean nurses to study midwifery at Lobenstine Clinic. Plans are being made and names and qualifications of the two nurses have been requested. By radio, applicants will be asked to come to this Headquarters for interview the week of. 11 March.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 389 line.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

General

During the past week, the Chief of the Dental Affairs Section met with the Seoul Dental Society and matters relative to the distribution of gold were discussed. It was proposed that a committee be selected to work out the distribution. It was further proposed to place the dentists in one of three categories, A, B or C, according to the size of their practice. Thus the amount of gold each dentist would be allowed to buy would be governed by the category he was placed in. Plans were also initiated for the distribution of mercury and silver.

The following press release was made on 8 March:

“All so called “crown-makers” who are licensed to make crowns in Korea must register with the Dental Affairs Section, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters, Military Government, Seoul, Korea, through the local Provincial Public Health Officer. Registration will begin 15 March 1946 and end 15 April 1946. They will be issued a new license by the Military Government, which will give them the authority to make crowns. Any “crown-makers” who fails to register with the Military Government or who, after 15 May 1946, engages in making crowns without having in his possession a license issued by Military Government, will be arrested and subject to heavy fine or imprisonment or both. In order to register, the “crown-maker” must submit the following to Public Health Officer of the Province on which he lives:

1. “Crown-makers” license previously issued.
2. Personnel history.
3. Official family record.
4. The photographs.
5. Registration fee of 50 Yen.

The Korean Board of Dental License and Registration, under the auspices of the Military Government, has decreed that only those “crown-makers” who were previously issued a license to practice will be given a new license by the Military Government. After 15 May 1946, it shall be unlawful for an unlicensed “crown-maker” to make crowns”

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

Communicable Diseases

Recent information indicates that Rinderpest is increasing at alarming proportion north of the 389 parallel. The provincial veterinarians of adjacent provinces and their Korean counterparts have called to Seoul to discuss control measures.

Local outbreaks of fowlpest continue to be reported from through-out Korea.

Chungchong-Pukto reported two cases of rabies and four cases of blackleg for the month of February.

Supplies

Efforts are being made through the Materials Control Corporation to expedite the transportation of veterinary supplies from Cheju-do Island to the mainland. These supplies include 278 Japanese Army veterinary cases, and miscellaneous items such as horse-shoeing sets in lesser quantities. Distribution will be made to all provinces according to size and needs of the provinces.

General

Kyongsang-Namdo has employed twenty-eight veterinarians in the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Four are in provincial headquarters, three in the City of Fusan, and twenty-one are assigned to guns.

SANITATION SECTION

The activities of the Sanitation Section during the first week in March consisted in routine continuation of work already in progress. The sanitary regulations to be used by provincial and city inspectors were completed and distributed. Approximately thirty additional photographs were taken for use in the educational program.

LABORATORY SECTION

Inspections

The Institute for Veterinary Research was inspected by Captains Crecelius and Orr. The production of smallpox vaccine is most encouraging, 3,075,000 units having been produced at that institution in February. Production problems were discussed with the Japanese doctors Ochi and Nakamura. They have recently returned

from a trip to Japan for the purpose of collecting information and they should be permitted to remain in Korea until 1 April in order to complete papers. The premature release of Dr. Akazawa is complicating the glycerin problem. Certain work on the substitution of cane sugar for glycerin was understood only by him. Samples of glass laboratory equipment are being prepared for the Institute by a local firm, preparatory to large-scale production. A carload of animal food and two carloads of calves arrived during the inspection.

The Kitasato Institute was inspected by Captain Crecelius on 8 March. The illness of the Japanese Director, Dr. Homma, had halted all work for a week and there will be no new work for ten days. There is no replacement for Dr. Homma, and with his departure the Institute will cease to function. He should be allowed to continue his work until 1 April. On this date, in former years, the Institute was closed for the summer because of problems on refrigerating and calves. Fifty six new calves were awaiting vaccination on the date of inspection.

Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Inventory of biological:

	Now	Dispensed	On Hand
Typhoid	206,700 cc	50,280 cc	84,420 cc
Smallpox	1,300,000 cc	612,400 units	1,290,350 units
Rabbies vaccine	10 units	12 units	0
Fowl pest	68,000 cc	18,000 cc	52,500 cc

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

1. Synthesis of iso-Amylethyl Barbituric Acid (Amytal). Amount prepared: 50 gm
2. Synthesis of DDT. Amount prepared; 800 gm.
3. Preparation of CP Glycerine from TG Glycerine. Amount prepared; 3kg.
4. Purification of iso-Amylalchol. Amount prepared; 1kg.
5. Synthesis of Diethyl-Malonate. Amount prepared; 100 gm.
6. Synthesis of 2-Amino-4, 6-dicholoropyrimidine. Amount prepared; 2 gm

Note: Item 3 used in production of vaccine.

Item 4 and 5 used in research on synthesis of Amytal.

Item 6 used in research on synthesis of Sulfadrug.

Drug Technology:

Shipped to Welfare, 500 boxes of assorted pharmaceutical prepararions (pills and solutions prepared here).

Nutrition:

Nutritional Survey made at West Gate Prison. A summary of Finding and Recommendations will be submitted separately.

Toxicology:

One specimen of salt, submitted for analysis by the Sanitation Section, Chungchong-Pukto Province, was found to contain a large admixture of Zinc Sulfate.

Biochemistry:

Thiamine content of rice submitted by West Gate Prison, was found to be approximately one-third that of average rice.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

The first shipment of approximately 360 CAD units was received on 9 March. Distribution to wholesale firms will be made within 30 days. The Korean catalog for the component parts of these units was proof-read and given to the Chose Printing Company for printing.

Captain Louis W. Reps, MAC, formally took over the Medical Supply Section, replacing Captain Paul W. Bogikes who become eligible for return to the United States.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Preparations for the institution of the vital statistics system for the collection of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce data were made during the past weekly period. Instructions regarding the use of the standard forms, based on the agreement between this Bureau and the Bureau of the Justice were drawn. Field agents were oriented and briefed on what appeared to be the final decisions on registration methods and procedures. Plans were made to send out all field agents to the provinces by the 16th of March to assist in organizational work and the commencement of the use of the report forms. Letters were sent to all provinces requesting the scheduling of conferences of local and district registration officials during the month for the purpose of instructing them in the new procedures to be followed. The field agents will participate. Memoranda were sent to four provinces instructing them to call for the new forms at National Headquarters.

Statistics

Statistical tables of tuberculosis mortality for the period 1938-1942 were compiled by province, sex, age, and month of occurrence for the Medical Services Section.

Corrections to the translation of the Index for the Manual of Joint Causes of Death and the International List of Causes of Death, revision of 1939, continued. This phase of the project to provide a Korean index for use of provincial personnel is likely to be completed by the next report period.

Work on constructing provincial statistical tabular forms neared completion by the end of this report period.

Other statistical work performed and not completed include the following table:

- a. Tables on Maternal Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, and Province.
- b. Tables on Infant Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, Sex, and province.
- c. Tables on Stillbirths by Sex, Province, and Month.
- d. Tables on twenty-five selected cause of death, month, age, sex, medical attendance, and Province.
- e. Tables on birth, by sex, age of mother, Province, and month.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

General

Job descriptions for staff positions now filled by MG personnel were completed so that competent civilians may be recruited. It was decided to ask for eight general social workers in addition to the present T/O. These social workers are to have had experience in the following fields: two in public assistance, two in child welfare, two in medical social work, and two in group work.

Information on the various funds welfare agencies is being compiled so that the Finance Bureau Memo #15 may be compiled with and the funds transferred to the General Trust Fund, MG of Korea by March 16.

The Branch Chief attended the meeting of the Korean Association of Social Workers at the Catholic Orphanage in Seoul and made a short address. He presented the great forward step that had been made by the establishment of the Bureau of Health and Welfare rather than the old system when such functions were subordinate parts of several other bureaus. He also stressed the philosophy of social work that the individual must be treated according to his proper worth and dignity.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of this Section is still vacant. The officer in charge of Japanese affairs reports that plans are being completed for the new system of caring for Japanese refugees. The change of plan was necessitated by the Bureau Memo #15 mentioned above. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society are to be transferred and therefore, the Society can no longer care for refugees. All back accounts that are approved will be paid before transfer of the account and some money forwarded to Fusan to care for the interim period of the change over.

Japanese Affairs. The staff members of the Society are to be limited to 60 persons. All relief will be handled by the city welfare office, and refugees from northern points are to be transported direct to Fusan without a stop in Seoul.

The Japanese prisoners in West Gate Prison were finally contacted in company with a member of the Justice Bureau and it was ascertained that they receive the same food, have the same opportunity to work in the prison shops and attend religious services as the Korean prisoners. There is no partiality shown.

Toward the end of the week, four carloads of Japanese refugees arrived at Seoul Station from the north. Arrangements were made to feed them at the station. Their condition was found to be unsatisfactory and an MG officer departed for Kaesong to investigate conditions there to determine whether some better means of handling them could be devised.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

The National Reformatory at Mokpo which was closed by the Japanese is due to reopen. It will care for pre-delinquent boys 14 years and under, child beggars, pilferers, school and home disciplinary problems, etc., who have not been arrested and for whom legal action is considered inadvisable at the time of admittance. Application for entry may be made by either the parents or police to the local myun, upper city district office head. After approval, they may be admitted for care. A press release on this was prepared.

During the week, seven boys from the National Orphanage secured employment in Seoul. Another change in that institution occurred when the two feeble minded girls who had lived there, were transferred to the Catholic Orphanage where they will be given special care. This the first recognition of the problem for the care of the feeble minded. It is planned to have a special institution for such children when more data on the extent of the problem has been obtained.

Institutions had been provided with a privileged source of grain supply for their inmates. The cancellation of this special source was considered. This would have made it necessary for them to buy it on the open market and, with the present scarcity, adequate amounts would have been almost unobtainable unless the entire staff devoted their time to standing in line at many stores. Conferences were held, and the special privileges continued to the amount of two hop per day per inmates. This conforms with the amount allowed by the Japanese.

HOUSING SECTION

Conferences were held with the Bureau of Mining and Industry, Provincial level, and at the Materials Control Corporation, concerning the purchase of materials from the stockpile of the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Money to provide these materials was appropriated in January of this year, but continued effort is necessary to obtain any materials.

The letters and survey forms for the national housing survey were approved and forwarded to the provinces.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers' Program has been approved and the ordinance to effect same is being drawn up. A conference was held to determine the physical means of carrying out this dissolution and the following plan decided upon. Three or four teams of former employees of this program will be sent to the provinces to carry out the dissolution. Each team will consist of a supervisor, and auditor, and one or two general clerks. They will receive specific training for this before they begin their tour.

A report of the history and present status of the Conscripted Laborers' Program was presented to the Research Training group and they were asked to make individual decisions as to its disposition. The majority said they thought the money should be used for construction of factories to employ the laborers. Some preferred the building of libraries, schools and other cultural institutions. One recommended that farms be purchased and given to those who wished them. Not one thought that the money should be given direct to the laborers.

SUPPLY SECTION

A request was received from SCAP asking a plan of distribution of supplies now being gathered by church groups in the United States. The National Economic Board, Planning Secretariat, OCA, UNRRA, and Dr. Biggers, Medical Services Section were consulted and the following plan was forwarded:

- a. A single agency in U.S. should consolidate items.
- b. The distribution in Korea will be made thru Public Health and Welfare channels.
- c. Supplies are to be categorized.
- d. The size of the liaison mission in Korea is to be limited.
- e. All procedure will be coordinated with UNRRA.

A message was received from Mrs. Moses, chairman of the drive for relief supplies for Korea in Honolulu, saying that a shipment of 250 tons was leaving on March 6th. She was concerned because certain factions in Hawaii were endeavoring to use these supplies for political purposes and asked that measures be taken to prevent this. The Council of Churches in Hawaii were responsible for the drive. A press release was prepared giving the true statement of the source. It will be issued immediately to forestall any political capital being made by local parties.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

The trainee class completed their orientation to Public Welfare and its relation to Public Health. The practical exercise of this week was a survey of nine hospitals in the city. This was planned by the group themselves in conference with the section chief and Dr. Lee, Director Health Branch and the results are being tabulated. Two lectures on Research methods were given.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

The staff study for organization of a Korean National Red Cross, including a suggested plan of organization and the composition of a Korean group interested in the organization has been completed and is ready for presentation to OCA for approval. The composition of the Korean group has been reviewed by Dr. H.H. Underwood and been given his approval as a representative group.

No additional staff has arrived but five persons are expected on the next ships in from Manila and the States.

Analysis of operation of the former TB Sanitarium operated by the Japanese Red Cross and located some five miles from Inchon has been completed. A conference with National and Provincial Public Health and Welfare officers is planned for the purpose of determining:

- a. The need for such an institution.
- b. Other purposes for which the institution might be used.
- c. Whether there was any need for the institution for use by Provincial or District authorities, and whether they might be willing to accept the cost of its operation.

An analysis of the services being given by the Seoul Red Cross Hospital and the two Red Cross Clinics operating in Seoul has been completed. It appears the hospital out-patient service and the clinic services might be greatly increased and extended to meet the needs for such services in the community. A conference will be asked of the Medical Services and Nursing Affairs Sections of the Bureau of Public Health in an effort to determine how these services might be expanded to fill needs indicated by these responsible sections.

Report forms have been developed to improve the regular reporting of the hospital and clinics. The new forms will be put into effect beginning with March.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT
STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS
(In Yens)

<u>Public Health & Welfare</u> (Bureau or Section)		<u>28 February 1946</u> (Month Ending)			<u>9 March 1946</u> (Date)	
(1) Appropriation Account No.	(2) Object Class	(3) Total Allocations Received	(4) Payments Current Month	(5) Total to Date	(6) Obligations Remaining Unpaid	(7) Unobligated Balance of Allocations
	01	2,364,528.22	661,837.43	1,731,887.57		632,640.65
	02	578,426.04	112,848.00	402,039.04		176,387.00
	03	14,396,766.00	672,409.00	723,770.60	4,000.00	13,668,995.40
	04	1,039,308.00	876,128.00	905,580.00		133,728.00
	05	41,246.00	302.80	11,390.80		29,855.20
	06	477,350.00	0	12,043.62		465,306.38
	07	359,670.00	196,020.00	218,590.	11,610	129,470.00
	08	6,148,497.00	378,080.00	3,340,174.70		2,308,322.30
	09	7,784,834.87	3,988,440.65	5,773,415.25	See note below	2,011,419.62
	10	1,623,243.00	24,868.00	958,371	10,000	653,872.00
	11	1,139,000.00	28,272.00	308,2721		830,728.00
	12	165,081,149.37	10,856,277.00	77,346,888.67		87,734,260.70
	13	1,800.00				1,800.00
	14	15,000.00				15,000.00
	15	300.00				300.00

50 yen credit to #####

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 March to 30 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The distribution of winter clothing continues to be made by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Additional points of distribution were investigated and in the Tokyo area is being done through the department stores. In most cases the amount of clothing distributed was not adequate because of the available supply. So far no items of clothing being distributed could be identified as Japanese navy equipment and only Japanese army material has been distributed.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, regarding matters relating to a directive (SCAPIN-775) subject, "Public Assistance". The directive requires a monthly report to be furnished on the 25th of each month beginning with March, showing the number of families and individuals granted assistance and the amount of funds expended by prefecture. Plans have been made by the Health and Welfare Ministry to furnish the information for the month of March on the 25th of April.

Effective 1 April 1946 a more detailed report will be obtained from each prefecture. The report will indicate the number of persons, male and female, who received relief under each existing relief law together with relief which was issued in kind, such as clothing and food from Japanese army and navy supplies held in reserve for relief distribution.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Typhus. The typhus control programs are being continued in cities and towns having high incidence. The Epidemiologist from this Division has remained in the Osaka and Kobe areas assisting local Military Government officers in this work. The first cycle of zonal dusting has been completed in the Tokyo area and new zones and teams have been created as required for carrying on the program through the second cycle. In Yokohama control has apparently been effective to date with vaccination and focal dusting being carried out and dusting of incoming passengers at the principal railroad stations.

Typhus in Osaka. The typhus epidemic in Osaka is showing signs of abating. During the past week the average of daily incidence has been under one hundred cases. The second cycle of dusting has been completed and the next cycle should be completed in about three days due to the decrease in the number of reported cases.

Smallpox. Smallpox incidence shows some increase in several localities. The general vaccinating program is being continued by Japanese authorities.

Sanitary Engineering

Fertilizer Production. A conference was held by the fertilizer committee on increasing the production of commercial fertilizers. The importance of immediate action was emphasized to increase the yield of this year's crops. The Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section is stressing the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers at this time as the most readily obtainable with present equipment and stocks of raw materials.

Mosquito Control. Conferences have been held on proposed mosquito control programs. Those attending were: Capt. Taylor, 5th Air Force; Capt. Bryan, Chief Surgeon's Office; members of the Virus Commission; representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office and Eighth Army Surgeon's office; two entomologists from I Corps Malaria Survey Units. Methods of control to be used for the protection of occupational personnel and Japanese civilians were discussed. The need for active control programs by the Japanese is evident because of the shortage of trained and experienced personnel in the few Army Malaria Survey and Control Units remaining in this country. Japanese B encephalitis was discussed at some length and the best methods of control of this disease, as well as other mosquito-borne disease, were considered.

Translation of Orders to Prefecture. The following are translations of instructions that were given by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to prefectural officials. In some instances the translation is not satisfactory, particularly in paragraph 2 b (3). It is suggested that Military Government Units contact prefectural and local health enforcement authorities to see that they have received these instructions and to exercise surveillance over their execution.

Translation of Order for Improvement of Sanitation
from Ministry of Health to Prefectures

I

Director of Health Bureau.
Director of Prevention Bureau
for Infectious Diseases.

To: Prefectural Governors

Notification to Improve the Sanitation of Cities and Towns for the Prevention of Diseases.

Various measures recently taken for the clean-up of towns and cities are not satisfactory. This is regrettable not only from the point of view of beauty of the community, but also because of the present danger from diseases being brought to this country by repatriates. The season is close at hand when the dangers from mosquito-borne and enteric diseases will be very great. Therefore it is necessary to take preventive measures at once and enforce all sanitary laws immediately that living conditions may be improved and everything possible be done to prevent disease.

II

Chief of Health Division.
Chief of Prevention Section
for Infectious Diseases.

To: Director of Public Welfare of Tokyo;
Chief of Home Division of Prefectures;
Education and Welfare;
Metropolitan Police

Improvement of Sanitation of Cities and Towns.

As notified this day by Directors of the Bureau of Health and Prevention Bureau of Infectious Diseases, all laws regarding the above subject shall be enforced. The following items are noted for carrying out the public health and sanitation program in all cities and towns:

1. Arrangements shall be made for the complete collection and transportation of nightsoil, rubbish and other waste products.
 - a. Although a complete sewerage system is the ideal aim, for the time being every public organization will strengthen personnel, transporting equipment, and other facilities as necessary to remove night soil, garbage, and refuse.
 - b. Every town assembly, neighborhood association, and similar organization will clean their environs, drains, and graveyards. This will be done thoroughly in accordance with the laws for the prevention of infectious diseases. Every public agency will enforce those laws explicitly.
 - c. Those who use the nightsoil and other waste products will be required to properly store and distribute this material in a sanitary manner so as not to cause fly breeding or pollution of streams.
 - d. Latrines and nightsoil storage vaults will be so constructed as not to provide a place for fly breeding. Petroleum emulsion will be used as required to prevent fly breeding. Adequate storage will be provided in all vaults and they will be constructed so as to be fly tight.
 - e. (Not translatable)
 - f. Public agencies will provide for an adequate number of public latrines in suitable locations.
2. Proper care will be taken or disposition made of all water tanks and containers for fire protection, and other standing water.
 - a. In so far as possible all existing collections of water will be eliminated, leaving only minimum number necessary for fire protection. Where possible fire water holes be filled or drained so as not to collect rain water.
 - b. The remaining necessary collections of water for fire protection will be treated to prevent mosquito breeding by the responsible individuals or agencies in the following manner:
 - (1) Change the water periodically (generally once a week) using care that larvae do not remain on the inside surface of the container.

- (2) Treat the water with larvicide.
 - (a) Petroleum or petroleum emulsion; 10 grams per square meter, or enough to form an oil film on the surface. (Heavier oils will require a large quantity.)
 - (b) Paris green or Phenothiazine; Dilute 1: 50 with rice-bran or dust, using 1 cc for 10 sq. meters or surface area.
 - (c) Pyrethrum: Use 2 grams once or twice a month on 10 square meter surface area.
 - (d) Bleaching powder: At least 40 grams for 10 square meters surface area.
 - (e) Sleaching powder: At least 100 grams for 10 square meters surface area.
 - (f) 3% liquid kresoleum mykosol may be as a substitute for the above.
 - (3) Fish may be used in basing and pools, goldfish, killifish, top minnow, etc., 2 killifish or 1 gibol to 1 liter or water.
- c. Town Assemblies and Neighborhood Associations will clean and grade drains as required to remove all stagnant water.
 - d. Town Assemblies and Neighborhood Associations, with the cooperation of school boy and young men's associations if required, will pump out standing water, fill, grade, and ditch as necessary to eliminate collections of water.
 - e. The cemetery is an important breeding place for mosquitoes. Temples or shrines or public bodies responsible it is desirable to fill these with sand to eliminate these mosquito breeding places.

Laboratory Service

Reform of Medical Education. The fifth formal meeting of the Council on Medical Education was devoted to organization matters. In order to facilitate the work of the Council and expedite its program, subcommittees were designated for the most pressing tasks. These included subcommittee on curriculum, school inspection, textbook revision, national licensure examination, internships, and postgraduate medical training.

Penicillin. Standardization tests of Japanese produced penicillin have progressed to a sufficient extent to permit the Japanese to place their product on the market. Instructions as to content of each package, labeling, price, and testing of each lot are being formulated to send to the Japanese Ministry.

Nutrition Service

Personnel. Captain Agnes R. O'Donnel, HD, reported for duty 23 March 1946 as Assistant Nutrition Consultant. Capt. O'Donnel will give particular attention to nutrition in hospitals.

Nutrition Surveys. The Nutrition Consultant accompanied the Food Mission sent from the United States 20-26 March 1946 to obtain information with regard to the nutritional status of the areas visited. In all cases the general health of the people as it might be affected by nutrition, was good. There had not been any general serious reduction in baby weight. Nutrition problems of the areas were discussed with the Public Health officials of the prefectures visited.

New Nutrition Surveys. Plans for the nutrition surveys to be conducted in May were discussed with Dr. T. Oiso of the Ministry of Health. The surveys will include four new areas -Tohoku, Hokuriku, Shikoku and Hokkaido. During the surveys, a total of 148,000 persons will be given physical examinations and the food consumed by 14,700 families in three days will be determined. The results of the surveys will be summarized to give the average quantities of the major group of food consumed per capita.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The report of the bed capacity of Japanese civilian hospitals, for period ending 8 March, shows 2,973 hospitals with 203,442 beds of which 95,469 were occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Educational Council. The first meeting of the Educational Council was held on 25 March 1946 to discuss standards for the training program for nurses and midwives. The group was very alert and interested. Two committees were appointed and plans were discussed regarding the purpose of the Council and the goals to be accomplished. The next meeting will be held 11 April 1946.

Inspection Trip.

A three-day institute was held at Tohoku Imperial University in Sendai and this office was represented. A speech was made by the representative on public health nursing in America. Several hospitals were visited and a conference was held with the Japanese prefectural doctor. He promised to help the nurses get supplies for their work in Sendai.

Supply

A number of books, pamphlets and charts on nursing affairs have come to this Division from the U.S.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in southern Kyushu is still in progress and is being made by a representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported two new cases of blacking in Nagasaki Prefecture. Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Action has been taken to increase the production of DDT dusting powder from Japanese facilities. At the instigation of SCAP the Field Service Division, Office of the Quartermaster, Eighth Army, set up a program during January for the mixing of DDT concentrate with indigenous talcum. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the mining operation and as a result production has been limited. The large consumption of dusting powder during the last two months for typhus control has made it necessary to expedite local production until additional DDT may be received from the United States. At a conference held with representatives of the Eighth Army, Office of the Quartermaster, AFPAC, USA Typhus Commission, Natural Resources Section and Public Health and Welfare Section, it was decided to direct the Japanese Talcum Association to expedite movement of talc to the Tokyo area. A qualified officer will be assigned to the mixing plant to supervise and expedite production and efforts will be made to locate additional plant facilities.

Distribution

An additional 15,000 vials of typhus vaccine was released to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for distribution to ports in Japan to be used in vaccinating repatriates. Small amounts from Japanese production also have been released to ports.

Upon request of this Division the Ministry of Health and Welfare has dispatched telegraphic instructions to Aomori, Akita, Iwate and Fukushima Prefectures directing immediate distribution of an additional fifty percent of Japanese army and navy medical supplies. A report was received from IX Corps stating that those prefectures were withholding distribution pending further instructions from the Ministry. The Ministry recently held meetings in districts throughout Japan on this subject and reported that detailed instructions had been issued for immediate distribution. Upon investigation by a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section it was learned that prefectural officials were still of the opinion that further instructions would be forthcoming. The above incident is an illustration of the delays that are apt to occur in the operation of the distribution system. It is apparent that close supervision must be exercised by Occupation Force personnel to insure expeditious action.

Additional deliveries of typhus and cholera vaccine were made to the Uruga Reception Center for shipment to Chinese ports in connection with the repatriation program.

Major Cannon departed on a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama and Kure for the purpose of observing distribution activities.

Narcotics

In a conference on the reorganization of the Japanese Narcotic Enforcement Agency, Japanese officials stated that they plan to have approximately 156 pharmacists in the field working as narcotic inspectors. It was agreed that the first stage of enforcement in Japan will necessarily be an educational program for the proper use and

handling of narcotics. An outline of the plan of organization setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the various echelons of enforcement will be submitted to this Division.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE

No directives were issued by this section to the Japanese Government during the week.

CRAWFORD. F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

INCL: Report, Communicable Disease, 16 March
Report, Venereal Disease, 9 March

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
31 March to 6 April
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, Major R.E. Riordan, returned from Korea where he surveyed welfare activities. A report of his observations is being prepared.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to discuss the proposed Imperial Grant Foundation, National Relief Association, which was suggested by the Welfare Ministry as the agency to administer public assistance in Japan. Reasons for the inadequacy of this proposal were given, the chief one being that it does not meet the requirement (SCAPIN 775, "Public Assistance") of a single national government agency operating through prefectural and local government channels. It was concluded that the proposal be dropped and that the government concentrate its efforts towards an overall public welfare plan to be submitted to this Division by 30 April 1946, as directed.

Child Welfare

A report, requested on 20 March 1946, at a conference with welfare, railroad and Tokyo police officials, was submitted to the Welfare Division. It showed that a total of 105 orphan children were picked up in railroad stations and on the streets of Tokyo during the period 22 March to 31 March 1946. Of this number there was no information as to the former residence of 73 of the children. All were immediately placed in orphanages.

Social Insurance

Two visits were made to hospitals in conjunction with the Social Insurance and Advisory Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section. One was operated by the Board of Communications Mutual Aid Association, and the other by the Ishikawajima Health Association to view the care and services received by beneficiaries of the Social Insurance system. From the point of view of cleanliness, treatment and sanitary conditions, both hospitals were found to be above average for Japan, particularly the former which was regarded as outstanding.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Active typhus control programs are being carried on in areas of high incidence under the supervision of Military Government Units. The Epidemiologist from this office and two officers from the USA Typhus Commission have continued in assisting local Military Government Units in Osaka and Kobe. There has been a leveling off of new cases reported in Tokyo, and the downward trend of new cases reported daily has continued in Osaka. Control in Aomori has been reported as satisfactory with a decrease in daily number of new cases in the city. Control methods are being stressed in these surrounding areas. It is felt that the slow response to control measures in these epidemics are due to two causes; first, the difficulty in teaching Japanese workers control methods, second, the fact that DDT is an insecticide and not a rickettsial killing agent.

Smallpox incidence remains high throughout the country, but there are indications that the peak of the epidemic has been passed. The vaccinating program is being continued by the Japanese.

On 5 April, it was informally reported that repatriation ships, bound for Japan from China, had cholera aboard. There has been no cholera in Japan for many years. It is felt this intestinal disease, at this time of year, presented the greatest threat to the Occupation and to the Japanese people, of any hazard yet encountered. With the present state of sanitation of Japan, there was the potential of killing millions of individuals. In order to effectively shut out this disease from Japan, the following measures were taken:

All vessels with cholera aboard routed to the ports of Sasebo or Uruga where the vessel will be anchored well off shore and all personnel quarantined on shipboard for two weeks after the last case has been removed from the ship. While on shipboard in quarantine, all discharges from the body to be sterilized before disposal. All personnel to receive cholera vaccine before leaving the vessel. Cholera patients to be removed to hospital ships. Stool examinations on all personnel. No individual permitted to contact the vessel without the specific approval of the quarantine officers. Fishing prohibited in the vicinity of the ports.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held by the Fertilizer Committee with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Industry and Commerce and their assistants. Reports were made of progress to date in increasing the production of commercial fertilizer. Difficulties encountered and means for surmounting these obstacles were discussed. Action taken by the Ministry of Health to improve collection of night soil and its transportation to rural districts was

brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture; the desirability and cooperating of the two Ministries in this phase was urged. The necessity for immediate action by all concerned to increase the production and distribution of fertilizers was stressed.

Conferences on Mosquito Control were held with members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Agriculture and Fisheries Divisions of Natural Resources Section, and I Corps' Malaria Survey and Control Units. Proposed plans for airplane spraying of devastated areas where there are concentrations of occupational forces were discussed. The necessity of preventing indiscriminate spraying of the countryside was brought out to protect food crops and the sericulture industry. Definite plans will be presented next week after coordination between Eighth Army, Fifth Air Force, and Natural Resources Section, Civilian control measures will be carried out using the basic organization now set up for typhus control with modification where required, all under the supervision of Military Government Units. A school for training Military Government Sanitary and Public Health Officers, and Prefectural Health Officers to be in charge of mosquito and fly control programs, will be operated at Kyoto from 22 to 27 April. These officers will then train Japanese civilian teams in the prefectures and cities in proper methods of mosquito and fly control.

At a conference with Dr. Kawabata, Health Maintenance Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the recent order from the Ministry to the Prefectures requiring improvement of sanitary conditions throughout the country was reviewed. The necessity of following up this order and seeing that it is enforced was emphasized. This Section of the Ministry will also aid in expediting the Japanese manufacture of larvicides, and investigate Japanese Army stocks of larvicide and mosquito control equipment.

A conference was held with Ministry officials and the Supply Division of this office on the production of rodenticides and rodent control equipment. Production of phosphoric poison and "Antu" is to start immediately, and manufacture of traps will be started as soon as possible. Japanese civilians will be trained in rodent control at ports where experienced men are available.

Laboratory Activities

Medical Examiner System. Since 1 April 1946, the newly revised system has been in effect in Tokyo. Reports will be brought to the Public Health and Welfare Section every ten days.

Reform of Medical Education. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Medical School Curriculum a revision of hours was formulated with particular emphasis placed on the practical side of the subjects taught and their relation to preventive medicine and public health in general. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Licensure Examination plans were drawn for a national law embodying the principles previously discussed in the general meetings of the Council on Medical Education. The terms of eligibility for examination will include a standard four years course of medical training plus an additional twelve months of internship in an approved hospital. Details on time and place of examinations, organization of a central Council on Medical Examination in the Ministry of Welfare, personnel of the Board of Medical Examiners, and the subjects and techniques of examination were discussed and agreed upon. The programs of both sub-committees will be submitted in the form of reports to the general meeting of the Council on Medical Education for discussion and vote.

Nutrition Surveys

Arrangements were made with the Bureau of Public Welfare, Tokyo Metropolitan Office, to obtain data on the per capita quantities of individual foods consumed in typical hospitals studies in the nutritional survey in Tokyo in February. Such data will indicate the types and kinds of food needed for a hospital and the extent to which the food supplies provides the necessary nutrient for health in addition to calories and protein reported for the surveys.

Arrangements were made to obtain data on the quantities and kinds of food used in the Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, for the purpose of reviewing the adequacy of the food supplied and whether it is too much or too little.

Plans were discussed with Dr. Oiso of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for a survey in May 1946. Also discussed with the Japanese Scientists, Prof. Kadoma and Dr. Saiki, the question of the relative size of Japanese in relation to other nationals especially those of the United States. Information was obtained on the height and weight of Japanese and the method of calculating the total daily requirements for the average man for data on basal metabolism.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

An effort to improve conditions in civilian hospitals has resulted in the release of 20,000 pounds of butter to tuberculosis sanitarium.

The Japanese civilian hospital strength report for the period ending 15 March 1946 shows 2,977 hospitals with a bed capacity of 203,866 of which 96,068 were occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A Public Health nursing survey was began in Kanagawa Prefecture as of 4 April 1946. This will include nursing, midwifery and health clinics. Each prefecture will be surveyed in course of time and as assistants in the department arrive. Surveys will be made as complete as possible.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report on Field Trip

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures. With the exception of dairy cattle, the number of animals is generally less than the 1944 census figures. Feeds are scarce, are being used sparingly and meat and milk production is consequently small.

Communicable disease of animals are being effectively controlled despite the shortage of veterinary supplies. This shortage has been relieved in some instances by the distribution of former military veterinary supplies. Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, infectious abortion of cattle, pullorum disease and swine cholera.

Meat and dairy inspection is suffering from a shortage of technically trained personnel. Sanitation of food establishments is being neglected.

Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

The one national serum laboratory in the area is active to the extent that it has completed the production of 300,000 cc of anti-anthrax serum and is preparing to produce an equal amount of anti-rhinderpest serum.

The education of veterinary students continues at two prefectural colleges.

Veterinary Education

The Council on Veterinary Education at its monthly meeting held on 4 April 1946, discussed changes in licensure, entrance requirements, curricula and rating of colleges, veterinary publications and the Veterinary Medical Association.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported an outbreak of swine cholera in Kanagawa Prefecture. Two cases have occurred. Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

A Memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.3 (21 Mar 46) CPC, (SCAPIN787-A), granting permission to withdraw the following amounts of precious metals for dental use; gold, 427 kgs.; silver, 1120 kgs.; platinum, 30 kgs. Those metals are to be withdrawn from the stocks owned by the Minerals Distribution Control Company, Ltd., held in custody by the Eighth Army at the Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

In coordination with the Industrial Division, Economic and Scientific Section, further action was taken to develop Japanese facilities for the mixing of DDT dusting powder. Surveys were made of a number of plants which had been reported as potential producers. One installation was located which is able to grind and mix two tons a day and another is capable of grinding five tons. The minimum total production goal is ten tons a day. Present production is approximately two and one-half tons a day.

Production schedule for smallpox vaccine is being increased to provide sufficient vaccine for immunization of the total population of Japan, prior to 30 June 1946. The original program covered about seventy percent of the population.

Further emphasis is being placed on the manufacture of typhus vaccine. Representatives of the USA Typhus Commission will conduct a course of training at the Japanese Institute of Infectious Diseases. Steps have been taken to provide the necessary supplies and equipment for a demonstration laboratory at that institution. All laboratories scheduled to manufacture typhus vaccine will be represented at the training course.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of approximately 35,000,000 yen of patent medicines which were surplus to Japanese needs. These medicines were manufactured and turned over to the Japanese

Export-Import Company prior to the surrender and have been held in storage under the jurisdiction of that company. An additional increment of 75,000,000 yen is being returned to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for distribution within Japan.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for each biological product in Japan. This plan is to include planned production for the period April 1946 through March 1947, institutes or factory where production will be accomplished and will be phased in three month periods.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for sulpha drugs and was informed that production of sulpha drugs should be accelerated immediately.

An ample supply of Japanese manufactured cholera vaccine has been furnished all repatriation ports in Japan, in addition to the amounts shipped to Chinese ports. Distribution is being handled by established credits at laboratories located in Tokyo, Osaka and Kumamoto. Each port has been notified of the location of its credit allocation and directed to dispatch couriers to secure the vaccine. Subsequent distribution will be handled in a similar manner.

With a view to clarifying the supply situation in the prefectures of northern Honshu, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has scheduled a conference with prefectural officials which will be held at Yamagata on 12 April 1946. The conference will be conducted by the Chief of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The Governor or Vice-Governor of each prefecture has been directed to attend.

Teleconference was held with representatives of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on the subject of "Typhus Control Supplies". Substantial shipments of typhus vaccine have been received by air. Shipment of additional stocks of DDT will be made by Fact water transportation.

Request was initiated for importation of 1000 tons of prophyllite rock from Korea to be used for mixing of DDT dusting powder. One hundred tons of ground talcum also is being imported.

Captain Cummings returned from a trip to northern Honshu and Hokkaido and Major Cannon returned from southern Honshu.

An inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokkaido was completed by Lt. Stefan. Wholesale drug houses to receive custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were inspected in Niigata, Sendai and Sapporo. Prefectural medicine control companies visited have ample stocks of narcotics and steps are being taken through the Ministry of Health to supply physicians and hospitals who are in short supply.

A visit to the Saitama prefectural medicine control company revealed full years' normal supply of narcopon on hand. The Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, reported that at least 6000 ampules of narcopon have been supplied to all prefectures in northern Honshu, and 30,000 to Hokkaido since the beginning of the year.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 865), subject "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates".

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

5 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG, AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 865)
- #2 - Memo to IJG, AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 871)
- #3 - Report from Korea for week ending 23 March 46.
- #4 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases, Week ending 16 March 46.
- #5 - Weekly Summary of Communicable Diseases, week ending 23 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
6 April 1946

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 865)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Quarantine Productions for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from China.

2. In the case of ships with repatriates from China which arrive without cases of cholera abroad:

a. Where the voyage has taken more than six days, all personnel will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine and debarkation and processing procedures will be performed as usual.

b. Where the voyage from China has taken less than six days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 2 a. above. In the event cholera is found, the procedure will be as directed in paragraph 3.

3. Ships which arrive in Japan with cholera abroad will use only the ports of Uraga or Sasebo until directed otherwise by this Headquarters.

a. Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.

b. All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case

c. Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship provided for that purpose.

Before the Arrival of hospital ships at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo, cholera patients will be removed to the isolation maintained. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using 2% cresol solution), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.

d. All personnel (except cholera patients) will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine.

e. During the quarantine period the faces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a two percent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.

f. A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same place as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.

g. The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

4. A hospital ship will be anchored off shore at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo to receive and treat cholera cases among the repatriates.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
6 April 1946

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 865) File AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH, this Headquarters, dated 6 April 1946, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 865) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. Cholera is reported aboard incoming repatriation vessels from China. This is the beginning of the epidemic season for intestinal diseases and sanitary conditions in Japan are very poor at present. This makes a sweeping epidemic of cholera a real possibility.

3. Every effort is to be made to erect a barrier to the introduction of the disease to Japan. To attain this end:
a. The principle of allowing no case ashore will be applied by transferring cases from passenger vessels to hospital ships except initially before hospital ships can be anchored at the two ports of Uraga and Sasebo. It will be necessary to use the most rigid isolation technique at the shore hospitals where cases will be brought before the arrival of hospital ships. Most careful surveillance of this procedure is essential.

b. Allowing only ports where the quarantine facilities are adequate to be used by ships with cholera. At present these are Uraga and Sasebo. It is anticipated that within a month the port of Hakata will be available.

c. Ships from China without cholera may use the ports of Kagoshima, Kure and Hakata.

d. On ships which have cholera aboard, all personnel will be quarantined on the vessel for fourteen days after the appearance of the last case. All personnel immunized with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine. Stool examinations made to determine carriers. Surveillance to be exercised to assure that these procedures are carried out, that the ship is anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore so that personnel cannot swim ashore, that discharges from the vessel are not washed ashore and that all personnel are physically examined for cholera before disembarking. The vibrio of cholera will live in sea water.

e. The passengers and crew of these vessels will be treated in the same manner.

4. The most critical points in this program are:

a. Strict isolation technique of the cholera cases which must be brought shore before hospital ships can be made available.

b. The detection of carriers.

c. The prohibition of persons from visiting cholera ships while anchored in quarantine or from personnel escaping from quarantine.

J W MANN,
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 865)
plus SCAHAP
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 April 1946

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 871)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages.

1. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 (18 Dec 45) PH, subject as above, 18 December 1945, is rescinded.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will enact and rigidly enforce appropriate enactments to provide:

a. That possession of, and selling or trading in, any food or beverage containing methyl alcohol in excess of 1 mg. per cc., or other poison in toxic amount, will be punishable by a fine of not less than 2000 nor more than 10,000 yen, or penal servitude of not less than three nor more than fifteen years, or both such fine and penal servitude.

b. That beverages containing methyl alcohol in amounts exceeding 0.2 mg. per cc., and not exceeding 1 mg. per cc. may be sold provided that each bottle or container bears a label stating plainly in both English and Japanese the methyl alcohol content of the beverage.

3. English translations of such enactments and samples of the labels proposed to be used in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2b hereof will be forwarded in duplicate to this Headquarters immediately upon preparation and prior to publication.

4. Direct communication with the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section this Headquarters, is authorized respecting further details in the execution of the terms of this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 April 1946

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Concerning Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN - 871) subject: Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages, dated 9 Apr 1946.

1. With reference to the above numbered memorandum, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a vigorous penalty for the illicit possession, sale or barter of beverages containing methyl alcohol (methanol) in dangerous concentrations. Its particular targets are those individual black market operators who trade or sell untaxed liquors with high methyl alcohol or other poisonous content. The memorandum is not intended to cause prosecution of authorized bona fide distillers or manufacturers whose beverages contain innocuous concentrations of methanol unavoidable in the manufacturing or distilling methods employed.

3. The standard Japanese test for the presence of methanol in beverages differs from the more sensitive USP test which the Japanese are not equipped to perform. Where the standard Japanese test gives a negative result, the USP test of the same sample will frequently show a small amount of methanol. Such an amount, however, will not be toxic except in amounts of the beverage which are prohibitively large for human consumption.

4. Commanders will be guided by the following considerations in enforcing the terms of the memorandum above referred to and in the control of the manufacture and sale of beverages containing methanol:

a. All alcoholic beverages manufactured and sold will contain not over 1 mg. of methyl alcohol per cc. Where the methyl alcohol content exceeds 0.2 mg. per cc, such content will be stated in English and Japanese on a label affixed to each bottle or other container.

b. Where the beverage in question contains a greater quantity of methanol than 1 mg. per cc of beverage, it will be destroyed.

c. Unauthorized or illicit distilleries or manufacturing facilities and those of individuals, companies or associations failing to conform to the above standards will be closed and may be destroyed.

J W MANN,
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 871)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
 Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
 Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

1. The survey of the sanitary conditions of jails and prisons, begun in the middle of February, was completed during this week. The following over-all picture was drawn from reports by public health officers throughout Korea:

- a. Overcrowding of cells is a universal fault.
- b. Latrines are primitive and many cases unsatisfactory, being of the bucket-and-carry type.
- c. Water supplies for drinking and washing tend to be minimal. In many places city water is not being piped to the vicinity of cell blocks; water is supplied in buckets for drinking and minimal washing only.
- d. Kitchens on the whole are satisfactory. A number of jails have no kitchen, but patronize outside restaurants, some of which are not within reasonable proximity. A common fault is the outdoor transport of food from kitchen or restaurant to cell blocks in uncovered containers.
- e. Cells are unheated and poorly lighted.
- f. Dusting with DDT is common if not universal.
- g. Doctors are assigned to larger provinces, most of which have their own hospitals; smaller institutions have doctors on call.
- h. General cleanliness varies greatly, many places appearing neatly swept and cared for, other with dirty walls and littered floors.

2. In conferences with the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Justice, this Bureau developed a set of sanitary standards for monthly inspections of jails and prisons (Exhibit I). Two-fold criteria were applied to reach these standards: (a) desirability from the health aspect, and (b) feasibility of achievement with respect to the problems of procurement and construction involved. In the execution of this program, it is proposed to bring all but the most minor discrepancies encountered to the direct attention of the National Bureau concerned for correction, with the coordination and cooperation that has been assured, the present faults in sanitation of Korea jails and prisons should shortly be alleviated if not eliminated entirely.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. During the week all civilian (Korean) employees of Military Government in Seoul were given booster doses of typhus vaccine. Now employees were given smallpox vaccinations and complete typhus series. Immunization cards were distributed with vaccination data entered. Total smallpox vaccinations were 2,519; typhus inoculations 2,668.

2. In the future, requests for vaccines and biologicals will be sent directly to the Preventive Medicine Section of the Bureau of Health and Welfare. To prevent deterioration of supplies enroute, provincial health officers have been instructed to send either military or Korean courier to Seoul to effect delivery to provinces when allocations are made.

3. The following semi-monthly communicable disease reports were received during the week:

	Typhoid	Small pox	Typhu s	Scar. Fever	Diph	Mengt's	Bacr Dvs	Enceph alitis	Para- typhoid
Chungchong Nam									
16-28 Feb.	149	385	24	3	8				2
Cholla Namdo									
16-28 Feb.	23	495	1		4	17			
1-15 Mar.	52	416	2	12	4	22			1
Kyongsang Puk									

1-15 Mar.	72	239	16	15	1				
Kyongsand Nam									
1-15 Mar.	126	330	10	1	16	2	1		
Kangwan-do									
1-15 Mar.	125	114	20		2	22	1	4	3

No report has been received from Chungchong Namdo for the first Bi-monthly period of March.

4. Letters were sent to provincial health officers directing them to control the allocation of venereal disease drugs. All of the bismuth subsalicylate and most of the sulfathiazole and mapharsen is to be frozen by provincial health officers and sold to wholesalers only to hospitals and clinics having facilities for VD treatment. These venereal disease drugs should reach the provincial drug wholesalers in the near future.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Doctor Robert Wilson, director of leprosaria, returned from a month's stay at Sorokdo Leprosarium. Approval has been obtained from the National Property Custodian for requisitioning land adjacent to the Yosu Leprosarium.

2. It was proposed by Dr. Wilson that the Yosu Leprosarium and the Sorokdo Leprosarium be merged into one national organization. This suggestion has considerable merit: both leprosaria are in the same locality; patients could be transferred from one to the other without difficulty; the more advanced cases could be kept at Sorokdo; arrested cases could do farming at Sorokdo which would help to support both leprosaria; with both leprosaria under one directing head operation could be carried out much more economically; and one school for nurses and attendants could be used for both places. It was decided that Dr. Wilson should write to the Mission for lepers in New York to obtain permission for the merger. At present the leprosaria will be kept under independent management. However, Dr. Wilson as director of leprosy work for Korea will be able to coordinate the activities of both.

3. At a conference held with representatives of the American Red Cross, the provincial health officer, the city of Inchon health officer, and the director of medical services, it was decided that the tuberculosis sanitarium at Inchon should be reopened after required repairs have been made. The engineering officer of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare will make a survey of the installation before repairs are done.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. It has been decided to move the facilities of the Graduate Nurses' Institute from its present location in the Bureau of Health and Welfare Building to the Red Cross Hospital. The change will be made during the coming week. The new location will accommodate about 60 students, and will be generally more suited for the teaching program.

2. The first meeting to organize a Korean Nurses' Association was held at Severence Hospital on 22 March. It will be strictly a Korean organization. American nurses will not participate except when assistance is requested.

3. Following radio and press announcements, the Korean staff of the Nursing Affairs Section are interviewing licensed midwives for the purpose of:

- a. Selecting two whose names and qualifications may be sent to Lovenstie Clinic, New York, for training. (page 3, Weekly Report, 9 March)
- b. Selecting twelve who will take the first midwifery refresher course at the Seoul City Hospital.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

1. A letter was written to each Korean Provincial Health officer with instructions to submit a report of the dental conditions existing at present in the Primary School.

2. Registration and licensure of dentists began the 15th of March and will continue thru the 15th of April. At present only 15 registrations have been submitted and licenses issued.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Plans were made to use “rabbit virus” for vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest. The “rabbit virus” is an attenuated virus, therefore, it was considered necessary to send veterinarians, 14 in number, to the Fusan Veterinary Laboratory for training in the technique of handling and administering this virus in cattle. It may become necessary to vaccinate 100,000 cattle in the provinces of Kyonggi-do and Kangwan-do. The exact number to be vaccinated will depend upon the progress of Rinderpest north of the 380 parallel. Rabbits are needed badly to produce the virus. A letter was directed to provincial veterinarians requesting immediate survey of rabbits available and report to the national office.

2. An information letter on rabies is being for circulation to all provinces.

SANITATION SECTION

1. Emphasis continued on “National Clean-up Week”. Arrangements were made to use approximately 60 trucks and 100 trailers in the drive. Some prisoners will be used for labor.

2. The Kasan water treatment plant and water reservoir was inspected by the Sanitation Section. The plant is in the American Occupied Zone, while the water reservoir is in Russian Occupied Territory. The treatment plant is in good condition. The chlorinator was clogged and was not being used, although chlorine was available. The caretaker of the reservoir stated that the water level was the lowest it has been in five years.

LABORATORY SECTION

1. General

a. Wiring facilities of the Biological Laboratory have been completely overhauled, making possible the installation of new machinery, and effecting a reduction of fire hazards.

b. Work started on the installation of a new sewer and telephone system for the laboratory. The “innoculating room” for the production of typhoid vaccine is being enlarged.

c. Investigation was begun for a plant for the Koreans to manufacture alcohol which will be used for medicinal purposes and for the production of Ether.

2. Biological Laboratories

a. A series of six (6) shots of Diphtheria on two (2) houses for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin was completed. Tests for potency were begun.

b. Dr. Lee, veterinarian, reported to the Anyang Laboratory as Director. He was formerly with the Veterinary School in Suwon, and has six (6) years experiences in vaccine and Rinderpest work.

c. Inventory of Biologicals:

Product	New	Dispensed	On hand
Typhus vaccine	-	2,000 cc	4,260 cc
Typhoid vaccine	130,000 cc	40,000 cc	554,340 cc
Smallpox vaccine	-	373,000 doses	913,350 doses
Rabies vaccine	-	12 doses	-
Typhoid diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,400 cc
Para A diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,560 cc
Para B diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,880 cc
Typhus diagnostic antigen	2,000 cc	-	2,000 cc
Diphtheria serum	-	10 cc	238 cc
Fowl pest	-	10,000 cc	5,500 cc

All other biologicals remain the same.

3. National Laboratories

a. Original Synthesis:

- (1) Synthesis of 2-Amino-pyrimidine. Amount prepared; 100 grams.
- (2) Synthesis of p-Amino-Pl-nitro-diphenylsulfide. Amount prepared; 68 grams.
- (3) Synthesis of Chlorobenzene. Amount prepared; 1,000 grams.
- (4) Preparation of Absolute Alcohol. Amount prepared; 2,000 grams.

(5) Preparation of C.P.Glycerin. Amount prepared; 6,000 grams.

Note: Item 1 and 2 used in the Research on the Synthesis of Sulfadrag.
 Item 3 and 4 used in the experimental production of DDT.
 Item 5 used in the production of vaccine.

b. Drug Technology:

Sub-coating of Pills; Experimental Findings:

- (1) Whale wax constitutes a very desirable sub-coating material.
- (2) Ten grams whale wax will coat 1,000 grams, pills or tablets.
- (3) Melted wax is preferable to solid wax.
- (4) Sub-coating time must not exceed 5 minutes.

c. Toxicology:

(1) One specimen of "NIHON METAL", test for Lead and Tin. (Lab.#441) Findings:

Pb 5.84%
 Sn 92.69%

(2) One specimen of "Liver" submitted by Department of Public Health, 99th Mil. Gov. Gp., Taegu, Korea, test for heavy metals.

(As, Pb, Bi) (Lab #445)

Findings:

Arsenic negative
 Lead negative
 Bismuth negative

Notes: Quantity of specimen was too small for absolute results.

(3) One specimen of "Whiskey" submitted by the Asahi Brewery Co., test for methyl alcohol. (Lab #446) .

Findings: Negative.

d. Biochemistry:

(1) Seven (7) specimens of Korean Kimchi were analyzed for Thiamine content. Results are expressed in terms of gamma -

Thiamine per 100 mg.	
Specimen #1 - 34.63	Specimen #4 - 49.36
Specimen #2 - 24.04	Specimen #5 - 50.73
Specimen #3 - 61.08	Specimen #6 - 33.77
Specimen #7 - 20.94	
Average ----- 39.22	

e. Vegetable Drugs:

(1) Quantitive analysis of eight (8) Korean plants commonly employed for medical purposes:

Name of Vegetable Drug	Water	Ash	Acid-insel	Ash	Alcohol-sel-extract
1. Dogenia	7.27%	30.05%	3.87%		6.70%
2. Fles Caryophylli	5.18%	3.42%	0.59%		24.71%
3. Felium Digtible	6.39%	7.53%	0.90%		34.11%
4. Rosa Multiflora	6.55%	4.94%	0.53%		3.52%
5. Sinapis Cernura	3.23%	5.01%	0.94%		13.55%
6. Fractus Catalpae	6.67%	4.88%	0.60%		13.73%
7. Herba Artemissia	7.59%	5.57%	1.34%		16.74%
8. Daphne Wen-Wa	8.11%	5.48%	1.21%		15.16%

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Work was completed on the submission of requirements figures to the National Economics Board for the Import-Export Program for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947. All departments of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare submitted their individual requirements to the Medical Supply Section, where they were reviewed and consolidated. Justification of the program was explained in material submitted to the National Economics Board with the figures.

2. The Distribution Sub-Section completed the unloading of eight railroad cars full of medical supplies for the assembly of the 360 Basic Medical Units. These supplies have arrived as component parts only, and not as assembled units. Who Korean Medical Supply Company, an independent commercial organization, has been engaged for the task of warehousing the items received and assembling them into the complete assortments of drugs and supplies representing Basic Medical Units. Thus far, 320 tons of these supplies have been landed, and the eighth cars unloaded are the first of 27 cars loaded at Inchen to arrive at Seoul. A ship which will be unloaded after certain Quartermaster items which occupy the upper holds are disposed of. The entire supply of 360 Basic Medical Units has a total weight of 2,174 tons, which leaves a balance still due to arrive in Korea of 1,624 tons.

3. Work was completed during the week on a comprehensive price schedule, for manufacturers', wholesalers and retailers, to be published as soon as the printers schedule will permit in the official gazette. This schedule will establish maximum prices for all common drugs and medical supplies, including Japanese and Korean drugs now available, the supplies in the Basic Medical Units, and supplies to arrive under the Emergency Import and the general Import-Export programs.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. Registration activities during the present report period consisted chiefly in formulating promotion and publicity materials for use in conjunction with the new vital statistics registration procedures to be inaugurated 1 April 1946. Newspaper material and radio speeches were written up in both Korean and English.

b. Final drafts of the Standard Certificates of Birth, Death, Stillbirth, Marriage and Divorce to be used in the revisions which will be printed three months hence were completed. These drafts were worked up jointly by the Bureau of the Justice and this Bureau. Mr. Choi, head of the former Bureau, having represented the interests of the Civil Section of his Bureau.

c. Meanwhile, field agents were active in the provinces at the several conferences of local registrars. The Korean Chief Field Agent, Director, and the United States Army Officer in Charge will leave by the end of the next report period for inspectional trips throughout all provinces south of the 38th.

2. Statistics.

a. Tables of Maternal Mortality were completed as were Tables of Stillbirths by Province and City. The chart of communicable diseases by month of occurrence is still under construction.

b. The Index to the two hundred causes of death according to the International List was completely translated by the end of this report period. This Korean Index is the second part of a project to make available in the Korean language, the findings of the last decennial congress of users of the International List of Causes of Death. When his index is finally catalogued, the Index together with the list will be printed into book form and made available to all physicians, hospitals, registrars and other vital statistics personnel in southern Korea. This project when completed will be a substantial contribution to Korean medical science and public health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Several staff changes were effective during this week. Lt. Scherbacher formally became director of the branch to replace Capt. Glacken who departed for the United States. Lt. Conway joined the staff and was assigned to be Section Chief for General Relief. Capt. Yoon returned from temporary duty with the 100th MG Group where he had worked from 20 February to 23 March assisting in the organization and administration of the welfare program in that area. He studied the facilities and needs for institutional services, surveyed the refugee program, and acted as liaison with other departments and agencies to increase and improve services.

2. Major Riordan from SCAP arrived to conduct a survey of the welfare program. There have been many conferences with the staff members and a field trip to Pusan, Taegu, and Taejon has been planned. Lt. Conway will accompany him.

3. Conferences were held with Foreign Affairs and Finance Bureau concerning the problems of refugees returning from China. Certain financial difficulties result from the lack of exchange between the two countries. All Chinese money is confiscated and no arrangement has been made to provide an adjustment. It was decided to add an item to the Welfare budget to allow a payment of 1,000.00 yen for each adult and 500,000 yen for each child at the port of entry. This is the amount that refugees from other places are allowed to bring with them. Since neither Foreign Affairs nor the Finance Bureau have any budget, the payments will be made through Welfare finances but the arrangement will be purely of a bookkeeping nature.

4. The Military Governor inspected several refugee relief shelters, the new refugee camp site, an orphanage and the Seoul relief warehouse.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. Lt. Conway began his orientation to this section by reviewing reports, bulletins, etc. He left two days after his assignment to accompany Major Riordan on a field trip to three selected cities.

2. Special trains for Japanese Refugees coming from north on the 38° parallel enroute to Pusan have been discontinued because there was not sufficient traffic to warrant them. Special cars are being attached to the regular trains to accommodate those who are returning to Japan. This has necessitated other arrangements as to feeding and medical care. These adjustments have been made. Entire care of Japanese Refugees is now in the hands of the local welfare units.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. The problems raised by stray vagrant children who attach themselves to military units came to attention this week again when the two children who were referred to the National Public Health and Welfare for emergency care were readmitted to the Red Cross Hospital. They were having constant fever, and were unable to take any food but liquids. Exact diagnosis of their illness has not been made.

2. The National School for the Blind and Deaf has increased its facilities by the addition of adjacent property which includes four buildings. This property was formerly owned by a Japanese family. Formalities have been completed and the transfer made. Plans are underway to make necessary alterations and repairs so that it will be available for use in the near future.

3. A radio and loud speaker have been installed in the National Orphanage. This is the first recreational equipment that has been provided to this institution. One case of meningitis was diagnosed. The sick person - one of the farmers at this school - was removed to the hospital and all precautionary measures taken to prevent spread of the disease.

HOUSING SECTION

1. Appointment Order #77 which was issued this week brings to completion many weeks of work of this section. Chun, Ye Yong was appointed as director of the Korean Residence Management Corporation and National Housing Policy Board was reestablished. This Board has been meeting and working for some time on various matters pertaining to rental rates, supply problems and low cost housing projects. No official action could previously be taken, however, as the Board had no legal existence.

2. Another important forward step in the housing field was taken with the exhibit of Model Home Plans which was given by the Korean Architectural Association.

3. The interest of Cholla Pukto Province in housing was noted in a report received from that district stating that they are building one new home in each village. This is an individual village project and may be an impetus to private enterprise.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The order authorizing the dissolution of the Conscripted Labor Program has been signed by the Military Governor and will be printed in the Gazette. Press releases have been written informing the people of the plan and method of this dissolution. They will be submitted to General Affairs and Bureau of Public Information for

approval before being released. A time limit, as yet undetermined, will be established for paying identified wages and for acceptance of ##### claims for unpaid wages. Finance Bureau has agreed to release all funds of the association for this. Major Riordan, now visiting this branch, will obtain and forward details of the organization in Japan, funds of deposit there and any records of payments by employees, etc. This information will be of considerable help in making an equitable settlement of the fund.

SUPPLY SECTION

1. The supply section has been concerned with establishing a means of marking salvaged GI clothing which is now available for issue to relief recipients. There were many difficulties and the final solution has been to dye all possible items. Estimates are being prepared for the dying of the supply of GI undershirts new enroute from Eighth Army Headquarters.

2. Several times in the past week, groups and individuals have appeared and requested that certain relief supplies be given to the group they are sponsoring. Definite statements have always been made that there will be no discriminations in the issue of supplies - all will be given through regular Public Health and Welfare channels and will be issued on a basis of need. It would appear that Koreans are becoming relief minded in a categorical sense rather than considering individual need.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

1. The first outline of the survey of social welfare in the American. Occupied Zone was presented to Provincial Affairs and received their approval. The final draft, complete with schedules and charts, will be submitted by the first of April.

2. The last week of orientation and special training of the research specialists is finished. The next week will be occupied with the gathering of necessary statistical material and background data of the various provinces, gun, bu, and eup to help in the initial planning the details and to test the validity of the samples selected to represent each area.

3. The YWCA committee presented the rough draft of their plan to reactivate their agency. Several suggestions were made and they will report back in two weeks. One of the decisions to be made involves whether or not a membership and money raising campaign will be conducted on a local or national level. Another is the main line of endeavor - this may be work with women refugees, recreation, for working girls, or educational classes in home management. It is hoped that the complete plan will be approved before Dr. Helen Kim, new in the U.S. as Korean representative to the International YWCA Conference, returns.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

1. Work has been received that the staff study on the organization of a Korean National Red Cross has been approved by the OCA and the Planning Section and has been referred to the Military Governor for his final approval.

2. A meeting was held during the week with Dr. Koo Jah Hueng to inform him of the progress of the staff study and to ask that the Korean citizens group be asked to consider the personnel of committees which might advise the Welfare Branch in such present Red Cross activities as the Seoul Red Cross Hospital, the Nurses' Training Program, the clinics in Seoul, and the Incheon Tuberculosis Hospital. The Committees would be activated immediately upon the final approval of the staff study.

3. A conference was held on Wednesday, 20 March, at which were present Capt. Blumenthal, Chief of the National Medical Services, Major Jeaurum, Kyonggi-do Provincial Health Officer, Lt. Bohrens, Incheon Health Officer, Lt. Sakey of the National Welfare Branch and representatives of American Red Cross Civilian Relief, to discuss the possible reopening of the Incheon Red Cross Tuberculosis Hospital. It was decided the hospital would be put into operating condition without delay and would be reopened either as to whether the sanatorium would be Red Cross operated should be delayed until a Korean Red Cross authority had been established and could make the decision. In the meantime, the assistance of Captain Collins, consulting engineer for the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, has been secured to estimate the repairs needed and to advise on having the work done.

4. During the week, inspection of a building formerly owned by the Seoul Red Cross Commission, known as the Maternity and Lying-in Hospital, was made. The building and its adjacent properties are presently being used

for living quarters and also as the headquarters for Women's Patriotic Organization. It is understood the building has never been used as a maternity or lying-in hospital and does not seem adequate for such a purpose. However, it might be admirably adopted for use as a clinic and the possibility is to be explored by Mr. Spees with Capt. Huff.

5. During the week, inspection of the two Red Cross clinics in Seoul were reported by Capt. Blumenthal. He observed that the clinics were not serving as many patients as their staff and facilities might accommodate and recommended working with Capt. Huff, Seoul City Health Officer, in attempting to increase their service. Mr. Spees of the Civilian Relief staff, plans an early conference with Capt. Huff to discuss ways and means of carrying out Capt. Blumenthal's recommendation. The clinics were also inspected during the week by the assistant director and Mr. Spees and the inspection bore out Capt. Blumenthal's report.

6. During the week some further discussion has been held with officers of the Welfare Branch as to the assignments of the additional members of the Civilian Relief staff soon to arrive in Korea. Aside from the two people who will be assigned to work at the National level, it seems agreed that the remaining staff should be attached to the provincial Health and Welfare Bureaus of the provinces having the largest cities. These staff persons would be expected to assist in other areas of health and welfare as well as in work with the organization of the Korean Red Cross activities.

7. Some progress has been made during the week on a suggested outline for the organization of local chapter activities and some organizational charts have been drawn up.

8. The possible use of Japanese medicines by the Pusan Red Cross clinics and dispensary has been presented to the National Medical Supply Section for consideration.

9. Work has been received from Washington that surplus American Red Cross supplies of medicines and surgical dressings in Honolulu have been released to the Honolulu Commission for Relief of War Sufferers in Korea for shipment to Korea. These supplies will be part of the relief and medical supplies which the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare has agreed to distribute for the Commission. The exact quantity of dressings being turned over to the Commission is not known but it had been previously indicated that a rather substantial stock pile was warehoused in Honolulu. The supplies were surplus after the end of hostilities.

WILLIAM R. WILLARD
Major, U.S.P.H.S.
Acting Director
Bureau of Public Health and
Welfare

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

18 March 1946

SUBJECT: Sanitary Inspections of Jails and Prisons.

TO: All Provincial Governors (Attn: Provincial Health Officers)

1. All jails and prisons are to undergo sanitary inspection at monthly intervals. The following standards recommended by this Bureau have the concurrence of the Bureau of Police and Bureau of Justice:

a. General Cleanliness:

Walls and floors should be kept clean, with no rubbish or waste lying about

b. Latrines:

Each cell should be equipped with a clean well-kept squat type covered latrine or its equivalent.

c. Water:

The supply should be adequate for drinking and washing purposes. A faucet for drinking water should be located in each cell block corridor or reasonably close by; if unsafe, the water should be boiled before drinking. Washing facilities should be provided and prisoners made to bathe upon entry and at weekly intervals thereafter.

d. Delousing:

Prisoners should be dusted with DDT upon entry and thereafter every two weeks. (For maximum effectiveness this dusting should follow a bath.)

e. Food:

This should be supplied from a sanitary kitchen on the premises or from an approved restaurant in the immediate vicinity. Food carried into the cells from outdoors should be in closed containers or covered with clean cheese-cloth, paper or similar acceptable material.

f. Crowding:

Each cell should provide approximately twenty-five (25) square feet of floor space per occupant (i.e., for an average cell measuring twelve feet square, maximum desirable occupancy would be six (6) prisoners).

g. Heating:

During cold weather, a minimum of two blankets or their equivalent in bleeding should be furnished each prisoner, with an extra blanket for each available for issue if needed.

h. Lighting:

There should be a source of illumination (electric) in each cell.

i. Medical Care:

There should be a doctor assigned to and present at the larger prisons. Smaller institutions must have an assigned doctor available on calls.

2. Minor deviations from these standards easily remediable by the local prisons or jail authorities will be referred to them for correction; and in this regard it is suggested the cooperation of the prison doctors (if any) be enlisted by the health authorities. Discrepancies other than these (and repeatedly uncorrected minor faults) will be reported promptly to this Bureau for reference to and action by the Bureau concerned.

WILLIAM R. WILLARD
Major, U.S.P.H.S
Acting Director

Y.S. Lee, M.D.
Director of Public Health
and Welfare (Korea)

EXHIBIT I

“NATIONAL CLEAN-UP WEEK MARCH 24-30”

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
7 April to 13 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Lt. Colonel N. B. Neff, Former Commanding Officer of the 81st Military **Military** Government Company in Kochi and Tokushima Prefectures joined the welfare Division Staff this week as Acting Chief of the Division.

Public Works Program

Representatives of the Welfare Division attended a conference called by the Advisory Committee on Labor, Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss a proposed draft of policies for a Japanese Public Works Program. Of special interest to this Division, were two proposals which were incorporated into the draft: (1) a flexible budget for the Public Works and Public Welfare Programs which could shift the bulk of support to one or the other, depending upon the need (2) preference to recipients of public assistance for employment on public works projects, insofar as is possible.

Conditions in Korea

Major R. E. Riordan submitted a report on conditions found in Korea during his recent visit there of about three weeks duration. The purpose of the trip was to acquaint this Headquarters with the organization of welfare activities in Korea, and chief problems. The greatest problems appeared to be housing, food, clothing and materials in that order. A falling off of repatriation from Japan was noticed, the chief problems being the 1000 yen limitation on funds in the face of inflation, the tendency of refugees to settle in overcrowded urban areas and the lack of sufficient welfare facilities especially at lower levels. Refugee processing stations in Seoul and Pusan and the reception center at Teigu were found to be reasonably efficient. Organization of Welfare Administration on national and local and voluntary levels were described, the main problem being the lack of trained personnel. An UNRRA program for Korea had not been decided as yet due to the question of the barrier existing at the 38 parallel.

Private Welfare Agencies

Following a series of informal inter-departmental conferences, a radio was sent to WARCOS outlining reasons for recommending that voluntary relief supplies from the United States for Japan be handled through the Japanese Government rather than private agencies. Chief reasons were (1) that sponsorship of private agency activities at this time would tend to weaken and confuse our directives for a single governmental agency to assume responsibility for relief, and (2) private organizations in Japan lack centralized control and are ill-equipped to distribute relief supplies effectively. Similar proposals received from WARCOS with respect to Korea were referred to Korean authorities for recommended reply.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Epidemiologist and Acting Chief, this Division, returned during the week from Osaka where he had been occupied for approximately three weeks with the control of a typhus epidemic in that area. This epidemic is now apparently well under control, not over 40 suspected cases having been reported on any single day since 6 April. A check was also made on the progress of the typhus control program in Kyoto Prefecture, particularly in the cities of Kobe, Nishinomiya and Amagasaki. A third area dusting program has been completed in the above areas and a consistent reduction in the number of reported cases is to be expected. The full effect of the program, however, will probably not be felt for at least another week. A separate memorandum will be submitted concerning the above trip.

A conference was held with representatives of the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, members of the Typhus Commission and interested Military Government Officers, concerning the control of typhus fever in Kanagawa Prefecture. A satisfactory program of civilian typhus control has been set up in the prefecture and five medical officers and 100 enlisted men are being detailed to assist the local Military Government Company in the supervision of the program.

Outbreaks of cholera have been reported on several SCAJAP Liberty ships bringing repatriates from south China (Canton) to Japan. At the present time all of the cases and suspects are concentrated at the port of Uruga. Sasebo, however, has also been designated to receive cholera patients. It is contemplated that all ships carrying cholera patients and all suspects will be handled at these two ports.

A visit was made to the port of Uruga in company with the Port Quarantine Officer, this Section, and Dr. Yamaguchi, Chief of the Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In the short time available during this visit the quarantine area for suspects was selected, plans were made for the isolation and

treatment of further cases and consultation was held with the Laboratory director concerning additional supplies and personnel which would be needed there.

A conference was held on 13 April which was attended by representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC; Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army; Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force; Natural Resources Section and this Section, on the subject of insect control, with particular emphasis on spraying by means of airplane. Concurrence of Natural Resources Section was obtained on the spraying of a number of metropolitan and urban areas where troops are concentrated and final plans were formulated for submission to the Chief of Staff. At this same meeting, final plans were also made for the insect and rodent control school which will be held at Kyoto during the week of 22 April for Military Government Medical and Sanitary Officers and for Japanese prefectural officers.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held on mosquito and other insect control with the Virus Commission, officers from Chief Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army; Surgeon's Office, Malaria Survey and Control Units, and Natural Resources Section. Proposed plans for airplane dusting and the effect on food production were discussed. Natural Resources Section reported favorably on most areas under consideration for central and southern Honshu and Kyushu. The proposed program for the insect control training school to be held in Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April was reviewed. Final arrangements were made for instructors and supplies.

At a conference with the Virus Commission, Supply Division of this Section, Import and Export Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, Agricultural Division of Natural Resources Section, and Japanese officials concerned, Japanese supplies on hand and that can be produced were discussed. Further information is to be obtained on emulsifying agents for use with pyrethrum.

Laboratory Activities

Transmission of Cholera through sea food: Reference to Japanese sources of information disclosed the recognized role in Japan of sea food obtained from contaminated waters in the spread of cholera. A large epidemic of cholera occurred in Tokyo in 1922, largely from that source. Responsible officials in the Welfare Ministry have already taken action to curtail the spread of cholera from shore areas surrounding repatriation ports in which ships reporting cases of the disease are anchored, and have warned the population against the dangers of eating inadequately cooked fish.

Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever: A short talk was given before a group of medical corps officers participating in the communicable disease program under SCAP. In the clinical diagnosis of typhus fever, the importance epidemiologically of recognition of milk ambulatory cases was stressed, especially in children. The concept of typhus as a form of diffuse vascular disease was re-emphasized and the possibility was mentioned of making its diagnosis in case of uncertainty by careful study of the pulse.

Reform of Medical Education: Several conferences were held with various committees of the Council on Medical Education and considerable progress was made toward establishing a national licensure examination administration, standards for medical curriculum, medical school facilities, hospital facilities for internship, and development of a postgraduate program for practicing physicians.

Nutrition Service

A conference was held with Professor K. Simoda, Director, Metropolitan Institute, Domestic Science, Osaka, with regard to nutrition investigations conducted in the Institute. Four studies on the effect of 20 or 30 percent reductions in caloric intake showed an initial rather heavy loss in body weight with subsequent lower losses. Body weight losses for 28-day periods were of the order of 1.5 kilograms. Considerable work has been done in the Institute on the losses in the vitamin content in preparation, preservation and storage of food.

Education Film

Plans were outlined for an education film or set of slides on food and nutrition for instruction in attaining an adequate dietary.

Consumption of food in Prison

Reviewed the quantities of food consumed in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. Suggested to S-4 the procedure for nutritional accounting in prison operation.

Nutrition Surveys

A conference was had with Dr. T. Oiso, Ministry of Health, Imperial Japanese Government, on the plans for nutrition surveys in May. Dr. Oiso is now indoctrinating those concerned with the surveys at the prefectural

level with regard to the techniques for reducing the food consumption data to quantities of foods as well as nutrients. A meeting with the Nutrition Committee of the Japanese Government was arranged for 15 May 1946. Data on the physical examinations of the population will be available 3 May. There has been delay in compilation and reproduction of the report. A special request was conveyed to the Nutrition Consultant to review the progress of the surveys in May.

Vital Statistics

A detailed plan for the complete reorganization of the vital statistics system of Japan was submitted to SCAP by the Japanese Government in response to directive (SCAPIN 811). This plan, which was worked out in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Section, provides for extensive changes in basic registration laws and in operating procedures throughout the country. To make new procedures effective, it will be necessary to print and distribute new forms and instructions, and to re-instruct some 10,000 local clerks and officials in the revised methods. The plan has now been approved by SCAP and the Japanese Government has been instructed to put the new methods into operation (SCAPIN 975-A).

The new system for vital statistics has two distinct parts. Under one part of the plan, there will be collected monthly crude birth, death, infant death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce rates. These rates will be available for each city and prefecture and will be collected so promptly that complete national figures will be compiled with a delay of only about four weeks.

The second part of the plan makes it possible to analyze vital events in complete detail. Factors such as age, cause of death, place of residence, etc., will be available. Such data will be collected on a somewhat slower schedule. According to the facilities and personnel available, these detailed statistics will be collected either for the country as a whole or on the basis of a scientifically designed sample.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A tour of several national and private hospitals reveals there still is an unequal distribution of supplies between the two types of hospitals but that this discrepancy is being gradually corrected. The proportion of civilians now being admitted to former Army and Navy hospitals is increasing.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Copies of the following reports have been received from the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and are on file in this office;

- a. The Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurses Training Schools, 1946.
- b. The Curriculum for Nursing Training of Japan Medical Treatment Cooperation (two year course).
- c. The Curriculum of Keio University Nursing Training School (one year course).
- d. The Curriculum of Keio University midwife Training (one year course).
- e. Designated Regulations of Public Health Nurses Training School (#346 Instructions of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs issued in June 1945 - Reformed No.62 Instruction of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued in February 1946).
- f. Necessary Factors for the License of Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses, and midwives, 28.

Education

The second meeting of the Educational Council for nurses was held 11 April 1946. Training school curricula, the request for short refresher courses for nurse instructors, and demonstration school in Tokyo were discussed.

A committee was appointed to study the curriculum and the needs. Results and suggested plans will be submitted. It was decided to institute a refresher course at once, in order to acquaint the head nurses with methods of teaching. A sub-committee was appointed which met and planned a course of study for this group. The course which is to begin in May, will cover 114 hours, with classes twice a week, for five hours a day. American nurses have been requested to help in this program. The Civil Information and Educational and Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP; Welfare and Educational Ministry; and the Japanese Red Cross, St. Lukes Hospitals, have been consulted in connection with this program.

The Demonstration School, including the merging of St. Lukes' students with Red Cross students, and the faculties of both schools participating in the program is now under discussion. The entire committee voted for the

establishment of a Demonstration School in Tokyo in which a model training program could be carried out with full supervision of nurses' practical work on the wards. No decision on this question has been reached.

Surveys

Survey of Kanagawa Prefecture is being continued. Special forms have been prepared for this survey and are on file.

Personnel

Miss Ella Sharrocks, civilian nurse arrived from the states and is being assigned to XXIV Corps, Korea, for duty.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Summary of Field View

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from an investigation of the death loss of horses and a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Okita Prefecture.

Chronic equine infectious anemia aggravated by winter hardships has been temporarily named the cause of death of many horses in Okita prefecture. Investigation by two Japanese veterinarians is still in progress. The death rate at this time has decreased and no further action is deemed necessary.

The prevailing animal diseases are those of horses. There is an acute shortage of medicines, though this situation was slightly relieved by the distribution of former military supplies. Meat and dairy inspection exist, but it is not too efficiently practiced. Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal disease occurred during the week.

Meat Inspection Report – The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, has submitted the following report of Meat Inspection activities for the month of February 1946 (46 prefectures).

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of slaughtered	21,508	533	55	2,626	36,932
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	11	0	0	0	0
Partially condemned	255	6	0	16	247
Viscera condemned	2,822	34	0	638	415

Dairy Inspection Report – The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of January 1946 (44 prefectures).

Special Milk

Milk samples examined	132
Over bacterial standard	1
Under butterfat standard	0
Farm Inspection	27

Ordinary Milk

Milk samples examined	11,981
Over bacterial standard	547
Under butterfat standard	2,831
Farm Inspection	71,775

Goat Milk

Milk samples examined	52
Over bacterial standard	5
Under butterfat standard	5
Farm Inspection	53

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of March, 203 dentists were re-established in practice. In the same period, 15 dentists died. There remain 2,947 who are not practicing because of shortage of equipment and housing.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

On 8 April 1946, this section received an interim report on the Kooun Maru opium case from the Criminal Affairs Section, Ministry of Justice. A conference was had with Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs officials on 11 April to discuss the case and its prosecution in Japanese courts. It was emphasized to the officials that no one had been promised immunity in this case and that energetic efforts should be made to obtain evidence and prosecute everyone, including high officials, criminally involved in the opium smuggling case.

On 11 April, Japanese Government officials were told to submit informally a plan for the transfer of former Japanese military narcotic stocks from the custody of United States Forces at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to approved wholesale drug houses.

In order to establish an import program of narcotics for the legitimate medical needs of Japan, taking into account the present civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics, the Japanese Government will submit informally within ten days for adjustment an estimate of narcotic requirements for the balance of 1946 and for 1947.

Completed annual and quarterly forms required by the Permanent Central Opium Board for world control of narcotics have been received from the Japanese Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs and have been forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Vaccines

Smallpox vaccine production during January, February and March totaled 96,102,000 doses. Sufficient quantities have been distributed to 35 prefectures for vaccination of the entire population. One hundred percent distribution will be made to the remaining prefectures in the near future.

The cholera vaccine program now being set up calls for production of 100,000,000 cc of crude vaccine at the earliest possible date.

An Additional increment of 35,000 vials of typhus vaccine has been made available to the Japanese for use at quarantine stations. It is estimated this amount will cover repatriation needs through 15 May. Due to lack of Japanese refrigerating facilities deliveries will be made in three phases.

Production

Production quota for X-ray film has been increased from 15,000 square meters per month to 25,000. Steps are being taken to determine requirements for developing and fixing powders and increase production accordingly.

Continued efforts were made to provide a supply of DDT dusting powder by utilizing Japanese production facilities. DDT concentrate has been made available to several manufacturing establishments and assistance has been given in securing a supply of talcum to be used as a diluent. So far, the Japanese have not demonstrated the ability to produce sizable quantities of dusting powder. The plant which estimated production capacity as ten (10) tons a day is producing approximately three (3) tons. Due to the urgent need for dusting powder, an officer from the Supply Division has been detailed to assume supervision of the plant operation.

Penicillin produced by two (2) Japanese firms has been approved for distribution. Strict controls have been placed over production and distribution to insure that quality standards as set up by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section are maintained and that distribution is made on an equitable basis.

SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 053 (12 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 975-A), subject: "Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics". The above was an administrative memorandum approving the plan submitted under the requirements of (SCAPIN 811) 14 March 1946.

AG 370.05 (13 April 46) PH, (SCAPIN 989-A), subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Ships". The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with directive (SCAPIN 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation".

CRAWFORD. F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

7 Incls:

- #1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 975-A), AG 053 (12 Apr. 46) PH.
- #2 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 989-A), AG 370.05 (13 Apr. 46) PH.
- #3 – Memo to SCAPIN 229, 13, Apr. 46.
- #4 – Memo to SCAPIN 822, 13 Apr. 46.
- #5 – Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 30 March 1946.
- #6 – Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for period ending 30 March 1946.
- #7 – Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases in Japan for period 23 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
12 April 1946

AG 053 (12 Apr. 46) PH
(SCAPIN 975-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. The plan submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government for the collection of vital statistics (C.L.O. No. 1556 PP. 4 April 1946) is approved.

2. The Japanese Government is directed to take immediate steps to put the plan into operation, to provide adequate personnel in national and local offices to administer the plan, and to proceed with such changes and improvements in the statistical system and organization as are necessary to obtain efficient operation of the plan.

3. As developed, details of the program regarding types of tabulation, use of complete or sampling methods, etc., will be reviewed by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 Apr. 46) PH
(SCAPIN 989-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Unsanitary Conditions
Aboard Repatriation Ships.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1d Annex IV and paragraph 2 Annex V to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (16 Mar. 46) GC (SCAPIN – 822) dated 16 March 1946, subject: “Repatriation.”

2. General Headquarters, SCAP, has information of non-compliance with directive mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Specific defects are that on some repatriation ships:

- a. Doctors are either unqualified, negligent or uninstructed in the proper performance of their duties aboard ship.
- b. There are insufficient medical aid men to assist in maintaining an efficient medical service.
- c. Sick bay is in an unsanitary condition.
- d. Totally inadequate medical supplies are being furnished.
- e. Families of patients are permitted to live in sick bay area.
- f. There is insufficient supply of bedding to equip sick bay.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects, institute a procedure which will prevent re-occurrence on all repatriation ships by assuring that assigned medical personnel are instructed in the proper conduct of standard recognized medical methods aboard ships and that sufficient supplies are aboard to accomplish this purpose.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be rendered to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 20 April 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 441.1 (13 Apr. 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229), File AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 2 November 1945, subject: "Discussion of Heroin in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 2 November 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum prohibits the possession, use, sale, purchase, gift, receipt, distribution or transportation of heroin or any salt, compound, preparation of combination thereof and orders all heroin in Japan delivered into the custody of United States Forces, place and date of delivery to be as designated by the appropriate Army Commanders.

3. In a letter from GHQ, SCAP, File AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH, subject: "Security of Certain Narcotic Products in Japan", United States Forces were directed to take custody of and destroy this heroin after appropriate records had been made for forwarding to GHQ, SCAP. Reports received to date indicate only twenty prefectures have delivered the heroin to appropriate Army Commanders. It is considered sufficient time has elapsed for the accomplishment of the objective of the directive. Action is desired to expedite delivery of the heroin to the custody of United States Forces in the remaining prefectures.

4. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested;

- a. Determine that prefectural authorities are cognizant of directive, and have confiscated and collected all heroin in each prefecture.
- b. Establish liaison between prefectural officials and tactical units to facilitate delivery of the heroin.
- c. Determine that all heroin has been taken into custody by United States Forces.
- d. Advise GHQ, SCAP of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

J. W. MANN
LT. Col., AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 229)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 April 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN – 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

1. Instances have been noted of repatriation ships having been inadequacy staffed with qualified medical personnel, and furnished insufficient medical supplies to perform properly the required medical functions.
2. Due to the danger of increased contagious and infectious diseases in crowded ships during the summer months, strict vigilance must be maintained by all concerned to prevent unsanitary conditions arising.
3. Japanese medical personnel on repatriation ships should be instructed to:
 - a. Maintain personnel on duty in the sick bay 24 hours daily.
 - b. Maintain definite hours of sick call.
 - c. Make daily inspection of steerage; spot checking passengers and baggage for disease and vermin.
 - d. Make daily inspection of food and water and the utensils and personnel utilized in its preparation.
 - e. Assure adequate ventilation.
 - f. Destroy all rodents and vermin.
 - g. Isolate contagious patients.
 - h. Disinfect former bedding and clothing of patient.
 - i. Disinfect room from which patient was removed.
4. Repatriation ships upon arrival at port should be boarded and a check made for evidences of non-compliance. If personnel of Allied Forces made the voyage they should be queried regarding non-compliance.

J. W. MANN
LT. Col., AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 822)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
14 April to 20 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Mrs. K. Sexsmith, Director of civilian relief, American Red Cross, for Japan, was assigned to the Welfare Division to assist with the reorganization program of the Japanese Red Cross.

Welfare Administration

A series of conferences were attended which were held by the Labor Advisory Committee and Finance Division of Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss preliminary proposals of the Finance Ministry regarding the annual budget. These conferences included discussions on allowances for public welfare, public works program and social insurance. Details will be announced after final approval of the budget by the Finance Ministry.

Private Welfare Supplies

Based on policy recommendations from Korea, a reply to WARCOS inquiry was made reaffirming the previous recommendations on the handling of relief supplies to be sent by a single coordinating private agency in the United States. Private agency representative could handle the work but their activities would come under military control.

Mr. G. F. Batt, a recent arrival in Japan, representing the service committee of the Federated Council Churches of Christ in America, visited the Welfare Division. Mr. Batt was a missionary in Japan from 1921 – 1942 and has returned with another representative to lay the ground work for the reestablishment of private welfare and missionary activities. Our recommendations to WARCOS as to policy for the handling of voluntary relief supplies from the United States for Japan and Korea explained and Mr. Batt was invited to communicate freely with this office on matters of mutual interest.

Child Welfare

Pursuant to previous conferences with Japanese railroad, welfare, and police representatives, the Welfare Ministry submitted to this Division a program for the treatment of homeless children picked up in the streets or in railroad stations. This program establishes child protection committees in each prefecture to administer, supervise and raise standards of child care, especially in institutions and to keep records showing the history of each case.

Social Insurance

A field trip covering Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Kobe was made by Major Riordan and representatives of the Labor Advisory Committee, Economic and Scientific Section, for the purpose of observing the operation of Social Insurance programs at the various levels of government. Conferences were held with Japanese medical association officials, labor leaders, employee representatives, Tonari-gumi (group leader), neighborhood association officials; also prefectural, city and village officials. The general feeling was prevalent that in the face of inflation doctors were unable to meet living costs from their fees, and that a breakdown in the Social Insurance program has resulted. Definite recommendations for improvements in the system are being prepared by members of the inspecting party.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Activities of this Division during the week were concerned principally with the supervision of quarantine against the importation of cholera by Japanese repatriates from South China. All ships bearing cholera have been concentrated at Uraga or are enroute to that port. Patients are being treated at Nobi Hospital, approximately four miles from Uraga, suspects are quarantined in a compound at Tai-sen-gakko (Uraga port area) while the remainder of the contacts remain under shipboard quarantine at an anchorage about three miles off shore. Alteration of shipboard latrines and disinfections of all excrete have been ordered.

Verbal instructions were issued to Japanese officials to supply adequate personnel of all categories to cope with the emergency situation. Specific directions were given to them to correct obvious deficiencies in the technique of isolation at both the Nobi Hospital and the isolation quarters at Tai-sen-gakko.

Conferences with Cavalry Brigade Commander, the Commanding Officer, 12th Cavalry, the Commanding Officer, Port of Uraga and his surgeon, were held concerning problems in connection with repatriation of cholera cases. Six Medical Corps officers were placed on temporary duty with the First Cavalry Division to assist the Surgeon of the Port of Uraga.

The repatriation vessels were moved three miles off shore and the technique in disposal of excreta corrected. A small river boat was obtained from SCAJAP and anchored in the anchorage of the fourteen repatriation vessels. This ship is to serve as a headquarters for the quarantine personnel.

A newly converted hospital ship has been procured from SCAJAP and is to be at Uruga by the beginning of next week.

COMNAVJAP has been requested to furnish a patrol for the anchorage, to enforce quarantine and to prevent any unauthorized communication with the shore.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned from Sasebo, which had also been designated as a port for the reception of cholera cases. Up to the present time, however, no such cases have been received there.

A report by Capt. Bouchelle, Public Health Officer, 94th Military Government Group, on the recent phases of the typhus control program in Osaka Prefecture, is attached as an inclosure.

Sanitary Engineering

Conference was held this week with the Supply Division, Ministry officials, and representatives of the Japanese Insecticide Manufacturer's Association. All concerned were urged to increase the production of effective insecticides to the maximum. Information is being gathered on various emulsifying agents available in Japan for use with pyrethrum.

Recommendation was made to Chief of Staff with the concurrence of the Chief Surgeon and Natural Resources Section for the approval of the policy of airplane spraying with DDT for the control of disease bearing insects in certain areas having large concentrations of troops. Studies reveal that this method of control can be used in specific areas without having a detrimental effect on food production of the country.

Detailed plans and programs were completed for the insect and rodent control school to be held at Kyoto next week for Military Government Public Health and Sanitary Officers, and Japanese Prefectural Health Officers.

Laboratory Activities

Diagnosis of Cholera Infection in Repatriation Port: On a visit to the Uruga Repatriation Port, 15 April 1946, the laboratory facilities were inspected at the Kurehama center in which examinations for cholera carriers are carried out. According to the local authorities specimens are collected for examination several times from each person on board a suspected vessel. The techniques employed in the laboratory appeared adequate. About 350 proved carriers were detected thus far.

Reform of Medical Education: Important changes in the medical curriculum were formulated by the Council on Medical Education aiming toward increased emphasis on practical training over the lecture method. Standards for hospitals providing internship were established. A full month of the internship will be devoted to practical public health training in approved health centers. Standards were established for medical school facilities, including attached hospitals, and coordination was achieved with the Japanese Medical Association to provide an extensive program of postgraduate medical education for practicing physicians throughout the country.

Nutrition Service

Nutritional table with reference to quantities and kinds of food used in Sugamo Prison were given to Capt. Egokvist, (Price Control and Rationing) as requested. Findings for this conclusion were obtained from the two lists of foods (one from Allied Government sources and the other from Japanese Government sources); submitted to the nutritional section by Colonel Robert M. Hardy, Commanding the Sugamo Prison.

Estimated calories and discussed with Price Control and Rationing Officer on ration of food for Allied Nationals and others. Only tentative data were available.

Hospital Survey

Report on Nutrition Survey of hospital patients was obtained 19 April. For three days nutritional status of the patients was observed and data on food consumption were recorded. The four types of Japanese hospitals under nutritional study were: Kiyose, tuberculosis; Inogashira, mental; Hiro-o and Shitaya, general. Plans have been discussed with Dr. Lorvada (Bureau of Public Welfare) for a visit to Hiro-o Hospital and others next week.

City Survey

Average results of the physical examinations made in February 1946 on the Nutrition Survey of cities and surrounding prefectures by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, as well as, data from nutrition surveys of Tokyo in December 1945 were submitted. The physical symptoms related to nutrition tended to be less prevalent in the prefectures surrounding Tokyo than in the other prefectures or cities.

Quarantine Service

Statistics for the week ending 20 April, are not yet available but the characteristic is an ever increasing number of incoming and a decreasing number of outgoing repatriates passing through quarantine.

The past week, seven Liberty Ships from Canton located to capacity arrived at Uraga with a very large number of Cholera cases. The quarantine station at Tai-sen-gakko (Uraga) has been satisfactorily organized to handle this emergency.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 15 March 1946, shows 2,977 hospitals with a capacity of 203,866 beds, 95,944 of which were occupied. Out-patients for the same period number 237,586.

Venereal Disease Control

Conferences with Japanese officials of Tokyo-To concerned with venereal disease control and the Surgeon's Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo, revealed that there was a shortage of hospital beds for the treatment of these diseases. Throughout Japan hospital beds are less than half occupied. It was pointed out to those officials that a venereal disease should be regarded as any other contagious disease and that there was no reason for not using available bed space in any general or contagious disease hospital. Instructions were issued to make 500 beds available for this purpose.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A committee from the Physical Culture Program in Kyushu sponsored by the Asahi News Company visited this Section. They stated that there was some difficulty in regard to the land and a conference was held with Mr. Zaccono (Legal Officer). Further investigation will be made by Mr. Zaccono and report will be made about the land. The representatives from Kyushu also brought program of Public Health meetings to be held there during the early part of May with invitations to several officers in the Public Health and Welfare Section to participate in the program. Meetings will be held in several prefectures of Kyushu.

The pictures that were taken of the Japanese hospitals concerning nursing activities had their first showing and were reviewed by this Section.

A small informal meeting was held at the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital in regard to a National Nurses Association (Clinical Nurses). Miss Yamamoto had been president but is unable to carry on, hence she submitted her resignation and a temporary chairman was named. Plans are now underway for the association to begin to function again as a nursing organization.

First prefectural survey has been completed (Kanagawa).

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division departed for Korea to meet with the Veterinary personnel of USANGIK.

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of swine erysipelas in Miyazaki Prefecture.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education was formed 15 April 1946, composed of members representing all phases of the dental profession.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

A Memorandum of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229) 2 November 1945, to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Disposition of Heroin in Japan" was issued setting forth that sufficient time has elapsed for the confiscation and destruction of heroin in Japan. Since reports have been received

from only twenty prefectures in Japan, action to expedite the accomplishment of the objective of the directive was directed.

A visit to the Utena Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo resulted in approximately 32 pounds of medical morphine and an undetermined amount of codeine phosphate being removed to the Tokyo Medicine Company for inventory. One thousand 25 gram bottles of procaine, which has been reported in short supply, was discovered and distribution directed.

Production

The Japanese Government was directed to submit an import program covering requirements of DDT products for the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. Initially, it will be necessary to import considerable quantities of finished products but since talcum and pyrophyllite rock are available in Japan and Korea, steps will be taken to develop local facilities for mixing of larvacide and louse powders from the DDT concentrate. Insecticide spray may also be produced locally but importation of oil and several other diluents will be necessary.

Approximately 100,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was produced during the week. This production was accomplished by placing the manufacturing plant engaged in the project under the direct supervision of an officer from Supply Division. Prior to assigning an officer to exercise direct supervision over plant operations, the weekly production had never exceeded 20,000 pounds.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of 488 tons of agar which was surplus to Japanese requirements.

The Welfare Ministry submitted a complete production program covering all types of vaccines and sera. This program will provide sufficient biologicals for Japanese use. At the present time, priority is being given to the production of cholera vaccine.

Distribution

Fuel continues to be a critical commodity for medical manufacturing purposes. Recommendations have been submitted to Economic and Scientific Section, covering specific requirements of coal at the various biological manufacturing laboratories.

An additional increment of 24,000 vials of typhus vaccine was released to the Japanese Health Ministry for shipment to repatriation ports.

Shipment of medical supplies and equipment and DDT to Chinese ports for medical processing of repatriates was completed. Request has been received from Commanding General, China Theater, for an immediate shipment to Manchuria to cover initial repatriation needs. An additional shipment will be required 1 June to be followed by others as requirements are definitely determined.

A conference was held on the subject of "Supplies for Mosquito and Fly Control Program". Indigenous Japanese materials will be used to the extent available. Pyrethrum extract, paris green and phenothiazine are some of the most important items desired for this program. Since pyrethrum is to be used in an emulsion, it will be necessary to furnish considerable quantities of emulsifying agents. These items are to be supplied through normal Japanese supply channels.

The War Department has been advised to cancel any reserve of anti-typhus units now being held for Japan and Korea. Report has been received that 41 units are being held in an overall reserve for the Western Pacific. Future requirements for these units will be met by requisitioning component parts. This action will obviate the necessity of assembling and shipping complete units of equipment; also it will prevent the accumulation of excesses which are bound to occur under a system of unit assembly supply.

A visit was made to the House of Bethany Sanatorium with a War Correspondent representing the Catholic News Service. It had been reported that importation of relief medical supplies had become necessary due to inability of the Japanese Government to furnish a minimum level of medical supplies and equipment to the several sanatoria operated by the "Works of Bethany" organization. These hospitals were having difficulty in securing an allotment of supplies through the local hospital association. Three x-ray machines were on hand but no film was available. For some reason the hospital had not been informed that sufficient film was on hand in local wholesalers plants. The representative of the Tokyo-To Health Department who was present at the conference will take action to insure an equitable distribution of medical supplies for the hospitals.

Reports are still reaching SCAP Headquarters to the effect that the Ministry of Health and Welfare has not authorized distribution of an additional 50 percent of Japanese Army and Navy supplies. Orders covering this distribution were issued to each prefecture during early March. These orders were confirmed at regional meetings held throughout Japan during March which were attended by officials from each prefecture. At that time, a definite plan was presented which indicated the items that were to be shipped between the prefectures. The orders for distribution and the detailed plans have been carefully checked by representatives of the Supply Division and are considered to be sufficient authority for initiation of action on the part of prefectural officials. Seventy percent of all Japanese Army and Navy supplies have now been authorized for distribution with the remaining 30 percent being held in reserve.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

4 Incls:

- #1 – Report of 94th Mil. Govt. Group concerning typhus in Osaka.
- #2 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 6 April 46.
- #3 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 30 March 46.
- #4 – Corrected Report of Epidemic Typhus Fever since Week ending 2 March 46.

HEAD QUARTERS
94TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP

APO 660 (Osaka, June)

11 Apr. 46

Subject: Typhus Epidemic, Osaka, Japan

TO : CO, 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp, APO 660

1. This report is a follow up of a previous one dated 20 Mar. 46.

2. Program of area dusting.

a. Beginning 19 Mar. 46 in conjunction with the 25th Infantry Division those areas of Osaka where typhus cases were congregated were dusted by 215 teams consisting of 5 Japanese dusters, one policeman supervisor, one interpreter, and two enlisted personnel. These teams were known as area teams. Their duties were to go into the designated area, dust every person living there in his own home, and at the same time dust all extra clothing, mats, blankets, and articles of that nature. Dusting was done essentially as outlined in TB Med 194 except that it was done between each layer of clothing. The first round of dusting covered 390 separate areas of Osaka Prefecture.

b. Simultaneously focal dusting and vaccination were carried out by 85 focal teams which were of the same composition as the area teams with the addition of two nurses (or technicians) who were equipped to administer vaccine. New cases were reported to the 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp by 1600 hours each day. These names and addresses were in turn passed on to the 4th Infantry which sent the focal teams to the various addresses. Every house within 100 yards of that of the sick man and every person living in those houses were dusted in the same manner as that used by the area teams. In addition, the 100 persons living closest to the typhus patient were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

c. During 14 days (19 Mar – 1 Apr) required for the first complete dusting of the areas outlined 1,306,360 persons and their homes were dusted with 201,757 lbs DDT (0.15 lb DDT per person). In addition, 132,574 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

d. Upon the completion of this first area dusting new areas were marked out on the basis of one area for every group of two or more cases located less than 2 blocks apart. Due to the decreasing number of new typhus cases these areas were much smaller in size and fewer in number than those in the preceding program. 188 areas were redusted. During the three day period, 2 April through 4 April, 90,013 persons and their homes were dusted with 16,106 lbs of DDT (0.18 lb DDT per person). 22,026 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc typhus vaccine each during this period. 222 area teams and 63 focal teams were used for this phase of the program.

e. After 4 April only focal dusting and vaccinating were continued. The number of focal teams was set at 63, the number to be gradually decreased as the need for them disappeared.

3. Present situation.

a. The drop in daily incidence of new cases which started on 8 Mar after a high of 277 on 7 Mar has continued to the present. 25 new cases were reported for 8 April.

b. Contacts of new cases are dusted and vaccinated each day by teams of Japanese under the supervision of personnel from the 4th Inf Regt of the 25th Inf Div.

4. Conclusions

a. Several factors have played a part in the control of this epidemic.

(1) Mass dusting of Osaka City, Fuse City, and Sakai City 16 – 19 Feb brought about the decline started on 8 Mar.

(2) This decline was aided by continued focal dusting under the Japanese, but the possibility of a return to higher figures could not have been prevented without the program of area dusting carried out 19 Mar – 4 April.

b. It is not possible to say where the benefits from one program left off and the other began. But the continued decrease in number of new cases after 7 April should probably be attributed to the area delousing

carried out in conjunction with the 25th Division. The decline previous to that can hardly be attributed to anything but the mass delousing of 16 – 19 Feb.

MCLEMORE BOUCHELLE /s &/t
Capt, MC
Public Health Officer

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 April to 27 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

A report was submitted by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on public assistance rendered in March in compliance with SCAP Memorandum. Only 19 prefectures were covered by the report. Poor communication was the reason given for inability to report on all prefectures. However, reports from all prefectures will be rendered separately as soon as received.

Briefly in the 19 prefectures reporting, 275,425 families (representing 1,010,083 individuals) and 34,011 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,044,094 individuals. Total outlay was 28,176,375 yen, or approximately 27 yen per individual per month.

Certain discrepancies appeared such as wide variations in some cases in grants between prefectures, and incomplete coverage of relief categories. There will be corrected as soon as instructions can be disseminated to all prefectures.

Housing

Accented activity was apparent in housing this week as Labor Advisory Committed, ESS called several meetings in connection with their Japanese Public Works Program. Forestry, Price Control and Rationing, Industry, Mining, Public Welfare and other sections were represented. Agreement was reached that the Ministry of Welfare should build up a shelf of projects and that Economic Stabilization Board should be the deciding group in which projects would be eliminated. Housing was increased in priority and amounts from 300,000 houses planned in 1946, to 1,000,000 for the year and a six year program of 1,000,000 per year. It was generally agreed that the lumber was forthcoming by equalization of projects.

Liaison

Reorganization and fact finding on the Japanese Red Cross Society is progressing with a complete analysis of their funds, expenditures and future program as the goal of the inquiry. Meetings have been held with the Board of Councilors which were productive of satisfactory results.

Labor

A representative of the Welfare Division attended two conferences between the Labor Advisory Committee, ESS, and officials of the Imperial Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in which plans for the creation of Labor Ministry were explored. While still in the formulative stage, it appears that a new ministry for labor will be created in the Imperial Cabinet.

Field Trip

On 22 April a representative of the Division returned from a field trip to Niigata, Miyagi, Yamagata, Akita and Aomori Prefectures. Military Government Companies were visited regarding the distribution of Japanese army and navy winter clothing (SCAPIN 760) and also public assistance (SCAPIN 775).

It is the general opinion of Military Government Companies that much more clothing and food is in the prefectures than has been reported. If all supplies had been reported the 30 percent set aside for relief would be much greater than present inventories show.

Prefectures have done very little regarding Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 775) subject, Public Assistance.

Social Work Education

A representative of the Welfare Division conferred with Mr. S. Kato, Chief of the Protection Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, and Mr. M. Fukuyama, Chief of the Business Section of the National Social Work Association, relative to a program of education in social work in Japan. The latter organization, composed of public and private agencies in Japan, had been active in this field, but not since the outbreak of war. It still operates to a limited extent as a coordinating agency and handles a welfare employees benefit fund. Mr. Fukuyama is to submit a plan for training social workers and for in-service training for those now engaged in this field.

Lt. Comdr. A. E. Crafts of the Education Division of the Civil Information and Education Section was consulted on this matter and is making a study from the point of view of curriculum in social work.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The quarantine for cholera at Uraga is functioning in a satisfactory manner. While new cases continue to be discovered and isolated the rate of increase is definitely declining.

The ship Konei Maru has been put into use as a quarters ship and floating quarantine headquarters. Approximately 20 Japanese physicians and 80 nurses of the quarantine service are living aboard.

The hospital ship Charles Lummis (VU-002) which was ordered to Uraga was returned to Yokohama for further minor modifications in view of the fact that it is to be used entirely for contagious (cholera) patients. It was estimated that the work would be completed in about five days and that the Lummis would again be available by 30 April.

Following a conference with G-3 Repatriation, a radiogram was dispatched by the G-3 Section to ##### emphasizing the necessity for more effective quarantine at Chinese ports of embarkation as a prerequisite for the continued smooth flow of repatriation from that area.

Sanitary Engineering

The training school on insect and rodent control was held this week in Kyoto with representatives of all Military Government units attending the first three days of the week and public health officials from all prefectures attending the last three days. Lectures and discussions were held on Japanese insect-borne diseases, their vectors and manner of transmission. Demonstrations of control measures were given in both urban and rural areas using both U.S. and Japanese supplies. Instructions were given for the organization and uses of insect and rodent control teams in all prefectures and cities.

Laboratory Activities

Control of Japanese B Encephalitis: At a conference in Kyoto devoted to a training course in Insect and Rodent Control for military government public health officers and Japanese health officials, the laboratory consultant discussed the etiology, epidemiology and geographic distribution of Japanese B Encephalitis. Among the elements stressed were the potential danger of this disease, particularly to non-immune occupation personnel and others not previously exposed to repeated mild sub-infective doses of the virus, also its widespread prevalence during the summer months in all of Japan except Hokkaido, generally in mild and unrecognized form but occasionally in major epidemic form, and its transmission by mosquito bite from some as yet unknown animal source of contagion other than man. This disease is now the principal mosquito-borne disease of Japan and is far more prevalent and potentially far more dangerous, especially during certain unusually hot summers, than malaria, dengue or filariasis. Rigorous mosquito control is the only practicable method of prevention that can be employed at present. Although the native population is generally thought to be largely immune, the proportion of susceptible persons among them is constantly growing, either from the wearing off of immunity previously acquired or by the continuous addition to the population of non-immune children. The last great epidemic occurred in 1935. Instructions have been drawn to govern laboratory procedure for diagnosis in suspected cases in order that the earliest phase of an epidemic during coming months may be recognized quickly and permit the speediest possible utilization of protective measures in U.S. army personnel, including vaccination.

Council on Medical Education: The report of the Subcommittee on National Licensure Examination was read and accepted in the general meeting of the Council. The measures for enforcement of the program will become effective shortly to include the next graduating class becoming eligible for examination during this coming October.

Nutrition Service

The calculation on basic calorie levels for the adult Japanese from data available was completed.

Nutrition study was made on three Japanese hospitals – Imperial Gift Hospital, the Metropolitan Police Hospital, and the Hiro-o Hospital. Dr. Tenada, Bureau of Public Welfare, and Miss Taniwara, Nutritionist, accompanied the Nutrition Consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section, on those visits.

The Nutrition Department of the Imperial Gift Hospital was under the direction of Miss Shi####. Observation was made of the nine nutrition students preparing and serving a meal. The equipment was excellent and this hospital seemed to be the only one of the three in line with modern theories of nutrition. The Metropolitan Police Hospital and the Hiro-o, each has one nutritionist but both had little authority in carrying out nutritional duties. With the exception of calculation on a few special diets all food problems were done by the doctor. It was interesting to note that all food service was carefully weighed.

Conference was had with Dr. Oiso regarding the May survey. A schedule for the opening of the survey was checked. The first week of the surveys Dr. Oiso plans to observe the southern area in action.

SSECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 22 March 1946 shows 2,980 hospitals with a capacity of 203,721 beds, 99,125 of which were occupied. Out-patients treated for a like period numbered 254,630.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Written reports from committees on Nursing Education have been received, containing results of committee work.

Nursing Educational Council met again on 24 April 1946 and discussed curriculum, licensure and refresher course for head nurses, which is to open 2 May 1946. The Council voted that a three year basic training course be given for all nurses and midwives. During the third year a nurse could choose a specialty and after graduation she could take Post Graduate course, if desired, in her chosen field of work.

The Japanese Medical Association held its meeting 27 April and this section was asked to present Public Health Nursing to the doctors.

Personnel

Civilian Nurse Consultant (Miss Lane) has reported for duty.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Weekly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has submitted the following summary of animal disease for March, 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	
Trichomoniasis	171
Bang's Disease	9
Vibric abortion	1
Texas fever	18
Anthrax (bovine)	2
Swine plague	2
Swine cholera	7
Swine erysipelas	1
Rabies (canine)	2
Strangles	406
Equine infectious anemia	29
Equine infectious abortion	9
Pullerum	495

Daily Inspection Report: The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of February, 1946:

<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		26
Number of farms	10	
Milk samples examined	61	
Over bacterial standard	0	
Under butterfat standard	0	
Plant inspections	69	
Over bacterial standard	1	
Under butterfat standard	1	
Volume of milk (litters)	16,707	

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		8,714
Number of farms	40,974	
Milk samples examined	4,693	
Over bacterial standard	537	
Under butterfat standard	2,727	
Plant inspections	4,353	
Over bacterial standard	376	
Under butterfat standard	757	
Volume of milk (litters)	5,106,392	

<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		92
Number of farms	231	
Milk samples examined	67	
Over bacterial standard	7	
Under butterfat standard	4	
Volume of milk (litters)	25,344	

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

A representative of the Supply Division attended the meeting on mosquito and fly control program for Japan, held in Kyoto. This meeting was attended by medical officers or sanitary officers from all Military Government Companies in Japan. Discussions were held concerning basic policies with respect to production, distribution of returned Japanese military supplies, and requisitioning of supplies required for civilian use. Plans for the production of penicillin in Japan were outlined. Information was furnished concerning materials required for mosquito, fly and rodent control programs.

A visit was made by a Supply Division representative to the Osaka Imperial University Laboratory. This laboratory is an excellent physical plant and has sufficient technicians and equipment for good operation. The laboratory is meeting the production schedule of vaccines as established by the Welfare Ministry. They are furnishing scheduled requirements of cholera vaccine and smallpox vaccine to designated ports for vaccinating repatriates.

A representative of the USA Typhus Commission, who recently visited all southern ports, reported that sufficient vaccines were on hand to vaccinate repatriated personnel.

Distribution

Reported shortages of medicinal narcotics in the northern prefectures of Honshu were investigated. Maldistribution rather than actual shortages were responsible for the reports, and corrective measures have been taken.

An additional requirement of DDT and typhus vaccine has been submitted to the War Department. This requirement was necessitated by the opening of the Manchuria repatriation program and expected early initiation at repatriation in Russian areas.

Shipment of medical supplies and DDT for processing 115,000 repatriates was made to Hultae, Manchuria.

During a conference with officials of the Welfare Ministry it was emphasized that supply operations at repatriation ports must be improved. Several reports of deficiencies and irregularities were given to the responsible officials for immediate corrective action. This matter also was reported Commanding General, Eighth Army with request that closer supervision be exercise over supply activities at ports.

Production

The Japanese are experiencing difficulty in obtaining glassware for packing of vaccines. A list covering all types and sizes of bottles, required for the entire program, has been submitted to ESS, with request that production be instituted as soon as possible.

Request was submitted to ESS for importation of 2900 tons of tale rock from Korea. The Japanese have not as yet demonstrated the ability to mine tale rock in quantities required and Natural Resource Section recommended steps be taken to import until a sufficient supply of accountable quality is made available in Japan. Shipment of 1000 tons of prophyllite rock also has been requested from Korea.

Production of DDT dusting powder during the last week amounted to 150,000 ponds. Facilities are being increased and production of twenty tons per day is planned effective 1 June.

Narcotic Control

Preliminary steps were taken to establish a narcotic import program in Japan and Korea. Requirements for medicinal narcotics for legitimate medical needs will be established taking into account civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics.

Reports were received that Japanese repatriates are attempting to smuggle opium and morphine into Japan, and several seizures have been made at the ports of entry. At the direction of Narcotic Control Officers, GHQ, SCAP, a 23-pound cache of raw opium was seized in Osaka. Investigation is being continued by the Japanese police.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 905) subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing."

The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with existing directives (SCAPIN 473) and (SCAPIN 760) on relief.

Crawford F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

4 Incls:

- #1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 905)
- #2 – Memo to (SCAPIN 905)
- #3 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 13 April 1946
- #4 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 6 April 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
26 April 1946

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN 905)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing.

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 2c, 3 and 4 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH, (SCAPIN 473) dated 21 December 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution" and paragraph 2 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Feb 46) PH, (SCAPIN 760) dated 21 February 1946, subject: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes".

2. Information of non-compliance with directives mentioned in paragraph 1, above has been received. Specific defects are as follows:

- a. Distribution of relief supplies has been made in some Prefectures without the specific authorization of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- b. Variations found in inventories of reserve relief stocks have not been promptly reported to SCAP.
- c. Copies in English of all regulations and instructions promulgated in connection with the plan of distribution of reserve relief supplies have not been furnished the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- d. Distribution of all winter clothing and blankets held for relief purposes has not been commenced in some Prefectures.
- e. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, acting as agent of the Imperial Japanese Government, has failed to allocate and distribute reserve relief supplies among Prefectures based upon the needs in each area.
- f. No effort has been made in some Prefectures to properly store, safeguard, and rotate supplies to prevent their deterioration and pilferage.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects and will institute procedures which will prevent recurrence by assuring that all prefectural and local government officials concerned are fully informed as to their duties and responsibilities in connection with reserve relief supplies.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, not later than 3 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
26 April 1946

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 905) 26 Apr. 1946, subject: "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 400 (26 Apr 46) K, (SCAPIN 905) dated 26 Apr. 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The failure of the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural and local governments to comply with directives of SCAP to establish, maintain and distribute reserve relief supplies from former Japanese Army – Navy stocks has been brought to the attention of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and to require corrective action.

3. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

- a. Inspections made of the operation of the Reserve Relief Supply plan should include sample checks of food and clothing storage locations to insure adequacy of facilities and measures taken to prevent deterioration and pilferage of supplies.
- b. All winter clothing and blankets held for relief distribution should be distributed pursuant to previous directives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. No distribution of food stocks held as a relief reserve has been authorized by Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, with the exception of the distribution of food stocks subject to early deterioration. Whenever possible stocks so distributed will be replaced from other Japanese Army and Navy supplies turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry.
- c. Inspections of distribution points should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

Distribution

Same as (SCAPIN 905)
less Imperial Japanese Government

J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
28 April to 4 May
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Major G.K. Wyman left the Welfare Division to return to the United States under Readjustment Regulation.

Public Assistance

Returns from 21 more prefectures were submitted bringing to a total of 40 the number of prefectures reporting public assistance granted in March 1946. In the 40 prefectures 488,452 families (representing 1,805,813 individuals) and 52,651 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,858,239 yen, or approximately 24 yen per individual per month.

Representatives of the Japanese Welfare Ministry submitted to the Welfare Division, PH&W Section, a progress report and a draft of proposed legislation for a comprehensive governmental program of public assistance. Pending the enactment of legislation in the forthcoming Diet session the Japanese government has taken special measures to put an overall relief program into practice as of 30 April 1946 previously directed by SCAP, Memorandum, 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775), according to reports the proposed legislation for "a living protection act" assumes overall governmental responsibility for public assistance for all categories of indigent persons. It was expected that new legislation could be enacted by July at which time existing relief laws would be abrogated. The report indicated definite action toward compliance with SCAP Directives. The Japanese representatives were instructed to proceed with their efforts along these lines, to specifically include in the legislation statements regarding recognition on the part of the Japanese Government of its responsibility in relieving and helping prevent suffer and hardship, and further assurances that relief would be given equally according to need and without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Reserve Relief Supplies

Based on investigations and inspections made by representatives of the Welfare Division and verbal reports from the Eighth Army Military Government Section, a memorandum (SCAPIN 905, 26 April 46) was issued to the Japanese Government regarding its failure to comply with SCAP directives on the handling of reserve relief supplies and the distribution of winter clothing. Specific instances of non-compliance were outlined and a report on corrective measures taken was required by 3 May 1946.

Private Relief Imports for Korea

Based on recommendations from Korea a reply was dispatched to the War Department concurring in the release of a special shipment of 100 tons of medical supplies made available for Korea by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia. Distribution will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Military Government in Korea.

Housing

A final meeting was held this week on the subject of "Japanese Civilian Housing" with Japanese Government personnel present who could assist in the breaking up of the "bottle-necks" existing in the housing program. Discussions developed which indicate a closer coordination between the various sections of the Japanese Government and the Housing Cooperation.

Red Cross

In the program and reorganization development of Japanese Red Cross, approval was granted for a Nurses Training Demonstration school to begin on or about 1 June 1946 with the combined student bodies and faculty from St. Luke's College of Nurses and Japanese Red Cross of nurses assisted by five American nurses to be procured by PH&W Section, SCAP.

An inquiry and welfare message service was set up for increased service to Japanese people at Japanese Red Cross National Headquarters.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government requiring the revaccination against smallpox of all individuals not showing satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

Conference with Dr. Ishibashi and Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning implementation of the above Memorandum and distribution of necessary supplies.

Conferred with Dr. Ishibashi who was advised to include malarial fever and Japanese B Encephalitis in the text of reportable communicable diseases, pending publication of a formal memorandum to that effect.

Arranged through Statistical and Reports Section for the reproduction of graphic charts on communicable diseases for use by the Section Chief.

Insect and Rodent Control

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government directing the appointment of insect and rodent control officers in each prefecture and directing the organization of control teams and programs in the prefectures and in subordinate administrative units, as outlined in the conference and school held at Kyoto between 22 April and 27 April 1946.

Conferred with Chief of Section and with Lt. Reest of Planning Division, Civil Information and Education Section, concerning the organization of a publicity campaign on the control of insect and rodent borne diseases. Material is in preparation for presentation to a press conference to be held on 8 May 1946. Plans are being formulated for a publicity and educational program to be carried on by newspapers, radio and moving pictures throughout the country. Press releases and outlines for radio talks are being prepared.

Conferences were held with Japanese manufacturers regarding increased production of larvicides, insecticides and rodenticides by Japanese firms.

Reports from several areas indicate that active measures are already being taken to improve general environmental sanitation and to implement the control programs outlined at the Kyoto conference.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply: Continued demands by U.S. Occupational Troops for high chlorination of municipal water supplies in several cities in Kyushu were reported by Japanese Liaison Officer from that area and the Health Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Procurement demands for chlorine are impossible to fill because of shortage of chlorine. Dosages of from four to six ppm for residuals of 20 ppm in the distribution systems appear excessive to this office for approved municipal water systems and have been the subject of several conferences with Chief Surgeon's Office and Office of Chief Engineer, AFPAC. This has resulted in the dispatch of a letter from Chief Engineer to Eighth Army requesting an investigation of chlorination procedure in Kyushu and correction of conditions found contrary to present policy.

Laboratory Activities

Procedures in Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Because of the importance of detection of early cases of this disease as a means of warning of an impending epidemic, a set of instructions was prepared for use by military government public health officers and by medical officers in charge of occupation troops, governing procedures to be followed in collection and shipment of specimens. All specimens for diagnosis will be examined in the Neurotropic Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo. Inasmuch as specimens of cerebrospinal fluid require immediate freezing to protect any virus present against deterioration, supplies of dry ice will be procured through the Supply Division and made available to all hospital installations in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus. Specimens for diagnosis in suspected cases will be obtained from native civilians as well as from occupation personnel and their dependents.

Preventive Vaccination against Japanese B Encephalitis: Conference was held with the Preventive Medicine Division of the Chief Surgeon's Office regarding organization of the vaccination program for occupation personnel in compliance with instructions from The Surgeon General directing pre-epidemic prophylactic vaccination against this disease. In view of the fact that the earliest threat of the disease occurs in areas furthest south, such as Okinawa, priority in supply of vaccine will be given to such areas until adequate amounts are available in the theater for all personnel affected by these instructions.

Laboratory Diagnosis of Cholera Carriers at Uruga Repatriation Port: A second visit was made to the laboratory at the Kuriyama Receiving Station of the Uruga Port and the facilities and organization were inspected. With the newly added supplies and personnel it is estimated that the capacity of the laboratory will be increased to accommodate the maximum repatriation load of the port within a week or less. At present the work load is light because of rough weather interfering with debarkation.

Council on Medical Education: Final reports were received and accepted from the Subcommittees on Internship, Medical School Curriculum, Medical School Facilities, Revision of Textbooks, and Postgraduate Medical Education, compelling all current agenda of the Council.

Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the Japanese Medical Association: In order to obtain data on relative priority value of medicines requested by the Welfare Ministry for importation an invitation was sent to the

Japanese Medical Association, representing all Japanese medical practitioners, to send its representatives to a conference. Acting on this invitation the Association proceeded to organize a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to serve as an advisory body on this and cognate matters. On 3 May 1946, the Council visited the Public Health and Welfare Section and was addressed by Colonel Sams. The Council will study the import list and submit its recommendations to the Supply Division in the near future.

The Council is planning to set up machinery for an expanded program aimed at raising standards of drug manufacture in general and at comparing the clinical efficiency of many drugs new employed by physicians with no other guidance than the manufacture's lable. Recommendations will be formulated for measures to control unethical practices in the sale of medicines and the advertising and sale of powerful drugs directly to the laity. The membership of the Council will include representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Medicine Control Corporation, Pharmacology Departments of Universities, Pharmacists' Association, Pharmaceuticals Association, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. A representative from the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP will attend such conferences as concern the Section's interests.

Nutrition Service

Nutrition surveys began according to schedule May 1 and will continue until May 30. The 29 prefectures of Japan to be covered in this survey are:

Hokkaido	Tochigi	Shizuoka	Kyoto	Ehime
Iwate	Gunma	Aichi	Osaka	Kochi
Akita	Saitama	Toyama	Hyogo	Fukuoka
Miyagi	Chiba	Ishikawa	Wakayama	Saga
Fukushima	Tokyo	Fukui	Okayama	Kumamoto
Ibaraki	Kanagawa	Shiga	Hiroshima	

Urban, rural mining and other special districts will be included.

During the three days each family will keep a record of food intake. Also, quality and quantity of consumed material per male adult and per capita per day.

The Tokyo City survey was postponed from the first week of May until the last week of the month because of the increasing typhus rate. Dr. Oiso will be in Tokyo during the Tokyo nutritional survey to personally check on the incoming reports.

A meeting with several Japanese women nutritionists was arranged for next week.

Quarantine Procedures

The week ending 5 May, listed the largest concentration of ships in quarantine in one port for cholera in the maritime history of the Orient at least if not the world began to subside. Some 54,998 repatriates from Canton, China, beside 12,000 to 15,000 from Haiphong, Indo-china, have been in quarantine abroad approximately 15 ships.

A 1,500 bed general hospital and a hospital ship are being used for symptomatic cholera cases with an overflow of around 2,000 carriers convalescents and suspects, quartered in barracks at the quarantine station near Port Uraga.

Otherwise, the normal flow continued at the various repatriation centers.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A survey is being made in the Kanto district for suitable prefectural or governmental hospitals which may be designated to receive and treat venereal disease cases in areas warranted by sufficient concentration of allied troops.

Hospital bed report as of 8 May, there are 2,998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity and a 101,461 patient enrollment.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The midwifery committee sent in a report on the continuation of education of midwives. This report consisted of suggestions for short courses to be given every five years for midwives. The short course would be sponsored by Japan Midwives' Association.

Representatives from the Red Cross Hospital, St. Lukes' College of the Nursing, and Public Health and Welfare met at Red Cross Hospital to draw up the agreement for merging of the two student bodies in a Refresher Course. The Course opened 2 May 1946 at the Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Personnel

Miss Lane, civilian nurse reported for duty. Lt. E. Matheson from 361st Station Hospital reported on temporary duty for 30 days, beginning 29 April.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a field trip to Korea. Veterinary activities were surveyed and liaison established with Military Government and XXIV Corps officials.

Korean Veterinary Service was found to be weak and disrupted because of the capture of Japanese Veterinarians who occupied all key positions and the lack of qualified Korean replacements.

Governmental Organization

Structure of the Agency is as follows:

Bureau of Veterinary Affairs in the Department of Health and Welfare at National Headquarters, Seoul.

Veterinary Section in the Bureau of Health and Welfare at each Provincial Headquarters.

Provinces divided into districts.

Korean veterinarians, on a civil service status, have been appointed to every district, provincial office and national headquarters.

Military Government veterinary officers are functioning effectively at national and provincial levels. Each veterinary officer has a Korean counterpart acting in a similar capacity who is being trained for the position.

Education

Veterinary education is handicapped by the departure of Japanese teachers and the presence of only one school of college level teaching veterinary medicine. Ninety two percent of Korean veterinarians are graduates of provincial middle schools on a high school level, where they receive a combination agriculture and veterinary course principally of a didactic nature.

Military Government plans to remedy this situation by increasing the schools of college level from one to three; eliminating middle school veterinary education, raising entrance requirements and consolidating the facilities and teachers now scattered throughout the various provinces.

Licensure

Graduates of middle schools are examined and licensed to practice and graduates of Suwon Agricultural College are granted license without examination. Approximately 1,000 Korean veterinarians are licensed at the present time.

Livestock Industry

Animal strength in Korea as determined by the last census:

Dairy cattle	2,000
Work oxen	1,062,000
Swine	636,000
Sheep	48,000
Horses	35,000
Chickens	2,983,000
Dogs	225,000

These figures are indicative of the fact that the dairy industry is negligible and the main veterinary problems as far as cattle are concerned have to do with native Korean work oxen. The horses are principally Korean ponies. However, approximately 6,000 Japanese army horses were disposed of in Korea. Many of these have been

slaughtered for food due to the meat shortage and the small size of the Korean farm which is unsuitable for horse power.

Animal Disease Control

Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, blackleg, glanders, rabies, swine, plague, swine erysipelas, fowl cholera, fowl pest, hemorrhage systemicemia, tuberculosis, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

The Russians have reported the presence of rinderpest in the areas north of the 38th parallel and all cattle in the two provinces located in the American Zone bordering the parallel are to be immunized for the second time during the months of May and June as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of fowl pest and rabies have been effectively controlled. Isolated cases of anthrax and blackleg have not been allowed to spread.

Dairy Inspection

Since there are only 2,000 dairy cows, this industry is minor. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating to 195 to 200 degrees. Sanitation is neglected and cows are in poor condition. Inspection does not so much beyond periodic testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The method of dispensing of reactors is unsatisfactory since owners are only requested to remove them from the herd for one year. The last test showed 23 percent of the dairy cattle infected with this disease.

Meat Inspection

Under the Japanese, abattoirs in the larger cities were very well constructed, equipped, and managed. However, by the repatriation of all trained Japanese, the remaining Koreans have been left a large problem with only a small amount of knowledge. Definite improvement, however, is being made in regard to the use and cleanliness of equipment under the tutelage of American Veterinary Officers. At present, meat inspection completely ignores the examination of lymph glands, which are most important and concerns itself principally with the search for parasites. A school for meat inspectors is being organized in Seoul for the instruction of all concerned.

Laboratories

The National Institute for Veterinary Research located at Pusan is one of the largest and best laboratories in the Orient. This and other laboratories are better equipped with material than personnel, however, in coordination with the laboratory section, Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare, Korean replacements are being trained to take the place of repatriated Japanese.

Supplies

A shortage of drugs and instruments is being partially alleviated by captured Japanese army equipment. The deficit will be further relieved by the arrival of CAD Units.

Conclusions

Under the guidance of United States Army Military Government Veterinary Officers, the Koreans are making improvement and after a few years of education, training and experience, should possess as good a veterinary service as any country in the Orient.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported as follows:

New Outbreaks 28 April – 4 May

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Ehime	Anthrax (bovine)	1
Kagoshima	Anthrax (bovine)	1
Gunma	Anthrax (bovine)	1

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Rabies Control

The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3, concerning domestic dog control. This ordinance contains rules reporting, registration, identification, restraint, rabies immunization and control, and penalties for violation.

An accompanying report shows that rabies immunization was ordered to be applied to all dogs in the prefecture during the months of April and May and that a total of 2,289 out of a dog population of 5,093 had been inoculated during February and March 1946.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of controlled dental items for March amounted to 2,104,500 yen.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

The Health Ministry submitted a plan covering distribution of penicillin. A control committee has been appointed to allocate production. The Committee consists of three physicians from the Imperial University and one from Keio University. Cost appears to be the main problem at present. The proposed ceiling price is 423.00 yen for 30,000 oxford units. A study is being made on this subject with a view providing penicillin at reasonable cost.

Production

Production of DDT hand dusters is now progressing according to plan. The quo of 10,000 initially established may be revised if investigation indicates a need for a large quantity for insect and rodent control purposes. A distribution plan has been established by the Welfare Ministry. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials and distribution will continue as rapidly as stocks are produced.

Check sheet prepared and forwarded to ESS outlining supply needs for the mosquito and fly control program. The basic supplies needed was outlined. It was requested that investigation of potential manufacturers of insecticides, emulsi-flying agents, phenothiazine and spraying equipment be made and that every effort be made to accelerate Japanese production of these items at the earliest possible date. Preliminary investigation revealed that 375 tons of pyrethrum had been earmarked for export and that 750 tons of pyrethrum had been allocated for production of insecticides. Check sheet to ESS requested that this quantity be frozen for the mosquito and fly control program.

Conferences have been held with officials of the Welfare Ministry to accelerate production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program and to establish a distribution system for distributing these supplies. Several manufacturers have been selected and will be ordered by the Welfare Ministry to immediately begin maximum production. All supplies for this program will be shipped to the prefectural health officers. Stocks of necessary raw materials have been located with the exception of soap, gasoline and kerosene. Necessary contact with officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and representatives of ESS will be made in order to assure needed quantities of these items.

Japanese production of medicines required for treatment of venereal disease is being accelerated. Small quantities have been distributed to all prefectures. Manufactures have been selected by the Welfare Ministry to produce quantities needed for the next six months.

Distribution

One hundred and sixty thousand pounds of DDT mix was produced and disturbed to the using agencies. Increase from 10 to 13 tons of mix daily is now being planned and will go into 6 May 1946.

Initial shipments of rodent control supplies were made by Japanese Welfare Ministry to reception centers at Hakata and Kagoshima. A complete program for rodent control has been approved for all repatriation ports and supplies are being procured.

Steps were taken to provide all ships quarantined at Uruga with a constant level of ten days supply of staple foods and a six day supply of supplementary items. This is in addition to daily re-supply which includes fresh fish and vegetables.

Difficulty has been experienced in shipments of supplies to repatriation ports in China and Japan because of insufficient transportation and personnel available to the Repatriation Relief Board which has been responsible for the shipments. At conferences with Japanese officials concerned it was assured that sufficient trucks would be allocated and additional personnel made available to this board in order to speed up operations.

Supplies are being gathered and packed for a second shipment to Hulutae, Manchuria sufficient for processing 700,000 repatriates.

An additional shipment of typhus vaccine was made on 28 April to reception centers at the Japanese repatriation ports as follows:

Uruga	410 vials
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Maizuru	200 vials
Ujina	720 vials
Otake	1440 vials
Hakata	2160 vials
Senzaki	1080 vials
Sasebo	2160 vials
T####	1800 vials
Nagoya	<u>1800 vials</u>
Total	11,770 vials

Narcotics

An administrative directive, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics Stocks" number (SCAPIN 913) as dispatched to the Japanese Government 1 May 1946 requiring that a governmental agency be designated to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces to approved wholesale drug houses. The directive requires that security and hand to hand receipt for narcotics be maintained.

A memorandum containing information of general application pertaining to the above directive was distributed to the Occupation forces. The memorandum lists approved wholesale drug houses to receive custody of the narcotics and suggests necessary surveillance measures.

The records of Koto Pharmaceutical Company, Limited, General Head Office, Tokyo, covering the manufacture, production and sale of narcotic drugs by this company from 1930 to 1945 have been investigated, tabulated and analyzed by a narcotic investigator, Public Health and Welfare Section and a report prepared thereof. The Koto Company manufactured cocaine hydrochloride and tropacocaine in one of their drug manufacturing plants located in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Approximately 1,000 kilograms of heroin hydrochloride, a high-tension, dangerous narcotic, and other adulterated narcotic drugs collected from IX Corps area Japan, were destroyed in Yokohama by officers from Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army and Narcotic Control Officers from SCAP. While the value of the narcotics in illicit traffic would amount to millions of dollars, nothing was destroyed that could be used for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

Enforcement of strict narcotic control by Japanese courts, as required by SCAP directives, was indicated by the four year prison sentence handed down by a local court in Saga Ken to a Japanese who stole five kilograms of raw opium, later recovered. This is the first sentence imposed in connection with the 7.5 tons of smuggled opium seized in Wakayama Ken.

Through an investigation and search directed by Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, two Japanese who are principals in the illegal sale of 23 pounds of opium in Osaka for 130,000 yen were arrested in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu. The opium is in the custody of United States Forces, and the defendants will be prosecuted in Japanese courts.

SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (1 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 913), subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks".

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 920), subject: "Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers".

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 921), subject: "Vaccination against Smallpox".

AG 440 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 922), subject: "Manufacture of DDT in Japan".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

9 Incls:

#1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 913), AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH.

#2 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 913).

#3 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 920), AG 725.11 (4 May 46)PH.

#4 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 920).

#5 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 922), AG 720.3 (4 May 46)PH.

#6 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 921).

#7 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 922), AG 440 (4 May 46).

#8 – Weekly Summary of Venereal Disease in Japan for period ending 13 Apr. 46.

#9 – Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for period ending 20 Apr. 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
1 May 1946

AG 441.1 (1 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 913)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks.

1. Your attention is directed to the Memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45) PH, 4 December 1945, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks", and to the list of whole sale drug houses submitted in your C.L.O. No. 322 (1.1), 22 January 1946. The list as submitted is approved.

2. You will designate an agency of the Imperial Japanese Government to receive, receipt for and deliver the narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses.

3. Security and hand to hand receipt for the narcotics will be maintained.

4. Further distributed and accounting will be in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the referenced GHQ, SCAP memorandum.

5. Direct communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized to effect release of the narcotics from the custody of United States Forces to the Imperial Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 913), file AG 441.1 (27 Apr 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 27 April 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 913) GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The memorandum directs the Imperial Japanese Government to designate a government agency to receive, receipt for and deliver former Japanese military medicinal narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses for further distribution as required in paragraphs 4 and 5 of memorandum number (SCAPIN 384) file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45) PH, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics". The approved wholesale houses are as follows:

- a. Hokkaido – Hokkaido Local Medicine Distribution Company, N.8, 2-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo city.
- b. Miyagi Ken – Sennando Wholesale Drug House, No. 32 Kawara-machi, Sendai City.
- c. Niigata Ken – Niigata Local Medicine Company, No. 1718, Furucho, Torijubancho, Niigata City.
- d. Tokyo To – Sankyo Company, No. 888, 1-chome, Nishishinagawa, Shinagawa Ku, Tokyo.
- e. Tokyo To – Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., No. 1, 1-chome Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
- f. Osaka Fu – Gohei Tanabe and Company, Ltd., No.21, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- g. Osaka Fu – Dai Nippon Medicine Manufacturing Company, No. 23, 3-chome, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- h. Osaka Fu – Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., No.27, 2-chome, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- i. Okayama Ken – Okayama Medicine Manufacturing Company, Shoshamachi, Kbigun.
- j. Kagawa Ken (Shikoku) – Kagawa Local Medicine Distribution Company, No.3233, I Arai, Hachiokamura.
- k. Fukuoka Ken (Kyushu) – Fukuoka Medicine Distribution Company, No.8, Kitafunemachi, Fukuoka City.

3. The former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to be released to the Imperial Japanese Government have been concentrated and inventoried in the 9th Medical Depot, Kobe, and the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. Direct communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces.

4. When the transfer of custody is effected, command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that narcotic stocks are kept under proper security.
- b. Maintain periodical surveillance to assure that stock records are being properly prepared and forwarded as required.
- c. Advise GHQ, SCAP, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

J. W. MANN
Lt. Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Distribution:

Same as (SCAPIN 913)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 920)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum number (SCAPIN 48), dated 22 September 1945, Subject: "Public Health Measures."

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to appoint a full time Insect and Rodent Control Officer in each prefectural (Ken) health office. This officer to be responsible for the organization, training, operation, supervision and coordination of all insect and rodent control personnel and activities within the prefecture.

3. The number and organization of subordinate units in counties (Gun), Cities (Shi) and towns (Machi) will depend upon prevailing local conditions in the several prefectures, as outlined during the conference held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946. Prefectural insect and rodent control officers will submit to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs plans for their respective prefectures based upon consultation with the director of the prefectural health office and the local Military Government Public Health Officer.

4. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will require prefectural insect and rodent control officers to make such periodic reports of activities and consumption of supplies as may be deemed necessary.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit a written report to the GHQ, SCAP, not later than 15 May 1946 concerning the action taken to comply with this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 920) file AG 725.11, (4 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 4 May 1946, Subject: “Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers.”

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 920), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the appointment of permanent Insect and Rodent Control Officers in each prefectural health department and directs further the establishment of an organization for insect and rodent control along the lines laid down at the school held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946.

3. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

- a. Liaison be established between prefectural health departments and the public health and sanitary officers of the respective Military Government Companies to expedite the organization, training and supervision of subject units.
- b. Periodic field inspections be made by officers of the Public Health and Welfare Section to observe the programs of insect and rodent control activities and to give necessary technical advice.

J. W. MANN
Lt Co., AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN – 920)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 921)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Vaccination against Smallpox

1. Reference is made to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 610) dated 16 January 1946, Subject: “Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese civilian”.

2. The incidence of smallpox among the inhabitants of Japan has not decreased to the extent that could normally be anticipated had proper vaccination technique been employed, in view of the amount of vaccine used and the number of persons vaccinated.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidenced by the fact that numerous parties presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of permissible strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. The use of alcohol or phenol solution for the cleaning of the skin prior to smallpox vaccination is prohibited. Acetone will be used for this purpose or; in case of necessity, soap and water.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will require all Japanese nationals to appear for revaccination against smallpox. All individuals will be revaccinated who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

6. Adequate stocks of vaccine and acetone have been determined to be available. The Imperial Japanese Government will distribute the necessary supplies to the several prefectures as needed.

7. The above services, or the materials necessary for the administration thereof, will be made available to foreign nationals presently resident in Japan.

8. This program will be completed by 25 May 1946. A written report will be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 30 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITHC,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Inspection of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 921), file AG 720.3, (4 May 1946) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 4 May 1946, Subject: “Vaccination against Smallpox”.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 921), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the revaccination, before 25 May 1946, of all Japanese who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946, a successful vaccination is one which is followed by a definite, visible response, whether immune, vaccinoid or vaccinia. Absence of any response is not an immune reaction but represents a vaccination failure.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidence by the fact that numerous patients presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of ##### strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

a. Local Military Government companies see that prefectural health departments obtain the necessary materials and set up a plain for the most expedition accomplishment of the program directed.

b. Military Government at Public Health Officers maintain general surveillance over vaccination technique, with particular reference to the solution used for the cleaning of the skin prior to vaccination. Radical changes in actual vaccination procedure are not contemplated at the present time.

J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN – 921)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 440 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 922)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Manufacture of DDT in Japan.

1. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG440 (8 Oct 45) PH, subject: “Manufacture of DDT in Japan” dated 8 October 1945, is hereby revoked.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
5 May to 11 May
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

Reports from the last prefectures on public assistance granted in March 1946 were received this week from the Japanese Government. For all prefectures, 615,263 families (representing 2,265,030 individuals) and 63,785 unattached persons received relief in March. This represents a total of 2,328,815 persons. Amount granted was 49,297,874 yen, representing an average of 48 yen per unattached person as against 15 yen per family person.

Welfare Conference

A conference of about 250 representatives of welfare groups throughout Japan representing some 10,000 welfare workers in both public and private fields including some Homen-Iin (district volunteers) was attended by Colonel Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section and Mr. Feldman of the Welfare Division. The general purpose of the conference was to discuss the raising of standards in social work.

Colonel Sams explained our efforts as an attempt to replace the outmoded ideas "charity", "benevolence" and "gifts" to the poor from the ruling classes by an enlightened, democratic program of public assistance as an obligation of a government acting as the servant, not the ruler of the people.

Private Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department advised of the creation of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) representing members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS) who desire to operate a program of relief for civilians in Asia. Clearance was requested for two persons to represent LARA in Japan.

Population Movement

Due to the acute housing shortage and continued food shortage the Imperial Japanese Government was directed to continue in force the directive controlling movement of persons from rural to urban areas until 30 September 1946.

Foreign Nationals

A field trip was made to Yokohama to contact the International Relief Committee regarding eligibility requirements for relief and the various kinds of relief offered. It was learned that only those foreign nationals who were without funds to meet the minimum necessities of life were eligible for relief. Hospitalization arrangements have been made on a fee basis for foreign nationals in catholic Hospital in Tokyo.

Reserve Relief Supplies

The Imperial Japanese Government submitted its first report for the month of March in accordance with paragraph 41, Memorandum (SCAPIN 352) 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

The report was incomplete in that only 41 prefectures were reported and the source of supplies added to stock was not indicated. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.

Action is being taken to assure accurate reports in the future.

Confusion exists on the part of the Japanese so far as the issuance of food in danger of spoilage or deterioration.

The Supreme Commander has not authorized the release of food held in reserve for relief except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration. This is authorized in letters, GHQ, SCAP, AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH, subject, "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives Relating to the Establishment, Maintenance and Distribution of Reserve Relief Supplies", and Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 388.3 (16 Oct 45) GD (SCAPIN 151), subject: "Materials, Supplies and Equipment to be turned over to the Imperial Japanese Government by Allied Forces".

Red Cross Activities

In a series of program planning and reorganization meetings, of greater importance was the one held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, of Japanese Red Cross Hospital with National Headquarters representatives of 15 prefectures in which hospitals were damaged, destroyed, or not available for Red Cross use.

Plans and procedures were outlined for repair, reconstruction and reactivation of hospitals and hospital service in the prefectures.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press and news agencies to inaugurate an educational and publicity campaign directed toward the control of insect and rodent borne diseases during the coming months. The importance of environmental sanitation was discussed and it was stressed that the participation of the individual householder and the public as a whole must be obtained for such measures to be successful.

In a conference with representatives of the Civil Information and Education Section and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs discussions were held concerning the coordination of the educational program already started by the Ministry with the plans of CI&E and this Section. It was recommended that the present liaison officer between the Ministry and CI&E be maintained and his activities continued.

Dr. Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was instructed concerning carrying out of the recently directed revaccination program against smallpox. It is believed that with judicious distribution present stocks of vaccine will be adequate.

In a conference with Legal Advisor and Dr. Ishibashi of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs instructions were issued concerning alleged violation of SCAP directive abolishing licensed prostitution and lack of clinics to be subsidized by the central government.

Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. Further conferences have been held with the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, and Ministry of Health officials regarding the Japanese manufacture of insecticides, larvicides, rodenticides and insect control equipment. Several of these are now in production, and production rates will be materially increased. Distribution of phosphoric poison and Antu has already been made to some ports. The manufacture of rat traps pyrethrum emulsion, and phenothiazin is being expedited and plans for their distribution are now being made. Representatives of the Ministries concerned and manufactures are holding meetings three times a week to promote the manufacture and distribution of these materials.

Laboratory Activities

Organization of a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics in the Japanese Medical Association. Under the spur of current shortages, the Japanese Medical Association organized its Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to establish a policy-making organ concerned with production, standardization, and distribution of much needed medicines. The immediate problem which hastened its organization was the necessity for establishing priorities on proposed import items under a ceiling of 3000 tons.

Other problems to be taken up by the Council include the control of advertising and sale of potentially harmful drugs (sulfanilamide derivatives, hormone preparations, sedatives) to the laity without medical supervision and the establishment of an authoritative agency for comparing the clinical effectiveness of various drug products in common use. The Council will maintain an effective liaison with SCAP in order to program against possible opposition from commercial interests.

Press Conference on Measure Being Taken to Reform Medical Education. In a press interview 6 May 1946 the accomplishments to date of the Council on Medical Education were reported. The background for its work was discussed briefly, with emphasis given to the need for improved public health education, particularly to physicians, the poor distribution of physicians in spite of an overall surplus, the domination of academic cliques, and the persistence of outworn methods of instruction introduced into Japan from Germany before the first World War. The Council on Medical Education was composed of representatives of the Welfare and Education Ministries of the Japanese Government, Imperial and private medical schools, and the Japanese Medical Association. By coordinate action a number of recommendations were made and subsequently adopted as government policy for revision of existing standards in medical education. A national examination will be held at least twice yearly for all candidates for licensure. To be eligible candidates must have completed a standard four year course of medicine in an approved medical school and minimum of 12 months of internship in an approved hospital, including one month in a health center of prefectural level with practical field work in public health. Standards for a revised medical curriculum and training facilities were established, contrived to weed out inferior schools, also an extensive program for postgraduate medical education to serve the needs of former graduates including physicians returning from military service.

Future agenda of the Council include improved standards for premedical education, qualification of faculty members, qualifications of specialists, standardized medical nomenclature, and adequate living facilities for hospital interns.

Nutrition Service

Report on Nutrition in Japan to Mr. Hoover. The nutritional status and food requirements of the Japanese were presented to Mr. Hoover and his aides by Colonel Sams, 5 May 1946. Discussions were had with Mr. Hoover's aides on technical details the following day. Mr. Pate was particularly concerned with regard to the feeding of school children and pregnant and lactating women. Little formal attention has been given to the provision of supplementary foods in schools.

Nutrition Surveys. Nutrition surveys are progressing in various parts of Japan but compilation of data has not proceeded far enough to state results. Dr. Oiso, the Japan Ministry Nutritionist, is in southern Japan observing surveys.

Personnel: Colonel Howe returned from temporary duty in China with the Food Mission from the United States.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 5 April 1946 shows 2998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity, 101,461 of which are occupied. There were 248,203 out-patients treated during this period.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A complete survey of Nurse Training and Midwifery programs in two prefectures began during the past week. (Aomori and Akita).

In Kyushu this month, a number of short refresher courses are being held in various prefectures. This office was represented in a meeting in Fukuoka, Beppu and Nagasaki. Each place Public Health Nursing in America was presented and the program here in Japan outlined.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Field Trip to Shikoku – A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division is conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the island of Shikoku.

Inspection of Oshida Institute

The Oshida Institute located in Tokyo was visited and its biological laboratory is primarily engaged in the production of phenol killed rabies vaccine. Equipment, methods and final product were found to be satisfactory.

Reports from the Japanese

The Government of Tokyo Prefecture has submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3, pertaining to domestic dog control and the following report on rabies immunization:

Number of dogs registered	5093
Number injected for rabies	2289

Unvaccinated dogs will be injected during the month of May. Metropolitan police will capture and impound stray dogs.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5-11 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Athrax (equine)	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFIARS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

The production of vaccines is progressing satisfactorily. Approximately 40,000,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine have been produced for revaccination purposes and necessary quantities will be distributed to all prefectures for the revaccination program.

Definite plans have been made by the Welfare Ministry for production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program. Manufacturers have been selected and were called to Tokyo on 8 May 1946 for a conference. Production capacity was determined and quantities of production allotted to each manufacturer. Necessary raw materials have been obtained with the exception of petroleum products. A meeting was called with representatives of the Petroleum Section, G-4, Natural Resources Section, Commerce Ministry and Welfare Ministry to request assistance in obtaining necessary quantities of petroleum products.

A meeting was called by ESS officials with representatives of various glassware manufactures, glassware association members and Commerce Industry officials to begin manufacture of glassware for the medical laboratories of Japan. Check sheet was submitted to ESS requesting that action be taken to produce certain quantities of bottles, ampoules and vials in order that glassware would be available for distributing vaccines. The production will be phased monthly and the Welfare Ministry will direct shipment to laboratories as stocks are produced. Manufacturers indicated willingness to produce required glassware. This action will assure sufficient glassware for distributing vaccines.

Distribution

Excess medical supplies in National Hospital are being prepared for distribution. Inventories will be submitted to the Welfare Ministry by 15 May, and actual distribution will be in process soon thereafter.

DDT mix is now being produced at 13 tons daily, and is being distributed to the using agencies almost as fast as it is being made and packed.

Authorization was given for export of 8000 x-ray films, 350 gallons of developing powder and 350 gallons of fixing powder to Korea to relieve a critical shortage of x-ray supplies.

Request was received from Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China, to provide necessary supplies to process 300,000 repatriates at Hankow, China as a measure to confine the cholera epidemic in that area. Supplies were gathered, packed and shipped by express arriving at Hakata on 9 May.

Supplies for processing 700,000 repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria were dispatched from Tokyo on 10 May enroute to Sasebo where water lift is to be provided.

In response to a request from Commanding General, Army Land Forces, Southeast Asia, a directive to the Japanese Government was issued to the effect that all repatriation vessels departing for Netherlands East Indies would be provided with sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates carried on the return voyage. As an additional measure to take care of certain ships already dispatched without vaccines aboard, 124,000 doses were placed aboard the hospital ship Hikawa-Maru sailing for Morotai.

On 6 May an additional shipment of typhus vaccine was distributed to repatriation ports in Japan as follows:

Uraga	57,600 cc
Maizuru	14,400 cc
Ujina	14,400 cc
Otake	50,400 cc
Senzaki	50,400 cc
Hakata	43,200 cc
Sasebo	43,200 cc
Tanabe	43,200 cc
Nagoya	43,200 cc

Narcotics

As requested informally by the Narcotic Control Office, Public Health and Welfare Section, a list of prices for the sale of narcotics from the compounders or firms repackaging narcotics down to the dispenser were submitted

by the Pharmaceutical Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The prices are considered not out of line with prices of other pharmaceutical products.

The plan for the reorganization of the Japanese narcotic enforcement machinery in the national and prefectural governments was received. Ultimate responsibility for maintaining proper security and control for narcotics rests with the Pharmaceutical Section of which Mr. Kamiya is Chief, Mr. Yasumi, his assistant, has general control of narcotics.

Lt. Comdr. Speer made a three day inspection trip to Kobe and Osaka. At Kobe the former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, taken into custody by United States Forces in I Corps area and now stored for safekeeping in the 9th Medical Depot pending redistribution, are being securely guarded. The Chief of Police of Osaka and the Chief Procurator of Osaka were interviewed and directed to take swift and positive action against narcotic burglaries. Since the burglary of narcotics from the Sankyo Company, Osaka, was called to the attention of prefectural authorities on 3 May 1946 by the Narcotic Control Officer through the PSO, Ministry Government, Osaka, four arrests have been made and 55 five gram bottles of morphine, out of a total of 1130 stolen, have been recovered. An unconfirmed report was received from Kobe that the remainder of the morphine had been recovered there. Period to action by SCAP authorities no arrest had been made ever a period of a month after the burglary.

A quantity of narcotics considered insecurely stored by the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company was moved to Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. for safekeeping. The Pharmaceutical Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has been advised of the action taken and directed to enforce proper security for all narcotic stocks.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Legal Affairs Division returned 13 May 1946 from a trip to Kumamoto. Purpose of the trip was to secure necessary facts to dispose of the question as to nature of the future ownership and operation of Kumamoto Chemo and Serotherapeutic Institute. Conferences were held with Lt. Volk and Lt. Col. Link of the 93rd Military Government Company, and Dr. Odawara, founder of the institute. Instructions were given that specified information was to be supplies. Lt. Volk was to come to Tokyo with information and arrive on or about 9 May.

In Fukuoka, in conference with Lt. Bagot and Major Adkins of C.I.C, Major Christiansen of the 6th Marines, and with Prefectural Governor in regard to land owned by physical Cultural Institute and presently controlled by the United States Army, arrangements were made for release of forty acres to be used to build school for public health nurses, which Nursing Affairs Division considers to be a worthy project.

In a conference with Mr. Tachibana, Mr. Kimuri and Mr. Mori of Welfare Ministry, budgetary questions were taken up and arrangements made to receive copy of supplementary budget.

From representatives of Japanese Miscellaneous Liquor Producers Association and representative of Finance Ministry, was received a satisfactory type of label which is to be placed on bottles of liquor having a methyl alcohol content between 0,2 and 1,0 mg per cc. Label was approved and permission granted to have it posted on neck of bottle.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG.440 (9 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1187-4), subject: "Request for shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria".

AG.450 (10 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 942), subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

AG.091 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 944), subject: "Control of Population Movements".

AG.323.31 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 945), subject: "Reorganization of Governments Public Health and Welfare Activities".

AG.400 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1205-A), subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing. Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 May 1946

AG 440 (9 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 1187-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for Shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Mnchuria.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum, file number C.L.O. 2049 (RJ), 30 April 1946, subject: "Request for Permission to Send Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria and Permission for Two Japanese Nationals to Travel to Mukden".

2. Shipment of medical supplies as requested in your letter is not favorably considered. In this connection your attention is invited to memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, AG 440 (4 Feb 46) Ph (SCAPIN 697) subject: "Disposal of Medical Apparatus and Materials Preserved in Palau", in which it was stated that supplies required for treatment of prisoners of war are furnished by the responsible Allied officials.

3. Request has been received from the responsible authorities for shipment of certain medical and sanitary supplies to Manchuria for processing of repatriates. These supplies are being shipped. No official information is available as to the need of additional supplies in Manchuria.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
10 May 1946

AG 450 (10 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 942)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies.

1. All Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies require smallpox vaccination before returning to Japan. Supplies of vaccines are not available at embarkation ports.

2. You are directed to take necessary steps to insure that all repatriation vessels hereafter departing for the Netherlands East Indies carry sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates transported on the return voyage.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
10 May 1946

AG 450 (10 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 942)

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application on Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 942), file AG 450 (10 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 10 May 1946, subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 942), GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government dated 10 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Japanese Government has been directed to place sufficient smallpox vaccine aboard each repatriation ship leaving for the Netherlands East Indies to vaccinate the repatriates carried on the return voyage. This means that each vessel should be provided with 5,000 doses of vaccine which is available in reception centers at all repatriation ports in Japan.

3. Military surveillance in connection with this directive will involve:

a. Checking the reception center to see that vaccine is available.

b. Verifying that each ship has the required amount of vaccine aboard before sailing and that it is stored under refrigeration.

J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:
Same as (SCAPIN - 942)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 944)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Population Movements.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1 and 2, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563), dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control pf Population Movements".

2. In view of the failure of the Imperial Japanese Government to meet the critical housing shortage in urban centers together with the lack of adequate food distribution, the Imperial Japanese Government will continue in force the provisions of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, until 30 September 1946, File AG 091 (8 January 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application on Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 944),
File AG 091 (11 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of
Population
Movements".

1. The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by SCAP Headquarters, 8 January 1946, to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas, and to submit a plan to General Headquarters, SCAP, for approval, outlining the method by which this would be accomplished, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946. The Japanese Government acknowledged this directive, 10 January 1946 (CLO No. 127 (G 2)) and on 30 January 1946, submitted a plan (CL 450 (1.1)) which was accepted by SCAP Headquarters, File AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 651-A), subject: Control of Population Movements".

2. The purpose of this directive was to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas because of housing shortages, food distribution difficulties, unemployment, and sanitation and public utility breakdowns. The terminal date of this directive was 31 May 1946, and due to the housing situation becoming progressively worse, and in view of the critical food condition, SCAP Headquarters has directed that the Imperial Japanese Government further extend this restriction from 31 May 1946 to 30 September 1946.

3. The Imperial Ordinance regulates and controls population movements from rural to urban areas by forbidding persons from moving their residence to any of the areas designated by the Minister of Home Affairs (cities with population of 100,000 persons or more) until those persons have obtained a permit from the mayor or chief of the town or village permitting the movement. Certain exceptions are made as to specific groups which are:

- a. Persons engaged in work necessary for the rehabilitation of National Economy.
- b. Officials of governmental or municipal offices located in the above-mentioned areas and members of the family supported by them.
- c. Teachers and families supported by them, students of schools located in these areas.
- d. Persons returning from a foreign country or overseas territory.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with memoranda mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

- a. Inspection made of local prefectural administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, and type of investigations made, if any, to support the request to change domicile. Suggestions for improvement or changes should be included in reports rendered GHQ, SCAP, through channels.

J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:
Same as (SCAPIN 944)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
11 May 1946

AG 323.31 (11 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 945)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities.

1. In order to cope adequately with the emergency health and welfare situation, as directed by Memoranda numbered (SCAPIN 48) 22 September 1945, and reorganize the administration of health and welfare activities to provide for the following administration of functions:

- a. A Bureau of Health, the responsibility of which will be public health (maternity, child, and adult hygiene), health education, vital statistics activities and nutritional of functions:
- b. A Bureau of Medical Treatment, the responsibility of which will be general affairs (medical relief programs), administration of hospitals, administration of sanatoria, medical affairs, pharmaceutical affairs (distribution) drug production (including biologicals) and pharmaceutical standardization.
- c. A Bureau of Preventive Medicine shall be established, the responsibility of which will be those concerned with sanitary engineering, communicable diseases and chronic infectious diseases.
- d. A Bureau of Social Affairs, the responsibility of which will be those in connection with public assistance, public welfare and the procurement and disposition of materials necessary to implement such functions.

2. The administration of other continuing activities and functions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is not affected by this Memorandum and may be a matter for future consideration.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Health and a Bureau of Welfare whose functions will include those outlined for the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as shown in paragraph 1 of this Memorandum, which will act as the operating agency for public health and welfare activities.

4. Functions of operation in connection with this Memorandum will be performed as far as possible at prefectural and local levels. Matters of policy, technical matters and overall coordination of health and welfare activities are functions of the national government.

5. The reorganization as a result of this Memorandum will be subject to modification by action of the Japanese Diet.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 1205 -A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution.

1. Reference is made to the March report submitted in accordance with paragraph 41, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (26 Nov 45) PH, (SCAPIN 352) dated 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

2. The report was incomplete and the following exceptions are taken:

- a. Only 41 prefectures were reported.
- b. Report was submitted much too late. Reports required under this directive should not reach SCAP Headquarters later than the 25th of the following month.
- c. The source of supplies added to the stock during the month was not indicated in any of the prefectural reports.
- d. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.
- e. The number of families and persons represented in the families and single persons to whom supplies were issued during the month was reported by only six prefectures.

3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has not as yet authorized the distribution of food except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.

4. A written report as to the action taken to insure accurate reports in the future will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers not later than 20 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
11 May 1946

AG 400 (11 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1205 -A)
11 May 1946, subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing
Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (11 May 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1205 -A), 11 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The monthly report submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural Governments failed to furnish the information required in previous directives.

3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The distribution of food has not been authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

- a. Inspections made of the reporting procedure to insure that reports contain accurate information and are submitted at the time required.
- b. Inspections to insure that food from reserve supplies held for relief are not distributed until authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of deterioration or spoilage.

J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 1205 -A)
less Imperial Japanese Government

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
12 May to 18 May
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Captain R. J. Turner was relieved from temporary duty with the Welfare Division for redeployment to the United States.

Major R. E. Riordan left for a field trip to prefectures in Southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu to inspect the operation of the Japanese public assistance program, particularly with reference to the handling of reserve relief supplies.

Housing

At a conference attended by representatives of this Section and officials of the Japanese Reconstruction Board approval was given the Japanese proposal to permit utilization of extra rooms in large residences for the housing of homeless persons and families. This proposal is in the nature of a change to the "Temporary Control of Residences Law", recently approved was by the Japanese Cabinet. Such accommodations would be made available either voluntarily by the home owner, or if necessary by governmental action based on decisions by a citizen's board to be appointed for that purpose. All decisions would be subject to judicial review. Concurrence of the Government Section was obtained in approving the proposed amendment to the law.

Reserve Relief Supplies

A plan for the distribution of a reserve supply of 100,000 tons of imported wheat now in custody of Eighth Army and earmarked for persons in need of public assistance was agreed upon at a conference between welfare and price control and ration representatives of GHQ, SCAP, Eighth Army, the Welfare and Agricultural Ministry officials of the Japanese Government. Upon receipt of authorization from Headquarters, SCAP, the Welfare Ministry will effect distribution to persons certified as indigent by accredited welfare workers in designated localities. The Welfare Ministry will operate in coordination with Agriculture and Transportation Ministries, through the facilities of the Food Control Corporation and existing distribution points.

A Memorandum (SCAPIN 1205-A) was issued to the Japanese Government citing the inadequacy of its March report on reserve relief supplies, and instance of release of reserve foods without authority. In reply, the Japanese submitted a copy of instructions issued to the prefectures to insure accurate, complete and prompt reports in the future. In addition, a conference was held with prefectural officials to clarify instructions.

Red Cross

As three day conference was held by representatives of the Japanese Red Cross Society Headquarters Staff, members of the standing council and eight of the larger chapters of the society to discuss the recommendations of the society officials, working in conjunction with Public Health and Welfare-American Red Cross representative for the reorganization of the society.

Recommendations approved were:

Standardization of Red Cross Membership, creation of new service departments with more power for the promotion and operation of their service; accepted services to be carried out by the society; plans for the financing of chapters and the national society and changes in the membership of the National Governing Board.

It was decided that on the chapter level, corresponding changes in organization would be made.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 1274-A) was issued directing that malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis be added to the list of reportable communicable diseases. Malaria is to be separated into primary and recurrent cases.

A conference was held with members of the Planning and Educational Division of CI&E and representatives of the Ministry of Education for the purpose of formulating a coordinated educational program on sanitation, insect and rodent control designed for use in the primary and secondary school systems. Detailed plans are to be submitted by the Ministry.

Cholera

Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in one family in Tokyo during the week, both were confirmed. No connection could be determined between these cases and those at Uruga. A careful check was made of the measures taken by the Public Health Section of the local Military Government Company, Communicable Disease

Control Section, Metropolitan Health Bureau, as to the extent and thoroughness of the control measures taken. These were deemed adequate. The source of the infections were apparently from sea food.

Bacteriological studies on fish and shellfish taken in the Tokyo Bay area are being made by the Metropolitan Health Bureau to determine the presence and extent of contamination by the cholera vibrio and the varieties of fish or shellfish subject to such contamination.

A project was initiated at the Uruga repatriation port to study the effect of sulfonamide medication (sulfadiazine or sulfaguanadine) on the duration of the carrier state in cholera.

A number of ships, including one hospital ship have been cleared and released from quarantine at Uruga and the passengers offloaded. Nine liberty ships still remain in quarantine.

Sanitary Engineering

Water supply. Conferences were held with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Chemical Control Association regarding the reported decrease in liquid chlorine production during May. This is due principally to failure of the importation program to replenish salt stocks. At a few plants it was reported that excess stocks on hand would necessitate some decrease in production. This is evidently due to failure of the Japanese to properly allocate and distribute this critical material. Requisitions from municipal authorities should be forwarded to the Water Works Association who are responsible for allocation for water treatment. Every effort will be made to maintain production at the maximum possible with the limited quantity of salt available.

Discussions with the Water Supply Consultants of the Office of Chief Engineer and Eighth Army Engineer reveal that the water supplies of several cities having large concentrations of troops have been restored sufficiently to permit their use by occupational forces as soon as chlorine becomes available in sufficient quantities. Repair of distribution systems is progressing slowly. Chlorinators are being repaired and new ones are being obtained where increased capacity is required from the Isomura and Leybold Companies. The Yokohama supply is maintaining a satisfactory system with a dosage of 20 ppm. The engineers were informed that this office does not favorably consider, at this time, requests that several cities have made for increasing water supplies by new construction or expansion. In all cases that have come to our attention, restoration and repair of existing facilities will provide an adequate supply, according to Japanese standards, without new construction at the source or treatment plant.

Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Health reported 15 May on action taken to date in compliance with the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government on the Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers. An order from the Ministry to prefectural governors dated 10 May; directed the appointment of control officers and the organization of control teams in each city.

Nutrition Service

A conference was held 14 May 1946 with members of the Imperial National Nutrition Institute. The discussion with the director, Kuichi Sugimoto and his Committee included training requirements for nutritionists and plans for future work of the Institute. This Institute has made studies on human nutrition as well as laboratory experiments on small animals.

On 17 May a meeting of the Japanese Bureau of Welfare was attended by Colonel Sams and Captain O'Donnell to hear the discussion on the "Food Situation in Tokyo". A central Japanese committee was formed to assure a fair distribution of the Emergency Relief Ration.

Nutrition Survey

Nutrition surveys were observed with Dr. Terada and his nutritionist Miss Hagawara of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Bureau of Public Welfare. Physical examinations were in progress. Over three hundred persons had been examined the first day.

Personnel

Colonel Howe with Dr. Oishi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, are observing nutrition surveys around Toyama and Kanagawa.

Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates remained at normal low levels, while the incoming retained the present normal flow, around 90,000 per week.

The number of ships in quarantine at present is nine, all at Uruga. Eight of these are the remains of the cholera fleet mentioned in previous reports. A large number of passengers disembarked from these vessels are now domiciled at the Kurihama repatriation center pending their release from quarantine.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 19 April shows 3,007 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,212 of which 105,318 are occupied. There were 223,112 out-patients treated during this period.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans for the Nurses' Demonstration School in Tokyo (Central Red Cross Hospital) are well underway. A number of meetings have been held at which time curriculum, faculty and supplies have been discussed. The faculty of the two schools will share in the lecture hours and nurses will teach partical nursing to the students. The curriculum has been placed on a college basis and the number of weeks for practical work on wards has been set at 48 weeks. The school will open on the first of June. There will also be one first year student from each Red Cross Hospital (40) sent to take this course. This will make a student body of 420.

The Council of Nursing Education had its regular meeting at which time the new curriculum for the school of Japan was presented. The hours and subjects were all accepted but the time of practical training on wards must be reconsidered at another meeting held regarding this problem.

A committee on licensure was appointed which will work on rules governing the licensure of nurses and midwives.

Surveys of nursing activities in two prefectures were completed.

A radio talk has been given at Radio Tokyo through the CI&E Section, to the Japanese concerning the Nursing Profession.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the Island of Shikoku by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for April 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	4
Bovine infectious abortion	35
Equine infectious abortion	21
Scabies	2
Swine Erysipelas	2
Equine infectious anemia	6
Pullerum chick	1858

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

<u>Special Milk</u>	
Farm inspections	30
Milk samples	26
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
Farm inspections	2476
Milk samples examined	9799
Over bacterial standards	502
Under butterfat standards	2344

Plant inspections	3536
Over bacterial standards	355
Under butterfat standards	705

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	41
Milk sample examined	44
Over bacterial standards	3
Under butterfat standards	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goat</u>	<u>Sheep & Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,398	1,070	46	3,472	3,330
Ante Mortem Condemned	1	1	0	1	2
Post Mortem Condemned					
Total carcass	15	1	0	1	1
Partial carcass	152	28	0	25	246
Viscera only	2,208	94	0	1,057	401

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

The dental ordinances have been compiled in Korean and their translation into English will start this week. Registration of dentists in four Korean provinces has been completed.

Japanese equipment in the hands of Koreans who did not hold a dental license has been turned over to Military Government Company through Property Custodian.

SECTION VII
SUPPLY

Production

Action has been initiated to import certain quantities of critically needed finished medicines, critical raw materials for accelerating manufacture of essential medicines, and dental materials. The total quantity was approximately 2600 tons. This quantity is for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946. The items for importation were selected from recommendations made by Welfare Ministry, Japan Medical Association and personnel of Public Health and Welfare Section. Importation of this material and finished medicine to Japan will alleviate critical shortages and prevent disease and unrest among the Japanese people.

Approximately 8900 hand dusters had been produced on 15 May 1946 and it was expected that 10,000 would be produced by 25 May 1946. Order was placed for manufacture of an additional 10,000 and that a stock level of 5,000 would be maintained. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials by the Welfare Ministry.

A total of 3,048,930 cc of finished cholera vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946, according to reports submitted by laboratories to the Welfare Ministry. Approximately 10,000,000 cc of raw vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare 5,000,000 cc of the raw vaccine into the finished product at the earliest possible date in order that a vaccination program could be carried out in the Tokyo, Yokohama area. This was necessitated by the fact that two cases of cholera have been confirmed in the Tokyo area.

A third conference was called by a representative of the Industrial Division, ESS, on the manufacture of glassware needed by medical laboratories for distribution of vaccine. A manufacture was designated and sufficient raw materials have been allocated to accomplish planned production. The manufacturer indicated production could be accomplished in approximately six weeks. Production is scheduled to begin on 1 June 1946.

Weekly conference was held on action taken to produce mosquito and fly control supplies. All manufacturers have been selected and concerted efforts are being made to furnish raw materials to these manufacturers to assure immediate production.

Distribution

A distribution of rat poison has been made to each of the prefectures in which repatriation ports are located. Port rodent control programs may be supplied from these stocks.

Plans for the purchase and distribution of insect and rodent control materials have been completed by the Health and Welfare Ministry. Briefly, the plans provide for purchase by the Ministry and direct distribution to prefectures. Allocation within prefectures will be a responsibility of the Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officer. An English translation of the plans together with diagrams showing the flow of supplies are attached as a matter of information to field agencies.

The Health Ministry has issued instructions to prefectural officials authoring use of supplies and equipment now on hand and suitable for insect and rodent control programs. Method of payment for the materials is to be determined later and should not delay use of available supplies and equipment.

Narcotics

As a result of efforts of Narcotic Control officers in urging Japanese officials to make prompt and through investigations of narcotic violations, two fugitives were apprehended in Oita Prefecture by Tokyo detectives dispatched by the Home Ministry and Ministry of Justice. At the time of the arrests five pounds of crude opium, a revolver and 80 rounds ammunition were seized. In addition, the former prefectural police chief of Saga was suspended and placed under arrest in his home pending investigation of his activities in connection with the seizure of 7.5 tons of opium in Wakayama Prefecture in March 1946.

As part of SCAP's narcotic control program a suggestion was made to officials of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo Branch, in February of this year that they construct a model vault for safely storing narcotics. The vault has been completed on 15 May 1946. The vault is fireproof of steel and concrete construction and is equipped with heavy steel door with combination lock. Other SCAP approved narcotic wholesalers are beginning to take similar measures to secure narcotics.

Medicinal narcotic import requirements for Korea and Japan were submitted. The requirements are estimated to the end of 1947.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Legal Division met with representatives of the Japanese Liquor Industry and arranged for setting up a uniform system throughout Japan for testing methyl alcohol in liquors. Mr. Ikebe of 42nd General Hospital will teach six laboratory technicians how to make the Denges Test, who in turn will teach 34 others, making a total of 40. These technicians will be employed in continuously testing whiskey and alcoholic beverages. Manufacturers will have every batch of liquor tested before putting it on the market.

Arrangements have been made with Finance Ministry to legalize the possession of certain buildings now occupied by the Chemo Ser-Therapeutic Laboratory in Kumamoto.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (15 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1240-A), subject: "Non-Reporting of Japanese Army-Navy Reserve Food Supplies, Improper Storage of Clothing and Failure of Distribution of Clothing Earmarked for Transfer".

AG 710 (18 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1274-A), Subject: "Reporting of Certain Communicable Diseases". This was to include malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis to the communicable disease report.

SECTION X
KOREA

The following is a summary of the report received from Korea for the week ending 4 May 1946.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

General

Reports on Military Government and Korean personnel indicate splendid cooperation and good progress in public health operations.

Medical Service

Cholera was reported and confirmed among repatriates arriving on board a liberty ship from China. Quarantine measures and medical examinations have been carried out. The immunizing of all Korean Government employees against plague, smallpox, typhus and cholera is being performed. Malaria reported among refugees from New Guinea is being controlled by atabrine treatments. Four cases of cholera have been confirmed in the vicinity of the city of Taijon.

Korean Veterinary Affairs

Instructions for licensure procedure have been distributed to all provinces.

The spread of rinderpest in the Russian occupied zone has been brought under control and legal action prohibiting movement of cattle across the 38th parallel into the American zone, withdrawn.

Two Korean veterinary students from Suwon Agricultural College have been admitted to the Foreign Affairs English School, where they will prepare for study in America

A Korean veterinarian has been appointed head of the Meat Inspection Sub-Division of the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs.

No new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases have been reported.

Nursing Affairs

Office space was arranged for the headquarters of the Korean League of Social Workers at the Chung Do Settlement, Seoul. The League plans an educational program in social work.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Works

The province of Kyongsang Namdo requested a public works program to relieve unemployment and furnish detailed descriptions of the projects to be undertaken. Such a program was recommended following a military government staff study. The study also recommended extension of such plan to other provinces.

Refugees

A plan was agreed upon to establish a courier truck service twice a week for refugees from north of the 38 line arriving at Kangnung for processing at the Chunchon refugee shelter.

Housing

Eight hundred and seventy six new dwellings in Seoul and Inchon are 30-90 percent completed. Estimates of material necessary for completion were submitted by the Korean Residence Management Cooperation.

Relief Supplies

Ninety four thousand blankets at 100 yen each were allocated to the Welfare Supply Bureau under the Export-Import program.

Child Welfare

A survey was began to investigate the adequacy of diets of children attending 12 schools in Seoul.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

- #1 – Plans for distribution and insect and rodent control supplies with attached charts
- #2 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report for week ending 4 May 46.
- #3 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 April 46.

I. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF VERMIFUGE SOLUTION MAKING VERMIFUGE-CHRYSANTHEMUM AS MATERIAL. (Diagram, annexed paper A)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum Industry, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said Union and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office. The said Union, according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local governmental office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local governmental office, according to the report of allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instruction, shall send goods to cities, towns, villages and health centers, and at the same time report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local government office.

2. Method of Distribution of Other Vermifuges

(Vermifuge Emulsion, Insect Powder, Insect Ribbons, etc.)

(Diagram, annexed paper B)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said company and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office.

The said company according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local government office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local government office, according to the report of the allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns, and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town, and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instructions, shall send goods to cities, towns and villages and health centers, and at the same time, report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd., to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local government office.

A DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF SPRAYERS
EXTERMINATING FLIES, MOSQUITOS, AND INSECTS

(Distribution Diagram in the annexed paper)

I. Raw Materials

The Ministry of Welfare will make efforts to secure the raw materials manufacturing the sprayers and guide the producers as well for the Ministry of Commerce and in Industry.

II. Course of Distribution

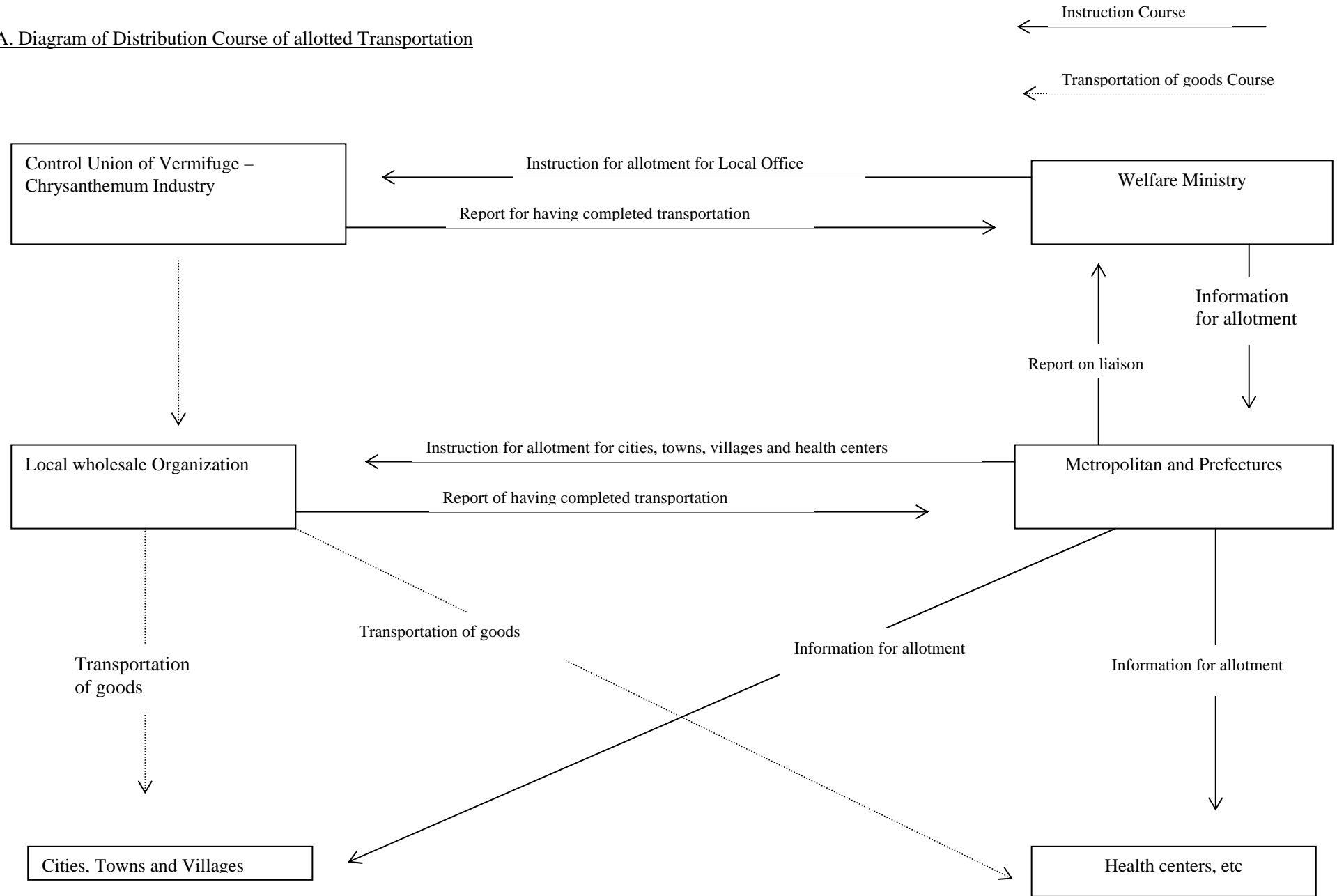
The Ministry of Welfare will direct the number of allotment by prefectures for the producers when necessary, and report to the prefectures the fixed number of distribution.

The prefectural offices will fix the number of distribution for cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction on the basis of the real situation and they will do the distribution.

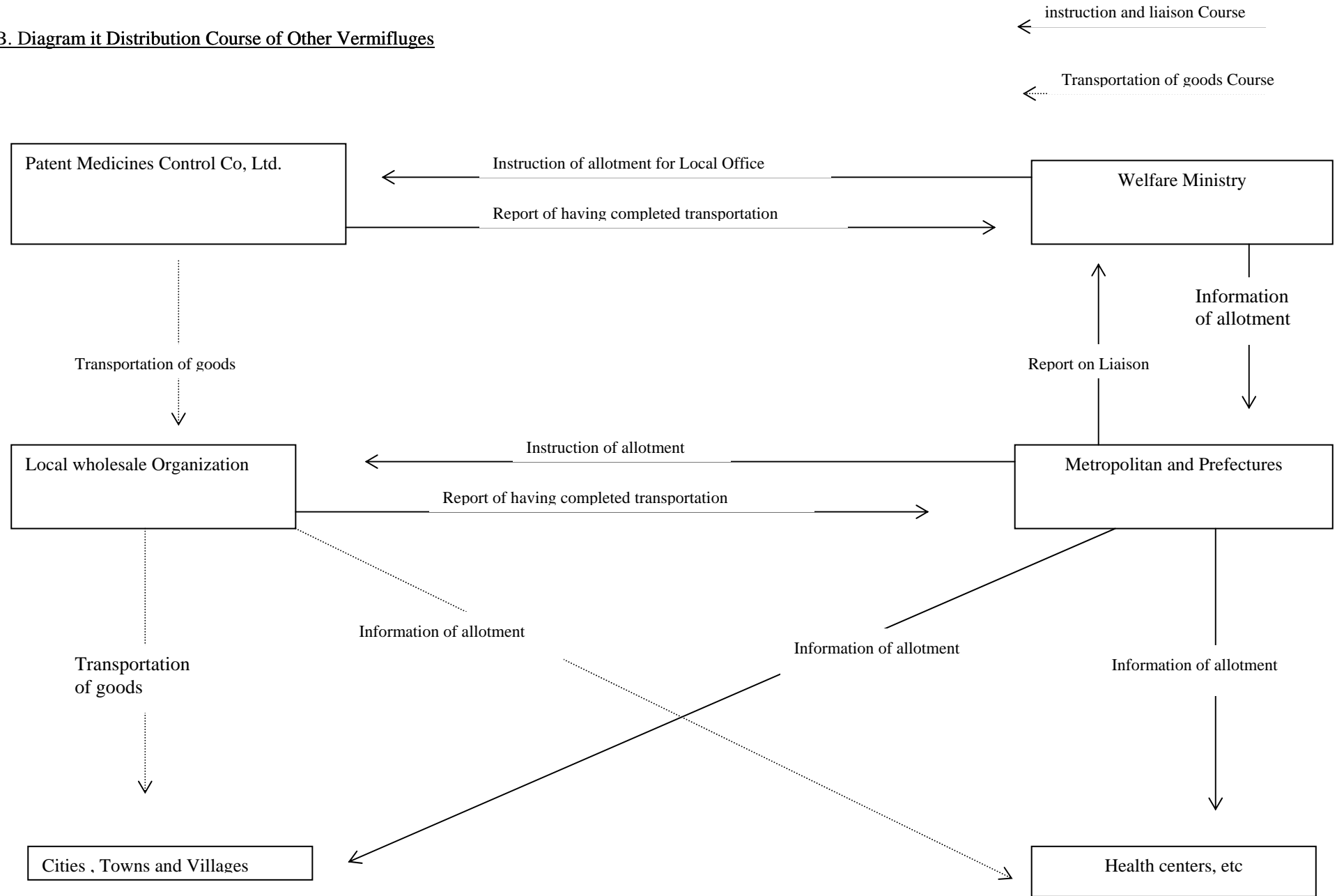
The producers will forward the goods to the prefectural offices according to the director of the Ministry of Welfare.

The purchase of the goods will be made by the prefectural offices on bloc in the same way as the case of DDT duster.

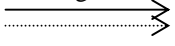
A. Diagram of Distribution Course of allotted Transportation



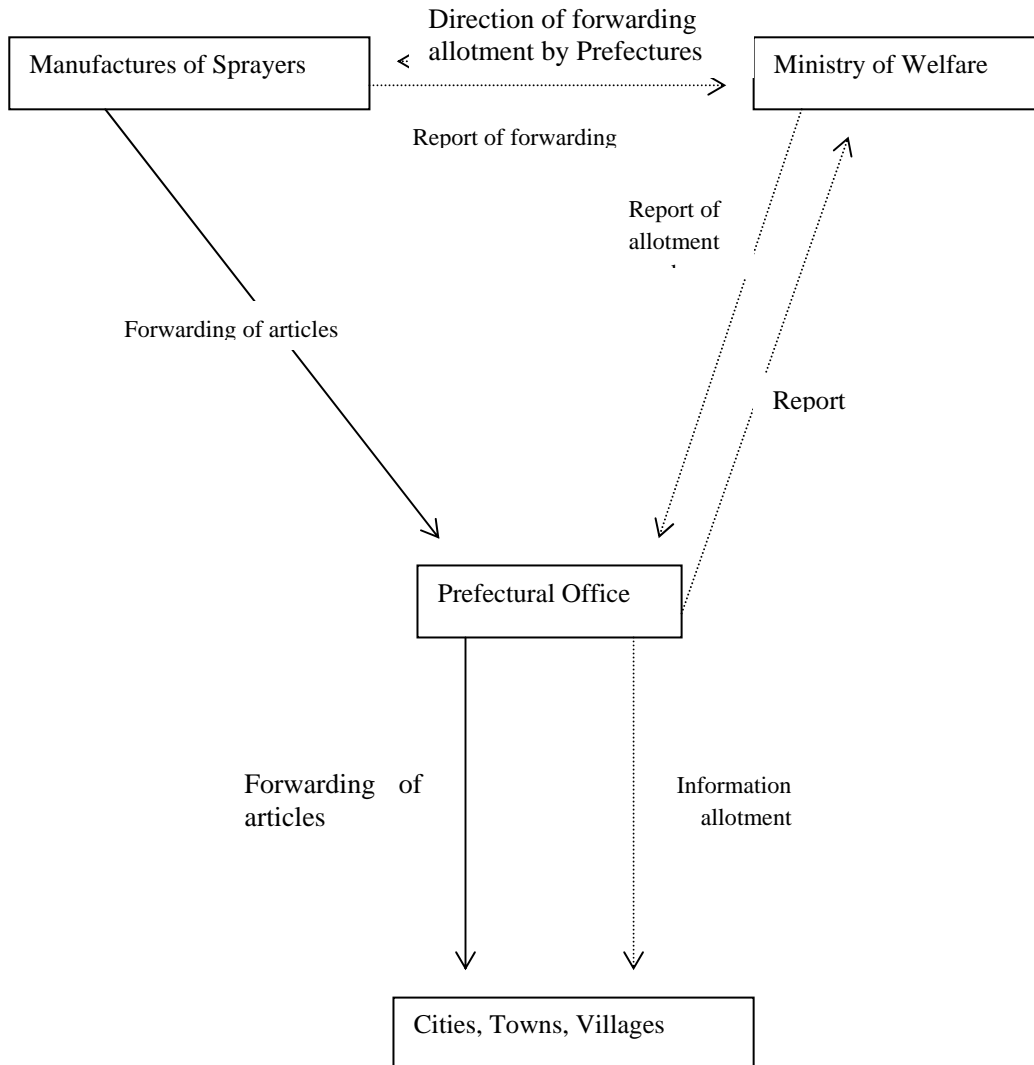
B. Diagram it Distribution Course of Other Vermifluges



Distribution Diagrams of Sprayers
Exterminating Flies, Mosquitos and Insects



Course of direction and connection
Course of forwarding articles



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 May to 25 May
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Voluntary Social Agencies

A series of conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry and officials of the National Relief Association to clarify the role to be played by voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit agencies in the welfare field. The value of the agencies as separate and independent bodies operating under government regulations and SCAP policies was stressed. They may be reimbursed by the government on a basis of actual assistance rendered. Insofar as they provide care other than or in addition to "adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care" which the government is required to furnish all indigent persons. Financial support from the government in the form of lump-sum grants or subsidies cannot be made to voluntary relief agencies under Memorandum of 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775).

Voluntary Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department designated Rev. McKillop and Miss Rhoades as the authorized representatives being sent to Japan to represent LARA, (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in the distribution of voluntary contributions of relief supplies for Japan and Korea.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B Encephalitis

Dr. A.B. Sabin of the Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived in Japan 21 May 1946, for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section in connection with the study and control of Japanese B encephalitis.

Colonel D. Kuhns, Commanding Officer, 19th Medical General Laboratory, visited this Section during the week and consulted with Dr. Sabin and members of this Section particularly on laboratory aspects of studies on Japanese B encephalitis.

A conference was held with Colonel Kuhns, Dr. Sabin and officials of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases concerning available information on Japanese B encephalitis and the possibility of procuring laboratory space at the Institute for use by the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

Cholera

Reports were obtained on bacteriological examination of approximately 600 specimens of fish and shellfish taken in Tokyo Bay, submitted by five of the nine fishermen's associations operating in metropolitan Tokyo. All specimens were reported negative for contamination by cholera. Reports on specimens submitted by the remaining fishermen's associations will follow.

Cholera at the Uraga repatriation center remains under strict control. The majority of the ships of the group originally quarantined have been cleared and their passengers offloaded.

Typhus and Smallpox

There continues to be a decline in the incidence of both smallpox and typhus fever. The great majority of the typhus cases still occurring are located in the greater Tokyo area, while most of the other cases reported are in the prefectures north of Tokyo.

Insect and Rodent Control

A press conference on the control program on insect and rodent borne diseases was held with editors and reporters of some twenty-odd Japanese magazines. Particular emphasis was laid upon the nature and methods of transmission of dysentery, typhoid, para-typhoid fevers, and Japanese B encephalitis.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. At a conference with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Japanese Water Works Association, and Soda Industries Control Association, efforts were made to coordinate the activities of the Japanese agencies concerned in providing a more equitable allocation and better distribution of chlorine for water treatment. Sufficient chlorine is now being produced to treat all municipal supplies at pre-war standards, if proper requisition is made by the cities for allocation by the Water Works Association and distribution by Soda Industries Control Association.

Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Education presented plans for sanitary education in the school at a meeting with the Civil Information and Education Section. This will include public health education, improvement of sanitary conditions, and control of insects and rodents. The draft of an order from the Ministry to prefectural governors initiating this program in all schools was approved. Radio programs have already started and will be continued on the Infant's Hour, Students' Hour, Teachers' Hour, and as "Sanitary Memos" in other spots. Articles and news items are to be published under School Hygiene, and pamphlets and posters are to be made and distributed by the School children. Practical application of sanitary measures and insect and rodent control is to be effected at all schools. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has had posters made showing how diseases may be transmitted by flies and mosquitoes and has exhibited them at principal street intersections in Tokyo. Work is progressing on the publication of pamphlets and additional posters for wide distribution for education of the general public in sanitation and insect control.

Conferences have continued with the Supply Division of this Section and Ministry of Health officials for the promotion of the manufacture of insecticides, larvicides and spraying equipment. Particular emphasis has been placed upon the production of phenothiazine and pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. A conference was also held with the Petroleum Division of G-4 and the Petroleum Advisory Group, for the allocation of oils to supplement Japanese stocks for the manufacture of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

Sanitation in Housing Projects

Sanitation in reconstruction and emergency housing projects was discussed with the chairman of the planning board of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their sanitary engineer. It is expected that city water supplies will be used in all developments, and either flush or "semi-flush" toilets will be installed in locations having existing sanitary sewers. In other areas provisions will be made for the storage and at least partial digestion of nightsoil before its use is permitted on gardens. Privies must be constructed so as to be fly tight, provisions be made for proper storage and disposal of garbage and refuse, and consideration be given to basic principles of rat-proofing in construction of homes.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in Tokyo began on 23 May 1946. Physical examinations and food consumption studies were observed in the following Kus: Kyobashi, Sugunami, Kanda and Honjo. Methods of tabulating and calculating data were observed and discussed at the Ku level.

Conferences were held with Dr. Terada, Chief of Public Health Bureau, Tokyo, and Dr. Oisi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, on the remaining nutritional schedule for the May surveys.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In Korea, lepers who ran away last fall have been returned to hospitals. Food and hospitalization have been improved.

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 26 April 1946 shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which were occupied. This marks the first decline in number of beds occupied since the rise started 11 January 1946. For the same period there were 242,058 out-patients.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A conference was held at the Central Red Cross Hospital regarding supplies that will be needed for the Nurses Demonstration School to open in June. The list of supplies, including coal for operating room equipment, was checked and approved and a requisition has been made. Hospital and nurses' quarters have been dusted with DDT powder prior to the St. Lukes' student nurses moving into the quarters.

A conference was held with the subcommittee on curriculum for schools of nursing in Japan. Clinical requirements and qualifications for schools of nursing were discussed. The findings and recommendations will go before the Central Council to be voted upon at the next meeting.

Special services were held by Japanese, 23 May 1946, at St. Lukes' Hospital (now occupied by the 42nd General Hospital) for replacing of the lighted cross, on the tower, which was taken down during the war by order of the Japanese Government for use as scrap material. Permission was obtained through General Headquarters to rebuild and replace the cross, which has been accomplished. English Bishops, American Chaplains from 42nd General Hospital, Japanese Bishop and a number of Army personnel along with representatives from General Headquarters were present.

The subcommittee on licensure for nurses met on Saturday 25 May 1946, and discussed types of examination to be given as prefectural examination to all nurses and midwives. American methods were discussed

concerning types and length of time for written and practical examinations. This will again be brought up before the Central Council at its next meeting.

Personnel

Lt. Matheson has received her discharge from the Army Nurse Corps and is now assigned to Nursing Affairs Section as civilian nurse.

Special Activities

Articles on general nursing and nursing education have been published in several Japanese magazines and newspapers including New Life and the Nippon Times. A lecture given at Toshima Infectious Disease Hospital on American Nursing methods has appeared in a Japanese medical magazine.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs, Shikoku: The following is a summary, by prefecture, of the surveys of Japanese Veterinary affairs, Shikoku, conducted 5 – 20 May 1946:

Kochi: The veterinary personnel report is as follows: Health Section, eight; Agriculture Section, ten; and licensed veterinarians, sixty.

The dairy industry is minor. Laboratory control of bottled milk consists of infrequent specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. Farms are inspected every other month but such inspection is accomplishing little as regards sanitary operations and improved herd health. The program for the annual tuberculin testing of dairy cattle is not in effect.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspection in application of sanitary practices of meat handling. Repairs to facilitate disposal of wastes, storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Animal diseases are now being temporarily controlled. Former military medical supplies, soon to be distributed, will fall short of satisfying immediate needs for veterinary medicines.

Tokushima: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, four; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry here is of consequence and includes some milk processing. Farms and plants are inspected monthly. Plant sanitation was fair. Standard milk bottles and new caps are in use at most dairies and all milk is heat sterilized before use. Laboratory examinations include specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. The tuberculin testing of dairy cattle during the current year has not been initiated.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspection. The disposal of plant wastes and condemned parts without physical or chemical sterilization, also the outdoor storage of hides and bones constitutes potential disease reservoirs and public nuisances.

An allotment of former military veterinary supplies was received and distributed in April. This approximated 50 percent of the immediate need.

Kagawa: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, six; Agriculture Section, eight; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is of importance and some butter is manufactured. Dairies are inspected three times annually by a ken official and twice per week by a local police inspector. The inspection consists of a check of the health of cattle and employees, general sanitation, operating practices and laboratory tests of bottled milk. Regulation bottles and new milk caps are in use. The 1946 tuberculin test is being applied. Four hundred and fifty two head have been examined and four reactors found.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspected. The construction of these establishments was above average. Disposal tanks for plant effluent and condemned parts were sufficient in capacity, in good repair and properly functioning.

Former military supplies sufficient to meet immediate needs have been distributed.

Ehime: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, three; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is minor. Dairy inspection is accomplished mainly by the local police with little supervision or assistance from prefectural officials. Farms are visited once per year by a ken official for the purpose of applying the tuberculin test. The 1946 examination has not been inaugurated. Police inspection of dairies is twice per month. Sample bottles of milk are collected and the specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial counts determined. Dairies were found in various states of repair and standard milk bottles and caps are not in use. Bottled milk is heat "sterilized" before use.

Slaughter houses are officially inspected. Slaughter establishments are below the Japanese average in construction and state repair. Improved post mortem technique, application of sanitary practices of meat handling and repairs to facilitate adequate disposal of wastes and storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Conclusions: Prevailing infectious diseases are tuberculosis, anthrax, blackleg, swine erysipelas, strangles and pullorum. There are being effectively controlled for the present.

The annual examination of dairy cattle for tuberculosis, interrupted in 1945 by war conditions, is being resumed.

The acute shortage of drugs needed for general practice has been considerably relieved by the distribution of former military supplies.

The efficiency of meat and dairy inspection is variable, though generally deficient. Lack of technically qualified personnel, travel limitations and shortages of equipment were noted as reasons.

All officials are in agreement on matters reports and reporting.

Surveillance by Military Government personnel of Japanese compliance with SCAP Directive AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, subject: "Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control" has been instituted and is stimulating the reestablishment of Japanese veterinary service.

Veterinary Educational Reform

The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 22 May 1946 at which time reports were presented on progress made concerning the raising of educational standards.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 19-25 May 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the eleven month period ending 28 February 1946, a total of 1,738,945.43 yen in insurance was paid for the dental treatment of 751,712 beneficiaries.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, revealed that action has been taken to obtain sufficient pyrethrum to being production of pyrethrum emulsion. Manufacturers have selected and sufficient pyrethrum has been furnished to manufacturers for production of approximately 875,000 gallons of emulsion during 1946. Conferences were held with G-4, Petroleum Section, Import and Export Division, ESS and the Petroleum Advisory Group to request that 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 60,000 gallons of #62 octane gasoline be furnished from U.S. stocks for use in the Mosquito and Fly Control Program. The above specified quantities will be furnished from U.S. stocks immediately upon receipt of request from the Board of Trade, Japanese Government, to include these quantities in the present petroleum import program. The Welfare Ministry has been urged to take action with the Board of Trade to have this request submitted immediately. Pyrethrum emulsion will be distributed to all prefectures on a national scale direct from manufacturers.

A request has been submitted to import DDT concentrate, kerosene, methylated naphthalene and thanite to cover Japanese civilian requirements for the year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947.

Large quantities of pyrophyllite and tale have been located in Japan and necessary mixing and milling machinery are available. Provided the Japanese Government is furnished with 100 percent DDT concentrate they will be able to manufacture large quantities of insecticide, power and spray. This method will relieve the burden of transporting and distributing DDT products, at present being accomplished by the occupation forces.

Distribution

As action on a report from Military Government units in Shikoku that Japanese military medical supplies have not been distributed promptly in that area, representatives of the Welfare Ministry and Central Medicine Control Company were directed to hold a conference at Takamatsu, Kagawa prefecture on 25 May. Any

misunderstandings will be cleared up at that time, and the officials will remain until distribution is proceeding smoothly.

Every prefecture has now been furnished a supply of hand dusters for application of DDT. Production is continuing and a reserve is being built up for distribution later as required for disease control programs.

Shipment of a 100 bed Japanese hospital for repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria, has been requested by Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China. Supplies are being gathered, packed and marked by the Welfare Ministry. Shipment is to be completed by 25 May.

Additional typhus vaccine was delivered to repatriation ports as follows:

Uruga	1,800vials
Senzaki	2,520 "
Hakata	2,880 "
Sasebo	2,160 "
Kagoshima	2,160 "

A circular of information has been prepared concerning DDT, copy of which is enclosed. There is no objection to releasing this information to prefectural health officials. Additional copies may be secured by request to this office.

Narcotics

In the reorganization of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs required by (SCAP 945), 11 May 1946, a separate entity, probably a Narcotics Section, will be established. This Section will have as its sole function narcotic regulations, control and enforcement in Japan.

Ministry regulations prepared as a result of (SCAP 644) 22 January 1946, were approved by (SCAPIN 1319-A), 23 May 1946. Monthly reports to be furnished SCAP by the Japanese Government will give information to assure strict enforcement of the regulations which require that all narcotic dealers be properly classified, registered and licensed annually. Sales by registrants are regulated and will be made a matter of record. Periodic reports and inventories will be prepared by all narcotic dealers and submitted to the Japanese Government. All narcotic records will be preserved for five years. Narcotic officials will inspect these records and the security facilities for storing narcotics. Violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is subject to a penalty of not more than three years penal servitude, a 5000 yen fine or both. Promulgation of the regulations will mark the greatest step forward the Japanese Government has ever made toward eliminating illegitimate narcotic traffic in Japan.

The narcotic production and sales records of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd, Tokyo, over a fifteen year period were graphically presented in an analytical report prepared by Mr. Joseph Bransky, Narcotic Agent, working with the Narcotic Control Officers, after a study several weeks. The report conclusively illustrates the loose, ineffectual and perhaps at times purposeful lack of control exercised over narcotics in Japan.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Memorandum issued to the Imperial Japanese Government during the past week was: AG 441.1 (23 May 46) PH, (SCAP IN 943), subject: "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

#1 – Circular of Into concerning DDT.

#2 – Communicable Disease Report for Week 11 May 1946.

#3- Venereal Disease Report for Week 4 May 1946.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DDT

Technical DDT is a fine white powder which varies from yellowish white to white in color. Storage at high temperatures or exposure to sunlight does not cause deterioration. Under conditions of high humidity it tends to cake. Some producers offer a product so treated as to prevent hard clumping.

DDT acts both as a contact poison and a stomach poison for insects. The toxic effect is exerted principally on the nervous system and results in characteristic "DDT tremors", progressive paralysis and death. DDT when applied in the form of a spray or powder will continue to kill insects which come in contact with treated areas for several weeks or months.

DDT is a toxic substance to humans and care should be exercised in handling. All persons working with this material should be well trained in methods of application. Poisoning may occur from ingestion of DDT or by absorption of solutions of DDT through the skin. Therefore care should be taken to prevent contamination of foods (particularly butter, milk, etc) by DDT. Contact with oil and organic solved DDT spray solutions should be avoided. Inhalation of dusts containing DDT is not particularly dangerous, but when the dust cloud is dense use of respirators is advisable.

DDT Insecticide Preparations: DDT may be incorporated in the preparation of various insecticidal and miticidal formulas.

A. Dusts

Insecticide power, louse

DDT (concentrate).....1 part
Pyrophyllite.....9 parts
To from a 10% DDT content dust.

Larvicide DDT, power, dusting

DDT (concentrate).....1 part
Talcum.....9 parts
To from a 10% DDT content dust.

Manufacture of 10% DDT Insecticide Dusts: "Either pyrophyllite or talc can be mixed with DDT to produce louse powder. While 10% is used in the standard Amy product, the concentration is not critical and from 5% to 10% will be effective. The pyrophyllite or talc should be neutral or very slightly acid. Alkaline dusts will cause the DDT to decompose.

"A hammer mill should be used for this operation. Do not attempt to use a stone mill, ball mill, paint mill or edgerunner, since the frictional heat developed will cause the DDT to soften and cake-up. A hammer mill of the blade type is to be preferred to the saddle type.

"If either the pyrophyllite of the DDT is lumpy, break up the larger lumps by hand and mix 25 pounds of DDT with 25 pounds of pyrophyllite. This mixing can be done in any type of mechanical agitator or in a tumbler drum. Put this mixture through the hammer mill once, then add 200 pounds of additional pyrophyllite. Mix and put through the hammer mill a second time. Do not try to put unmixed DDT through the hammer mill.

"Blade type hammer mills should be available in plants which formerly ground pyrethrum flours for export".

In the specifications for DDT louse powder as used by the Amy the following is stated:

90% should pass U.S. Standard mesh #325
99% should pass U.S. Standard mesh #100
99% of the finished material should go through the U. S. Standard mesh #80

The approximate particle size corresponding to these meshes are as follows:

Mesh #325: 44 Micra
Mesh #100: 149 Micra
Mesh # 80: 177Micra

B. Solutions: Several types of solutions for use as sprays may be prepared.

a. Insecticide Spray, residual effect

DDT (concentrate).....5%
Methylated naphthalene.....15%
Kerosene..... 80%

For use in the control of roaches, bedbugs, mosquitoes, houseflies, phlebotomus flies, fleas, ants, etc. A solution, giving residual effect, may be prepared by dissolving 7 pounds DDT concentrate in one gallon of kerosene. Use at rate of one quart per 250 square feet.

b. Insecticide, liquid, finished spray

DDT (concentrate).....1.0%
Thanite.....2.5%
Kerosene.....96.5%

For use as a general insecticide where the spray is applied directly on the insect by means of an ordinary hand spray gun. This spray should not be used to give a residual effect as the DDT content is too low.

c. Insecticide spray, delousing (stock solution)

DDT (concentrate).....6%
Benzyl benzoate.....68%
(ethyl p-amino benzoate)
Tween 80 (wetting agent).....24%

Prior to use dilute with 5 parts (by volume) of water to from 1% DDT content.

Designed for use on individuals against louse infestation of the hairy parts of the body. This spray is lousicidal and ovicidal. 2/3 ounce required per individual. Solution may also be used in the treatment of Scabies, by application to affected parts.

d. Insecticide DDT emulsion concentrate

DDT.....25%
Xylene.....65%
Triton x-100 (emulsifier).....10%

To be used as a 2% water dilution for louse proofing of clothing. May also be used in emulsions for preparation of larvicides, residual spraying against mosquitoes, flies, bedbugs, etc.

For impregnation of clothing, mosquito bar, etc., dilute 1:11 by weight to from 2% aqueous emulsion. 30 gallons is sufficient for 125 suits of winter (50% wool) underwear (or garments of similar weight). One quart of solution per suit of underwear is required. 2% of dry weight of garment should be DDT.

List of component ingredients of DDT insecticide products:

DDT - Technical (concentrate)
Dusts
DDT - technical
Pyrophyllite
Talcum
Solutions and sprays
DDT - technical Benzocaine (ethyl p-amino benzoate)
Methylated naphthalene Xylene
Thanite Kerosene – Diesel oil – Fuel oil
Benzyl benzoate Tween – 80 (wetting agent)
 Triton x-100 (emulsifier)

21 May 1946

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP from data furnished by USA Typhus Commission.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 May to 1 June
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for April on public assistance covered 30 prefectures. Those failing to submit completed returns by 25 May 1946 were: Hokkaido, Iwate, Akita, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Kyoto, Hyogo, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. For the 30 prefectures approximately 1.5 million different persons received public assistance under the various laws. Amount of assistance granted was approximated by 34.4 million yen. In Tokyo alone, the relief load dropped from approximately 279,000 persons in March to 80,000 in April; whereas in Osaka, it rose from 51,000 in March to 140,000 in April. An examination of such radical fluctuations is being made to determine if they are due to carelessness in compiling statistics or due to actual changes in the overall public assistance picture.

Reserve Relief Supplies

An extensive fire in the Mura of Tajima, Fukushima Prefecture on 20 May 1946 resulted in the destruction of approximately half of the city's dwelling houses. Four hundred and fifty five houses were destroyed and three hundred others damaged. Twenty four hundred and twelve persons were made homeless.

To meet this emergency situation, SCAP authorized the release of 3000 rations for a four day period. The supplies were taken from those held in reserve by the Japanese Government which formerly were Japanese Army and Navy stocks. The Japanese Red Cross supplies emergency first aid, medical and hospital care.

On 27 May 1946, Lt. Col. Neff accompanied by Capt. Blackburn, Eighth Army Welfare officer and a representative from both the Home, and Health and Welfare Ministries inspected the storage former Japanese Army and Navy stores in open fields near Urawa, Saitama Prefecture.

It was found that under the supervision of the 79th Military Government Company, these stores were now being moved to warehouses in Urawa, Omiya and neighboring villages.

Items of particular interest were 345,000 cow hides in good condition, now available for manufacturing into footwear. Another item of interest was 4000 tons of soy beans. The aforementioned supplies are to be utilized in relieving the shortages now existing in the large urban areas.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCAIR and BCOF respectively on various aspects of civil public health problems. Japanese B encephalitis, schistosomiasis, cholera and venereal diseases were discussed, together with their possible relation to and effect upon the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

A meeting was arranged between these officers and the Surgeon, Eighth Army, to discuss problems of an operational nature .

Conferences were held with a representative of the Civil Intelligence Division G-2, concerning investigation of a Kyodo (Japanese) press release to the effect that the majority of 267 vagrant and "wayside" deaths in Tokyo during April were due to starvation. This was not borne out by the Medical Examiner's reports, on the basis of which a maximum of approximately 20 percent can be attributed to malnutrition and/or starvation. Investigation is being continued.

Lt. Col. Hargett, USPHS arrived on 27 May for duty as Port Quarantine Officer Public Health and Welfare Section, vice Colonel Vance B. Murray, relieved.

Japanese B Encephalitis

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Institute for Infectious Disease concerning policy relative to the distribution of encephalitis vaccine for civilian use. Vaccine will be available for approximately 20,000 persons and it was decided to use 18,000 doses for children and 2,000 for individuals over 60, all in Okayama prefecture.

Eight medical corps officers, a vital statistician and a member of the Neurotropic Virus Commission will proceed to Okayama to supervise this work. All suspected cases in this prefecture will be hospitalized and diagnoses confirmed by laboratory methods. Japanese health officials have been instructed in their procedures.

Cholera

An unconfirmed report was received of two cases of cholera in Shizuoka prefecture. Both cases were allegedly members of wedding party. A later report, also unconfirmed, stated that the patients, both male, had died and that the diagnosis had been confirmed by post mortem. Investigation is being made both by the Ministry and by the Military Government Public Health Officer of Shizuoka Ken.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply -- The Bureau of Sanitation of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued a letter to Prefectural Governors dated 16 May 1946 on the Sanitation of Water Supplies. This order marks a definite step forward in the consideration of sanitation and treatment of water supplies in Japan, and with proper enforcement should result in raising the standards of municipal water supplies throughout the country. A summary of the order is attached to this bulletin.

Insect and Rodent Control -- A letter dated 26 April 1946 has been transmitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors on enforcement of Rodent Control. This letter outlines measures to be taken for the control of rodents throughout the country, and particularly in the part cities by using both traps and poisons. Active measures are to be taken immediately in all cities where government quarantine stations are located and also Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Niigata, Otaru, Kawasaki, Nagasaki, Shimizu, Yokkaichi, Onomichi, Hozaki, Miike, Tsuruga, Nanao, Fushiki, Aomori, Nemuro, Muroran, Kushiro, Hakodate, Maizuru, Meji, and Shimonoseki. Necessary supplies and equipment will be requisitioned from the Section for Infectious Disease of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Results of the rodent control program will be reported to the Ministry.

Radio talks have been given on sanitation and insect control by Japanese officials and preparation of future releases for press and radio is continuing. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides appears to be progressing satisfactorily. Forty-three tons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate will be delivered for distribution to prefectures on 3 June 1946.

Sanitation in Korea -- The Bureau of Sanitation has reported that sanitary conditions in Ansong were found to be unsatisfactory. Recommendations were made for general cleaning and for the improvement of wells. An industrial hygiene inspection was made of the Yung Dung Po Cotton Mills. Housing conditions and most of the plant was satisfactory. Recommendations were made for improving latrine water conditions.

Nutrition Surveys

The Conduct of nutrition surveys was observed in various parts of Tokyo. Nutrition surveys were completed this week throughout Japan which are being calculated and tabulated. Final results are expected in June.

Moving and still pictures were taken of the physical examinations in the health centers and the collection of data on food consumption in the homes. Pictures were taken of the actual rationing of fish from the storage plant to the market center.

Dr. Kuwabara of the Metropolitan Office was appointed nutrition liaison officer for this section in connection with nutrition surveys.

Quarantine Service

Principal activities for the week consisted of filming the activities of repatriation at the Uraga quarantine station. The object of the film is to depict the work of processing repatriates with special attention to cholera control measures.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 242,058 out-patients.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Since last week a number of important conferences have been held regarding the problems found in the schools of nursing in Japan. Raising the nursing standards and endeavoring to put nursing on a professional basis necessitates changes in curricula, subject matter, hours, weeks and months to be spent in practical work, theoretical work and affiliation. The subcommittee on licensure met and are now ready to bring before the Council of Nursing Education their proposal for a National Examination for licensure of nurses and midwives. Details have been worked out by the committee for the appointment of board and council members, the number and length of time to

serve. Areas that Japan will be divided into and the representatives that will be selected from each area have been prepared. The license will be issued by the Ministry of Health and examinations will be held twice a year. Those now holding license but who have not had the practical hospital refresher courses will be given an opportunity at the end of the period to qualify for an examination. Those who have had approved training and are qualified for examinations will be allowed to take the examination and if satisfactory receive a license. At the end of a specified time all licenses will be either renewed or discontinued and every nurse and midwife will be required to hold a certified license, given by the new board.

All "individual training" is to be discontinued. Hospitals with less than 100 beds will not support training schools for nurses. Each school of nursing with 100 beds will have at least three full time nurse instructors.

The plans have been carefully worked out by representatives of hospitals, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, nurses, midwives and representative of GHQ on nursing affairs, and were presented to the Council of Nursing Education for approval. The plans will then be placed before the Ministry for presentation to the Diet in the fall session.

The Model Demonstration School for Nursing opened officially at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital 1 June 1946. Special services were held with members of Public Health and Welfare Section participating in the program with Japanese officials. The school will carry the regular three year program.

Council of Nursing Education held its regular meeting 31 May 1946. Subcommittees presented their findings and plans which were passed.

The American National T.B. Association (Dr. Kendal Emerson) has given written permission to have T. B. nursing books translated and printed. The first booklet has been translated into Japanese for use by nurses.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The slaughter houses in Hachioji and Fussa were surveyed during the week. Ante and post mortem is satisfactory but sanitation is deficient.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 26 May – 1 June 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Cholera	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education at their meeting held 30 May voted to:

- a. Establish a National Board of Examiners.
- b. Require three years of pre-dental training thereby raising dental schools to university standards.
- c. Establish coeducational system in dental schools.
- d. Eliminate the requirement of internship.

SECTION VII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VIII SUPPLY

Production

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies required for mosquito and fly control program indicates positive action has been taken to effect production of pyrethrum emulsion. Five manufacturers have been selected for this production. The plan specifies production of 875,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion during June 1946. Necessary action has been taken with ESS and G-4 to obtain 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil and 60,000 gallons of gasoline for the manufacture of the emulsion. Sufficient pyrethrum flowers have also been obtained to accomplish this production. Approximately 43 tons will be produced by 3 June 1946. Distribution will be made to all prefectures as rapidly as possible.

Medical Department officers of the 109th Military Government Group reported that 178 fifty-five gallon drums of ether had been located in Miyagi prefecture. A portion of this quantity will be utilized for the production of typhus vaccine. Distribution will be made to all prefectures for hospital use.

Approximately 375 tons of DDT dust was mixed by Japanese manufacturers during the month of May 1946. A large quantity was utilized in the Tokyo area to combat the current typhus epidemic.

Approximately 36 tons of emulsion for home use has been produced and the order for distribution was issued on 31 May 1946. The ingredients of this emulsion are as follows:

Cresol	25%
Orthodichlorbenzene	40%
Alcohol	15%
Kali soap	20%

Distribution is being effected to all prefectures. This emulsion is packaged in five gallon cans and is suitable as a disinfectant for home use.

Through the positive assistance of a representative of the ESS a sizeable increase of coal has been allocated for manufacture of medicines and vaccines during the month of June 1946. It is expected that this allocation will be of great benefit in increasing production of vaccines and essential medicines.

Approximately 500 tons of chlorosulphonic acid has been allocated per quarter for manufacture of sulfa drugs. This quantity is a considerable increase over previous allocations and it is therefore expected that production of sulpha drugs will be increased accordingly.

Distribution

A representative of the Supply Division returned from a field trip to Southern Japan in connection with distribution of medical and sanitary supplies. Conferences were held in each prefecture visited which were attended by local Military Government representatives and prefectural officials. It was found that Japanese inventories were inaccurate and that distribution had not been made according to instructions of SCAP. Officials attempted to get out of responsibility for this neglect by blaming their subordinates. These inspections were made in company with a representative of the Military Government unit concerned and they were requested to continue surveillance over this distribution. The policies and action at SCAP level were explained concerning implementation of these policies at the prefectural level.

Each repatriation port has been shipped 1800 rat traps of Japanese manufacture for use in the rodent control programs. The ports of Sensaki and Sasebo are to be furnished two power dusters each for dusting repatriates with DDT. Shipment is being made by the Welfare Ministry.

Additional supplies to complete shipment of the 100 bed hospital for Hulutao, Manchuria left Tokyo on 1 June enroute to Sasebo.

Japanese B encephalitis vaccine and equipment for vaccination procedures were furnished the Welfare Ministry to be used in the Encephalitis Control program at Okayama under the direction of the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

Narcotics

Estimated medicinal narcotic import requirements for Japan for 1947 were submitted to ESS, Import-Export Division, 28 May 1946. Present civilian stocks are believed sufficient for the balance of 1946.

In an investigation directed by Narcotic Control officers, Japanese police arrested five defendants engaged in the unlawful manufacture, possession and sale of approximately 1400 ampules of heroin solution. The heroin has been confiscated and the defendants will be tried in Japanese court.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

#1 – Copy of “Sanitation of Water Supplies”.

#2 – Communicable Disease Report for week of 18 May 1946.

#3- Venereal Disease report for week of 11 May 1946.

SANITATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Letter dated 16 May 1946 (Ei-hatsu 383) from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors emphasizes the importance of sanitation of water supplies in the prevention of disease. The following action is directed:

a. Precautions will be taken to protect the source of the supply from contamination by human or animal excretions.

b. Adequate chemicals and technical personnel shall be provided for proper operation of filtration plants. Rates of filtration will be carefully controlled in accordance with the design.

c. Chlorine disinfection shall be enforced. Necessary amount of liquid chlorine will be provided, or if this is unobtainable, bleaching power shall be substituted. Dosage will be such as to provide a residual chlorine content of 0.1 ppm to 0.4 ppm at taps in the distribution system.

d. Personnel of water departments shall periodically undergo a medical examination, especially bacteriological examinations of excreta for carriers of disease. New employees will be given a medical examination when hired.

e. By repair of main pipes, and repair or discontinuance of services, leakage from distribution systems shall be maintained at less than 30 percent.

f. To improve the sanitation of water supplies, water experts, engineers or others with the necessary knowledge shall be obtained to give short courses to operators and workmen. Also, those who do not already belong should be urged to offer their applications to the Japanese Water Works Association for the advancement of general knowledge in this field.

Enclosed with this letter was a report of experimental research performed at the Tokyo Prefectural Laboratory on the efficiency of disinfections of water with chlorine.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2 June to 8 June
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The Japanese submitted reports on public assistance for April from all prefectures except Kochi. Using figures submitted by Military Government officials for Kochi, the report for Japan showed a total of about 2.7 million persons on relief. Approximately 49 million yen was expended. Deducting 505,000 yen in repayments to the government for relief granted, net grants amounted to about 48.5 million yen, or an average of 18 yen per person.

The total figures are not wholly comparable with those of March in that only the April report included payments under more laws, eliminated duplicate counting of persons receiving aid under more than one law, and accounted for repayments made to the government for aid granted.

Widespread variations were found to exist between the Japanese reports for March and April in many prefectures. These were largely due to a shift, in either direction, with emphasis placed on emergency relief measures ("Protection other than Laws") depending upon local resources. A comparison of relief case load and expenditures as reported by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the one hand, and Military Government units on the other, showed a wide variation in some instances. An improved and uniform system of public assistance statistics is being developed but in the meantime closer liaison between Military Government units and Japanese welfare offices is indicated to at least insure that reports from Japanese to the Welfare Ministry and the Military Governments are not contradictory.

Voluntary Relief Imports

With the concurrence of SCAP, the War Department is sending Miss Rhoades and Reverend McKillop to Japan to represent LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in arranging for distribution of voluntary relief supplies from the United States to Japan and Korea, under policies of military authorities in both areas.

Conditions in Yokohama

Representatives of the Welfare Division visited destitute areas in Yokohama, accompanied by the wife and the mother of the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. Prefectural Welfare officials, Eighth Army and Kanagawa Military Government officials, and Father Bitter, Rector of Saint Sophia University in Tokyo. Places visited were a tent for homeless persons, a shelter for the aged, a "shanty-town" area for Okinawans, and sand-stone cave dwellings. In general, these persons appeared to be living on a bare minimum amount of the necessities of life. These were obtained in various ways, such as relief ration tickets, or small garden patches, waste from army kitchens, or help from neighbors. Evidence of actual disease or starvation (or a combination of both) was noticed in the case of three individuals but on the whole signs of starvation was not readily apparent. In the case of the tent group, the recent death of one person, whose body lay wrapped in rags, was attributed to inability to persuade doctors to visit and prescribe treatment.

In a subsequent conference, Welfare Ministry officials were informed of the above conditions and directed to take immediate steps to remove the tents, close the caves and provide these persons with other places of shelter, hospital care or homes and to give them adequate aid as directed in SCAPIN 775, on "Public Assistance", dated 27 February 1946.

Field Trips

During the period 15-28 May, a liaison field trip was made to Southern Honshu and Kyushu. The trip revealed large scale discrepancies between the reported amounts of foods held for welfare reserve and the actual amount on hand. Some of these misrepresentations were honest misunderstanding of what was required in the Japanese reports to Military Government Companies. In other cases deliberate false reports were made by Japanese officials. The trip has resulted in action being taken requiring the Ministries of Home and Welfare to submit without delay a true and accurate report of the former Japanese army and navy stocks held for relief purposes.

Conferences

The past week was important in that several conferences were held at national level emphasizing the importance of accurate reports being submitted at prefectural levels. The Japanese Government was informed of the inaccuracy of their reports and the necessary action that was expected of them. The result has been that the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry have determined to take joint action in the formation of auditing teams to operate at prefectural levels to produce records in the field that are based on facts. These teams will be equipped to answer questions now disturbing prefectural officials and to guide the prefectural officials in fulfilling the requirement of reports requested by local Military Government Companies.

Red Cross

In line with changing policies of Japanese Red Cross Society for the first time, all members of the National headquarters staff were brought together for a staff meeting. The president in addressing the group outlined the changes to be put into effect and the reorganization plans of the society. He made an appeal for the cooperation of all to bring about the changes as soon as possible.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A conference was held with representatives of the Government railways regarding the use of DDT residual spray for disinfestations of railways cars. They were informed that this material would not be available for the treatment of cars other than those now receiving routine disinfestations; namely, those assigned for use of the occupation forces. It is understood that present plans call for the completion of rehabilitation of passenger equipment by August. This, including a general cleaning, will be of greater value than spraying with DDT.

A conference was held with a representative of the Planning Division, CI&E Section, relative to completion of a staff study concerning a program being produced by CI&E of publicity and public education, in sanitation in general and in the nature and control of insect and rodent-borne diseases.

A meeting of the Council on Medical Education was attended at which time a report was received from the subcommittee on inspection of medical schools and teaching. Certain modifications in the membership of the Inspection Committee were suggested and a revised report is to be submitted at the next meeting.

Smallpox

A memorandum was prepared for dispatch to the Imperial Japanese Government granting a delay of thirty days in the completion of the recently directed smallpox revaccination program.

Diphtheria

Because of the diversion of production facilities from the manufacture of diphtheria toxoid to that of cholera vaccine, a postponement in the inauguration of the diphtheria immunization program is necessary. It is contemplated at present that this program will start by 1 September and will be completed by 15 October 1946.

Cholera

One case of cholera was reported as having occurred in a repatriate from Shanghai; patient became ill on the day of disembarkation at Hakata repatriation center. The remaining 3,462 passengers were dispersed before the diagnosis was made. Japanese Welfare Ministry has been instructed to these passengers insofar as possible and to keep all prefectural health officers on the alert for the occurrence of cholera in this group.

Japanese B Encephalitis

A report (telephone) was received of a suspected case of Japanese B encephalitis in Nagano prefecture. Investigation of this report continues.

Venereal Diseases

A conference was held with the Venereal Disease Control Officer for the Office of the Provost Marshal, Tokyo area, and the Venereal Disease Control Officer 32d Military Government Company. Problems were discussed relative to the difficulty of maintaining segregation and quarantine of infected female patients in the face of present food shortages and inability of the patients to obtain adequate rations.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. The Japanese Waterworks Association reported that they had contacted all cities which had formerly used chlorine in water treatment. Of the cities which had replied, fifteen reported chlorinators out of repair. These were advised to contact local Military Government Units for assistance in obtaining repair or replacement at Isomura or Leybold Companies now operating under control of Eighth Army Engineer. Difficulties due to transportation, distribution, and shortage of cylinders will be corrected by the Soda Industries Control Association. Thirteen plants on Kyushu reported inability to obtain chlorine due to excessive demands of 2nd Marine Division for certain cities. It is expected that investigation of this situation by Eighth Army Engineers will correct this condition.

Insect and Rodent Control. Reports from I Corps and 106th Military Government Group areas indicate that all prefectures in these areas have sanitation and general cleanup programs in operation. Insect control teams have been organized and trained, and are operating in some cities. It has been reported by the Ministry that

Japanese-produced calcium arsenite larvicide is being distributed to prefectures. This material may be used in a manner similar to Paris green.

Information has been received that some Prefectural Health Departments do not have money available for carrying out the sanitary and insect control problem. Ministry officials have stated that orders to Prefectural Governors directing the appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, the organization of sanitary teams, and the institution of the sanitary program should have been sufficient to release money from the prefectural reserve funds controlled by the Governor. Budget estimates for the program have been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and discussed with the Ministry of Finance for presentation to the next Diet.

Sanitation in Korea. The Bureau of Sanitation has reported the organization of a malaria and fly control program, coordinated with similar work of tactical troops. This has been organized for year-around insect control work with personnel employed on an annual basis. Technicians who have been attending a refresher course at the Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases have been given a course in determination of residual chlorine.

Quarantine Service

Activities at the Uraga repatriation reception center were surveyed.

Steps were undertaken to provide modern equipment for the fumigation of ships with hydrogen cyanide at the quarantine station of Ujina. A model demonstration port using HCN will be established and Japanese trained in this method of fumigation of ships.

Measures were instituted to utilize the reception centers of Uraga and Sasebo for the processing of repatriation ships from Shanghai which were declared to be cholera ports. The reporting of cholera from Korea particularly from the port of Pusan has necessitated stopping repatriation through that port.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition survey reports were reviewed with the Japanese Bureau of Public Health. Simplified method for calculating data was suggested by the Nutrition Consultant.

May survey results were submitted and an analysis of the data was made showing the caloric consumption of the following Tokyo kus:

Ushigama, Akasaka, Hongo, Fukagawa, Omori, Arakawa, Oji, Itabashi, Adochi, Katsushika, Edogawa.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a capacity of 204,711 beds, 103,709 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 236,323 out-patients.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The refresher course is progressing satisfactorily at the Red Cross Hospital.

The Demonstration School is underway except for several problems regarding administration which have arisen. These have been discussed and the future of the school looks very good. The Financial Committee composed of representatives of two schools, SCAP representatives and two Japanese Ministries met to discuss what share of the budget each would assume for supplies and operating expenses. It was decided that the schools would share according to number of students and if more money was needed later on the Ministry would help. However, if other schools are opened as National Schools, it will be necessary to have a regular budget set up by the Ministries. This plan is to be discussed with the Educational Minister and a decision will be presented later.

Approval has been received for five American Civilian nurses to be on the Staff of the Demonstration School.

Surveys of prefectures are being continued.

Subcommittee on (National) refresher courses met this week and made plans to set up courses for nurses and midwives in order to enable them to qualify for National Examination. These plans will be brought before the Council on Nursing Education Monday, 10 June, for discussion and approval.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A conference was held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCOF and BCAIR respectively, regarding the quarantine of animals imported by BCOF for food purposes. The plan calls for the importation of 2000 sheep from, Australia every two months for Indian troops.

It was decided to apply Japanese quarantine regulations to these animals and to call upon the Japanese government for quarantine inspection.

Personnel

Capt. Robert W. Finch, VC, was transferred to the 105th Military Government Group at Sendai.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease during the period 2-8 June 1946.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

Several preliminary discussions were held with member of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association and Deans of Pharmacy Schools relative to the establishment of a Council on Pharmacy and the adoption of a Standard Curriculum for Pharmacy Schools.

Production

The price of penicillin has been established at 400 yen for a vial of 30,000 oxford units. This action was taken by the Price Control and Rationing Division, ESS and the Finance Ministry, Japanese Government. The price of 400 yen will not cover cost of production and it was therefore necessary for the Japanese Government to grant subsidies to manufactures. All penicillin produced will now be distributed to hospitals in accordance with allocations made by a central committee established by the Welfare Ministry.

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of mosquito and fly control supplies indicates a favorable trend. Approximately 20,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion has been produced. Production will be accelerated by manufacturers immediately upon receipt of U.S. stocks of fuel oil and gasoline. All necessary action for obtaining petroleum products has been taken and physical movement of stocks to manufactures will begin at an early date.

Approximately 10,000 three gallon knapsack sprayers have been scheduled for production by the end of July. Approximately 5,000 insecticide sprayers suitable for spraying rice paddies and large fields are scheduled for production by the end of July. Distribution will be effected as rapidly as production is accomplished. All available Japanese spraying equipment and spraying equipment obtained through army supply channels must be utilized until Japanese production is accomplished. Quantities of calcium arsenite is being distributed to all prefectures on Kyushu Island, Shikoku Island and all prefectures on Honshu Island south on Tokyo. Calcium arsenite may be utilized on the same manner as Paris Green.

The Japanese Government has been directed to allocate 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers for the mosquito and fly control program. Approximately 300 tons per month are to be furnished during June, July and August.

Distribution

Plans are progressing for the allotment of funds from the Japanese Government to the Welfare Ministry to be used for training field inspectors to check distribution of Japanese medical supplies for the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry, and to expedite distribution by Medicine Control Companies in the prefectures.

The Administrator, Naval Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marino has directed that each repatriation vessel be supplied with DDT and dusters to be used in delousing repatriates while enroute, U. S. Army units now furnishing DDT to the reception centers at repatriation ports were directions take sufficient additional DDT available to meet this demand. Ship's masters have been directed to procure the necessary supplies from the reception centers.

Steps were taken to provide necessary motor transportation for the Virus Commission operating at Okayama. Vehicles were shipped from Kobe Base.

Narcotics

This Division concluded a report of detailed survey made of the Production, Manufacture and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by the Sankyo Company, Ltd, Main Office, Tokyo, Japan, to cover period from 1930 through 1945.

A narcotic control officer attended the first meeting at the Ministry of Welfare of a series of meeting designed to acquaint representatives of all prefectural offices with the provisions of impending narcotic legislation. The formation of a national narcotic enforcement agency was discussed in detail.

Investigation by a narcotic control officer and a representative of the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Office resulted in the arrest of a Korean in illegal possession of 25 grams of cocaine. Information obtained from him regarding a large dealer in blackmarket narcotics operating in Iwate Prefecture was turned over to the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

A field trip was made to Osaka. The purpose of the visit was to investigate the facts submitted in a petition by the Grace Kindergarten. The problem was deemed to be local and arrangements were made with local Public Health Officer, Lt. M. Kaplan to negotiate a satisfactory solution.

At a conference with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, it was informally agreed that legislation would be submitted to the Cabinet for promulgation of a suitable ordinance making the mere possession of sale of food or beverages having a methyl alcohol content of more than 1mg per cc illegal, and subject violators to the penalties provided in Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA

Welfare

A training program for medical social workers is being prepared by Mrs. E. B. Cohen, new War Department Civilian Employee, member of the Welfare Staff.

An American Red Cross Civilian Relief Staff member was sent to Taejon to assist in the care of refugees in Chungchong Namdo.

The National Property Custodian has returned control of properties outside of Seoul to the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Rentals collected by the Custodian since 15 August 1945 will be returned to the Corporation.

A gift of about 500 bundles of abandoned Japanese personal property was received by the Welfare Bureau from the Kamebo Department Store for relief distribution.

The Korean women's Police Division began with an organization of 22 women who are undergoing a training course.

Nursing Affairs

Inspections of hospitals and Maternity Center continued to be made and progress in satisfactory. Hospital personnel are interested and are cooperating willingly.

Movies have been made on modern nursing and after the preview these will be show in the Korean theatres to aid in the educational program. Institute enrollment is now 58 nurses and interest continues to be keen. Conferences and meetings have been held and participated in by the various representatives of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Publicity pictures have been taken of the work by Time and Life Magazine reporters. Books on "Nursing of Children" were received from The Surgeon General's Office, and one will be loaned to each of the Provincial Health Departments.

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report - 25 May 1946.
#2- Venereal Disease report - 18 May 1946

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
9 June to 15 June
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

The rapid breakdown of ration distribution on urban areas, caused by prefectural government's inability to ship surplus stocks from the rural area, resulted in the necessity of releasing reserve stocks for immediate distribution. This represented the first release of food stocks held in reserve for relief emergencies. The amounts represented:

<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
420,000	Biscuits and Canned Goods	Tokyo-To-Kanagawa
372,000	Food Concentrates (Surplus from Saitama Prefecture especially for hospitals and institutions)	Tokyo-To
4,342	Biscuits and Canned Goods (Disaster)	Fukushima Ken (Tajima Mura)

Welfare Organizations

The National Relief Association, a quasi-governmental agency, submitted a report this week indicating they are participating or controlling about 500 institution for the relief of repatriates, poor and needy. This organization was originated shortly after the close of the war and has had successive reorganization under the following names: Soldiers Relief Association, War Sufferers Relief Society (Onshi Zaidan Engokai), Imperial Grant Association, and War Calamity Relief Association.

The work of the Association is to supplement the Public Assistance Directive, SCAPIN 775, 27 February 1946, but does not relieve the Imperial Japanese Government of the responsibility of providing for the needy the basic necessities of life, health and shelter.

Disaster Relief in Fukushima Ken, Tajima Mura

An example of excellent, coordinated disaster relief was given when the 88th Military Government Company, with the cooperation of prefectural welfare officials went to the rescue of the five victims at Tajima Mura at 0200 on 20 May 1946. The school, police station, railroad station and 455 homes were destroyed making 412 individuals homeless. The Food Association at Tajima did not have sufficient food supplies to provide for the victims.

The following supplies were given to the victims:

Biscuits	1930 Kgs.	455 families	2412 persons
Canned Goods	2412 (1 lb can)	455 families	2412 persons
Bean mash	200 Kamme		
Soy	5 Kaku		
Salt	1000 Kgs.		
Cigarettes	2600 each		
Charcoal	455 bales		
Children's pants	500 each		
Slacks (Monpei)	800 each		
Blankets	800 each		
Sundry clothing items	9190 each		
Kitchen utensils	Assorted		

The supplies were for a five day period. Rehabilitation work began immediately and temporary houses, 12' x 18', are being constructed for 200 impoverished families and the remaining 255 families are rehabilitated with friends or relatives. The situation indicated full use of accepted welfare procedures. Food certificates were prepared and issued by the Tonari-Gumi to the heads of families.

Food used in the disaster has been replaced by non-perishable foods on hand.

The disaster relief program was conducted in a very credible and professional manner from its origin to the detailed reports necessary in accounting procedure.

Joint Inspecting Teams, Home and Welfare Ministry

The Japanese inspecting teams, ten in number, mentioned in last weeks report have been organized and will leave this week for various prefectures to audit the relief and supply accounts. These teams are equipped with credentials and will report to the respective Military Government Companies in each prefecture.

Child Welfare

A letter was dispatched to the Commanding General, English Army, requesting surveillance of the activities of the Japanese Government in connection with the care and treatment of homeless adults, juveniles, waifs, and vagabonds. Specific reference was made to the activities of the Prefectural Child Protection Committees, the aid given to such persons, the housing facilities provided, the system of case-record keeping, and the segregation of juveniles from adults and criminals. A report on the progress and effectiveness of the Japanese program is to be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, on or before 15 July 1946.

The deplorable conditions under which delinquent children are kept in two jails in Yokohama, visited by welfare officials of GHQ, SCAP, and English Army, were pointed out to Japanese Home and Welfare Ministry officials. Similarly, unwholesome provisions for detention of children were reported in other areas, especially large urban centers. The Japanese Government was instructed to investigate these conditions, institute corrective measures, and report progress and action taken by 30 June 1946.

Private Welfare

Mr. G. E. Bott, representative of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, accepted an invitation to attend a one-day conference in Tokyo of the Federation of Christian Social Work Agencies. Present were 40 delegates representing some 100 private welfare agencies out of an original pre-war 300. These agencies are hospitals, orphanages, settlements, kindergartens, nurseries, homes for aged, etc. The delegates were said to represent some 3000-5000 Protestant interdenominational agency works. Common problems and ways in which these agencies could help and advise the government on overall welfare matters were discussed. The welfare policies of SCAP were briefly explained by the representative of Welfare Division, PH&W Section, in an effort to enlighten Japanese in establishing a welfare program for all Japanese subjects. He stated that Federated Christian Social Workers' organization and others like it, representing experienced workers in the welfare field, were looked to for leadership in achieving the goal of an integrated and well balanced relief and welfare program.

Red Cross Activities

The Welfare Ministry agreed to reimburse the Japanese Red Cross Society the total amount of money expended by the society since 1 January 1946, for repatriation activities. Japanese Red Cross will continue to provide Red Cross nurses in numbers as required and requested by Minister of Welfare, the expenses of which will be borne by the Ministry.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

At the invitation of the Medical Society of Yamanashi Prefecture, a lecture was given at Kofu to an audience of several hundred persons, including members of the Medical Society, nurses, and medical students. Control of communicable disease constituted the principal topic of discussion, with special reference being made to those diseases which are expected to become of most importance in the near future, namely, enteric and other insect-borne diseases, including Japanese B encephalitis.

A meeting was held of the subcommittee on School Inspection of the Council on Medical Education. A revised plan was worked out for the nomination of a larger number of inspectors by the Council.

A meeting of the Council on Education was held at which the above mentioned plan was submitted. The plan was adopted by the Council.

Typhus Fever

In the face of a general decrease in typhus fever incidents throughout the remainder of the country, a fresh outbreak of this disease was reported in Hokkaido, localized principally in Sapporo and Otaru. Two medical officers and requested supplies of typhus vaccine were dispatched to the focal area.

Cholera

Confirmed or suspected cases of cholera were reported from several widely separated localities during the week.

Two cases were reported in Fukushima-Ken. No relationship with infected repatriates has thus far been established, although it is suspected in two instances.

The largest number of cases reported in any single locality was reported to be in the northern portion of the island of Tsushima, located between Kyushu and Korea, where over 20 cases have been reported up to the present time. The infection was apparently imported by smugglers or other illicit shipping from Korea.

Several cases have been traced to repatriation ships from Shanghai arriving at Hakata or Sasebo. These cases have occurred in spite of the quarantine of the ships for the presently prescribed minimum period of six days, counted from the date of departure from the port of origin.

On the basis of reports of suspected cholera, two ferries on the Aomori-Hakodate run were placed in quarantine and provisions made to isolate all passengers. The suspicion of cholera was not confirmed; repatriates, however, who had disembarked from cholera infected ships at Hakata were placed in quarantine for surveillance and routine cholera clearance.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Cases of suspected Japanese B encephalitis were reported in Nagano and Miyagi Prefectures. Investigation of these cases continues.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Concurrence was given to a request for importation of liquid chlorine from the United States for treatment of water supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Additional chlorine will be released from U. S. Army stocks for the same purpose. Allocation of chlorine will be in accordance with priority list of cities set up by the Engineer, Eighth Army.

Reports indicate that the principal problem in the restoration of municipal water supplies to pre-war levels continues to be repair of the distribution systems. Every effort should be made to reduce the extremely high leakage in many cities both to increase the pressure in the systems and the available supply with the coming of the summer season.

Sewage Treatment. A conference was held with the Tokyo Sewerage Department, on operation of sewage treatment plants in Japan. Inspections have shown that while several cities have very good, modern treatment plants, few if any are being operated satisfactorily. This is due principally to a lack of trained personnel to provide the laboratory control so necessary for the proper operation of activated sludge plants. It appears that the only real solution to this problem is through the improvement of sanitary engineering education in this country which has already been started. Sanitary Engineers with Military Government units can improve existing conditions by giving advice and assistance to the Japanese sewerage engineer and plant operators.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding the sanitation and insect and rodent control program. Phenothiazine larvicide is being produced and distributed as ten percent phenothiazine in talc on order of the Ministry. It is stated that better distribution of the toxic agent is obtained with this dilution. The Japanese recommend a dosage to provide 0.1 gram of phenothiazine per square meter of water surface Anopheles larvae and 1.0 gram per square meter for Aedes and Culex larvae. A wetting agent has not been used with this larvicide although it is considered desirable. Field checks are necessary to determine the most effective dilution and rate of application.

Two of the four radio talks by Health Ministry officials on sanitation and insect and rodent control have been given, and arrangements have been made for the remaining two - Infectious Disease Transmitted by Insects, and, Supplies and Equipment to be Used in the Control Program. Releases for magazines and other radio programs have been prepared by this office.

A demonstration of Tokyo sanitary teams in action in a typical city area was given this week for medical officers. This included the cleaning of ditches, elimination of insect breeding places, larviciding of breeding places with Japanese and American products and equipment, and instruction of householders in control measures.

Quarantine Service

A visit was made to the Sasebo and Hakata repatriation reception centers and activities inspected. Recommendations were drawn up designed to strengthen the quarantine against cholera at all reception centers.

Control of smuggling boats between Korea and Japan continues to be unsatisfactory. Measures are under way to spot this traffic. Cholera outbreaks at Tsushima, Ikishima and Yobuko area were apparently initiated by these boats.

While some epidemic typhus and smallpox continues to be encountered aboard repatriation ships, control measures are satisfactory.

Nutrition Surveys

Figures on the nutrition survey completed in May are still in the tabulation process. The Japanese nutrition liaison officer, Dr. Kuwabara is endeavoring to furnish the Tokyo results and some from other prefectures as soon as possible.

Motion pictures were taken on the distribution of rice, vegetable and a supply of U. S. Army flour.

Several conferences relating to the critical food situation took place during the week. All are concerned with the problem of where and how to meet the situation. The recent nutrition survey will be a background for this information.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3010 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,429 beds, 102,640 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 224,053 out-patients treated.

Effective 10 June 1946, Colonel Harry G. Johnson assumed duties as Chief, Hospital Administration Division.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Prefectural surveys of School of Nursing are continuing and the fifth prefecture was completed this week.

Medical books and two large Anatomical Charts for the Model Demonstration School were received this week from 29th Medical Depot. These books will be used by American and Japanese teaching staff in the school.

The Nursing Affairs Division, PH&W Section, was represented in the Chiba Prefecture at the Public Health Nurse meeting, 14 June 1946.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meat and Dairy Hygiene School

A four day Meat and Dairy Hygiene School is in progress in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In attendance are 51 veterinary inspectors representing all prefectures in the northern one-half of Japan. The Veterinary Affairs Division, PH&W Section, is furnishing educational material and assisting in the instruction.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 9-15 June, 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

Equine Infectious Anemia

This disease is endemic in Kumamoto Prefecture. During the month of May and June, 283 cases have been reported of which 93 died or were destroyed. Control measures are; inspection, slaughter of suspects, and in positive cases payment of indemnity, with quarantine and disinfection. The incidence is rapidly decreasing and control measures appear to be effective.

Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Hygiene Laboratory Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. The phosphatase Test for the degree of pasteurization of milk.
- b. Methods of detection of added water in milk.
- c. The Score Card system for sanitation inspection of dairy farms and plants.
- d. Bacteriological meat inspection standards.
- e. The salmonella group or organisms in slaughtered animals.
- f. Disinfection of infected meat.
- g. The utilization of sour milk.

- h. Standardization of the bacteriological examination of milk and milk products.
- i. The bacteriological grading of milk.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting was held with responsible officials of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of dental materials, which is believed satisfactory. The lack of funds to purchase expensive equipment, the shortage of suitable space to establish dental offices, the fact that all transactions are handled by frozen check, and the inclination of the manufacturers to sell at black market prices are the factors delaying dentists in obtaining necessary equipment and materials. A report is being submitted by Welfare Ministry officials indicating the following:

Dental equipment now being used by dentists.

Present production.

Stocks on hand in all distributing agencies and manufacturers that has not been sold.

Quantity of equipment necessary to equip, 3000 dentists during the period 1 July to 30 December 1946.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program is progressing according to plan. Action was taken with the Ministry of Transportation to expedite movement of fuel oil and gasoline into the hands of manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion. Expeditious distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to prefectures was also stressed and cooperation is expected in this connection.

A request was submitted for production of necessary chemicals required for developing X-Ray film, be accelerated to meet minimum needs in Japan for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946.

Distribution

At the request of the Nursing Division, supplies were made available from Japanese sources to equip a nurses training school at the Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Steps were taken to raise Japanese standards regarding the storage of vaccines. In many cases vaccines have been stored and shipped without benefit of refrigeration. Welfare Ministry officials concerned were directed to devise means for handling which would meet accepted minimum standards.

A plan was approved for distribution of 5,010,000 oxford units of locally produced penicillin.

Reports received from the Medicine Control Company regarding the receipts and distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies show that during the month of May the value of medicines distributed was approximately five million yen. This indicates a definite upward trend as total distribution during February, March and April was only slightly over two million yen.

Narcotics

This Division is now making a detailed survey of the production, manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs by the Takeda drug Company to cover the period from 1930 to 1945.

Visits were made to several pharmacy schools and the deans were interviewed in connection with the Pharmacy program.

An investigation of Yokohama Relief Hospital and Sumida Hospital in Yokosuka was made as a result of a letter received by this Division alleging narcotic violations. One minor blackmarket violation was discovered.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

Approval of proposed legislation by the Finance Ministry was given. The legislation provides that beverages having a methyl alcohol content of between 0.2 and 1.00 mg per cc must be clearly labeled as such. It also provides for the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for violators.

In a conference with The Ministry of Health and Welfare, it was agreed that the expenses which the Japanese Red Cross had been bearing in connection with repatriation activities should be taken up by the Health and

Welfare Ministry in the future. The past expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross after being determined by an audit, would be reimbursed.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 720.3 (11 Jun 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1013), 11 June 1946, subject: "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".
AG 435 (Jun 46) PH, (SCAP 1473-A), 14 June 1946, subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".
AG 043 (15 Jun 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1482-A), 15 June 1946, subject: "Amendment to Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics".

SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA For week ending 1 June 46

Preventive Medicine

The outbreak of cholera in Southern Korea is continuing. Principal focus of the disease is in Pusan. Several cases have also been reported from Mokpo and sporadic cases elsewhere.

Hospital Administration

As of 1 June 1946, the Masan Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened.

Plans are underway to establish a health center in Seoul. This center will have clinics for diagnosis of tuberculosis, venereal diseases and eye diseases. There will be established in addition, a maternal infant and child health clinic. A course for public health nurses will be established in connection with the center. Treatment will be carried out in hospitals which are affiliated with the center.

Nursing Affairs

Inspections continued to be made of the various hospitals and refresher courses.

Plans were made for the course in Nursing Administration and supervision to begin 10 June 1946. The establishment of the third Public Health Nursing Course for licensed nurses was proposed and approved. This course is of three months duration and the tentative date is 24 June 1946.

Veterinary Affairs

The Bureau of Veterinary Affairs reports as follows:

Twenty five hundred cc pneumonia vaccine, 20 cc anthrax vaccine and 40 cc of tuberculin were sent to Chungchong Pukto.

Conference with Agricultural Bureau concerning animal taxes to support veterinary care of livestock. It was agreed that funds for this purpose will be approved upon written application from the Korean Agricultural Association.

Conference with Public Relation Office concerning the photographing of the serum and rabbit-virus method of rinderpest immunization.

Two cases of rabies with two people and 13 dogs bitten and one case of blackleg were reported from Kyongsang Pukto.

Dental Affairs

Licenses to practice dentistry have been issued to 398 applicants in U.S. occupied zone of Korea. Of this number, 204 are located in Seoul.

Supply

The new price schedule is nearing completion. This list contains over 1000 items, including raw materials. New amendments have been drafted to existing pharmaceutical laws which will authorize registration of all persons who sell, manufacture or compound medicines.

These amendments were submitted to the Government Council, Bureau of the Department of Justice.

Allocation plan covering distribution of raw materials to manufacturers was completed.

Shipment of an additional allocation of medical supplies was made to all provinces.

J. U. WEAVER

Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report, 1 June 46.

#2- Venereal Disease report - 25 May 1946

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
16 June to 22 June
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

In response to several requests for the release of summer clothing of Japanese army-navy stocks being held for relief, the Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to release them (SCAPIN 1563-A). Nothing in the directive will be construed as to prohibit gratuitous issuance of this material to needy persons.

Foreign Nationals

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has informed SCAP that a special ration for foreign nationals has been in operation for sometime. The Japanese Government clarified specific group treatment as follows:

a. American-born Japanese who can prove their American Citizenship will receive supplementary rations on the same basis as other United Nationals. This order was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Governors of Tokyo and Kyoto, 14 May 1946.

b. Filipinos married to Japanese Will receive the Japanese ration.

c. Bonin Islanders of the first American, British, Portuguese descent evacuated to Japan in 1944 will in the first two instances, receive supplementary rations accorded to United Nationals and in the last instance the same as Neutral Nationals.

d. European women married to Japanese will be treated as occidentals as will their children and be given the United Nationals or Neutral Nationals' ration as the case may be.

e. The rations indicated above are as follows which are the monthly allowances per person.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United Nationals</u>	<u>Neutral Nationals</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin (1b.)	1 Kin
Butter or substitute	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Oil	3 go	2 go
Canned food	7 lbs.	5 lbs.
Beef	300 momme	300 momme
Flour	500 momme	400 momme
Sweet potato	3 kan	3 kan

Shelters for Homeless Persons

Roganji Temple, Tokyo, has been set aside as a domicile for homeless persons in Tokyo by the Tokyo-To Welfare Department. Two employees of the Welfare Department have been employed and live there. The occupants range from infants to aged persons and have been picked up from all parts of Tokyo.

The persons receive 1.1 yen per day allowance plus any private donations from persons visiting the Temple. There are approximately 100 persons being cared for with an ample supply of bedding, blankets and mats. A medical student is in attendance for first aid. Community cooking is practiced.

Control of Population Movements

In answer to inquiries, regarding why certain cities of over 100,000 population were not included in the provisions of the directive, (SCAPIN 944) 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movement", it was explained that the purpose of the directive was to prevent the flocking of people to war-torn areas where normal facilities have broken down and undue hardships would result from lack of food and shelter. Cities which were not bombed are able to absorb the normal shift of population.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held with the Chief of the Communicable Disease Section of the Metropolitan Health Department concerning a threatened strike by the Federation of Metropolitan employees. A later conference on this same subject was held with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS and Labor Officer, 32nd Military Government Company. It was pointed out that health and sanitary services must function uninterruptedly and that any union demands directed toward control of or interference with technical direction or operation could not be entertained. The "strike" commenced on 22 June but assurances have been received from both the governor and from the union that there would be no interruption of services.

A conference was attended which had been called to discuss and formulate an agreement with Soviet authorities concerning a contemplated exchange of repatriates between Japan and northern Korea. Agreement was reached on several points.

A detailed report by prefectures was received from the Welfare Ministry relative to completion of the smallpox revaccination program directed by Memorandum (SCAPIN 921) of 4 May 1946.

No new cases of cholera have been reported during the week outside of repatriation ports.

Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. A press conference was held on the control of intestinal and insect-borne diseases. Particular emphasis was placed on the individual's part in this health program, improved sanitation and control of flies and mosquitoes around the home.

It has been reported that DDT is being sold on the open market in some cities. As it seems very doubtful that Japanese are producing this material in sufficient quantities to permit general sale, an investigation as to the source is being made. Strict control must be maintained over U.S. stocks to prevent their reaching illegal channels.

Laboratory Activities

Herbert Volk, Lt. (jg) MC-USNR, Laboratory Consultant, reported for duty in the Public Health and Welfare Section on 19 June 1946.

Conferences were held reviewing the Medical Examiners System preparatory to drafting a directive establishing the program on a nation-wide basis.

The penicillin assay laboratory was inspected. Tentative approval to continue operation was granted.

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Tamagawa factory, Wakamoto Drug Manufacturing Co., Ltd., not favorably considered at this time. Product produced currently does not meet minimum specifications.

Nutrition Service

On 17 June, the Nutrition Consultant, PH&W Section with representative from the Bureau of Health visited China City and surrounding villages to inspect the community kitchens. During the rice planting season these kitchens are set up and managed by the heads of each village. The purpose is to assure the community of adequate nutritional needs. Several kitchens were visited and preparation and distribution of food was observed and photographed.

Nutrition survey reports are beginning to come in. Results will be tabulated as soon as possible, and information gathered will be used to determine future nutritional needs.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3012 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,934, of which 103,418 are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Three schools of nursing were surveyed in the Tokyo area. It is noted that there is a growing interest evidenced in the improvement of the nursing education courses. Personnel of the schools surveyed requested any assistance available. The survey of the schools in Iwate Prefecture was started.

Education

Several meetings of the Demonstration School Management were held with representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the establishment of the eight-hour day for the student and graduate nurses, segregation of patients on wards according to type of medical service, procurement of food supplies. Talk was given to a group of thirty-five faculty members regarding the purpose of and plans for the Demonstration School.

The Refresher Course for Graduate Nurses, held at the Red Cross Hospital is about two-thirds completed. The entire group of ninety nurses still continues in attendance. These nurses have already carried back to their own school and put into practice many of the procedures taught in the course.

The Council on Nursing Education held its regular meeting on 21 June. Two reports were presented and accepted. The report of the subcommittee on Supplementary Training recommended and outlined the content of a one-year's course which would make up the deficits in the training of the presently licensed nurses and enable them to apply for the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. The subcommittee on Licensure of Graduate Nurses presented two revisions of its earlier report, one limited the length of time during which presently licensed nurses will be eligible to apply for the national examination, the second increased the

membership of the Central Council to fifteen members, and provided for representation on the Council from all districts in Japan.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Veterinary Educational Reform. The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 19 June 1946 at which time various subdivisions presented reports concerning progress made toward raising educational standards.

Meat and Dairy Inspection School. For the purpose of improving meat and dairy inspection procedure in Japan, a four day school extending from 11-14 June 1946 was held at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Chief inspectors from all prefectures north of Shizuoka were in attendance.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for May 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	61
Texas fever	51
Swine cholera	2
Swine erysipelas	2
Rabies	2
Strangles	140
Equine infectious anemia	331
Equine infectious abortion	21
Pullorum (chick)	579

Rabies Control. The Veterinary Hygiene Section of Tokyo Prefecture reports that the present dog population is 3858 and that 91 percent have been immunized against rabies.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for April 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,472	1200	39	4207	3338
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	1	0	0	0
Post mortem					
Total	13	0	0	1	8
Partial	154	3	0	32	301
Viscera	2066	67	0	1151	386

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for April 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Bureau, Ministry of the Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	19
Milk samples examined	15
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

<u>Plant Inspections</u>	17
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	8695
Milk samples examined	9235
Over bacterial standards a/	437
Under butterfat standards b/	2749
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3176
Over bacterial standards c/	308
Under butterfat standards d/	596
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	38
Milk samples examined	30
Over bacterial standards c/	2
Under butterfat standards d/	1

a/ - 50,000 per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Laboratory Section. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. Fowl pox vaccine.
- b. Fowl pest virus.
- c. Bovine tuberculosis, serum diagnosis, chemical analysis of bacillus tuberculosis.
- d. Cattle plague, antigen for complement fixation test.
- e. Bovine abortion
 1. Brucella abortus, immunization
 2. Vibrio fetus, diagnosis and immunization
 3. Trichomonas
- f. Swine cholera, virus studies.
- g. Equine contagious abortion, vaccine and serum.
- h. Equine infectious anemia, diagnosis, immunization and curatives.
- i. Bovine piroplasmiasis, curatives.

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the period ending 15 May 1946, 109 dentists whose offices were destroyed have been rehabilitated.

SECTION VII
SUPPLY

General

Officers of this Division investigated a report of black market dealings in DDT and found stocks of U.S. produced DDT in the hands of Japanese who had been employed as members of dusting teams engaged in typhus control work. The extent of the illicit dealings are not known at this time and further investigations are being conducted.

This Division is experiencing some difficulty in arranging for prompt payment to manufactures for supplies and equipment produced insecticide and rodent control programs. In order to accomplish these programs it is necessary that manufactures be reimbursed expeditiously and that supplies and equipment be allocated to Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officers for use as required. The Legal Division, PH&W Section is studying the subject. In the meantime distribution is being made to prefecture with the understanding that financial transactions will be settled at a later date.

Production

The possibility of producing HCN in Japan is being explored. Approximately 50,000 pounds would be required annually for fumigation of Japanese ships. This material should be substituted for the present antiquated sulphur method of fumigation.

The production of hand dusters is being adjusted to maintain a stock level of 20,000.

Monthly report for May 1946 on production of vaccines indicates a favorable trend. Vaccine in the quantities listed below were produced during April and May 1946:

Vaccine	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unit cc			
Cholera	15,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000
Triple Typhoid	4,484,000	12,000,470	16,484,470
Typhoid	3,481,349	1,137,720	4,619,069
Smallpox	7,346,425	16,243,945	23,590,370
Typhus	67,350	240,850	308,200
Diphtheria Toxoid	244,000	185,590	429,590

These figures indicate the production of vaccines that have been assayed. Additional quantities were produced but the products had been tested at the end of May. Diphtheria Toxoid production will be accelerated during the month of June. Production of small quantities in April and May was necessitated by the urgent need for a large production of cholera vaccine.

The production of 10,000 each Sprayer, Liquid, continuous spray, two quart, has been requested at the earliest possible date. These sprayers can be utilized within cities for spraying of small standing bodies of water.

The supply requirements for the mosquito and fly control program for 1947 have been complied. Approximately 3,000,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion will be required for this program. It was requested that a minimum of 400 tons of pyrethrum flowers be made available from this year's crop for the 1947 program. This was necessary in order that production of pyrethrum emulsion can be accomplished and distributed prior to the mosquito and fly season. Approximately 1,800,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 96,000 gallons of gasoline were also requested for this program. It is planned to produce pyrethrum emulsion for distribution not later than 1 May 1947 for the 1947 program.

Distribution of rat poison has been made to all prefectures.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies for the mosquito and fly control program was satisfactory. Fuel oil and gasoline has been delivered to the manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion and sizeable production is expected for week 24-29 June. Approximately 100 knapsack sprayers, 3 gallon type and 100 sprayers for spraying rice paddies and fields will be forward to Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures in the immediate future since some cholera cases have appeared in these prefectures.

Distribution

Mal-distribution of medical supplies and equipment continues to be a problem. Aggressive action is being taken to redistribute supplies in National Hospitals. There are still many other stocks which for various reasons have not reached normal trade channels. Prefectural medicine control companies have been instructed to make distribution without reference to the various local associations which have, in the past, attempted to allocate supplies but as a general rule have only delayed distribution. Military Government field personnel should check on the activities of control companies to insure that supplies are not being hoarded. It is evident that most of these companies do not intend to revise long standing policies until forced to do so.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of May, 18,202,963.75yen worth of controlled medicines were produced, and 29,933,122.43yen worth of controlled medicines distributed. This is an increase of 100 percent over distribution in April.

Distribution of necessary medical supplies for the conducting of bacteriological examinations for cholera to the repatriation centers and ports, are now in progress. A field representative from this office is now making a personal tour to the ports involved to ascertain the receipt of these supplies, and to assist the port officials in their procurement, if necessary.

Plans are now being formulated for a national distribution of surgical instruments and appliances, by the welfare Ministry and the Central Instrument Control Association. The distribution of both returned military and civilian produced surgical appliances and equipment will, in the very near future, be set up on a systematic basis.

Narcotics

Investigations conducted by narcotic control officers resulted in the arrest of two black market dealers in narcotics and the confiscation of 530 ampules of narcocon. Also a Japanese doctor and nurse were apprehended. They were supplying geisha narcotic with narcotics, selling a half gram for as high as 500yen. Both of the cases will be tried Japanese courts.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

J.U.WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Instr. on Procedures for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis.
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.
- #3 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 1 June 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON

11 June 1946

INSTRUCTIONS ON PROCEDURES FOR DIAGNOSIS OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

These instructions supersede those on same subjected dated 17 May 1946.

I. Education Program for Medical Personnel: TB MED 181 and 212 will be read by all medical officers and they will be carefully briefed on the urgent necessity for detecting and reporting the earliest cases of this disease in order that all major commands in Japan, the Ryukyus, and Korea may have ample warning to take immediate protective measures. Inasmuch as the disease occurs during the month of July, August, and September, and generally appears first in areas farthest south, medical personnel stationed in such areas will maintain particularly close watch, not only in occupational personnel and their dependents, but also in the civilian population, particularly the younger age groups, through liaison with local Military Government units, and transmit such information without delay, through proper channels, to the Office of the Chief Surgeon.

The greatest stress will be given to (1) the serious nature of this disease (case fatality rates have been as high as 40-75 percent), (2) the high susceptibility of non-natives contrasted with the native population which has long been exposed to the disease and, (3) the fact that this disease is the most serious mosquito-borne disease of Japan and Okinawa.

II. Instructions to Medical Officers for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Suspected cases of encephalitis will be transferred immediately to a general or station hospital for a complete diagnostic work-up. Drowsiness, lethargy, mental confusion, and disorientation, and semi-coma or complete coma in the more severe cases, occurring in association with high fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, leukocytosis and pleocytosis constitute the most important manifestations for diagnostic purpose. Purposeless movements athetosis, tremors, incoordination, difficulties in speech ranging from slurring to complete aphasia, may also be seen. Lumbar puncture will be performed in all febrile cases with any manifestation suggestive of involvement of the nervous system. Pleocytosis, ranging from 22 to 660 white cells per cu. mm., was found in the cerebrospinal fluid of all serologically proved cases of Japanese B Encephalitis previously encountered in American military personnel. The cells are usually predominately mononuclear, but in the first few days after onset a predominance of polymorphonuclears may occur. The sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid is within normal limits, and the protein which as a rule is only slightly increased early in the disease, is usually present in greater concentration during convalescence. It should be borne in mind that poliomyelitis and other syndromes, of as yet unknown etiology, exhibiting fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, and pleocytosis may also be encountered, and the clinical diagnosis of encephalitis shall be made only in patients with signs suggestive of cerebral or cerebellar involvement. However, all suspected virus diseases of the nervous system will be investigated by serological methods.

III. Specific Diagnosis: A specific diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis virus infection can be made only in the laboratory. For practical purposes the diagnosis will be based on the demonstration that complement fixing or neutralizing antibodies for the virus, which were either absent or present in low concentration during the early stage of the disease, have developed or appeared in sufficiently increased titre during later stages or convalescence. Blood will be taken on all cases of suspected virus infection of the nervous system, including suspected poliomyelitis, at the following intervals:

1. As soon after onset as possible.
2. 14 days after onset (or if the patient is in a terminal state just before death).
3. 28 days after onset.
4. Other specimens upon request of the Virus Commission Laboratory.

IV. The procedure for collecting and shipping specimens will be as follows:

1. 20 to 30 cc of blood will be drawn in a dry syringe under sterile precautions and allowed to clot in a sterile container.
2. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo, the clotted blood should be obtained early in the morning and sent by special messenger to the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo. If for any reason the clotted blood cannot be sent immediately it should be stored in an ordinary refrigerator (not dry ice).
3. At hospital from which specimens cannot reach the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo, within 24 hours, the blood should be kept in a refrigerator until the serum can be drawn

off and centrifuged under sterile conditions. Blood or serum should be placed in a sterile screw capped bottle or tube and properly labeled with the patient's name, ASN, hospital and date blood was drawn. Where screw capped containers are not available the container should be stopped with a rubber stopper held tightly in place with adhesive tape. For transmittal the bottle or tube should be placed in a condom and later tied in a knot at the top to keep out water after which it will be placed in a thermos bottle or other closed container filled with cracked ice

4. The first blood specimen will be accompanied by an abstract of the history, clinical findings, laboratory data, dates and type of encephalitis vaccination if any, and any other data which may be pertinent. Subsequent blood specimens will be accompanied by a summary of the progress notes. No serological work will be done on specimens which are not accompanied by such notes.

5. The staff of the Virus Commission Laboratory will carry out virus isolation studies on cerebrospinal fluid, blood, stools nasopharyngeal washings, saliva, etc., but such specimens should not be forwarded except when specifically requested by the Virus Commission Laboratory.

V. Autopsy Material: Autopsy will be performed as soon after death as possible. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo request should be made to the Office of the Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC, for a representative of the Virus Commission Laboratory to be present at the autopsy. This representative will arrange for obtaining suitable specimens for virus isolation. The following technique will be used in obtaining suitable pieces of brain tissue for animal inoculation:

1. After reflecting the scalp, towels or gauze will be used to cover and tie back the hair to keep it out of the operating field.

2. The calvarium will be thoroughly washed with alcohol, as will the instruments used in sawing through it and removing it.

3. The dura will be washed with alcohol and sterile scissors and forceps will be used to reflect it.

4. Approximately one cubic centimeter pieces of gray matter will be taken with the sterile scissors and forceps from the frontal, parietal and occipital regions of the cortex of both sides and put into a sterile container.

5. Using the same sterile scissors and forceps to cut nerve trunks, tentorium, etc., the entire brain will be removed and placed on a sterile towel with the ventral surface facing up. Using the sterile instruments the following additional pieces of brain tissue will be obtained: Cerebellar cortex from each side, thin slices from on or the other side of the midbrain, pons, and medulla, and a piece of the cervical cord. These pieces will be added to the others in the sterile container.

6. If dry ice is available, the pieces of nervous tissue thus removed should be put in a sterile, tightly-rubber-stoppered (held in place with adhesive) or screw cap, thick glass bottle or tube, and no liquid of any kind should be added. The bottle is to be surrounded by dry ice and immediately sent by courier to the Virus Commission Laboratory. If there is no dry ice, the tightly closed bottle or tube should be put in a condom which will be tied in a knot to keep out water, surrounded by cracked ice and forwarded immediately by courier as above.

The presence of multiple lesions in all parts of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex (not only the motor area as in poliomyelitis) and in the Purkinje cell and molecular layers of the cerebellar cortex in cases of Japanese B Encephalitis and their absence in cases of bulbar poliomyelitis, governs the selection of pieces for rapid preliminary histological examination. The entire remaining brain and spinal cord should be fixed in a large quantity of 10 percent formalin (at least 5 to 10 times the volume of tissue to be fixed). Both olfactory bulbs should also be included. The brain should be sliced in a number of different areas (without completely severing continuity) and pieces of paper should be inserted in the cuts to permit better fixation.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
23 June to 29 June
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Field Trip to Northern Japan

A representative of the Welfare Division completed a 12 day field trip to Sapporo, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima, and Utsunomiya to study the Japanese welfare program in operation. Conferences were held with military government officials, Japanese prefectural and city welfare representatives, homeni-in (voluntary district welfare commissioners). Visits were made to public and private orphanages, old age home, jails, prisons, reformatories, home for juvenile delinquents, and shelters for the homeless.

Both military government and Japanese governmental agencies were usually found to be inadequately staffed for proper supervision and administration of welfare takes. Improvements were noted in keeping uniform case records and granting aid in accordance with standard schedules of allowances. The homeni-inn generally appeared to have too little time or facilities necessary to handle increasing relief needs, although they seemed sincere and conscientious. The need of program for training persons in welfare work to assume leadership in relief program was apparent.

Care of Vagrants

A visit was made to the processing center organized in Yokohama five weeks ago by the prefectural government for collecting vagrants, providing temporary care and reforming them to appropriate agencies for control. The third (one -to-two day) vagrant collection drive was underway. About 150 persons of all age groups were fed, bathed, sprayed with DDT, given clean shirts and slacks, interviewed, given medical examinations and haircuts. According to the findings they were then sent to orphanages, old age asylums, homes for delinquent children, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions. The ablebodied were provided with shelter on the grounds and assisted in obtaining employment. Chief difficulty was experienced with the problem of persons leaving institutions mostly because of food shortages. On the whole the project represented a definite and commendable effort towards a program of aid for vagrants and waifs, by coordinating the facilities of various public and private agencies.

School Lunches

A conference was held with interested sections of SCAP regarding plans for providing school lunches to all children of Japan when the fall school term begins. Emphasis was placed upon the various programs instituted by England, Holland, Norway and other European countries. England felt the program so necessary that school lunches were provided during the years of the war at the expense of all other rationing programs. A study recently conducted reveals the wisdom of England's plan. The children of the British Isles are strong and their health standards have been greatly improved. The same is true in other countries that have engaged in similar programs.

Serious consideration is being given to encouraging the Japanese Government to inaugurate a supplemental feeding program during the coming school term. It was the concensus of the conference that the program should be initiated by CI&E Section in coordination with Natural Resources, ESS, PH&W and other interested sections.

Housing

The following is an excerpt from the Nippon Times, 29 June 1946, and is quoted because of its interest to all housing programs.

"On 26 June, SCAP ordered the Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., dissolve in accordance with (SCAPIN 1037). The Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., is a privately owned, government controlled monopoly dominating all phases of the lumber industry in Japan.

"Replacing the monopolistic concern SCAP ordered the government to permit revival of previously prohibited voluntary, democratic associations of existing private lumber interests which can work with the government in the future to intensify lumber production efforts in Japan.

"SCAP ordered all laws giving the Japanese Lumber Company legal existence abrogated."

With the abolition of the monopoly, lumber for home building is expected to flow more freely to those who have been previous denied.

Red Cross Activities

Chapter Service, a new department in the Japanese Red Cross Society has been established. Two Japanese general field representatives have been appointed to begin work immediately in reorganization of Red Cross Chapters. The appointment of a woman to this position marks the first time a woman has been placed in an executive position in society.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A short school for newly assigned public health officers to Military Government Companies in the IX Corps area was held at Corps Headquarters, at Sendai, under the sponsorship of the 105th Military Government Group. Representatives of the Preventive Medicine Division addressed the officers on the following subjects: Public Health in Japan; Arms and Policies of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP; Water Supply; Insect and Rodent Control, and others.

Insect and Rodent Control

Further conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry in an effort to procure funds from the several prefectures for the financing of the insect and rodent control program. A new order is to be issued to the prefectural governors, in a more forceful and definite language. Investigation will be made of prefectures allegedly unable to carry the program.

Laboratory Activities

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Urawa factory, Yoshima Chemical Company, Ltd., was favorably considered following an inspection of the plant.

Conferences were held with officials of the Welfare Ministry and Tokyo Imperial University Infectious Disease Institute. An Association of Penicillin manufactures is to be formed. While this session will be primarily organizational in nature, constructive plans for materially increasing penicillin production will be stressed.

Nutrition Conferences

On the 24th of June 1946, a discussion was held with Miss Hayawara, Nutritionist, regarding Japanese recipes for the use of whole wheat in the dietary.

Information was obtained by Nutrition Consult on the method by analysis of food products at the Food Research Laboratory, Fugnawa, Tokyo.

A meeting of the Committee on Nutritional Efficiency of the Imperial Academy of Science was attended by the Nutrition Consultant 26 June 1946.

An inquiry was made as to the significance of the following statement made in the Nippon Times 27 June 1946 and attributed to the Metropolitan Food Department, Tokyo: "a resident in the Metropolitan Area was consuming on the average of 265 gram of staple food and other supplementary foodstuffs per day or obtaining barely 881 calories". This estimate was based on the distribution of rationed staple foods with an estimate of the amount of similar foods purchased on the black market. It did not refer to the total average food consumption.

The subject of school lunches was discussed with representatives of CI&E, NRS and PH&W. It was agreed that school lunches were desirable. The subject was left for further consideration in relation to the food supplies available, the extent of the lunch, or whether it should be a complete or supplement to the average Japanese dietary.

A lecture was given by the Nutrition Consultant at Kyobashi City Hall on 28 June on the use of Japanese food to obtain the maximum benefit from the food available.

Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the foremost quarantine problem. Approximately a dozen foci are known at present in Japan. The majority of these are believed to be the result of importation of the infection from Korea via illegal shipping. Active measures are underway to prevent further importation and eliminate presently established foci.

Only at Sasebo and Hakata are cholera cases, suspects or contacts being held in quarantine.

Action is currently underway to increase facilities at most reception center for handling of cholera infected or suspect vessels. The laboratory at the Sasebo center is being moved and its capacity to examine stool specimens for cholera increased to 15,000 per day.

Aggressive action has been taken in an effort to suppress those draft engaged in smuggling between Korea and Japan in order to stop further possible introduction of disease from Korea.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,466 of which 105,690 are occupied. For the same period 246,998 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The survey of school nursing in Iwate Prefecture was completed. Rumors have been circulated regarding the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. As a result, the directors of the schools and many of the individual nurses have asked for information.

Education

A class in nutrition was taught in the refresher course, and four classes in history of nursing in the Demonstration School by a representative from the Nursing Affairs Division.

A meeting was held for the Japanese supervisors, head nurses, instructors of the Demonstration School with Dr. Oshima, Director of the hospital presiding and a representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the inter-relationships between the ward personnel and teaching staff, responsibilities of the supervisors and head nurses in the education program, participation by the staff of American nurses in the program and problems in ward management.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

As a result of a conference with representatives of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, with reference to the disease hazards and feed shortages incident to the importation of horses into Japan by the Chinese Army and sheep by BCOF. The following action was taken by G-4 Section, SCAP, prohibiting importation except when specifically approved by SCAP.

- a. Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.31 (21 Jun 46) GD, (SCAPIN 1523-A)
- b. Memorandum for representatives of Allied Governments, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46) GD.
- c. Memorandum for Commanding General, Eighth Army, Commanding General Pacific Air Command and Commander Naval Activities, Japan, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46) GD.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report The Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 23-29 June 1946.

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

Report from the Japanese

The Japanese Dental Association revealed that its present sources of income are:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a. Membership free | 200,000 yen |
| b. Commission for collecting
Insurance bills, which amounts to 10 percent. | 70,000 yen |
| c. Commission for distributing supplies. | 193,000 yen |

SECTION VII
SUPPLY

General

Information has been received from the War Department to the effect that under present policies, insecticide, freon aerosol will not be supplies to civilians in liberated or occupied areas.

Production

Approval was given ESS to release 930 kilograms gold, 5661 kilograms silver and 30 kilograms of platinum to the Japanese Government for production of medical instruments and dental use for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March, 1947.

A report submitted by the Welfare Ministry regarding dental equipment and material indicate that sizeable quantities are being produced. Plans for production of sufficient equipment for 3000 dentists during the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946 was submitted. Additional allocation of raw materials will have to be obtained to effect this production.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding of production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program indicates considerable quantities of petroleum products have now been furnished all manufacturers and it is ex-pected that a large quantity of pyrethrum emulsion will be produced during week 24-30 June 1946. Approximately 40,000 gallons were produced during week 17-23 June 46.

Investigation of the status of glass syringe manufacturing in Japan revealed that present production is satisfactory. Approximately 150,000 are being produced monthly in 23 factories scattered throughout Japan. Syringes are being produced in the following sizes 2 cc, 5 cc, 10 cc, 20 cc, 50 cc and 100 cc.

Distribution

Orders were issued by the Welfare Ministry to all governors of prefectures regarding disposition of medical supplies taken from repatriation ships upon arrival in Japan. These supplies will be delivered to National Hospital and used to supply hospital ship handing repatriates.

The Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company and Osaka branch of Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company have been delegated by the Welfare Ministry to handle the distribution of surgical instruments and the appliances. Important items of surgical instruments will be given priority in distribution to the consumers. During the early part of July ninety-two types will distributed and similar programs will follow.

Distribution of Pyrethrum emulsion to Tokyo, Aichi, Niigata, Kyoto and Hyogo amounted to 47,330 gallons.

A total of 4280 kg of insecticide powder were distributed to Chiba, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures.

Preparations are now underway for the shipment of 250,000 cc of cholera vaccine and 20,000 vials of typhus vaccine to Hulutao, Manchuria for repatriates.

A shipment of 18,900 gallons of insecticide spray, DDT, residual effect is being made to repatriation ports for disinfestation of ships carrying repatriates.

Narcotics

Further investigation in the geisha area of the Mukojima district, Tokyo, resulted in the arrest of doctor selling morphine at exhorbitant prices to geisha addicts in the closing of a factory illicitly compounding narcotics for sale to doctors at blackmarket prices. The investigations are being directed by a narcotic control officer, a former federal narcotic agent, who with a Japanese narcotic inspector will shortly begin a tour of every prefecture in Japan to acquaint prefectural narcotic inspectors with modern enforcement and investigative procedure.

On 19 June 1946, new Japanese Welfare Ministry Narcotic Regulations, as required by SCAP, became effective. These regulations revolutionize narcotic controls in Japan. One of the principle features is that all narcotic dealers will be properly classified and registered by 19 July 1946 and will be required to submit periodic reports accounting for all narcotic transactions.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

Two distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey which had been closed because their products showed more than the minimum tolerance for methyl alcohol were visited at the request of the Finance Ministry, with a view of allowing them to reopen. Samples of their products were taken and will be tested. If tests indicate product is safe for consumption, request to allow them to reopen will be made to Provost Marshal's Office in Tokyo.

Conference with Ministry of Health to assure adequate financing of the Insect and Rodent Control Program resulted in securing of funds to carry program until the Diet can on budget.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 438 (29 Jun 46) PH (SCAPIN 1600-A), subjects "Information Concerning DDT", 29 June 1946.

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 15 June 46.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
30 June to 6 July
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Field Trip

A visit was made by representatives of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) Mission, and the Welfare Division to the Seibo-no-Sono Old Ladies Home in Totsuka (Kanagawa-Ken). The home is operated by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary with a staff of 45 Sisters. Thirty old ladies are being care for in a large barracks formerly used by the Japanese Navy. There is ample room for 70 more old ladies, but the usual problem of food shortages prevented admitting larger numbers. The Sisters were meeting this problem partly by raising food on 16 acres of surrounding land.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

There has been 104 cases of cholera or cholera suspects reported in Japan since 15 June 1946. New cases have appeared in Hiroshima and Okinawa kens on Honshu, and Kagawa ken on Shikoku during the week. The case densities are in Fukuoka, Saga and Hiroshima. This week the Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division is visiting foci areas for the purpose of investigating and improving control measures.

To date no confirmed cases of Japanese B encephalitis have occurred. Suspected cases have been reported in the following prefectures: Hiroshima, Shimane, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Yamagata and Akita.

A conference was held with the venereal disease control officers of Provost Marshal's Office, Tokyo Area, the 32nd Military Government Company and PACUSA. Preliminary plans were discussed and it was decided to hold a weekly venereal disease control meeting. The SCAP consultant will act to correlate and coordinate the activities of the various individuals. The venereal disease control officer of Eighth Army will attend next week's session.

Sanitary Engineering

Reports have been received that the former excessive chlorination of municipal water supplies used by troops in Kyushu has been reduced to a reasonable amount. Cities throughout the country are now chlorinating to prewar standards. Many have increased the dosage where chlorine is available in accordance with the Health Ministry recommendation of 16 May 1946. Due to the shortage of chlorine cylinders, it is important that all empty cylinders be returned to the chemical plants promptly.

Improvement has been made in some cities in the collection and disposal of waste products in the past few weeks. Because of the importance of proper collection and disposal of this material at this time of year in the control of enteric diseases, action is being emphasized in every community to provide adequate collection and disposal facilities.

A conference was held with CI&E Section and representatives of the Health Ministry on the progress of the health education program for the general public. Six radio talks have been given by Japanese health officials and three more are scheduled. Several magazine articles have been written and press releases have had regular distribution. A movie is now in process on mosquito control under the supervision of the Health Ministry, and one on fly control is to be produced. Most prefectures have films on the control of various diseases including dysentery which will be shown as soon as approved by CCD.

Vital Statistics

The new monthly vital statistics report form as directed under provision of SCAPIN 811, 975-A, and 1482-A, was presented and explained by the Chief of the Vital Statistics Division to the assembled representatives of each prefectural government office in Japan. The assembly was under the direction of the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics and held at Hakone.

A sufficient supply of forms were on hand for distribution to the representatives for use during the month of July by the 11,000 local governments. The need for the collection of current and accurate vital statistics was stressed. For efficiency, the due dates of monthly reports were emphasized where as the prefectural offices must receive the reports by the 10th of each month, the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics by the 20th of the month and the consolidated reports forwarded to GHQ, SCAP, by the 27th of the month.

Maritime Quarantines

The cholera situation at ports of entry show current improvements and no vessels are known to have arrived during the past week with cholera aboard. Repatriation from Shanghai is almost complete. As Shanghai has been infected with cholera for some time, the termination of repatriation will lessen the threat of further cholera importation into Japan. Smallpox, typhus, and other communicable diseases are not serious port quarantine

problems at present. Further progress has been made in improving conditions for the reception and processing of repatriates.

Laboratory Activities

Plans have been completed for the organization of an "Association of Penicillin Manufactures". The first meeting, to be held 10 July 1946, will be attended by representatives from SCAP, the Welfare Ministry, the Japanese Penicillin Board and various manufacturers.

The Kitasato Institute was inspected by the Laboratory Consultant. Typhus vaccine production was carefully examined. The question of financial support to the Institute was referred to the Supply Division. The laboratory officials stated that large sums were frozen in the production of typhus vaccine and that this money could not be realized until the vaccine was sold this fall. The question of governmental subsidation is being investigated.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3021 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,903 beds, 105,572 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 224,053 out-patients treated.

The Committee on standards for hospitals of the Japanese Medical Association met in first formal session on 3 June 1946, at the Japanese Medical Association Building in Tokyo. Dr. Hanaoka, President of Chiba Prefectural Medical Association acted as chairman. The following questions were presented:

- a. The large number of small private hospitals in Japan.
- b. Institutions under a certain size (to be determined after free discussion and deliberation) must not be classed as hospitals. These clinics to have a time limit placed on the treatment of patients. No cases requiring more than a few days treatment are to be admitted.
- c. Classification of hospitals after a careful investigation by qualified inspectors.
- d. Follow up inspections and failure to comply with standards to be cause of reduction in classification.
- e. With the exception of the teaching hospitals attached to reputable medical school, "open" hospital policy to be instituted.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The refresher course is progressing very well at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. Cooperation and interest continues at a high point. Motion pictures were taken of the morning session and the afternoon demonstration work in the classroom. The pictures were shown to the class of students and they were well pleased with the results. The course will be completed on 25 July 1946.

The second booklet translated from English into Japanese, on "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis" has just been completed. Permission for its use has been obtained from Dr. Emerson of National Tuberculosis Association.

The prefectural surveys continue and much interest has been shown by the authorities in the prefectures. Many of the doctors have shown a greater interest by desiring information for raising standards in their training schools. Lectures and conferences have been held, by request, to give information regarding the various types of programs re: nursing in America, with considerable interest being shown.

An inspection tour was made in Korea on Nursing Affairs and various educational projects were visited in Seoul. The cholera set-up at Inchon was visited but because of the floods other hospitals at Inchon could not be reached.

Demonstration School. - Lt. Thompson who is now on TDY until discharged from the Army Nurse Corps is acting as assistant director of the school of nursing which is progressing effectively. Several staff meetings have been held and many problems have been brought up concerning the hospital administration and the school of nursing. Some of the outstanding problems are: lack of water for the Operation Room, T.B. Ward and for use in toilets; the problem of food for patients and getting the central kitchen set up for operation; there is marked lack of help for orderly and laundry work. The laundry is in poor condition and with the lack of soap and water makes it almost impossible to use at present time. The need of DDT spraying again in the school, was reported. This has been accomplished. There now is much better cooperation among all concerned and it is felt that later on there will be a mutual understanding with the program running more smoothly.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 June - 6 July 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Necessary arrangements were made to furnish approximately 2,000,000 cc of Japanese produced cholera vaccine to the island of Kyushu for immunization of all individuals in Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures. This action was necessary due to an outbreak of cholera in these prefectures.

A conference was held with representatives of Welfare Ministry, Japan Dental Association and Dental Materials Control Company for discussion of the production and distribution of dental equipment and materials. Present production plans were submitted and production for the month of June was submitted. Sizeable quantities of all equipment, with few exceptions, are being produced. The Japan Dental Association indicated that they were not in accord with the present distribution of equipment. The very high prices on all equipment is limiting distribution. The Japan Dental Association was instructed to submit proposed changes in the distribution system and recommendations with respect to prices of dental equipment.

Distribution

Distribution of 20,000 hand dusters has been made by Japanese Welfare Ministry to prefectures, ports, railways and to China for use in connection with repatriation and other disease control programs.

Thirty six hundred vials of typhus vaccine were shipped to Maizuru Reception Center by the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

Eleven hundred vials of Japanese B encephalitis vaccine were shipped to Okayama Prefecture by the Japanese Welfare Ministry to complete the inoculation program now in process under the supervision of the U.S. Virus Commission.

Narcotics

As a result of insistence by Narcotic Control officers that an investigation be made by the Ministry of Justice regarding the criminal liability of Tsuneo Masuda, Chief of the Yobiko Police Station, in the Wakayama Contraband opium case, a report from the Ministry of Justice shows that after such an investigation had been made Masuda was ordered held as a defendant for trial in Japanese court.

Dr. Yasumi, Records Chief of the Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported that all narcotic wholesalers have been supplied with uniform report forms and that the Pharmacy Section is organized to receive, record and tabulate such reports beginning with July.

Eighth Army has been notified that the Sanitary Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has been designated to receive, receipt for and deliver into the custody of approved wholesale houses Japanese military narcotics now held by the Eighth army and that a representative from the Sanitary Bureau and a Narcotic Control Officer from SCAP will call at Eighth Army Headquarters to effect such delivery.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

Conferences were held with the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs on the following subjects:

a. Financing of Insect and Rodent Control Problem, The Ministry will investigate the possibility of marking direct payment to manufacturers of equipment and supplies and thereafter seek reimbursement from the

various prefectures of their respective 5/6th portion as required by law. In the meantime immediate action will be taken to relieve the financial distress of the manufacturers by having some of their "blocked funds" released. In addition, the Ministry will renew their promise that payment in full will be made deliveries already accomplished.

b. Enforcement of regulations requiring physicians to report suspected cases of Japanese B Encephalitis. - The existing Japanese laws are sufficient to secure enforcement. Physicians not complying will be reported to local Medical Associations, which will act upon the matter and if necessary will recommend to the Prefectural Governor that the non-complying physician be suspended from the practice of medicine for a period of six months. This, of course, does not preclude any action in addition thereto, that the Provost Courts may take for violations of pertinent SCAP directives on the subject. All doctors in the Okayama Prefecture will be advised by the Health Ministry of the importance and necessity of reporting suspected cases immediately.

c. Medical Examinations System. Provision has been made in some of the larger cities to have autopsy made in cases of suspected death caused by infectious diseases, poisoning, or unknown cases. The system will be extended as soon as sufficient funds are secured.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

SECTION X SUMMARY OF WEEKLY REPORT IN KOREA – WEEK ENDING 15 JUNE 46

Public Welfare

Over 7,000 Japanese refugees reaching Seoul were cared for in accommodations intended for 3,000 resulting in sanitation hardships. Completion of a tent area has temporarily relieved this situation.

Consideration is being given by the Seoul Welfare Department for closing a licensed prostitution area and using houses for refugees. Such action was successfully carried out in Taejon.

An in-service training course for institutional supervisors has been arranged and will be conducted by Mr. Kenifich of the American Red Cross Civilian Relief Staff.

Repairs are in progress at the National Orphanage and the National Blind and Deaf School.

Difficulties have been experienced in unloading and warehousing army surplus articles to be used for civilian relief. The warehouse has been broken into on the average of every third night in spite of a 24 hour Korean police guard. Many laborers have been apprehended for pilfering supplies.

The preliminary charter for a National Korean Red Cross Society has been reviewed by the Department of Justice. It was referred to the Korean Citizens' Group to complete the drawing up formal articles of incorporation.

Nutrition

The nutritive value of "Haingmyun soup" was determined by the Bureau of Laboratories.

The low cost feeding program of the Welfare Advisory Board was discussed on 14 June by Public Welfare.

Hospital Administration

The Tuberculosis sanitarium at Mason is open with 15 patients. Many more applications are being processed.

Plans are under discussion for the establishment of a provincial leprosarium at Pusan.

The second part of National Medical examination will be held in July.

Nursing Affairs

The entire nurses' educational program is progressing rapidly. One course for midwives, and the two for nurses continue with great interest.

Conferences have been held re registration and licensure and materials is about ready to be put into Nurse and Midwife Practice Acts.

Inspections in Prefectures continue with encouraging result being obtained.

Veterinary Affairs

Horseracing was forbidden in Taegu until the animal were properly tested and inspected.

An agreement was reached with the Bureau of Sanitation and Public Health Director whereby veterinary personnel will inspect all foods of animal origin including fish and poultry.

Three hundred and seventy three thousand cc of rinderpest serum was sent to Kangwon-do.

Supply Activities

An examination for pharmacists is to be held in Seoul during July. This information has been disseminated to all provinces.

The Bureau of Commerce has been furnished a price list on surplus items of army stocks being sold to apply against the import program.

The manufacture of three new pyrethrum insecticides was approved and gasoline allocated for that purpose.

Distribution of the third allocation of CAD supplies was initiated. A shipment valued at approximately 10,000,000 yen was made to Kyonggi-do.

J.U.WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 22 June 1946

#2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 15 June 1946

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
7 July to 13 July
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

Completed public assistance statistics for the month of May were received from Eighth Army and the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

The report showed a total of 2,182,493 different persons on relief in Japan, a decrease of about 500,000 from the preceding month. Net grants amounted to 40,464,855 yen, or about eight million yen less than in April.

Largest Changes in the numbers of persons assisted, according to the Japanese report , were as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of persons assisted</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Wakayama	453,711	14,345
Kanagawa	18,731	97,919
Tokyo-to	74,422	142,872
Yamaguchi	39,294	13,284
Shimane	38,456	12,689

Changes were said to be largely due to shifts in emphasis of grants under the “Protection Other Than Laws”, “Military Aid Law” (with removal of special benefits or preferential treatment), and “Other Protection Work”, the three chief categories under which relief was granted.

In the reports for April, wide inconsistencies were noted between the Japanese and the Military government reports as to relief grants, and numbers of persons assisted in at least 25 prefectures.

Action to simplify, reduce, and standardize the contents of monthly reports with a few towards greater accuracy, practicality, and value, is being made coincident with the completion of uniform statistic tables.

Private Relief Imports

The first organizational meeting of a committee of about 30 persons was called by the LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) representatives, Rev. Mckillop and Miss Rhoads, in Tokyo. Represented were PH&W Section, SCAP, the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministries, and various welfare institutions, hospitals, and agencies. The committee will serve to advise the Japanese Welfare Ministry on matters pertaining to the type of relief supplies to be requested and the method of handling, storage, and distribution to the needy through private relief agencies.

Child Care and Protection

An increasing awareness of the deplorable treatment or neglect of waifs and children in jails was evidenced in reports submitted to GHQ, SCAP, by the Japanese Welfare Ministry. The Ministry’s representatives investigated conditions in Yokohama and Tokyo at the investigation of SCAP Welfare representatives and conferred with Japanese prefectural officials with a view toward adopting corrective measures. A social worker with ten years experiences as a mother-and child protection worker and visiting nurse was added to the Japanese Relief Section of the Social Affairs Bureau to handle child care and protection problems.

Foreign Nationals

A field inspection trip was made to the Foreign Nationals Food Distribution Point in Tokyo in which it was reported that surplus U.S. Army and Navy canned were being distributed. It was found that most of the canned goods were in badly dented cans, many swollen and that the foreign nations were given opportunity to hand-pick their purchases.

Foreign nationals were given a six months supply of seven pounds per month per person or a total of 42 pounds per person for the six months period.

Inasmuch as the supply is in such poor condition and deprives the person receiving it from further issue of canned goods for six months, an adjustment will be made to supply these people in the further with better canned goods as it is released.

This store takes care of 1404 foreign nationals.

Prefectural Investigating Teams

Joint-teams of the Home and Welfare Ministry's, sent throughout the various prefectures to audit prefectural accounts, have found widespread errors in reported figures and amounts on hand.

The investigating teams report close coordination and cooperation between Ministry Government Companies and the Prefectural auditing teams.

The auditing teams reflected a desire and willingness on the part of the Japanese Government, at the national level, to correct and take immediate disciplinary action in flagrant cases of non-compliance on all violations brought to the attention of Japanese Home and Welfare Ministries.

Red Cross Activities

Miss Isobel C. Auld, American Red Cross was assigned to this Section as field representative in the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross. She will assist in the development of Chapter Service. Because of limited staff, the reorganization will be done on a demonstration basis in a selected group Chapters. Two Japanese Red Cross general field representatives have been appointed to work with her with field service beginning in the near future. Miss Auld will assist with the training and supervision of the Japanese Red Cross field representatives and in the actual reorganization of the chapters.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Cholera. Fifty-seven cases or suspected cases of cholera were reported this week from Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Saga Prefectures. The Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, made an inspection trip of areas of cholera prevalence, and now is in Korea to investigate cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Approximately 20 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported in Japan, but to date no cases have been confirmed.

Dysentery and Typhoid. Dysentery is showing some increase particularly in Gunma, Ibaraki, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki. There has been a general decrease in number of typhoid cases reported from all prefectures, except Hiroshima and Hokkaido where rates continue at a comparatively high level.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Chlorination of water supplies in five port cities in Kyusyu has been increased to 3.0 ppm residual in the distribution system as a cholera control measure. This should be considered as an emergency measure only and should be reduced as soon as possible. Special effort is being made to protect the sources and reservoirs from contamination.

A shortage of aluminum sulphate for water treatment was reported by the Water Works Association and Health Ministry due to the recent exportation of this material to Korea. Conference with the Economic and Scientific Section have resulted in some changes in allocation and increased production to insure adequate supplies for water treatment.

Waste Disposal. A large proportion of the sludge produced at sewage treatment plants was formerly barged to sea or otherwise wasted. Steps are being taken to have all digested sludge collected by Agricultural Associations for use as fertilizer. This is now being in Tokyo and Osaka.

Insect and Rodent Control. The budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of about 62,000,000 yen for the control program has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Prefectures will be notified promptly of their allocations by the Ministry. The budget estimate is for the total labor cost plus 50% of the cost of supplies and equipment.

Arrangements for the production of two motion pictures on mosquitoes and flies have been made with Toei Cinema Studio. The script of the former has been approved by this office.

A report has been received from the Health Ministry showing the number of Insect Control Officers, assistants, and sanitary teams that have been appointed and organized in each prefecture. Niigata and Ishikawa failed to submit a report, and Osaka and Ibaraki did not report number of teams organized.

Laboratory Activities

The initial meeting of the "Assistant of Penicillin Manufactures", was held 10 July 1946 at the Welfare Ministry. In addition to representatives from SCAP, the Japanese Welfare Ministry and the National Penicillin board, 25 manufacturing firms were represented. Approximately 30 scientists from various Universities also attended.

The main point stressed was the necessity for interchange of ideas and problems which the individual concerns have had. For Penicillin production to succeed, close cooperation of all is an absolute necessity.

Attention was directed that membership in the association is open to any manufacturer contemplating the commercial production of penicillin.

Though there has been a steady decline in the incidence of new cases of smallpox in Japan, certain foci still have abnormally high rates.

A meeting was held with the Chief of the Health Bureau of Welfare Ministry to ascertain the progress of the smallpox re-immunization program in correlation with the above.

Approximately 10,000,000 Units of vaccine are presently stored in Osaka. Since this vaccine is some 6 - 7 weeks old, potency assays were ordered before it would be released for use. This is being carried out and the results will be known 18 July 1946.

Medical Examiner System

Operational flaws which have arisen in the plan which was operating in the Tokyo area have been revised. After a sufficient period of observation, it is intended to establish Medical Examiner Systems thru out Japan patterned after the Tokyo plan.

Venereal Disease

The weekly conference was attended by the Eighth Army Venereal Disease Control officer. Weekly meeting will continue with plans for a nationwide Venereal Disease Control symposium to be held in about 1 month with representatives from the local Military Government Companies; tactical forces and Japanese Public Health Officials attending.

Investigations are being instituted of reported instances of non-compliance with SCAPIN 642 relative to abolishing Prostitution contracts. It has been requested that any instances on no-compliance with this directives be reported to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Nutrition Activities

Lt. K.G. Shea, nutrition officer from Korea Public Health and Welfare Section spend several days, on temporary duty at this office relative to the Public Health nutritional program which includes:

- a. A hot lunch program for Korean school children.
- b. Soybean milk for babies.
- c. Plan for education of dietitians in hospitals.

Nutrition Surveys

A comparison of the results of the nutrition survey in Tokyo in May with those in December and February indicate that the caloric intakes in Tokyo in May was approximately 600 calories less than the results in December 1945 and 300 calories less than average city February.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3018 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207, 242 beds, 106,757 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 273,955 out-patients treated.

On 5 July the Council on Medical Education met and took specific action regarding the selection and appointment of Medical School inspectors. Thirty inspectors are to be appointed for candidates recommended by the leading Medical Schools.

The sub-committees considering the Post-Graduate Training program reported progress. The problem of Post-Graduate Education will be responsibility of the Japanese Medical Association.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Executive meeting of the new Demonstration School had its first meeting 10 July 1946 in Red Cross Headquarters. Representatives from Red Cross Hospital, Headquarters, St. Lukes and GHQ were present. The school program is progressing satisfactory. Adjustments have been difficult but with time it is felt sure many of the administrative problems will be solved.

Minor plumbing repairs have been made, main diet kitchen is being reconditioned, dormitory has been sprayed and the hospital will be sprayed and dusted with D.D.T. Hospital supplies are coming in slowly.

Student schedules, ward supervision and student government problem are being ironed out. Affiliation with a near by hospital is being planned for the students.

The refresher course is holding its place in interest and enthusiasm. This week Occupational Therapy was taught by Miss Gillespie of the 42nd General Hospital with a display of articles. The nurses made stencils and started articles in leather which they were allowed to keep. This class was extremely interesting and practical. A teaching film on Typhus and Malaria Control was shown to the students. They all feel that the course is worthwhile and many requests have come from the nurses for educational help in their respective hospitals.

The Medical Officer of 32nd Military Government Company, has been contacted re: visiting the School of Nursing in Tokyo. He desires to be notified when possible as he would like to visit some of the schools with our nurses on their inspection trips.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Field trip to Tochigi Prefecture. Japanese Veterinary conditions in Tochigi prefecture were surveyed during the week. Accompanied by representative of the 80th Military Government Company and the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and stallion depots were visited.

Livestock Industry. As a result of the elimination of the Japanese Army there is a trend toward more dairy cattle and fewer horses.

Feed is plentiful and livestock are in good condition. Animal disease control measures are effective.

Meat Inspection. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Sanitation is comparatively good in all but one establishment visited.

Dairy Inspection. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating from 195 to 200 degrees fahrenheit, in autoclaves. Milk plants are comparatively clean and sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farm is neglected but the cows are in good condition. Tuberculin testing is in progress.

Conclusions. Under the guidance of officers from the 80th Military Government Company the Veterinary service in this Prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

Reports from Japanese

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	17
Milk samples examined	2

Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards a/	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	20
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards a/	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6108
Milk samples examined	4075
Over bacterial standards c/	448
Under butterfat standards d/	799
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3313
Over bacterial standards	378
Under butterfat standards	719
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	44
Milk samples examined	55
Over bacterial standards c/	1
Under butterfat standards d/	3

a/ - 50,000 Per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Animal Disease Report. The animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and forestry reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 7 – 13 July 1946.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

Pyrethrum emulsion and other supplies and equipment for the current insect and rodent control program are being shipped to prefectures, based on allocations made by the Welfare Ministry. Under Japanese law 5/6 of the cost of such supplies must be paid for from prefectural funds. Since the program was initiated on a national scale, prefectural officials seem to feel that they have no financial responsibility in the matter and have been reluctant to provide the required funds. Military Government officers should impress upon prefectural officials the necessity for providing funds to cover this program.

In order to expedite supply of essential medical supplies and equipment, the Welfare Ministry has in a number of instances, instituted production programs based on known needs. Production of hand dusters for spraying DDT dust was handled in this manner. These dusters are now available in considerable quantities at several manufacturers but are not being ordered by prefectures. One prefecture reported that Japanese produced dusters were not necessary since they were receiving a sufficient supply of U.S. produced equipment. This situation indicates the necessity for determining requirements at the prefectural level and submitting firm requests to the Welfare Ministry. Unless the Ministry receives orders from prefectures it is very difficult to justify requests for allocations of critical materials. Prefectural health officials should estimate their requirements of supplies and equipment for health control purposes at least six month in advance. Firm orders should then be placed with the Welfare Ministry for delivery as required. This office has instructed the Welfare Ministry to notify all prefectures of the need of submitting advance estimates of requirements. Military Government officers should coordinate this

subject with prefectural health officials to insure that appropriate estimates are submitted and that funds are made available to cover cost of supplies and equipment.

Production

A study has been made of the production schedules of the Instrument Control Company with respect to manufacture of microscopes with dark field attachments. Present production is partially negligible but an augmented program has been set up. Each prefecture should immediately advise the Welfare Ministry as to total requirements of microscopes with dark field attachment. This will permit the Ministry to make an intelligent estimate of total needs and schedule production accordingly.

Upon request of this Division, Economic and Scientific Section has investigated the availability of chemicals for manufacture of X-Ray fixing and developing powder. It was found that a critical shortage exists at the present time. The Japanese Photographic Sensitive Control Association has submitted a plan which it appears will provide a sufficient amount of these materials. Economic and Scientific Section will receive a bi-weekly report on the status of this program and render assistance when required.

Following is a resume of insecticide production to date:

Insecticide for killing adult fly - Total produce to date 35,000 kg Formula as follows:

Vegetable Oil	21%
Sodium Hydroxides	3.6%
Creosote Oil	54%
Cresol or Pine Oil	13%
Water	8.4%

Insecticide for killing adult fly and mosquito - Total produced to date 47,270 kg

Formula as follows:

Fatty Acid	10%
Potassium hydroxide	2%
Alcohol	2%
Phenol	6%
Light Oil	77%
Water	3%

Pyrethrum Emulsion - Total produced to date 187,830 gallons.

Approximately 40,000 kg of an insecticides formula as follows has been produced to date:

Creosol	25%
Orthodichlorbenzene	40%
Alcohol	15%
Kali - soap	20%

A total of 12,204 kg of phenothiazins (larvicide) has been produced to date. Production of rat poison is approximately 4,250 kg.

Distribution

In order to assure that no supply bottleneck would impede the processing of repatriates, a member of the Supply Division, accompanied by a representative of the Repatriation Relief Board, visited seven of the repatriation ports. A week was spent at Sasebo where supplies for a new laboratory were produced from National Hospitals and former Japanese Army and Navy supplies available in Saga Prefecture. A complete list of items needed at each port was obtained and follow-up is being made to assure rapid supply action by the Welfare Ministry.

Instructions relevant to the disposal of medical stores being received via repatriation shipping involve the release of such stores to the Chief of Quarantine Service at the respective ports who are responsible for forwarding

inventories to the Welfare Ministry. An equitable plan for distribution will then be issued and instructions for shipping furnished the port.

36,000 vials of typhus vaccine were released to the Welfare Ministry. 27,000 vials will be shipped to Hulutao, Manchuria, 3,600 vials to Hakata and 5,400 vials to Sasebo.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June 7,784,540.06 yen of Japanese army and navy medicines were received and 8,194,252.69 yen worth distributed. This represents an increase of approximately 100% over transactions in May.

Narcotics

Lt. Stefan, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, SCAP and a narcotic Inspector, Tokyo, explained new narcotic control regulations to the following groups: Tokyo Pharmacists' Associations, Pharmacists of Tachikawa ward, the ward heads of doctors' Associations; and the doctors of Meguro and Shinagawa wards. Interest of the registrants was evidenced by the many intelligent questions being asked.

Narcotic control officers, SCAP and Mr. Kamiya, Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Public Welfare, in a conference with Major Gordon, Commanding Officer, 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, concluded arrangements for the release of Japanese military narcotics now in the depot, to the custody of approved wholesale houses through the Japanese Government. Necessary precautions are being taken for safe transfer of custody.

Sankyo Company, Ltd., Tokyo, one of the approved control wholesale houses for the custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, completed the construction of a narcotic storage vault. Among the security features for the safe storage of narcotics provided by the Sankyo Company are guard attendants each time the vault is opened, a burglar alarm system and siren.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A series of conferences were held with The Ministry of Health to determine the adequacy of budgetary appropriation to carry on programs ordered by this section. Action to secure necessary funds are already under way, and a report will be made to this section within a week stating the results of the negotiations to secure more funds from the Finance Ministry.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (13 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1713-A) Subj: Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution.

AG 400 (13 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1721-A) Subj: Request for Shipment of Clothing and Daily Necessities to Japanese Seamen in South Regions.

J. U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 22 June 1946.

#3 - Communicable Disease Report for Five Week period ending 29 June 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
14 July to 20 July
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government (SCAPIN 1713-A), dated 13 July 1946, authorizing the distribution of approximately 50% of reported reserve relief supplies of former Japanese Army and Navy biscuits and canned foods in 32 prefectures experiencing the most serious food shortages. The authorized amounts consisted of 3,163,800 Kgs. of biscuits, and 5,952,100 Kgs. of canned foods. Distribution is to be made without charge to persons requiring supplementary public assistance at home or in public or private welfare institutions. Priority, as far as possible, is to be given to children, pregnant women, mothers of young children, and to the sick and the aged. The above amounts were in addition to some 796,000 Kgs of reserve foods previously authorized for distribution. Allocations were based partly on numbers of persons requiring assistance according to Japanese estimates, and in some cases on special reports of conditions in certain areas.

Representatives of this section visited two (2) Mitsui Warehouses in Tokyo to inspect some 297,293 Kgs of food concentrates and 15,251 liters of vitamin fruit juices from former Japanese air corps stocks, recently transferred from Saitama Prefecture. The stocks were well packed and in good condition. They were authorized for distribution to 161 various public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-To, and to 58 in Kanagawa-Ken in proportion to the number needy persons in these institutions. Actual distribution was expected to begin the following week.

Public Assistance

A welfare representative of this section, attended a conference on the subject of the draft law on "Daily Life Security" at the invitation of the Central Association of Social Welfare in Tokyo. Present at the conference were some 40 persons including members of the Japanese Diet, officials of the Welfare Ministry, prominent educators, social workers and heads of public and private Social Welfare agencies. Free discussion took place concerning details of the proposed law. Emphasis was placed on the need for training qualified welfare workers, and the improvement of the Homen-iin (volunteer district welfare commissioner).

Social Work Education

A new section, called the "General Affairs Section" was established in the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. One of its chief functions is the development of Social work education in Japan. For this purpose an experienced educator and settlement worker was assigned to the new section to devote full time to this problem. Tentative plans call for the development of a one-year course in Social work for Collage graduates, a three-year course for Middle-school graduates, and an in-service training program for persons presently engaged in welfare work.

A representative attended a city wide meeting of 1,000 Tokyo-To Homen-iin, and explored with them the concept of public assistance as a matter of right versus charity as a matter of "radiance from above".

The duties of the volunteer welfare workers was emphasized, and the duties and responsibilities of welfare clients in given factual information relative to their individual situations was pointed out.

Foreign Nationals

Instructions were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, standardizing the supplementary ration made available to foreign nations and assuring its continuance.

The above was contained in Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, SCAPIN 1069, "Ration for United Nations Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

The Japanese Government is required by 25 July 1946, to submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval, lists of foods supplementary to the regular Japanese ration which will cover the minimum nutritional requirements for the persons indicated in paragraph 2 of this directive. These lists will contain suitable food for a basically rice dietaries and non-rice dietaries. Upon approval The Imperial Japanese Government will assure General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, that the food will be made regularly available through normal rationing channels for purchase.

Nothing in this directive will be constructed to change the food ration for enemy nationals as contained in SCAPIN 459.

Commanding General, Eighth Army will require frequent inspections of foreign nationals supply points of the Japanese Government to assure that food of sufficient quantity and quality is regularly made available for purchase by foreign nationals.

Japanese officials are required to give advance warning when articles of food must be substituted in sufficient time to report the changes to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Japanese officials are also required to give efficient and courteous treatment in their relations with foreign nationals.

The Commanding General, Eighth Army is requested to exercise surveillance in enforcing the terms of the directive and to take corrective action in cases deemed necessary.

Red Cross

The training course for the newly assigned Japanese Red Cross general field representatives was completed by the American Red Cross field representative. A schedule for chapter survey visits is to begin on 22 July, for the six northern prefectures including Hokkaido.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3032 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,612 beds, 108,592 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 14-20 July 1946.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Plague	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	3
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	13
Wakayama	Anthrax	1 c
Miyagi	Anthrax	3 h
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Oita	Blackleg	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for June 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	16
Trichomoniasis	4
Texas Fever	13
Swine Plague	3
Swine Erysipelas	4
Rabies	2
Strangles	138
Equine infectious anemia	26
Pullorum (chick)	289

Monthly Meat Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,150	1979	88	4305	3100
Condemned					
Ante mortem	1	1	0	0	3
Post mortem					
Total	8	0	0	2	4
Partial	199	8	0	30	278
Viscera	2266	77	0	1472	442

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 272 dentists re-established in practice during the month ending 15 June.
The rehabilitation program is 59% completed to date.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The Prefectural surveys are being continued and much interest has been shown among the doctors and nurses in various areas.

The final committee meeting of the Refresher course was held 18 July 1946 at Red Cross Hospital. Plans for the awarding of the certificates were made and the program discussed. All bills were paid out of fees collected for course. Plans have been made for the nurses to meet every month in order to discuss current nursing problems.

Plans have been made for the Demonstration School to have student affiliation in September in the Children and Women's Hospital (Aiiiku Hospital). This will be a great step forward in Nursing Education here. Affiliation with other institutions to include maternity work in progressing satisfactorily.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

Approval was given for the removal of 159 medicines from the controlled distribution list. This leaves a total of 178 items of medicines being distributed by the Central Medicine Control Co. The medicines removed from the control list are considered to be the least important of those distributed by the Control Company, and the supply exceeds the demand.

Production figures are being closely watched and it is planned to remove additional medicines from the control list as production approaches demand.

A total of 19 medicines were added to the controlled list. These included mainly sulfonamide preparations which had not been previously controlled due to the fact that production was practically negligible. Production is now being increased it will be necessary to apply controls in order to insure an equitable distribution.

Production

A representative visited all factories producing pyrethrum emulsion. Production was found to be excellent. A small shortage of 50 gallon drum cans exists but action has been taken to correct this situation. All factories have sufficient materials to produce the quantity planned. Large quantities have already been distributed throughout Japan. All prefectural military government teams have been requested to determine that this pyrethrum emulsion is being utilized correctly and as quickly as possible after receipt by prefectural health officials.

The production of spraying equipment is progressing slowly. Employees of the factory were victims of a dysentery epidemic for a period of ten (10) days which delayed the program. Spraying equipment will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

Current literature on the production of penicillin has been forwarded to the Headquarters and Headquarters detachment of all Military Government regions with instructions to encourage all manufactures interested in large scale production of penicillin.

Distribution

Reports from The Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June, 19,919,842.29 yen of controlled medicaments were purchased for distribution, and 31,871,126.56 yen were distributed through national trade channels.

Recent field visits have indicated the possibility that DDT products may have been issued to Japanese Agencies without the proper accounting being made. All issues of U.S. Army supplies to the Japanese are to be covered by forwarding signed receipts in duplicate to the Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Narcotics

On the morning of 19 July 1946, Tokyo-To narcotic officials reported registrations in Tokyo under the new narcotic regulations had reached approximately eight thousand. It is estimated this figure represents about 90 percent of the narcotic dealers in Metropolitan Tokyo eligible for registration. The remaining 10 percent are expected to register by the close of business on 20 July 1946.

At a round table discussion attended by Narcotic Control officers, officials of the Welfare Ministry Pharmacy Section, a Tokyo Narcotics Inspector, and several druggists and doctors, various problems connected with the newly enacted narcotic regulations were explained and discussed. The discussion was frank and free ranging in subject from the sometimes autocratic demeanor of Japanese officials to the sometimes cynical and do-nothing attitudes of Japanese doctors and druggists. The meeting ended in a feeling of unanimity, however, with promises of cooperation from all sides.

Taro Kamiwada, a former captain in the Japanese Navy, who in Korea consigned three tons of opium to Suyeo Yamashita, principal defendant in the Kondo Opium Case, has been arrested in Japan, according to an informal report from the Tokyo Procurator's Office. The arrest brings the total number of defendants in the Kondo opium case to nine.

Enactment of new Japanese narcotic regulation has made further consignment of seized Japanese medicinal narcotics or of other Japanese medicinal narcotics in the custody of Allied Forces to the Ninth Medical Depot, Kobe, or the Twenty-ninth Medical Depot, Yokohama, unnecessary. Instructions have been given to deliver such narcotics into the custody of narcotic officials in the Sanitary Bureau of the local prefectural government. The narcotics will ultimately be delivered to SCAP approved wholesale drug houses under instructions given to the prefectural narcotic officials by the Welfare Ministry.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Cholera. A total of 100 cases of cholera or suspected cholera has been reported from Hiroshima Ken. There has been 33 deaths to date. Control measures are being carried out and are considered effective. The Acting Chief, Preventing Medicine Division is in Korea confering on cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Two new suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported as of 20 July. One case reported from Muroto Etagaki which has had 2 previous cases with 1 death.

Dysentery. There is some increase in dysentery particularly in Ehime ken, 58 cases being reported to date.

Typhus. Typhus does not present a problem. Only occasional cases are now being reported.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Shortage of chlorine cylinders in the United States is delaying the shipment of chlorine for treatment of supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Japanese cities are being urged to return empty cylinders promptly to maintain possible production of chlorine in this country.

Insect and Rodent Control. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides has increased rapidly in the past few weeks. These are now being distributed in fairly large quantities to all prefectures. Larvicidal control work has been delayed by lack of spraying equipment, but this is now being distributed from Japanese manufacturers. Both supplies and equipment are now available from U.S. Army stocks.

An effective insect control program has been reported in progress in Kochi, Shikoku, where the mosquito population is said to be the lowest in many years.

Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the disease of primary concern. Approximately 45 cases are being held in quarantine at the four repatriation ports of Hakata, Sasebo, Senzaki and Uruga. Some thousands of contacts are also in quarantine at these some ports. No cholera is known to exist at the other six repatriation centers.

Available evidence indicates cholera to be present very near to Hulatao. So far as known, the disease is not present in Hulatao itself.

The Port Quarantine Consultant visited the Senzaki and Hakata repatriation centers and found considerable improvement in the physical plant.

Laboratory Activities

The laboratory consultant accompanied by a representative from the Welfare Ministry conducted a preliminary inspection of biological laboratories in the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto areas.

Many instances of poor sanitary conditions, unsterile technique, and wide differences in technical procedures were observed. The resultant material will be distributed to Military Government teams for future reference.

Preliminary tests on the smallpox vaccine stored in Osaka have been completed and have been found to be equivocal. Further assays will be done before the vaccine is either condemned or approved.

Medical Examiner System

On this same trip, conferences were held with Japanese Medical Examiners of the above 3 cities. Considerable differences, both in the actual operation and even more marked, in their system of keeping records were found. A standard basic plan is now being tested in the Tokyo areas and will be distributed if operational tests prove satisfactory.

Venereal Disease

Conferences were held with officials from the tactical forces, local military government, and Japanese prefectures of the aforementioned three places.

Favorable comment was voiced to the plan for holding regional VD control sessions with representatives of the above group. First such meeting is planned for September for the Tokyo area; subsequent sessions to cover the rest of Japan.

Attention was directed to SCAPIN 642, and investigations for specific instance of non-compliance with said directive are being carried out. Such reports should be forwarded to this office.

SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (19 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1069) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 430 (19 Jul 46) PH, 19 July 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum, Number (SCAPIN-1069), 19 July 1946, Subj: "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

SECTION IX SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 29 JUNE 46

Public Welfare

A five day conference of Provincial Welfare Officers opened on 25 June and began a series of discussions mainly to orient Koreans in their duties. Execution of duties in connection with welfare is left to the Koreans counterparts with only supervision being exercised by military personnel. Excellent results were obtained in the form of suggestions by Korean delegates.

Flood and disaster relief were given priority consideration during the week. Mr. Paul Chavehadze ARC, and Lt. Frank Convey, Welfare Bureau and Captain Blumenthal, Bureau of Health, were appointed as committee for flood and disaster relief.

Kyongzang Namdo's was allocated 285 boxes of relief supplies donated by Hawaiian Council of Churches, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Statistics

Korean repatriates have used 161,000 tons of food effecting two million persons since October 1945. About 170,000 families have been re-housed and 180,000 families remain in need housing.

At present there are 74 temporary refugees shelters with capacity of 31,720 persons.

Hospital Administration

Establishment of a Health Center in Seoul, is in progress.

Veterinary Affairs

Conferences were held with leading educators concerning the location of the new proposed Veterinary College. Under consideration are Pusan, Suwon and Seoul.

Conferences were held with various Bureaus in the Public Health Department concerning the duties of Veterinarians in the field. It was decided that they will be responsible for the inspection and licensing of food establishments in addition to the inspection of foods of animal origin.

Letters were forwarded to all Provincial Governors explaining the duties and responsibilities of Regional Veterinarians. The American occupied zone has been divided into three regions with the three northern Provinces in region one, the three southwestern in region three.

Nursing Affairs

Survey and inspections continue in the provinces. Plans are underway to establish a branck of the Nursing Arts Institutes at Pusan in August where a one month concentrated program will be held for nurses from Chejudo, Cholla Namdo, Kyongsang Pukto, and Kyongzang Namdo.

A recruitment program for highly qualified nursing school candidates is being planned for July and August.

Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs

General. A list of supplies available for export to North of 38 degrees was compiled and submitted to NEB.

Manufacturing. Two manufacturing concerns were allocated Nitric Acid for the manufacture of bismuth subnitrate. An allocation of 36,000 yards of muslin from CAD supplies was released for the manufacture of adhesive tape. Two medicines advertised as being good for Cholera were tested and proven false. Further manufacture has been prohibited.

Distribution. Approximately 12 tons of emergency medical supplies were sent to Taegu for treatment of Cholera. Shipments of disinfectants for use in the cholera epidemic were made to Cholla Namdo and Cholla Pukto.

J.U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Sections

2 incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 July to 27 July
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Mr. Milton J. Evans, a recent arrival from the United States, joined the staff of the Welfare Division as Welfare Services officer.

Public Assistance

Returns from 38 prefectures concerning public assistance statistics for the month of June 1946 showed a total of 1,851,639 different persons on relief. Grants totaled 32,991,430 yen.

Relief Supplies

Distribution of some 372,000 Kgs. of former Japanese air corps food concentrates from Saitama Prefecture began in the Tokyo-To and Kanagawa-Ken areas. Representatives of the Welfare Division, PH&W, the Tokyo-To Welfare Department of relief supplies, and the Welfare Ministry visited the Asylum for destitute persons near Itabashi Station, Tokyo to observe the distribution and use being made. Approximately 1200 aged, sick persons, waifs, orphans, abandoned infants, and displaced persons were under the care of the asylum.

Hospital Care

A report was received from the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the number of in-patients on relief in 56 main hospitals in Tokyo Metropolitan area as of 31 May 1946. The report showed:

<u>Number and Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>	
	<u>Paying</u>	<u>Free</u>
10 Mental Hospital	1326	903
22 Sanatoria	2631	1626
11 General Hospitals	1312	295
4 Maternity Hospitals	52	20
9 Contagious Hospitals	<u>950</u>	<u>727</u>
Total 56 Hospitals	6271	3571

Red Cross

The appointment of Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu, president, Mr. Taiichi Hara and Mr. Asaji Akagi, vice presidents of the Japanese Red Cross society is of outstanding importance in the progress of the reorganization of the Society. It has placed the organization under the leadership of well qualified officers who have a thorough knowledge of Red Cross activities with authority to take immediate action on necessary changes in reorganization and the development of the services of the society.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilians Hospital Strength Report shows 3039 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,699 beds, 110,759 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 266,587 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Distribution of Army Horses after Surrender. Following is a summary of a report submitted by the Japanese Demobilization Ministry concerning the distribution of Army horses after surrender.

Number sold to officers and men.	
(Average 300 yen).	13,572

Number sold to Ken horse associations. (Average 300yen) for resale to farmers (Average 1000 yen)	46,105
Number presented to institution without cost.	7,998
Total	67,675

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 21-27 July 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The production of 76 controlled dental items during June amounted to 1,218,329 yen.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The three months refresher course for the graduate nurses of the Tokyo Hospitals closed 25 July. Program and the awarding of the 83 certificates took place at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

A conference was held with Dr. Oata, Medical Journal Publisher and Dr. Hashimoto, St. Lukes International Medical Center, relative to publishing the Journal of Nursing. Concurrences obtained with C.I. & E. on material which was cleared and released for printing. Tuberculosis booklets cleared and will be printed by (The Journal of Medical Arts & Science).

SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Miyayama of Ministry of Education reported that the Finance Ministry had allocated the sum of 253,872 yen to the Institute of Infectious Diseases to further the study of Japanese B encephalitis. An additional sum of 90,365 yen will be granted by the Education Ministry.

The Ministry of Communications reported that as a result of the capture of postal records on Poloa by Allied Military forces no record of the account of the Korean Self Governing Association (chosun Jin Jichi Kai) have been found. Efforts to located the account are continuing.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Finance and Home Ministries and the Medicine Control Company concerning the high cost of medicines. SCAP was represented by Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections.

It was learned that request for increase in prices originate with the manufacturers and are screened by the Medicine Control Company, prior to submission to the Welfare Ministry. Recommendations of the Welfare Ministry are forwarded to the Finance Ministry for final action.

Increase in cost of medicines was reported to be due to rising cost of raw materials and labor, with the latter being the most important factor. All Ministries are of the opinion that present prices were at a level consistent with operating cost and reasonable profits. In order that SCAP may be able to make a further study of the problem, request was made for report of cost analysis on 25 important medicines.

The question of prices for returned Japanese Army and Navy supplies was also discussed. It was learned that these prices are essentially the same as is being charged for new production. The Welfare Ministry had advocated lower prices but apparently was over-ruled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Finance. The latter ministry advanced the theory that the Japanese people were actually benefiting by high prices since the total proceeds of the sale of these supplies are deposited to the credit of the national welfare fund. The Welfare Ministry pointed out that even though prices were reduced to retailers, physicians and hospitals, it is quite likely that physicians would charge the same price for these medicines as is being charged for corresponding items from new productions.

The three interested ministries were instructed to make an immediate study of all phases of this subject with a view to formulating a plan which would permit expeditious disposal of these supplies at reasonable prices.

An additional meeting will be called by interested SCAP sections as soon as the ministries have completed the preliminary studies.

Production

Distribution of pyrethrum emulsion has been made in quantities specified below. The symbol X10 indicates emulsion for dilution with 10 parts of water and X30 indicates emulsion requiring dilution with 30 parts of water.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dilution</u>	<u>Quantity (gallons)</u>
Hokkaido	X10	16,550
	X30	6,400
Aomori	X10	1,750
	X30	700
Iwate	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Miyagi	10	4,750
	X30	1,650
Akita	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Tokyo	X10	95,080
	X30	22,650
Kanagawa	X10	19,850
	X30	10,200
Shizuoka	X10	9,300
	X30	0
Aichi	X10	13,850
	X30	6,000
Mie	X10	6,400
	X30	2,800
Osaka	X10	20,350
	X30	15,050
Fukuoka	X10	10,250
	X30	1,750
Hyogo	X10	12,700
	X30	7,050
Gifu	X10	2,300
	X30	0
Fukui	X10	850
	X30	600
Shiga	X10	1,750
	X30	1,500
Kyoto	X10	15,800
	X30	0
Oita	X10	3,200

	X30	0
Nara	X10	600
	X30	750
Tochigi	X10	2,000
	X30	1,750
Gunma	X10	6,150
	X30	2,050
Yamagata	X10	1,750
	X30	0
Chiba	X10	3,900
	X30	5,000
Yamanashi	X10	900
	X30	600
Toyama	X10	2,000
	X30	1,600
Ishikawa	X10	2,500
	X30	2,200
Nagano	X10	2,900
	X30	1,400
Wakayama	X10	2,500
	X30	2,000
Tokushima	X10	3,100
	X30	0
Kagawa	X10	6,000
	X30	0
Kochi	X10	4,500
	X30	0
Saga	X10	1,250
	X30	0
Nagasaki	X10	5,000
	X30	0
Kagoshima	X10	2,250
	X30	0
Tottori	X10	1,150
	X30	1,000
Shimane	X10	1,150
	X30	1,250
Okayama	X10	1,500
	X30	2,000
Miyazaki	X10	2,350
	X30	0
Fukushima	X10	3,800
	X30	0
Niigata	X10	3,900
	X30	0
Kumamoto	X10	2,000
	X30	0
Ehime	X10	2,900
	X30	0
Yamaguchi	X10	5,400
	X30	0
Hiroshima	X10	5,300
	X30	0

Ibaragi	X10	1,800
	X30	0

Distribution will continue as production is accomplished.

Distribution

Visit to Tokyo-To Medicine Distributing Company warehouses revealed a fair amount of returned Japanese Army and Navy medicaments awaiting distribution. The company officials stated that distribution would be made as soon as reports from the Doctor's Association were received. It was pointed out to the officials that these supplies should be distributed to retailers, and not to wait for the reports from the Doctors' Association. The officials promised to get these items to the retailers in the immedi-future.

Shipment of 150,000 cc of cholera vaccine was made by air to Peiping, China, for repatriation use at Hulutao.

Narcotics

Arrangements for the release of Japanese military medicinal narcotics from the custody of United States forces to SCAP approved Japanese wholesale houses were concluded and six truck loads of the narcotics were moved from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to the vaults of wholesale drug houses in Tokyo. The narcotics were moved under a Japanese armed police guard, and hand-to-hand receipt for the narcotics was maintained through SCAP narcotic control officers and representatives of the Japanese Government.

Approximately 10,000 narcotic dealers in Tokyo-To submitted narcotic inventories and registered between 19 June and 19 July 1946.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The acting division chief returned from a trip to Korea during which cholera control procedures were observed and communicable disease control activities in general were discussed.

Conferences were held with the director of the Public Health and Welfare Department, Korea, relative to present and anticipated personnel problems.

Cholera

An inspection was made by members of the Division of the area in Yokosuka, Kanagawa prefecture, where an outbreak of cholera had been reported. Advice and assistance were given relative to institution and enforcement of adequate quarantine and control measures.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. With the higher summer demand, some cities are reporting a shortage of water in certain areas. This situation is not unusual in Japan, but is aggravated this year in the bombed cities due to high leakage from distribution systems. Greater effort is necessary in these cities to repair or discontinue leaking services and small mains.

Plans are being made by the Health Ministry with the cooperation of the Japanese Water Works Association for the improvement of treatment plant operation and water laboratory technique. Courses are to be given for the education of re-education of operators and technicians and it is expected that potable water standards will be revised. A plan is being worked out for licensing operators and technicians successfully completing the course which will increase their rating and salary.

Sanitation of Repatriation Ports

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has appointed Mr. Gonda and Mr. Tanaka to investigate and improve sanitation in repatriation ports. Mr. Gonda will supervise all waste disposal and insect and rodent control, and Mr. Tanaka will supervise the water supplies and washing facilities.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with Sanitary Officers from Shikoku, Tokyo-Kanagawa and Utsunomiya. Effectiveness of the control program apparently varies greatly in different areas, according to the interest and activity of responsible officials. Several prefectures have reported expansion of the program from larger to smaller cities. Some prefectures have an active poster and pamphlet campaign, and at least one is organizing a lecture series for education of the general public.

Scripts have been reviewed for a newsreel on sanitation and insect control and a film on mosquitoes and mosquito control.

Port Quarantine

Accumulated evidence indicates that cholera is present in ports of Manchuria and that ships coming from Manchurian ports should be carefully examined for possible presence of cholera aboard. The same applies to vessels coming from Korea and China.

Eight additional Medical officers specially trained in port quarantines procedures arrived in Japan from the United States for quarantine duty. This will in part, make up for the loss of experienced quarantine officers being returned to the United States.

Nutrition Film

Advice was given by the Nutrition Consultant to representative of the Japanese Recording and Films Producers on a series of educational films to be shown to the Japanese Public on use and nutritive value in the dietary of dried wild leaves.

Nutrition Surveys

Partial data were received from the Japanese Government on the May Nutrition survey. A summary of the results are submitted in the following table.

Data on Nutrition Surveys, Japan
December 1945, February 1946 and May 1946

Average caloric consumption, per capita per day in Japanese cities.

Number examined in Tokyo, December 1945, 16020, May 1946, 13097; Four cities, February 1946 10401, May 1946, 14,426; Prefectures February 1946, 37,836, May 34,758.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Free Market</u>	<u>Home Production</u>	<u>Gift</u>
Pre-War 1926	2121	-	-	-	-
Tokyo Dec. 45	1971	1080	787	23	81
May-46	1352	775	495	20	62
Feb. 46					
Average 4 cities					
Feb. 46	1675	1092	443	53	89
May-46	1602	1128	383	50	41
Average 18 pref. rural					
18 pref. rural					
Feb. 46	1952	233	75	1613	31
May-46	1951	455	55	1422	18

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies:

(Number examined Tokyo, Dec. 1945, 31,955, May 1946, 32,871; Four cities (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Feb. 1946, 29,257, May, 30,299; Prefectures, February 1946, 64,513).

	Anemia	Chei- Losis	Gloss- itis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Hyper- kera- tosis	Chronic Diarrhea	Brady- Chrdia	Delayed Menstruation Women 17-45
Tokyo									
Dec. 45	6.9	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	19.3
May-46	9.5	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	3.1	2.3	7.2	18.8
Four cities									
Feb. 46	10.2	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	4.4	2.1	4.8	21.1
May-46	3.0	6.2	2.5	8.6	4.0	3.0	2.3	7.9	19.0
19 pref. rural									
Feb. 46	2.3	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.1	0.9	3.0	9.8

Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1074) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, 21 July 1946, Subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-1074) File AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 21 July 1946, subject: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 6 JULY 46

Public Welfare

Problem of financing the return of Japanese refugees from North of 38° parallel as well as those of the U.S. zone appears nearing a definite solution. The Department of Commerce has requested a cost analysis from Welfare Branch as a basis for levying charges against the Japanese Government to cover the expense of repatriation.

General Relief

Report was made that Solicitation on streets for "flood sufferers" had degenerated in some cases to merely a racket. The matter is being investigated by Provincial Welfare Office.

Training Section

Preparations were made for in-service training course for public assistance workers. The course will be held at Civil Service Training Academy.

Welfare Supply

Relief supplies donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia and valued at over \$126,000 arrived aboard the S S Carl E Todd.

Veterinary Affairs

At a conference of representatives of Agricultural Middle Schools it was decided to delete the veterinary curricula.

A tuberculosis conference was held and it was decided that an eradication program will be pursued.

Veterinary licensure examination will be held in October.

Six cases of rabies have been reported.

Nursing Affairs

Inspection tours of various hospitals continue and conditions are improving.

Expansion of the Maternity program at City Hospitals is now being planned.

Conferences have been held with Red Cross representatives regarding development of a Red Cross nursing service.

Preventive Medicine

There is an apparent increasing incidence of cholera in Southern Korea. Some of the cases reported have just been confirmed. In areas where laboratory facilities are not available all cases are carried as cholera. Reporting is late from some areas due to Communication difficulties.

The total number of cases of cholera for this period was 1,862 with 1,122 deaths. Many of the cases have occurred earlier but were reported during this period.

Reports from all provinces indicate that effective control measures have been established.

Sanitation

An emergency program has been worked out providing for sanitary supplies to be kept in strategic areas and sanitary precautions that are to be followed.

This bureau is to procure all non-medical supplies for shipment to cholera areas.

Supplies for civilian insect and rodent control are to be turned into tactical supply depots from which the Military Government units can make the necessary requisitions.

Port Quarantine

The Commanding General, USA MGIC has been given complete responsibility for all quarantine measures affecting civilians. The director of Public Health & Welfare, has been designated as his representative. Cholera control is to have first priority on supply, transportation and personal.

Nutrition

Composition and nutritive values of "dried Do-Ra-Si" (dried root of *Platy Condon glacum*, Nakai) was determined. 296 Calories/100 grams.

J.U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls;

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 13 July 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 July to 3 August
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

A conference was held with Mr. Kawai, Welfare Minister and Mr. Kasai, Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, to discuss the status of the new over-all welfare legislation, now in committee discussion by the Japanese Diet.

The Welfare Minister expressed the appreciation of his staff for the counsel of this office in promulgating a liberal and democratic approach to the drafting of the welfare legislation now before the Japanese Diet. Mr. Kawai expressed the belief that "This legislation, would be the first to eliminate the charity stigma and in its place, institute the spirit of guaranteeing the social life of the people, by the Japanese Government, as a government duty".

In discussing family relief allotments it was pointed out to the Welfare Minister that no set family relief grants could be established due to varying costs of supplies in different Prefectures and further that by directive (SCAPIN-775, dated 27 Feb 1946) no maximum is to be placed on the amount of relief furnished to prevent hardship. The five basic principles for determining a family's relief needs were outlined to the Welfare Minister, namely; (1) Prevailing price levels, (2) Size of family, (3) Age of family member and activity, (4) Assets, (5) Health.

Distribution of Relief Goods from Reserve Supplies. The Welfare Ministry reported on the distribution of Relief Goods (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) for the month of June 1946. The report reflected a total of 655,031 persons (639,817 persons in families, 15,214 single persons) in 46 Prefectures were recipients of the following relief goods:

Biscuits	208,337,494 Kgs.
Canned Goods	344,011,320 Kgs.
Clothing	307,443 items.

Emergency Assistance. Approval was given to release 1630 Kgs. of canned food and 2256 Kgs. of biscuits, formerly Japanese Army and Navy stocks, for victims of fire disasters in Niigata Prefecture. Approximately 2500 persons were affected and were in need of this emergency relief as requested through the Welfare Section, Eighth Army Military Government.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. Miss Rhoads and Reverend McKillop, representatives of LARA (Licensed Agency for Relief in Asia) and a representative from this office departed for Korea to assist in formulating procedures covering the importation and distribution of LARA supplies in the Korea area.

Tokyo-To Welfare Institutions. A representative of this office section visited three of eight so called "Healthy Houses" belonging to Tokyo-To. These tuberculosis preventorium, located in Shizuoka Prefecture, have capacity for about 800 juveniles at a time, but due to the current food problems, are only operating at one-third capacity. Until the shortage of food stuffs and medical supplies cases, these installations will operate on a part-time basis only.

Prefectural Investigating Teams. A second report has been filed by above teams, with GHQ, SCAP in reference to irregular distribution of reserve Army - Navy food stocks held for relief purposes. The prefecture concerned was Okayama. Disciplinary action will be taken by the Home and Welfare Ministry.

July 20 1946 instructions were issued (Sha-hatsu No. 559) to all Governors of prefectures regarding procedure in future distribution of "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief." File AG 400 (13 July 46) PH (SCAPIN-1713-A). These instructions charge the Governor to distribute impartially and without cost to only the needy and helpless. Governors were cautioned to prevent this food from falling into illegal channels. The governor was further advised to work closely with Military Government officials in this program. The Inspection Teams will continue to audit the prefectural welfare program.

Foreign Nationals. 25 July 1946 the Imperial Japanese Government replied to Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons" file AG 400 (19 July 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1069) submitting the following dietaries:

Basically rice dietaries:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rice	4.4 Kg.	In case rice is unavailable 4.4 Kg. of flour or 22 Kg. of Irish potatoes or sweet potatoes will be furnished.
Misc.	100 Momme	Can be substituted by 1 lb. of canned food according to choice of rationee.
Shoyu	2 go	
Edible oil	1 go	
Sugar	40 Momme	
Canned Fish	5 pounds	

Basically non-rice dietaries:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin	
Butter	2 lbs.	
Edible Oil	3 go	
Canned foods	7 lbs.	
Lean Beef	200 Momme	
Four Wheat	500 Momme	
Irish or Sweet Potatoes	3 Kan	If potatoes are unavailable 600 Momme of flour will be substituted.

Reply was made 30 July 1946 accepting the Japanese plan with the following exceptions:

Paragraph 2 above last item, to read, "If potatoes are unavailable, 500 Momme of flour will be substituted and addition thereto 100 grams of leafy vegetables will be substituted."

Nations enumerated in surveillance instructions, in regard to SCAPIN-1019, were repeated to the Japanese Government with Taiwan residents in Japan included providing these residents are certified Chinese Nationals by the Chinese Consular Affairs Division of the Chinese Mission.

The Japanese Government will be required to furnish the Foreign Nationals at the place from which they now receive their ration.

Effective date shall be 15 August 1946.

The supplementary ration to be in addition to the full Japanese ration and both to be furnished regularly.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3049 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,517 beds, 108,977 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 272,386 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 28 July to 3 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Texas fever	1

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The fourth general meeting of the Council on Dental Education met 29 July 1946. The curriculum as recommended by the sub-committee was unanimously approved by the council. Progress reports were rendered by other sub-committees.

All legislation proposed by the Council has been approved by the Bureau of Legislation and is expected to be passed by the Diet so as to be effective 1 September 1946. Appropriations for effecting Council proceedings and National Board affairs has been approved by the Finance Ministry.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The institute of Public Health has prepared and presented a program for the training of Medical personal which includes 50 Graduate Nurses. This course is to begin in September and will be held in Tokyo. Full plans as to curriculum, length of course for different groups and how candidates are selected are on file. This is pertaining to the Ordinance of Educational Function of the Institutes of Public Health.

Conference was held with Japanese Nurse in Osaka, (she has been the Editor of the Nurses Association Magazine "The Nurse") re: the continuation of the magazine. Back copies of the magazine were requested and one copy has been sent to C.I. & E., (Press & Publication Section) for information re: status of magazine. Another conference was held re: the official status of the magazine and the possibility of an editorial staff. As the National Nurses' Association is not officially functioning we cannot appoint Board members for the magazine but will plan to have the magazine start functioning with the understanding that as soon as the Association can meet an editorial board will be named and the magazine will become the official organ of the Association,

Two more Prefectural Surveys were completed this week. This completes ten prefectures in Japan.

The Demonstration School "clean up" program continues. Material for sheets and pillow cases has been obtained and they are being made. Uniforms will be made next. Space for nursery has been set aside in hospital and is being cleaned up. Central supply room has been designated and is being cleaned up. Cooperation seems much better. Staff meetings continue.

SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

It is apparent that health officials, at the prefectural level, are not familiar with supply programs that have been developed for disease control purposes. In spite of the fact that materials are available in prefectures and have been for sometime, this office still receives reports that the Japanese Government is unable to supply required items. Upon investigation, it is usually found that sizeable quantities of vaccines and insecticides are on hand without the knowledge of local health officials.

Since a supply system must be developed at the prefectural level, which can handle this problem in an efficient and expeditious manner, it is particularly important that military government personnel take steps to acquaint prefectural officials with present supply policies and procedures. Action must be taken to effectively utilize supplies and equipment now being furnished. As soon as possible these activities must be extended to include estimates of future requirements.

In addition to insect and rodent control material there is available at the present time sufficient vaccine and sera to meet all requirements. As soon as arrangements are completed at the national level, DDT products will be

turned over directly to the Japanese Government in sufficient quantities to cover disease control program. These products will be distributed to prefectures for use as directed by prefectural health officials, under supervision of military government personnel.

Production

A check sheet was submitted to ESS outlining the contemplated import program of DDT products and requesting that necessary action be taken to provide sufficient suitable containers to package these products after they have been refined by the Japanese Government.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry to determine cholera vaccine requirements and method of distribution. It was decided to maintain 10,000,000 cc as reserve stock until 15 September 1946. Requirements during the interim period are to be furnished by designated laboratories for specific prefectures. The quantity needed will depend upon incidence of cholera since vaccination will be conducted in only the danger areas.

Production and distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to all prefectures in Japan is continuing according to schedule.

Continued efforts are being made to increase production of essential medicines. The principal limiting factor at present is the fact that all controlled items must be sold to the Central Medicine Control Company. The Central Medicine Control Company reimburses the manufacturers by means of frozen checks which results in the manufacturers limiting production of controlled items insofar as possible. The manufacturers are producing non-controlled items in order that they can effect sale to several wholesalers thereby receiving cash for all sales.

Distribution

Shipment of 8,000,000 cc's of Japanese produced cholera vaccine was made to Korea. This shipment completes 10,000,000 cc allocation requested by Korea.

Estimates are being prepared by the Medical Treatment Section, Quarantine Relief Board, Welfare Ministry, on requirements of cholera and typhus vaccine for the repatriation program for Ryukuans from 15 August to 31 December 1946. The ports involved are: Kagoshima, Kure, and Sasebo. An estimated amount of 322,770 cc of cholera and typhus vaccine will be required to complete the inoculation program for these repatriates.

Several items were removed from the controlled list of sanitary goods. Sanitary goods include rubber products for hospital use, some types of dressings and miscellaneous items of hospital supplies. Surgical dressings are not included in this category as these items are handled by the Sanitary Materials Control Company.

Narcotics

A report received from the Welfare Ministry shows approximately 1,500 narcotic addicts in Japan although five prefectures including Tokyo-To have not yet reported. Investigations directed by SCAP-narcotic control officers indicate the report does not present a true total since many prostitutes are narcotic addicts, and have not been reported to the Japanese Government by doctors who charge exorbitant prices in supplying narcotics for this illicit traffic.

Another six truckloads of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were transferred, valued at approximately 3,500,000 yen represent about 80 percent will be transferred during the week beginning 5 August 1946.

A reorganization prepared by the Welfare Ministry will establish a Narcotic Section in the Medical Supply Bureau to regulate and control narcotics in Japan through similar organizations at prefectural levels. The Narcotic Section will replace the Narcotic Division, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene in the Japanese Government. The prepared reorganization will improve effective narcotic control in Japan.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Reemployment of government officials who had been discharged because of incompetence and/or non-cooperation with occupation officials. Dr. Katsumata is going to investigate this and wishes to know the names of any officials dismissed in the future.

Conference was held with Dr. Bamba, Chief of Communicable Disease Section, Bureau of Public Health, Hokkaido. We enumerated difficulties in the control of communicable diseases such as poor transportation and communication and the lack of personal in the Public Health Bureau.

A trip was made to the Uruga repatriation center in company with Miss Strahler, representative of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. An inspection was made of the Mikawa Maru, a Japanese hospital ship which was in port at the time of visit.

Cholera

2 additional cases of cholera developed in the isolated contacts in the Kanagawa outbreak. 4000 stool examinations were done in the Otsu area, Kanagawa prefecture, and one carrier was found.

Cases of cholera continue to occur in Southern Honshu and Kyushu. 25 Cases were reported from Yamaguchi prefecture, 22 of which were Koreans seeking illegal entry. Hiroshima which had reported 101 cases up to 22 July 1946, has reported no further cases during the past week.

Sanitation

The Consultant on Mosquito Abatement, Commission on Virus and Rickettsial Diseases has made a partial investigation of the insect control program in Japan and has submitted a preliminary report. Pertinent observations are quoted for the information of Public Health officers in the field.

“The control of mosquitoes, which is principally a function of local governments, should be considered to be (as a phase of sanitation) one of the functions of the public health authorities, expect that in the control of rice field mosquitoes it may be considered to be a function of the Agriculture authorities.

The mosquito control problem can be divided into three main sections.

Control of the container breeding species, principally Aedes albopictus (the dengue vector), and Aedes togoi.

Control of the foul water breeding species, principally Culex pipiens pallens, and Armigeres obturbans.

Control of the rice field breeding species, principally Culex tritaeniorhynchus (suspected to be the principal vector of Japanese B encephalitis), and Anopheles hyrcanus siensis, the malaria vector.

“The best progress in mosquito control in Japan in 1946 has been made with relation to the container breeding species. In many cities and villages most of the concrete water containers, used for holding water for fire protection, have been turned over or otherwise eliminated as mosquito breeders. However, the greater part of this work had been done at the order of our military personnel prior to the organization of Japanese civilian mosquito control. In the opinion of competent Japanese observers, this work has noticeably reduced the numbers of mosquitoes in certain Japanese cities so far in 1946, as compared with previous years.

“Personal investigation of Japanese civilian insect and rodent control teams warrants the following tentative conclusions:

“On the average, the results so far accomplished are rather meager.

“In limited areas where teams have been well organized and supervised fairly good mosquito control is being obtained, when the basic defects in Japanese sanitation are considered. The most obvious improvement is in the reduction of the container breeding group of mosquitoes.

“In most instances these teams perform their work inadequately, perfunctorily and with little understanding of principles or methods. Especially, they do not thoroughly understand that effective mosquito abatement of the container breeding and foul water breeding types of mosquitoes requires the most careful, painstaking and detailed inspection to locate all mosquito breeding places, any of which are partially concealed and often difficult to find.

“In some areas practically no attempt has been made to organize these teams, and they are not yet functioning.

“In some areas the Japanese are given no assistance with equipment and supplies from our military government, and they are required to depend entirely upon Japanese equipment and supplies, regardless of their adequacy. In other areas apparently little attempt has been made to require the Japanese to utilize their own equipment and supplies, and their program depends, very largely upon the use of American military equipment and supplies.

“The numerous Japanese cemeteries are sources of many mosquitoes of the container breeding group (paragraph 4 previous). In some areas good control has been obtained under direction of Malaria Control

Detachments by requiring the cemetary caretakers to fill all the water-containing holes in the monuments with coarse sand or fine gravel. This practice should be made compulsory throughout Japan.

“Until an adequate solution for the complex problem of excreta disposal in Japan has been worked out, it appears to be most probable that the only measure of control of mosquito breeding in the Japanese privies (benjos) and other sanitary containers of liquid fecal matter which can be expected to be successful is the heavy application of 5% DDT residual spray to the surfaces immediately adjacent to the containers (such as sidewalls and ceilings or cover). Under this treatment the banjo or cesspool becomes a death trap for the mosquitoes breeding in foul water”.

Port Quarantine

The port quarantine consultant is on an inspection tour of the repatriation centers in South Honshu and Kyushu.

The VO27 with 2506 passengers from Hulutao put in at Maijma but cholera was found to be aboard and it was ordered to proceed to Sasebo.

The illegal entry of Koreans continues to be a major problem in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into Japan. 22 stowaway Koreans with cholera were apprehended at Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi prefecture.

The eight officers trained in port quarantine who arrived last week have been inspecting facilities at the repatriation center at Uraga.

Due to outbreak of cholera among repatriates arriving from Hulutao, all repatriation from Hulutao has been stopped until the situation warrants resumption.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (30 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1094) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 13 JULY 1946

Welfare

General. A telegram announcing the availability of relief supplies donated by Koreans in Japan for the benefit of flood sufferers in Korea was received through XXIV Corps Headquarters.

Bureau of Housing. Pending authority for the establishment of a National Housing Authority to alleviate critical housing conditions, the adoption of adobe construction has been propesd and is under consideration. A translation in Korean of a U.S. Government pamphlet on adobe construction has been completed. To insure successful adaptation of this form of building material to Korea climate and resources, the construction of a demonstration house is contemplated. If the experimental structure meets the test satisfactorily, permission for the publication and dissemination of the pamphlet will be requested.

Bureau of Welfare Supply. A shipment of relief supplies, including the Hawaiian consignment, was dispatched to Cholla Pukto by L.S.T.

Shoes purchased from the Material Control Corparation were sorted and those considered unusable were sold for scrap at 200 yen per case. The net return for the sale was 80,800 yen.

Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies. Mr. F. Eugene Keneflick, American Red Cross Civilian Relief Representative has completed a preliminary survey of institutions for dependent children in Seoul. The survey revealed that one-third of the eighteen children's institutions maintain approved standards. Mr. Keneflick will assist the Seoul Welfare Office in the formulation of measures to raise the standards of those in need of corrective action.

Korean National Red Cross. The approval of the articles of incorporation for the organization of the Korean National Red Cross is expected during the coming week. It is planned to appoint various committees at meetings scheduled to be held in the near future.

Hospital Administration

Korean Physicians in government service will be allowed to engage in the private practice of their profession, provided practice is carried out after regular duty hours.

Supply

Distribution. The third allocation of CAD Medical Supplies was distributed to four provinces. Shipments approximated 130 tons and were valued at 11,000,000 yen.

Medical supplies from the Japanese Relief Society were allocated to Seoul city relief.

Manufacturing. An allocation of gasoline was made to production for manufacture of insecticide.

The Chosen Manufacturing Supply Company was ordered to manufacture 720 tons of alcohol for medicinal use.

Nursing Affairs

On July 10, 1946, the third public health nurses course was opened. Eleven students were present. Plans are being discussed re: proposal to include the school of Nursing at Seoul University Hospital under University Administrative Control rather than the Department of Public Health. Inspection trips are being continued.

Preventive Medicine

There is a slight improvement in the cholera situation. The rigid travel restrictions, the efforts of the personnel, and the educational program are showing results.

There has been a total of 1,009 new cases and 858 new deaths reported in this period. This is a decrease of 853 cases and 264 deaths from the previous week.

A full report on other communicable diseases has been submitted from all provinces.

Sanitation

A supply of calcium hypochlorite ampules and Halazone tablets was procured and a distribution plan is in effect.

Progress is being made on plan for plumbing and waste disposal in the schools. A revision of the ordinance providing for the licensing of eating establishments is being prepared. The Department of Health will only issue certificates of sanitation. Included in the ordinance will be the duties and responsibilities of the sanitation section.

An effort has been made to coordinate the procurement of water treatment chemicals. It was recommended that all requisitions be made by Economic Section, Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sanitation would act in an advisory capacity.

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 20 July 1946.
- #2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 13 July 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
4 August to 10 August
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

Complete statistics from 46 prefectures covering public assistance granted for the month of June 1946, gives following information:

Number of different persons assisted	2,194,336
Total amount of relief grants	41,231,612 yen

Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House).

Representatives of this section with a representative of the Welfare Ministry made a re-inspection of this Tokyo-To institution to further observe general conditions which were alleged, through news reporting channels, to place the institution in the category of "a place of horror". This institution, near Itabashi Station. The buildings are temporary quarters which were procured after the permanent installation was destroyed by fire. There are 1588 inmates being cared for at this time (516 adult females, 763 adult males, 37 juvenile females and 272 juvenile males) of this total 275 are hospital patients. Those hospitalized were in a serious condition when received by the institution (injuries, illness, malnutrition etc.) which has progressed to the point that very few are capable of recovery. All other inmates appeared to be receiving as high a standard of care as the shortage of food stuffs, institutional supplies and equipment would permit. To raise the standard of care, specific recommendations were made to the Welfare Ministry through Mr. Saito, Japanese Liaison with the Welfare Ministry. These recommendations were relative to supplying the shortage aforementioned. The institution reflected a creditable attempt, on the part of the institutional officials, to provide a maximum of care and protection with the minimum of supplies and equipment, which are at their disposal.

Foreign Nationals

Additional nationals were added to those enumerated in SCAPIN-1094 paragraph 2b. They are:

Cuba	Egypt	Salvadol
Philippines	Brazil	New Zealand
Mexico	British Commonwealth of Nations	

The above are contained in SCAPIN-1112 (7 Aug 46) PH.

Red Cross

Survey visits to 4 prefectures by Japanese Red Cross general field representatives inaugurated field service to chapters from National headquarters. In accordance with the new plan of organization of the society three administrators of departments have been employed. This leaves only 2 vacancies in administrative personnel to staff the 10 departments of National headquarters.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3068 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,582 beds, 110,927 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 267,657 out-patients treated.

On 6 August 1946, the Council of Standards for Hospitals met in the building of the Japanese Medical Association, Tokyo. This meeting, the second formal conference of the committee, was devoted entirely to the presentation of a plan, prepared by the Hospital Administration Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, to facilitate the formation of the general committee and sub-committees and to direct them in considering specific factors.

On 9 August 1946, the Council on Medical Education convened in this headquarters. Consideration was given to various requests from Senmon Gakko schools to exempt their graduates for the one year's intern ship which will be required of all medical graduates henceforth. The committee concluded that no exceptions would be made.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Two sausage factories located in Tokyo engaged in the manufacture of balogna in cellophane caeing, were surveyed during the week. Manufacturing methods parallel those in the United States and ingredients are similar

except for the use of horse meat. All meat is obtained from slaughter houses maintaining ante and post mortem inspection but the sausage is not manufactured under the supervision of an inspector.

Cooking and smoking temperatures are adequate for the production of a safe product.

Sanitation compares favorably with similar establishments located in the United States.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 4-10 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	2
	Swine Plague	5
	Texas Fever	2
	Swine Plague	3
Tokyo	Swine Plague	3
Fukuoka	Anthrax	20

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Supplies for the Nurses Training Demonstration School are being obtained. Sheets and pillow cases have been made and delivered, coal estimates were made for the running of the school with a reply expected in a few days. This coal is to be used for operating central kitchen, demonstration autoclaves, operating room twice a week and heating water. Samples for uniforms have been secured, one of which will be selected for the school. The diet of the nurses has improved and there is now a better variety of food. The progress of the nursery is moving rapidly and all are satisfied with plans. Lesson plans and translations for teaching nursery procedures have been prepared.

The chief of the Army Nurse Corps (WD) is observing nursing affairs in Japan.

SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

Numerous requests are being received for small quantities of supplies and equipment required for specific purposes in the various prefectures. The majority of these are received directly and the necessity therefore has not been substantiated by the responsible officials. It is very difficult to take final action on requests of that nature. In most instances it is necessary to refer them to the Welfare Ministry who most in turn secure further information from the prefecture.

From a study of these requests, it is apparent that prefectural officials are not assuming any supply responsibility. The Welfare Ministry is now organized to take positive action on supply matters at the national level and it is essential that some such organization be established in prefectures under supervision of the health officer. Supply requests of a medical nature should be channeled to this agency for initial action. In the event that the supplies are considered necessary and cannot be furnished from local sources, a definite request must then be forwarded to the Welfare Ministry for further action.

A recent instance of failure to take proper supply action was a request received at this headquarters for a small supply of x-ray film. This film was to be used in the physical examinations of Japanese nationals employed by the occupation forces. At the time the request was received over 17,000 sq. meters of x-ray film were available in commercial warehouses in Tokyo and information and procedures for securing x-ray films had been supplied all prefectural health officers. The only action necessary was to place an order at one of the designated film manufacturers.

Military Government officers should make every effort to develop a supply organization at the prefectural level, which will be able to advise and assist hospitals, physicians, dentists and veterinarians on supply matters.

Production

Investigation of the Yamonouchi Pharmaceutical Company was made. The Yamonouchi Company is producing a sizeable quantity of sulonamides and concerted efforts will be made to assist this company to increase production.

Necessary action was taken to obtain 2,000 bales of cotton, now being imported from the United States, for production of absorbent cotton and bandaged. Additionally 1,000,000 square yards of gauze material will be obtained.

Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Group Headquarters four 200-bed Japanese field hospitals are being prepared for delivery to Hulutao via repatriation shipping. It is expected that delivery can be made by 21 August. Procurement, packing, making and shipment will be handled by the Welfare Ministry under the supervision of SCAP.

Narcotics

The first violation of the new Japanese narcotic regulations since the close of the registration period 19 July 1946 was uncovered by SCAP. Narcotic Control officers and a Japanese narcotic inspector in an investigation conducted in Tokyo and Saitama Prefectures. Sales made by non-registered persons resulted in the seizure of 500 ampules of morphine hydrochloride and the arrest of two Japanese. The investigation is continuing and additional arrests are expected.

In the first of a series of visits to every prefecture in Japan for the purpose of educating prefectural narcotic officials in their duties, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, was visited by a SCAP Narcotic Control officer and a Japanese narcotic inspector. Talks were given on the proper and punctual preparation of reports, investigative methods and the necessity of absolute honesty and integrity in narcotic enforcement.

One of the outstanding results of new narcotic regulations which require an inventory be submitted at the time of dealer registration is the receipt of large quantities of medicinal narcotics by SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses from prefectural authorities. These narcotics might have been diverted to illicit traffic had it not been necessary to declare all stocks to Japanese narcotic officials and to account for all narcotics so declared.

SECTION IX PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The chiefs of the Public Health Departments of all prefectures are now in conference. This is the first general meeting since the beginning of hostilities.

Cholera

Cholera continues to be potentially a major problem. During the past week 59 new cases have been reported 9 of which were reported from prefectures where cholera has not previously been reported. These prefectures are Osaka, Aichi, and Toyama. The cases in Aichi and Toyama developed in persons who had contact with repatriates from the port of Maizuru.

Many of the cases reported from Kyushu and Southern Honshu are among Koreans who entered the country illegally.

Dysentery, Typhoid and paratyphoid.

The incident of dysentery continues to use and has approached the 1945 rate. There has been a slight rise in the incidence of typhoid during the past week but it is still below the 1945 rate.

Nutrition Surveys

The third set of nutrition surveys of the Japanese people in cities and rural areas is being conducted during the month of August.

The progress of the surveys is Osaka, Shiza, and Kyota Prefectures was observed.

Average Consumption of food from the May nutritional survey in Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka are given in the following table:

Average consumption of foods or Groups of Foods, in Grams Per Capita Per Diem, in Tokyo, Five Cities
(Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Four Cities excluding Tokyo and 18 Prefectures as found in
Nutrition surveys by the Imperial Japanese Government in May 1946

	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>5 cities</u>	<u>4 cities</u>	<u>18 Prefectures</u>
Number	13,097	27,523	14,426	32,106
Male Unit Ratio	.822	.822	.824	.870
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	12.9	15.0	16.9	5.5
Vegetable	37.8	39.5	41.0	39.2
Total	50.7	54.5	57.9	54.7
Fat	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.9
Carbonhydrate	248.7	277.9	294.3	401.6
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	775	960	1128	456
Free Market	495	436	383	55
Home Production	20	36	40	1422
Gift	62	51	41	18
Total	1352	1483	1602	1951
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	214.4	255.9	293.6	295.8
Wheat-Barley	87.5	73.7	61.1	136.0
Other	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.8
Total	310.8	338.3	363.1	439.6
Nuts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	30.8	20.2	10.7	78.5
White	24.7	13.0	2.4	14.9
Others	8.1	6.8	5.9	25.8
Total	63.6	40.0	19.0	119.2
Sugar	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Oils	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.9
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	27.8	24.1	20.7	36.0
Others	3.9	8.3	12.2	3.2
Total	31.7	32.4	32.9	39.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	109.5	87.9	68.3	20.0
Meat & Poultry	2.1	2.8	3.7	1.0
Eggs	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6
Milk	1.0	0.5	0.9	10.2
Total	113.9	93.1	74.9	32.8
Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetable	130.4	153.1	123.7	107.1
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruit</u>				
Citrus and Tomatoes	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other Fruit	--	0.1	0.2	0.7
Other Vegetables	71.2	93.9	114.5	67.1

Total	72.7	95.0	115.6	68.8
Seaweeds	17.1	12.8	8.8	4.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.1
Pickled	10.9	19.6	27.4	47.0
Total	15.4	24.5	32.7	51.0
Flavours	17.4	17.6	17.7	9.7
Others	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9

SECTION X
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (7 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1112) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 710 (5 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1102) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (4 Aug 46) PH, 5 August 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1102) File AG 710 (5 August 46) PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, date 5 August 1946, Subj: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

- #1 – Summary Report of communicable Disease in Japan for four week period ending 27 July 1946.
- #2 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.
- #3 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 20 July 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11 August to 17 August
1946**

SECTION I WELAFARE

Public Welfare Legislation

On 12 August 1946 the Japanese sub-committee on welfare unanimously approved the Welfare Legislation (Daily Life Security Act) which was officially referred to the Japanese Diet (House of Representatives) on Saturday, 17 August 1946. This proposed legislation marks a new era in governmental approach to the welfare of its people and is exemplified by Article I which reads; "The object of this law is to promote social welfare by means of the government taking whole responsibility in furnishing necessary assistance to persons who are in need, equally without discrimination or preference."

Public Assistance

This office was officially advised on 12 August 1946 that the Welfare Ministry had directed the Chief of Section of Relief, Tokyo-To, to take necessary action to meet the needs at Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) as recommended after investigation of the situation on 10 August 1946.

Field Trip to Korea

An 8-day visit to Seoul and vicinity and to Taejon, capital of the Province of Chungchong Namdo was completed by representatives of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), and a representative of this section. A number of hospitals, orphanages, refugee aid stations, displaced persons camps and other welfare projects were visited. Conferences were held with Military Government and Red Cross officials on various aspects of welfare. Arrangements were agreed upon for the initiation of shipments not to exceed 500 tons of relief supplies per month from LARA agencies for distribution in Korea in accordance with current policies established by correspondence with War Department, SCAP and Korean authorities. These are subject to formal acceptance by the agencies concerned. Emphasis was given to the need for medical supplies and equipment, and juvenile foods. Relief for flood sufferers and displaced persons seemed to be the major problems.

Child Welfare

The report submitted by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Welfare Ministry covered a roundup of homeless and destitute juvenile and adults in Tokyo-To for the period 22 June to 5 July 1946. A total of 870 persons were given some care, including 180 females. Most of them were found in Shitaya-Ku and Shiba-Ku and taken to temporary protection facilities. As of 5 July, 663 were still receiving temporary care, 158 had run away, 43 were returned to their families or sent to institutions, and 6 died. Of the total, 357 were children under 18 years of age who were taken to the Tokyo-To orphanage. 43 of these ran away and 26 sent to their homes or to institutions.

Red Cross

Special emphasis is now being placed on the reorganization of Japanese Junior Red Cross in the elementary and secondary schools.

In conferences held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Education division C. I. & E. discussions were made as to the program of Junior Red Cross and its related school interest.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospitals Strength Report shows 3072 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207,985 beds, 112,225 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 281,731 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 11-17 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Nagasaki	Blackleg	1

Monthly Animal Disease Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for July 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	7
Trichomoniasis	5
Texas Fever	9
Swine Plague	8
Swine Erysipelas	12
Blackleg	3
Anthrax	24
Strangles	58
Equine Infectious Anemia	29
Equine Infectious Abortion	13

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Tokyo Dental College has purchased buildings in Chiba prefecture for conversion into a pre-dental school.

The price paid was 1,700,000 yen, which bore the approval of the Ministry of Education.

Classes will start in September. This is epoch making in the field of dental education in Japan for it marks the first practical step in raising the standards to university level.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Demonstration School

A meeting was held at the hospital concerning the uniform for student nurses. It was agreed that they would all wear white until such time as blue material is available. By having white it will make it possible for the student to continue wearing the uniform after graduation. A uniform pattern was selected and the tailor will make 4 uniforms for each student nurse omitting the fourth year students (20) who are finishing Public Health training.

Plans have been made for student affiliation in Mental Nursing at Matsuzawa Hospital of Tokyo. The director, Dr. Muramatsu, said it will be necessary to receive final consent from Tokyo-To Health Office. Conditions at the hospital seemed satisfactory for the affiliation and the director was interested in the program.

The affiliation in Pediatrics with the Aiku Hospital will begin on 9 September 1946, at which time 20 students will attend a 6 week course.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

Substantial quantities of pyrethrum emulsion were produced and distributed during the week ending 16 August 1946. Large quantities have now been distributed to all prefectures. Production and distribution of Japanese sprayers is being accomplished as rapidly as possible. In those prefectures where a shortage of spraying equipment exists, improvised sprayers should be utilized insofar as possible since pyrethrum emulsion will lose much of its strength within 45 days after manufacture. All pyrethrum emulsion produced during 1946 must be utilized during 1945 due to the fact that the product will be rendered noneffective prior to the summer season of 1947.

Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Headquarters, ten carloads of Japanese hospital supplies have been dispatched from Tokyo enroute to Hulutao, Manchuria, where they will be used in caring for Japanese repatriates. In addition 8,000 pounds of vaccines were shipped by air to Peiping for use in initial inoculations of repatriates in the vicinity of Harbin, Manchuria.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company, indicate that the purchases of controlled medicine during the month of July 1946 amounted to 15,619,666.48 yen and the sales amounted to 20,113,114.05 yen. The July sales were below those of June and explanation has been requested from the Medicine Control Company. The returned army and navy medical supplies transactions for July were as follows: Purchases amounted to 3,341,426.53 yen and the sales were 3,517,291.08 yen. The July activities were also below those of June. The explanation given by the Medicine Control Company as to the reason for the decrease was the non receipt of complete prefectural returns, also that much of the purchases and sales were on low-priced items.

Narcotics

An investigation directed by Narcotic Control Officers resulted in the arrest of the Chinese and the seizure of a half-pound of morphine which the Chinese attempted to sell for 50,000 yen. A quantity of saccharin, with a black-market value aggregating 200,000 yen was also seized in the course of the investigation and will be turned over to the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Bureau for proper distribution.

The final shipment of returned Japanese Military narcotics consisting of four and one-half truckloads, was made to wholesale houses from the 29th Medical Dept, Yokohama.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

108 new cases of Cholera has been reported and involves four new areas where it has not been previously reported. The rate of spread, however, is slow and tends to indicate that control measure are being applied and are effective. The prefectures from each of which several cases were reported during the week are: Toyama, Osaka, Aichi, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. Six cases were also reported in the city of Tokyo, the first since the middle of May.

The only communicable disease showing a sharp increase in dysentery, the rate curve of which is very similar to that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, but which now is threatening to run even more sharply.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. With the receipt of U.S. chlorine, the Commanding General, Eighth Army directed the Tokyo-To Government to chlorinate all water supplies to U.S. Army standards at the earliest practicable date. Eighth Army has requested data from all cities having concentrations of occupational personnel to determine suitability of the civilian supply for use of U.S. personnel, and to establish a priority list for distribution of U.S. chlorine to supplement the Japanese Supply.

Shortage of water has been reported in several cities. This emphasizes the need for expediting repair of distribution systems to lower present excessive rates of leakage.

Sewage Treatment. Because of the unsatisfactory operation of trickling filters at the Tokyo Mikawashima Plant, experiments are being conducted at the Government institute of Public Health to determine best range of stone sizes and graduation in the bed. A discussion was held on Western practice in stone filter design.

Insect and Rodent Control. Active measures for the control of insects and rodents were observed in all the cities visited on the recent field trip to Kyusyu. The control program was reported as progressing satisfactorily in all the larger cities in the Region. Due to the shortage of equipment and supplies, the major effort until the first of August was on sanitary cleanup, cleaning of drains, and establishment of collection system for night soil and garbage. These are now considered generally satisfactory. Both U.S. and Japanese larvicides have now been received, and are being used regularly by the sanitary teams with the limited spraying equipment available. Efforts are being made to obtain additional equipment from both U.S. Army and Japanese sources.

Port Quarantine

Approximately 350 persons are apprehended each day while attempting to enter Japan illegally. This includes Japanese entering Hokkaido from Sakhalin and the Kuriles as well as Koreans attempting to enter the country principally by way of the Japan Sea coast of Chugoku and Kyushu regions. It is not known what percentage of the total number of illegal immigrants is represented by the above figure. A naval patrol has been established in the waters between Japan and Korea in an attempt to reduce this illicit traffic, with its attendant importation of crime and disease, particularly cholera at the present time.

The repatriation of Senzaki has been ordered closed for normal repatriation until it can be cleared of cholera cases and other Koreans awaiting deportation.

The Japanese Government has been directed to establish a center at Hakodate for the assembling and processing of persons apprehended while attempting to enter Hokkaido illegally.

Nutrition Bureau

Data was compiled on the nutrition surveys conducted in the Prefectures in May 1946. The following table relates to the changes in body weight in the original 19 Prefectures surveyed in February 1946.

Average deviation of the body weights of Japanese of all ages in 19 Prefectures surrounding the 5 cities surveyed for the Japanese standard weights for a given height and age in percentage of the number of individuals examined. The percentages refer to the number of individuals who varied more than 10 per cent in May 1946.

City and Prefectures	Number	Less Percent	Weight Kg	No Change Percent	Gain Percent	Weight Kg
Tokyo City						
Ibaraki	4220	17.1	4.9	73.9	9.0	5.6
Tochigi	4342	8.9	5.6	68.2	22.9	5.7
Gunma	4111	13.0	5.6	69.6	17.4	5.2
Saitama	4547	17.8	6.3	63.1	14.1	5.7
Chiba	4780	9.2	6.1	65.2	25.6	5.7
Tokyo	2604	11.9	6.7	70.3	17.8	5.8
Kanagawa	3958	14.0	5.1	74.2	11.8	6.4
Nagoya City						
Shizuoka	5035	11.0	5.3	71.0	18.0	5.2
Aichi	4238	17.8	6.7	70.8	11.4	5.4
Osaka City						
Shiga	2143	15.9	7.2	69.2	14.9	5.8
Kyoto	3133	23.4	7.3	64.5	12.1	6.3
Osaka	1270	12.6	6.5	66.2	21.2	6.1
Kyoto	3353	14.0	6.9	69.2	16.8	5.5
Wakayama	3082	23.0	6.9	66.9	10.1	6.1
Kure City						
Okayama	2026	18.1	7.1	68.9	13.0	5.5
Hiroshima	1018	17.8	6.5	66.2	16.0	5.6
Fukuoka						
Fukuoka	1001	8.1	6.5	69.5	22.2	4.9
Saga	2090	13.1	6.1	70.3	16.6	5.9
Sumamoto City						
Kumamoto	2150	17.0	5.9	73.3	9.7	5.7
Average (27 Pref)	75,793	13.8	6.2	68.5	17.7	5.8
Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare						
Average (19 Pref)	59,381	14.8		69.0	15.8	

J.U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 3 August 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 August to 24 August
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The "Daily Life Security legislation passed the Japanese House of Representatives and is now before the House of Peers where a special committee has begun hearings on the bill. Action on the legislation by the House of Peers is expected within the coming week. The legislation implements SCAP policy for a government program of adequate assistance to all persons in need without discrimination or preference.

Relief Commodities (supplemental)

One million two hundred thousand candy bars were turned over gratis to the Welfare Ministry by the Agriculture Ministry for Relief distribution. These candy bars are a portion of the six million bars recently purchased by the Agriculture Ministry from U. S. Occupation Forces. The bars allocated to the Welfare Ministry are to be distributed for relief purposes in the following areas and quantities:

Tokyo	88,640 bars
Kanagawa	48,620 bars
Osaka	404,725 bars
Kyoto	164,345 bars
Hyogo	187,575 bars
Aichi	306,095 bars

Waifs in Tokyo-To

The Welfare Ministry was notified to officially direct the Tokyo-To Welfare officials to take immediate steps to remedy the increasing number of waifs who are on the streets, in railroad stations, in parks and around billets and office buildings of the Occupation Forces. Officials of Social Works Bureau, Tokyo-To, as a result, are concentrating on waif problem and have enlisted the cooperation of local police. The present plan of controlling waifs has shown a marked improvement. Recommendations for bettering the functioning of the waif intake system and directing that waif intake stations be placed under cover, as soon as possible, were made to Tokyo-To Welfare officials.

Homeless Persons

A report was received from Commanding General, Eighth Army, concerning the activities of the Japanese in behalf of homeless adults and juveniles in need of protection and care. The report included findings in 37 prefectures by Military Government teams. A supplementary report was expected concerning the remaining 9 prefectures. In some areas definite attempts to provide for such persons were being made but for the most part the program directed by the Welfare Ministry in April had not progressed beyond the planning stage. Lack of facilities, food supplies, and trained personal hampered progress. In some instance the Military Government teams have taken steps to effect greater effort on the part of the Japanese. Certain details of the report were discussed with an official of the Welfare Ministry with a view towards stimulating action and follow-up work between the central and prefectural welfare offices.

Social Work Education

The first meeting of the newly organized Committee on Social Work Education was held on 19 August 1946 at the office of the Central Association of Social Workers in Tokyo. The Committee hopes to work out the details of tentative plans drawn up by representatives of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry and the Association, for a one-year professional course and a 3-weeks regional in-service training course in social work starting in October 1946.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3079 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,401 beds, 112,581 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 286,852 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 18-24 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	15
Fukushima	Swine Plague	10
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	2
Shimane	Blackleg	2

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for June 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Section Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,153	1180	150	4217	3176
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	0	0	2	5
Post mortem					
Total	13	1	0	3	6
Partial	202	9	0	45	218
Viscera	2,119	53	0	1294	413

Monthly Daily Inspection Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Daily Inspection Report for June 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

Special Milk

Farm Inspection 18

 Samples examined 22

 Over bacterial standards a/ 0

 Under butterfat standards b/ 0

Plant Inspections

 Over bacterial standards a/ 0

 Under butterfat standards b/ 0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspection 6236

 Milk Samples examined 3630

 Over bacterial standards c/ 286

 Under butterfat standards d/ 840

Plant Inspections 2125

 Over bacterial standards c/ 303

 Under butterfat standards d/ 442

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections 39

 Milk Samples examined 52

 Over bacterial standards c/ 2

 Under butterfat standards d/ 3

a/ 50,000 per cc.

b/ 3.3 percent

c/ 2,000,000 per cc.

d/ 3.0 percent

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

The production of dental materials for July amounted to 2,738,921 yen as compared with 1,218,329 yen for the preceding month.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Demonstration School

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Muramatsu, Doctor of Matsuzawa Psychiatric Hospital, for the student Affiliation in Psychiatry, beginning in November 1946.

Refresher Course Nurses met at Communication Hospital for their first monthly meeting. Hospital problems were discussed. Sixty attended the meeting.

Press conference was attended by this Division with Colonel Blanch field (WD) at Radio Tokyo.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Distribution

A second shipment of 8,000 pounds of vaccines was made by air to Peiping for repatriation purposes. Shipment of the four 200 bed hospitals for Hulutao was completed with the dispatch of eight additional carloads of supplies to the port.

An additional release of typhus vaccine amounting to 16,920 vials was made to the Welfare Ministry for use by the repatriation ports as follows:

Uraga	2,520
Senzaki	3,600
Hakata	5,400
Sasebo	5,400

A cost analysis of 25 important controlled medicines is being made to determine cause for the tremendous increase in prices within the past year. This factor is apparently retarding the distribution of medicines to the ultimate consumer.

A meeting was held with representatives from the Tokyo-To Health Officials, Control companies, distribution agencies, Medical Association, and drug Retailers' Association to discuss distribution problems, and determine means of improving the existing system. It has been requested that a plan be formulated by the Medical Associations to be presented to the Welfare Ministry on improving the present system of allocation and distribution from the National to Prefectural levels.

Narcotics

A Narcotic Council officer supervised the return of 700 cases of Japanese military narcotics from the Eighth Army to the Japanese. These narcotics will be distributed for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people. The above completes the transfer of Japanese military narcotics to approved wholesale forms.

An investigation in Tokyo which had resulted last week in the arrest of two people and seizure of half a pound of morphine was continued in Kobe and an additional person, acting as middleman, was arrested there. One or two further arrests are expected.

A survey is being conducted of narcotic records of the Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd.

Production

Production report submitted by the Welfare Ministry for the month of July indicates an upward trend in production of medicines, biologicals, sanitary materials and dental materials. Production of X-ray film continues to exceed demand.

The production of pyrethrum emulsion and phenothiazine for the mosquito and fly control program continues to be excellent. Production of sprayers is expected to reach 10,000 by the end of August. Approximately 4500 sprayers have been distributed to prefectures. The following figures indicate distribution of sprayers and phenothiazine:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Knapsack Type</u>	<u>Phenothiasine Powder</u>
Hokkaido	50	48	1000
Aomori	150	48	200
Iwate		48	125
Miyagi		48	275
Akita	10	48	150
Yamagata	50	48	175
Fukushima	20	48	225
Ibaraki	10	48	150
Tochigi	10	48	225
Gunma	10	48	250
Saitama	50	48	350
Chiba	20	48	375
Tokyo			3800
Kanagawa	20	98	1450
Yamanashi		48	100
Gifu	50	50	250
Shizuoka		50	600
Aichi	100	70	1300
Mie	10	50	350
Niigata	30	48	350
Toyama	50	48	225
Ishikawa		48	260
Fukui		48	100
Nagano	50	48	300
Shiga	50	50	150
Kyoto	30	70	1175
Osaka	20	20	2175
Hyogo	40	98	1175
Nara	50	48	100
Wakayama		48	225
Tottori	30	48	125
Shimane		48	125
Okayama	50	98	800
Hiroshima	50	146	1600
Yamaguchi	20	120	1200
Tokushima	10	20	125
Kagawa	10	48	400
Ehime	10	48	375
Kochi	10	48	175
Fukuoka	40	100	1000
Saga	50	120	150
Nagasaki	30	120	1000
Kumamoto	20	48	375
Oita	10	48	375
Miyazaki	10	48	250
Kagoshima	10	48	300

SECTION VII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A Formosan was apprehended and imprisoned for violation of the Narcotic Laws. The case will be presented to the Provost Court.

A conference was held regarding the Public Works Program designed to relieve the Japanese unemployment problem, through an extensive program of government spending in building necessary public works.

The Minister of Welfare will arrange application for necessary funds for public works projects from the Economic Stabilization Board.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Members of this Division previewed a fifteen minute film on mosquito control produced by Toei Studios for the Ministry of Education under technical supervision of the Welfare Ministry and general guidance of the Civil Information and Education Section. The film was found to be excellent and it is contemplated that it will receive nation-wide distribution to commercial cinema theaters.

A block association meeting in Tokyo, was attended and a talk was given to the members on enteric diseases, epidemic typhus and environmental sanitation, particularly as it affects and may be affected by the individual and the householder.

Cholera

Cholera has been reported for the first time in the following prefectures: Ishikawa, Tottori, and Wakayama. Cases were also reported in Shimane, where the last and only case had been reported on 3 August.

The history of previous cholera outbreaks in Japan points to the period of late August and most of September as being that of highest incidence and greatest danger. Accordingly, the strictest vigilance must be maintained, now and for several weeks to come.

Dysentery

The incidence of dysentery continues to rise and now exceeds that for the corresponding period of 1945.

Sanitary Engineering

Water supplies. City water departments have been slow in taking advantage of the Japanese Public Works Program for the relief of unemployment. The Japanese Water Works Association has been urged to have the cities submit proposals for repair of water systems immediately, giving an outline at the proposed project, estimate of labor required, estimated cost of labor and materials, and justification for the project.

Sanitary Engineering Education

A report of activities of the Council for the Advancement of Sanitary Engineering was made at a recent meeting. Plans have been completed for the one year courses in Plumbing and Heating, starting in September, and Water Supply and Sewage starting in January. The latter course is for recent middle school graduates entering the employment of municipal water and sewage departments. The expanded sanitary engineering course in the Imperial University will start with the next school year in April. Standards will be recommended for sanitary engineering courses in other universities. A study will be made of sanitary and plumbing codes for the purpose of establishing certain standard regulations for all cities.

Port Quarantine

The conduct of quarantine procedures relative to the Repatriation Program continues to be the major work of the Port Quarantine Section. At the present time, the center of quarantine activity is the island of Kyushu. There, the two repatriation ports of Sasebo and Hakata are handling a heavy traffic of repatriates, many of whom must be held in quarantine because of the presence, in their numbers, of cholera. The processing of cholera ships had previously been confined to Sasebo but, in the past week, Hakata has been directed to prepare to handle cholera. To add to the medical facilities there, a hospital ship has been dispatched to Hakata.

Sasebo continues to function as the out-processing port of Koreans apprehended for illegal entry. In this connection it has been reported that the smugglers have been using an island shuttle system to land the Koreans who continue to be taken into custody in quantity.

The Port of Senzaki remains closed to repatriation shipping pending the eradication of cholera there.

Nutrition Surveys

The conduct of nutrition surveys in Sapporo and the surrounding areas was observed from August 20-25 by the Nutrition Consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section and a representative of the Japanese Ministry of Health.

A nutritional survey report covering data on physical examinations of the additional four cities (Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama) was submitted.

Nutrition Service

To familiarize the Japanese people with the correct preparation of recently issued United States food, experiments are being conducted on those food items by the Japanese Nutritionists under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare, and C. I. & E. Sections, SCAP, at the Central Health Center, Tokyo. Radio broadcasts and magazine publications by the Japanese Nutritionists will convey this information to the public.

SECTION IX
DIRRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (20 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1143) Subj: Ration for United Nation's Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 10 August 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 3 August 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25 August to 31 August
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

A report on Public Assistance for the month of July 1946, covering 36 prefectures, was received from the Welfare Ministry. The complete report will be forwarded upon receipt of the Public Assistance reports from the 10 remaining prefectures. The report for 36 prefectures is as follows:

Number individual persons assisted	1,715,773
Total grants	336,094,218 yen
Receipts (refunds on relief grants)	<u>89,311 yen</u>
Net grants	36,004,907 yen

Waifs in Tokyo-To

Temporary waif Intake Stations in each ward (36 wards in all) have been established to expedite the handling of waifs and plans are underway to establish one or more permanent Intake Stations, to adequately handle waifs during the winter months.

The Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To "pick-up report" on vagrants for the period 29 July 1946 to 28 August 1946 is as follows: Number of vagrants picked up - 787 (Adults - 420; children - 367). The waifs, after emergency care at Intake Station (hair cut, bath, medical aid, cholera inoculation, clean clothes) are sent to Tokyo-To Yoikuen for further case study. They are then placed in orphanages and every attempt is being made to effect adoption or child placement. Increased interest by the Welfare Ministry and Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau, in the field of vagrant care, is in evidence and improvements are noted.

Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House)

The Chief of Protection, Tokyo-To Yoikuin, stated that the institution is now receiving increased amounts of supplemental food, soap, powdered and canned milk. This is in compliance with recommendations transmitted to the Welfare Ministry on 9 August 1946.

The staff of this institution has been very cooperative in an effort to raise the standards of institutional care. This is particularly commendable considering the inadequate supplies and equipment that have been available.

Relief Commodities (supplemental)

The 1,200,000 candy bars that were to be distributed by the Material Section, Welfare Ministry (reference PH&W Weekly Bulletin, 18 August to 24 August 1946) as supplemental relief were withheld due to irregularities of relief figures.

A new Schedule of Distribution was drawn up and the candy is now being distributed in conformity with the following corrected distribution plan:

Tokyo	199,000 bars
Kanagawa	201,000 bars
Osaka	396,000 bars
Aichi	100,000 bars
Kyoto	174,000 bars
Hyogo	130,000 bars

Red Cross

Miss Lisette M. Anderson, special representative Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, has been assigned to the Red Cross Liaison Section, Welfare Division, to assist in reorganization of chapters of the Japanese Red Cross and development of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3092 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,978 beds, 120,259 of which are occupied. For the same period, 295,668 out-patients were treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A field trip was made to Tokyo College of Agriculture and Forestry for the purpose of surveying the Veterinary School. Middle School graduates are admitted and the course is three years in length. The instruction is largely didactic and there is a shortage of books and instructional equipment.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 25-31 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Oita	Anthrax	2

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Income for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1946 from all sources for the eight dental schools in Japan amounted to 7,741,893.63 yen. Expenditures for a like period amounted to 546,972.36 yen.

The cost per year per student is 960 yen.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Lessons on Nursery Procedures are being translated into Japanese for the Nurses. Permission has been requested from the Florida State Department of Health to use parts of the Manual on Midwifery for reprinting in Japan. Several chapters of the Manual are being translated from English into Japanese, pending approval for reprinting.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Distribution

An additional shipment of hospital supplies and 50,000 pounds of DDT insecticide powder was dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria thus satisfying all current medical requirements for processing and caring for repatriates at that port.

Visit to three (3) National Hospitals in the Tokyo area revealed that excess medical supplies had not been entirely removed and turned over to prefectural officials for distribution. Action is being taken by both the Welfare Ministry and local officials to expedite the removal of excess supplies from these hospitals.

Production

All pyrethrum emulsion produced for the mosquito and fly control program has been distributed throughout Japan. Approximately 1,811,000 gallons were produced and distributed.

A study of Japanese requirements for absorbent cotton, gauze and bandages has been made and quantities necessary to maintain minimum health standards for 1 year have been determined. Approximately 45,000 bales of cotton will be required to accomplish necessary production.

A large quantity of antu (rat poison) has been produced and distribution has started. All major ports and large cities will be given priority on distribution now in progress. Approximately 4,100,000 3-gram packages will be produced and distributed by 25 September. This product will not be sold on the open market. Retail drug dealers' associations in each prefecture will allot quantities to neighborhood associations and the neighborhood associations will collect payment from individuals. Continuous production and distribution will be effected.

Narcotics

Eight defendants were sentenced to penal servitude for periods ranging from 4 months to 5 years in Tokyo District Court on 26 August 1946 for violation of the Japanese narcotic laws. Procurators are being admonished to demand prison sentences rather than fines for violators, since only by the imposition of heavy penalties, which act as deterrents, will Japanese officials be able to properly enforce the narcotic laws.

Since the completion of registration of all narcotic dealers in July 1946, a survey of stocks of narcotic retailers, practitioners and hospitals has been undertaken by Japanese officials as directed by SCAP Narcotic Central Officers. Any unopened packages of narcotics in excess of a six to eight month's supply for the particular dealer are being reported to the Minister of Welfare who will direct that such excess stocks be sold, as provided for

in the new narcotic regulations, to a local wholesale dealer. As a result of this action narcotic stocks will be accumulated in wholesale houses and will be made available to all regularly licensed dealers.

Inspections of narcotic stocks of two national hospitals by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and Japanese prefectural narcotic inspectors revealed these hospitals were holding a ten to twelve year supply of some narcotic items. Action was taken to rectify this situation, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, minimizing loss of narcotics through some form of diversion or by fire or theft.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

There appears to be some diminution in the incidence of cholera in the country as a whole, although sporadic cases are still being reported from new areas where it had not previously been reported.

A summary report was received from the Welfare Ministry, giving the following data for cholera, as of 23 August 1946.

Cases (confirmed)	739
Suspects	92
Carriers	196

Anthrax

A report was received of 42 cases of human anthrax, with six deaths, in Fukuoka-Ken. These were in addition to a number of cases in animals. All cases occurred during the month of July and no cases have been reported since 30 July 1946.

Insect and Rodent Control

A final conference was held with Mr. Harold F. Gray, Consultant to the Secretary of War and at present in Japan with the Virus Commission on mosquito abatement. Mr. Gray presented his final report and recommendations to members of this Division, the Virus Commission and representatives of the Welfare Ministry. Several lines of experimentation were agreed upon for the coming year.

Venereal Disease Control Activities

The acting Division Chief accompanied the Venereal Disease Control Officer, Tokyo Area, Provost Marshal's Office during recent raids and observed technique and procedures used by the Metropolitan Police in apprehending and interrogating infected females and holding them for examination.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

On 27 August 1946, the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics submitted to SCAP, its first monthly report of vital statistics. This was in compliance with Part 1. of the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics, which was approved by SCAPIN 975-A, on 12 April 1946, to become effective on 1 July 1946.

There are approximately 11,000 local government offices which receive reports of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce in Japan. Part 1. of the Plan provides for a monthly summary report by each local office of births, deaths and stillbirths by sex, and , in the case of deaths, a tabulation of deaths in two age groups; infants under one year, and all others.

On the tenth of each month, the mayor of each city, or head of each ward, town or village, forwards the monthly summary report, on standard forms provided by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics by the twentieth of the month. This office compiles a monthly report for all declarations made in Japan during the preceding month, and submits a monthly report to SCAP.

During July, 161,871 births were reported. In comparison to the last available figures for July of 1943, this represents a reduction of approximately 5 percent. On the other hand, there were 133,506 deaths reported, an increase of more than 30 percent. It is interesting to note that the number of deaths of infants under one year (11,977) declined 24 percent below the last available figure, which was for 1942. Stillbirths (7,245) decreased 14 percent below the last available figure in 1941. Marriages totaled 43,866, a decrease of more than 18 percent below the 1943 figure. The number of divorces reported was 8,067. Monthly figures for recent years are not available, but in 1938, there were 3281 divorces reported. The 1946 figure therefore, is almost 146 percent greater than that reported eight years previously, the last available figure, notwithstanding the fact that the population increase over that period was less than 5 per cent.

The figures reported for the month of July 1946 are provisional and represent what is reported during the month. The event need not necessarily have taken place during the same month as the month represented by the report. However, the number of delayed registrations generally balances itself from month to month. This would not be true for births occurring in December however, because the Japanese practice of considering an infant as being one year old at the time of birth, would make an infant born on the last day of December, two years old on the first day of January of the following year is frequently practiced. There is another reason for this practice, which is based on the superstitious belief that a child born in the month of January is considered to lucky.

Infant deaths in this monthly report are not based upon the Japanese practice of estimating age, but upon European age. Therefore, they are comparable to figures used in American practice.

Although the increase in deaths (all ages) may have been expected, it may also have been expected that the number of infant deaths would rise, rather than decline sharply. It is true that the number of births have decreased, but the number of infant deaths decreased proportionately much more. It will be necessary to observe several monthly reports, before definite conclusions can be drawn on infant mortality.

The decrease in the number of marriages from that recorded in 1943 is understandable, but the reason for the sharp increase in divorces is not clear. However, it is possible that current proposals to revise the marriage laws which may make it possible for the wife to sue the husband for infidelity, definitely concerns the practice of maintaining concubines. Husbands, in order to avoid such suits, may be obtaining divorces in anticipation of the passage of such laws. Most of the divorces at the present item are obtained by mutual consent and not by court action.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 053 (28 Aug 46) PH&W, (SCAPIN-2080-A) subj: "Amendment to Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics." Due to progress being made by the Japanese Government on the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics, the date for completion has been advanced from January 1947 to 1 October 1946.

AG 400 (30 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1169) Subj: "Receipt and Distribution of Relief from Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia." This directive confirms the Japanese Governments' verbal acceptance of the offer of relief supplies from LARA and outlines the necessary administrative procedures.

J.U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 17 August 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 10 August 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1 September to 7 September
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

Vagrant Control in Tokyo-To

The Social Relief Section, Tokyo-To Social Works Bureau, now has the full responsibility of the vagrant problem in Tokyo-To. Mr. T. Kida was appointed the Chief of the Social Relief Section on 1 September 1946.

A regular "pick up" schedule has been put into effect. For purposes of administration Tokyo-To is divided into four sections (districts) which embraces the 36 wards. Seventy (70) police stations located in the ward areas are cooperating with the Social Works Bureau in the vagrant control program.

The vagrant problem centers around ten (10) areas and the major effort, will be in and around these sections, which are:

Kogimachi	Shitaya	Kanda	Asakusa	Kyobashi
Shinagawa	Shiba	Yotobashi	Yostuya	Ogi

Semi-permanent (sheltered) "Vagrant intake stations" are to be established at the following places: Ueno (1 Oct 46), Shinjuku (1 Nov 46), Asakusa (30 Sept 46) and Shiba (30 Nov 46). The establishment of these intake stations, before the winter season, coupled with an intensified system of vagrant pick up and a monthly inspection program of institutions (public and private) caring for vagrants is a definite attempt on the part of Tokyo-To officials to improve the control and care of vagrants.

Public Assistance

The Japanese Diet passed the "Daily Life Security" Bill on 6 September 1946. The Bill will become a law o/a 1 October 1946.

Children's Institutions

A visit was made by representatives of PRO and PH&W Section to two branches of the Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) located on Chiba-Ken. One was the AWA RINKAI GAKUEN ("Seaside Institution") in Tateyama operating at full capacity in caring for 165 physically subnormal orphans. The other was the JIDO GAKUIN ("Children's Institute") in HOTA opened 10 August 1946 and now accommodating 20 physically sub-normal vagrant orphans. The latter has a capacity for 100 children which is expected to be fully utilized as soon as arrangements are completed for obtaining the necessary food supplies. Both institutions are ideally situated in rural-seashore areas and are representative of the more progressive type of institutions of this kind in Japan. An additional branch of the "Poor House" the seventh, is scheduled to be opened near Itabashi in Tokyo this month. It has a capacity of 100 and will be used to house homeless children.

Reserve Relief Supplies

According to reports to the Japanese Welfare Ministry from 22 prefectures, about 12% of the canned foods and 17% of the biscuits have been distributed to needy persons. A total of about 10,000 tons, representing about one half of existing stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies held in reserve for relief purposes, have been authorized by SCAP for release in 32 prefectures. About 2,500,000 pieces, or 81% of relief clothing have been distributed in all prefectures except one, according to information from the Welfare Ministry.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The Imperial Japanese Government, having accepted the offer of relief supplies from LARA, was instructed by Memorandum (SCAPIN-1169, 30 Aug 1946) to be prepared to receive "guard, transport, store and distribute these relief supplies being donated by private agencies in the United States.

Plans are being worked out by the Welfare Ministry to accomplish and implement this memorandum, in time for the initial shipment.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The Ministry of Education has granted approval to the Japanese Red Cross Society, to reorganized Junior Red Cross group in all elementary and secondary schools.

A detailed plan of organization and program, has been prepared by the Junior Red Cross Section of the National Society, with the object of incorporating Junior Red Cross activities in the new course of study, as an in-school youth organization.

A series of one day meetings, with school principals, teachers and representatives from Japanese Junior Red Cross Department, Ministry of Education and Red Cross Liaison Division will be held September 18 in the Tokyo Chapter. The program of Junior Red Cross and its application to the present and future curriculum of the schools will be presented. Teachers from prefectures surrounding Tokyo will be in attendance.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3,102 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,082 beds, 117,689 of which are occupied. For the same period were 301,619 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period of 1-6 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	9

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of students enrolled in the eight dental schools for the current year is 5644.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Programs for Prefectural Institutes and Conferences have been received. The Shikoku District which includes four prefectures will have joint meetings for Public Health Nurses 26-27-28 September and Public Health and Welfare Section has been requested to send a representative. Arrangements have been made to have representation there for two days to speak to Public Health Nurses. Niigata Prefecture will hold its Public Health meeting in October and Hokkaido will hold its Public Health Nurses meeting 3 November. Representatives from this section will attend.

A Nursing procedure manual is being compiled by the staff of Demonstration School, to be printed in Japanese and distributed to students.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The conference was held with the Japanese press and was devoted to a report of progress in connection with the production and distribution of medical supplies and equipment. The vaccine program was discussed in detail. Members of the press apparently did not realize that sufficient vaccines were available from Japanese production.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Education Council was held 3 September at which time the curriculum prepared by the sub-committee was approved. This curriculum sets up a standard 4-year course of study. Before the 4-year course of study is placed in effect, some revision of existing policies will be necessary. This matter is now under study.

Distribution

At the request of Peiping Headquarters 500,000 cc of triple typhoid vaccine were dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria, for use in processing repatriates.

Narcotics

Information reaching SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates the Japanese are becoming increasingly cognizant of the probability of severe court sentences for violators of the narcotic laws. In continuation of this program three defendants pleaded guilty in Tokyo Local Court this week and received sentences of 2 years, 1 1/2 years and 1 year penal servitude for illicit narcotic transactions.

Many former dealers in narcotics have made application to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for licenses as compounders and producers of narcotics. Most of these applications have been denied since investigation has revealed inadequate security against fire and theft. Six applications, considered to be a sufficient number at the present time, have been approved.

The first in a new series of monthly reports to be filed by the Japanese Government was received as a result of a SCAP Directive requiring submission of certain information after the enactment of new narcotic regulations. This report lists the number of registrants in each classification as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>
Compounder	6
Producer	6
Central Wholesaler	13
Local Wholesaler	76
Retailer	6,289
Practitioner (doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and hospitals)	62,844
Exempt Narcotic Dealer	8,077
Research	<u>None</u>
Total	77,311

The report further shows the total narcotic stocks of all compounders, producers and wholesalers in Japan. These narcotics constitute a working stock for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

Major Warren R. Bradlee, Sanitary Engineer, departed this Section on 6 September for return to the United States. Major Bradlee had occupied this position since its establishment in September 1945. Necessary activities of the Sanitary Engineer will be assumed temporarily by the acting Chief of Division, pending the expected early arrival of the new Sanitary Engineer.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese news agencies and papers. A report was made on the present status of incidence of various acute communicable diseases and analysis made of disease trends.

A symposium on infectious diseases, held at the 42nd General Hospital under the auspices of the Chief Surgeon's Office, was attended and considerable information of value obtained.

Cholera

Asiatic cholera appears very definitely to be on the decline. No outbreaks in new areas have been reported.

Typhus Fever

Sporadic cases of epidemic typhus fever are being reported from widely scattered areas. Some of these cases are alleged to be "Manchurian fever", a variety of endemic (murine) typhus rather than epidemic typhus.

In any cases, however, it is not too early to give serious consideration to the typhus problem and Military Government Public Health Officers are urged strongly to being as soon as possible to formulate plans and definite program directed toward the control of typhus fever during the approaching autumn and winter.

Port Quarantine

Incoming repatriation has recently dropped to about 45,000 per week as compared to about 150,000 per week in June. Activities are principally in the parts of Hakata and Sasebo. As the great majority of repatriates are coming from cholera areas, Manchuria and Korea, a considerable amount of laboratory work is necessary to detect infected persons. Delay incident to cholera detection and quarantine of infected groups has markedly increased the average time repatriates are held in quarantine. Koreans seeking to enter Japan illegally continue to present a serious quarantine problem. Approximately 12,000 such persons apprehended for unauthorized entry are being held in quarantine, principally at Sasebo. Cholera among these persons has necessitated considerable effort for its elimination. It is believed that a considerable portion of the cholera currently present in Japan is the result of infected persons entering the country by clandestine routes.

The repatriation program for returning Ryukyans presently in Japan to their home islands is currently under way. These emigrants are being given special quarantine processing at the ports of Nagoya, Ujina, Sasebo and Kagoshima, to prevent their carrying serious epidemic disease with them to their homes.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in the Hokkaido area during the month of August were reviewed. They were progressing with satisfaction.

Attention was given to the utilization of recently released U.S. dried corn. The nutrition section of the Ministry of Health was encouraged to study methods of cooking corn and dried vegetables in conjunction with the University of Agriculture and Forestry also the Tokyo City Nutrition section.

Radio broadcast on the experiment and proper preparation of U. S. Army food supplies released to the Japanese people were given by a Japanese nutritionist representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A receipe booklet is in the making and will be released for publication to various Japanese newspapers.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government was prepared directing compliance with paragraph three of AG 726.7 (21 Jan 46) PH.

Arrangements were completed with the Provost Court for the trial of two Formosans who are accused of violating the Japanese Narcotic Law.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 726.1 (6 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1183) 6 September 1946, Subj: Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan.

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report for week ending 24 August 1946.

#2- Venereal Disease Report for week 17 August 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8 September to 14 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The completed public assistance report from the Welfare Ministry for July 1946 showed a total of 2,178,159 persons on relief, representing a decrease of 16,277 from the previous month. Net grants amounted to 47,632,577 yen, representing an increase of 6,488,834 yen over June.

An English translation of a letter from the Welfare Ministry to all prefectural governors dated 11 July 46, was received by the PH&W Section. The letter in part authorized the use of government funds to subsidize the establishment of new privately operated welfare institutions. Officials of the Welfare Ministry were advised that this authorization was in violation of SCAPIN 755, 27 Feb 46, which requires the Japanese Government to assume financial support and operational responsibility for a public assistance program without delegation to any private or quasi-official agency. The officials were accordingly instructed to revoke these instructions to the prefectural governments. This action is not to be construed so as to prevent the use of government funds to reimburse established private agencies on an individual case-cost basis for the care given to persons in need of public assistance.

Social Work Education

The Welfare Ministry submitted to PH&W Section, an estimate of expenses for a one-year professional course in Social work and an in-service training program, both expected to begin in October 1946.

Net expenses amounted to 753,404 yen, including salaries, travel expenses, scholarships, and administrative and supply expenses. The former course is to be conducted by the Central Association of Social Work under Welfare Ministry auspices. No objection was raised by the PH&W representative to a request from the Welfare Ministry to finance these programs with unexpended funds from the 3,000,000,000 yen appropriation for public assistance.

Relief for Enemy National

Field inspection was made of the Hakone Area to determine the adequacy of relief being furnished some 200 families of women and children of German extraction who are refugees from the Netherlands East Indies. These families were originally interned in 1939 in the N.E.I., under the administration of the Allied Forces. Later, the Japanese Government moved them (in 1941) to Japan. Upon the arrival of the Occupation Forces in Japan they came under U.S. administration. Although responsibility for their care is that of the Japanese Government the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is exercising surveillance over them.

The approaching winter necessitates additional planning to meet the needs for housing, clothing, fuel, medical supplies and services.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete statistical report received from the Japanese Government, as of 9 August 1946, reveals 3,166 hospitals in operation in Japan.

These hospitals have a bed capacity of 211,643 of which 117, 203 are occupied. For the week ending 9 August 1946, 301,916 out-patients obtained treatment in out-patient Clinics.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period of 8-14 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Oita	Anthrax	2
Kanagawa	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for July 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	19,707	1,041	128	4,191	4,920
Condemned Ante Mortem	1	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	5	0	0	0	5
Partial	606	8	0	43	267
Viscera	3,458	27	0	1,138	566

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Tokyo Dental College officially opened the first dental school under university standards. One hundred and twenty students were enrolled in the first year pre-dental course.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Distribution

An exhibition of American produced surgical, dental, and x-ray instruments and appliances is being conducted by the Japanese Medical Association in Tokyo 11, 12, and 13 September inclusive for doctors, dentists, manufacturers and medical students throughout Japan. Approximately 4800 visitors inspected the exhibit.

Action is now in process to remove all distribution control from items of dental equipment and supplies. Production control will remain in force. Approximately 76 items have been under distribution control. Gold, silver, platinum and mercury will continue to be allocated by the Nippon Dental Association. The effect of this action will be watched with interest as it represents the first effort to restore unrestricted commercial operation in the distribution of a particular group of supplies.

An additional release of 50,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was authorized for shipment to Hultao, Manchuria, for use in the repatriation program.

Production

Production of X-ray film during August was 16,484 square meters, exceeding all previous monthly production. Approximately 90,000 square meters has been produced during the past six (6) months. A total of 17,378 square meters was sold during August, exceeding all previous monthly sales. Stock on hand at the end of August totaled 16209 square meters.

The following figures indicate production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment to 7 September:

DDT Dusters	20,000
Knapsack Type Sprayers	4,050
Semiautomatic Sprayers	1,900
Hand Sprayers 1/2 gallon	1,500

Production of this equipment will continue until adequate quantities are available to meet demand. Production to date has been hampered by financial difficulties. Necessary corrective measures are being taken by the Welfare Ministry Japanese Government.

Concurrence was given for importation of 1000 tons of Benzene for medicine production utilization during last quarter 1946.

Approximately 50,000,000 cc of cholera vaccine has been produced. Production will continue until the danger of cholera epidemics has subsided.

Request of the Japanese Government to export crude medicine during 1947 and importation of various roots, herbs and barks for production of patent medicines was disapproved. Basic raw materials are in urgent demand and must be conserved for production of essential medicines.

Narcotics

Investigations made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers resulted in factual information being obtained, including a statement by a Japanese official, that false records regarding the amount of heroin manufactured in Japan from 1930 to 1940 were prepared and submitted to the League of Nations by the Japanese Government. The false figures, "planned figures" showed only a fraction of true production. The investigation is being continued.

Two persons arrested for illegal possession of narcotics after an investigation directed and participated in by Narcotic Control Officers, were each sentenced in Tokyo Provost Court on 12 September 1946 to three years penal servitude at hard labor and fined 50,000 yen.

Local and Central wholesalers of Narcotics in Tokyo-To assembled at a meeting attended by Narcotic Control and National and Tokyo-To narcotic officials. The duties and responsibilities of narcotic wholesalers under new narcotic regulations were discussed. Narcotic control officers pointed out that while first consideration must be given to secure storage of narcotics by reliable firms the long range control program depends on the judgment and cooperation of wholesalers in the sale of narcotics to licensed dealers, and upon the prompt and accurate preparation and forwarding of periodical reports as required by the new narcotic regulations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

An address was delivered by the acting Division Chief before the graduating class of the Medical School of Tokyo Imperial University. The significance and responsibilities of this, the first class to be graduated since the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of the Occupation, were emphasized. Following the address there was an animated discussion period, particular interest being shown in medical education and practice in the United States.

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and of the Riken Studies regarding the production of a proposed film on the fly, intended chiefly for showing in grade schools, before children of elementary and secondary school age.

Nutrition Surveys

Data was obtained from the Imperial Japanese Government industries in Nutrition surveys for May 1946. The accompanying table presents the per Capita per day Consumption of Nutrients and foods of families of workers in four mines. Hokkaido, Fukushima, Fukuoka, of one Copper mine in Akita and railway workers in Tokyo.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS, JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.
Coal Miners Families Average of Hokkaido, Fukuoka and Fukushima, Copper Miners, Akita,
and Railway Workers, Tokyo, May 1946.

Number Examined and Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Coal Miners (4 Mines)	Copper Miners (One Mine)	Railway Workers Tokyo	Average Total
<u>Number</u>	3,595	1,109	627	5,331
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
Adult Unit No. Persons	0.877	0.864	0.815	0.867
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	14.9	12.2	13.9	14.2
Vegetable	46.5	38.2	46.6	44.8
Total	61.4	50.4	60.5	59.0
<u>Fat</u>	10.0	44.8	10.2	17.3
<u>Carbonhydrate</u>	350.1	293	327.2	335.3
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1,453	1,092	1,035	1,327
Free market	284	245	561	309
Home product	46	76	24	50
Gift	33	00	66	30
Total	1,816	1,413	1,686	1,716

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

The Coal miners received extra rations in May. The railway workers in Tokyo had not received rations during certain ration periods.

A review of the adequacy of the diets and methods of feeding in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals was begun 13 September 1946. This study is in conjunction with the Hospital Administration Division, Public Health and welfare Section.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day, Nutrition Surveys, Japan, May 1946

	Coal Miners	Copper Miners	Railway Workers	Average
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	363.1	303.5	238.3	335.7
Wheat & Barley	11.0	---	143.7	24.6
Others	4.1	0.8	4.1	3.4
Total	378.2	304.3	386.1	363.7
<u>Nuts</u>	----	----	----	----
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	123.1	----	36.4	86.8
White	5.4	9.4	17.5	7.7
Others	5.6	1.0	14.9	5.8
Total	134.1	10.4	68.8	100.3
<u>Sugar</u>	0.3	----	8.9	1.1

<u>Oils</u>	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya and Miso	15.4	-----	28.4	13.8
Other beans	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.0
Total	16.3	1.2	30.2	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	85.0	52.0	41.6	72.9
Meat & Poultry	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7
Eggs	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
Milk	1.1	-----	-----	0.7
Total	87.8	53.2	44.0	75.3
<u>Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetable</u>	314.1	33.5	166.1	237.3
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus & Tomatoes	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
Other Fruits	0.01	----	-----	0.01
Other Vegetables	87.0	254.7	72.5	120.6
Total	87.2	254.8	73.8	120.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.8	1.1	4.9	5.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	3.1	7.5	2.3	3.9
Pickled	40.4	1.1	14.7	29.1
Total	43.5	8.6	17.0	33.0
<u>Flavours</u>	12.6	12.4	14.6	12.8
<u>Others</u>	12.0	----	14.8	9.8

SECTION VII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week 24 August 1946.

#3 - Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 31 August 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 September to 21 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

According to a report from the Welfare Ministry, 97,429 Kg. of biscuits and 420,014 Kg. of canned goods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks held for reserve relief, were distributed because of disasters or danger of spoilage in 10 prefectures between 5 July and 25 July 1946. In each case, permission was obtained from local military authorities prior to distribution.

Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium)

A representative of this section with a representative of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) made an inspection of this institution to observe the condition of the patients, who were reported to be in need of additional food, clothing, bedding and medicine.

This institution (established 50 years ago) is located in Fujika Mura, Koyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. There are three main buildings (administrative, nurses's home and hospital) located on 76,300 tsubo of land. The land is apportioned as follows

Farm	20,000 tsubo (tsubo-6' X 6')
Forest	25,000 tsubo
Field	30,000 tsubo
Buildings	1,300 tsubo

There are 73 patients being cared for at this time (24 adult females, 42 adult males, 2 juvenile females, and 5 juvenile males) with adult avera

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treatment with a minimum of supplies. Investigation revealed that the institution is not receiving regular rations of food and other supplies to which it is outlined. To raise the standard of care and further, to rectify the irregularities existent in the Japanese rationing at this point, a conference will be held with those Japanese officials responsible, on Monday 23 September 1946.

Foreign Nationals

17 Sept 1946, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, called the attention of the Imperial Japanese Government that they had failed to comply with (SCAPIN-1143) "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons." The non-compliance directive (SCAPIN-1207) PH required the Imperial Japanese Government to submit a report by 18 Sept 1946 in English all instructions issued by them implementary (SCAPIN-1143) also the directive ordered the Japanese Government to make available at once the full Japanese ration and supplementary ration according to the individuals choice.

Population Movements

The Home Ministry requested that the limitation of movement of persons from rural to urban areas be extended until 30 November 1946. The request was approved.

Red Cross

Special assistance in the reorganization of Junior Red Cross was begun by Miss Lisette M. Anderson, ARC Special Field Representative assigned to Welfare Division. Visits were made to 5 schools in the Tokyo-To chapter area to study school activities in the interest of the development of a Junior Red Cross program. Miss Anderson, also assisted in preparing the program for a series of Japanese Red Cross conferences, for teachers, and was one of the speakers at the initial meeting.

Miss Isabil C. Auld, ARC special representative, has completed plans to begin field visits to Red Cross chapters, accompanied by Japanese Red Cross field representatives.

A field visit was made to Yokosuka by staff representatives to make a survey of Red Cross activities in Yokosuka Branch, Kanagawa chapter.

Red Cross Liaison representative attended a conference of representatives of C.I. & E. and other sections to lay plans for a national Safety Campaign in which the service of Japanese Red Cross would be included. The services would include Junior Red Cross and the safety programs of the society.

The resignations of two national directors of the Japanese Red Cross Society (Personnel and General Affairs) were accepted and replacements assigned.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete hospital statistical report received from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the week ending 16 August 1946, shows 2,953 hospitals in operation in Japan with a bed capacity of 210,643 of which 123,501 are occupied. During the same period 289,920 persons received out-patient treatment.

Much interest has been expressed by members of the Japanese Medical profession, in the reorganization of the Japanese Medical Association and the removal of the society from Governmental control. The work of reorganization of the association, patterned somewhat after the American Medical Association, is progressing somewhat slowly, but satisfactorily.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	2
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	30

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for July 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	17
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0
 <u>Plant Inspections</u>	 20
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	6389
Milk Samples examined	4287
Over bacterial standards c/	328
Under butterfat standards d/	730
 <u>Plant Inspections</u>	 2458
Over bacterial standards c/	330
Under butterfat standards d/	440

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	46
Milk Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards c/	4
Under butterfat standards d/	31

- a/ 50,000 per cc.
- b/ 2.3 percent
- c/ 2,000,000 per cc.
- d/ 3.0 percent

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 335 dentists reestablished in practice during the month ending 15 August 1946.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a second Refresher Course, for instructed of head and general nurses. This course will be held two days a week, for a week period, at the Saisei Kai Hospital, starting 1 October 1946.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The production of equipment required for disease control programs has reached the point where further issues of U.S. produced equipment should not be necessary, except in emergencies. DDT hand dusters, knapsack and pump type sprayers and liquid insecticide sprayers are now in quantity production and available for distribution. Requests from Japanese sources for use of U.S. produced equipment of this type should be carefully screened and approved only in those cases where it is determined that Japanese equipment is not immediately available to meet an emergency situation.

Requests from prefectures for Japanese equipment should be addressed to the Welfare Ministry, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. A report is desired of any failures to secure the required items.

Requests are being received for use of DDT on projects which do not appear to fall within the category of disease control programs. From a review of these requests it would seem that availability of DDT is often used as a basis of requisition instead of actual need. It is necessary that requirements for insecticides as well as other materials be submitted on long range programs and it is possible that stocks will at times exceed immediate requirements. At present a stock pile is being built up for use during the winter months when it is expected that the incidence of typhus fever will increase.

DDT is being imported only for disease control purposes on a disease and unrest basis. It is anticipated that ample stock will available for authorized usage.

Distribution

During the month of August 29,294,334.10 yen of controlled medicines were purchased from the Medicine Control Company. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to 29,151,394.42 yen. Those figures represent a considerable increase over the previous month.

Purchase of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment for August totaled 1,295,751.49 yen and sales amounted to 1,363,948.93 yen. The volume for August is only about 1/3 of that for July and represents a very unsatisfactory trend.

The failure to dispose of former Army and Navy supplies is due mainly to a lack of interest in this subject, at the prefectural level. The Welfare Ministry has authorized prefectural authorities to dispose of 70% of all items.

Until these supplies are removed from caves, dumps and remote depots, inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry, it is not possible to effect distribution. Aggressive efforts must be made by prefectural officials to warehouse, segregate, and inventory all stocks of those items. It is understood that the high prices being charged for former Army and Navy supplies is delaying distribution, to a certain extent. This subject is now under consideration and it is expected that a price reduction will be announced shortly. However, disposition cannot be made until all items are properly inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry.

Three hundred liters of Japanese produced plague vaccine were shipped to Peiping, China, for processing repatriates.

Production

Monthly report for August of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on production of vaccine indicates continuing excellent progress. Following figures indicate production of finished vaccines for August.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 August</u>
Cholera	12,221,200 cc	9,146,375 cc
Plague	629,850 cc	629,850 cc
Typhus	267,300 cc	108,100 cc
Triple Typhoid	7,208,010 cc	5,015,733 cc
Smallpox	295,300 individual	668,340 individual
Diphtheria Antitoxin	55,900 cc doses	518,070 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	4,647,900 cc	8,456,700 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-----	110,000 cc

Approximately 2,383,650 cc of Crude Cholera Vaccine and 2,295,240 cc of Crude Triple Typhoid Vaccine also was on hand at the end of August.

Production of spraying equipment for week 9 - 14 September

Knapsack Type Sprayer, 3 gallon	802
Semi- Automatic Pump Type	150

Weekly production of spraying equipment is being distributed to all procedures. Military Government personnel should contact local prefectural health authorities to determine that this equipment is properly stored and being conserved for the Insect and Rodent Control program for 1947. Production will continue until sufficient equipment is available to carry out an adequate program for 1947.

Controlled medicines	22,220,216 yen
Non-controlled medicines	75,215,251
Patent Medicines	80,440,198
Sanitary materials	6,678,216
Dental materials	1,293,541

Production of antipyretics, sulfadruugs, and drugs for venereal disease treatment showed marked increase in August. Production of anesthetics continues to be far below actual needs. Definite corrective measures are being taken to stimulate production.

Request for release of precious metals to the Japanese Government for production of medical items during last quarter 1946 was decreased by approximately 50%. Amounts requested were considered greater than actual production capacity. Request included platinum, palladium, gold and silver.

Narcotics

Information received recently by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates a number of Japanese merchant seamen are in possession of small quantities medicinal narcotics. One investigation made involved a doctor and a seaman aboard a ship anchored in Yokohama Bay, but failed to show any evidence of a large scale operation or

conspiracy. It appears Japanese doctors have carelessly prescribe narcotics in too large amounts leaving excess narcotics in the possession of seaman who dispose of it illegally. Investigation of all such incidents is continuing.

Narcotic officials of Tokyo-To are being trained in the procedure of making inspections of the stocks and records of registered narcotic dealers by Narcotic Control Officers. Two national hospitals visited to date have had a great quantity of excess narcotics, have not kept proper records, and have been functioning both as a hospital and as a pharmacy with a great number of out-patients. The above conditions have been corrected and a promise of cooperation obtained from hospital officials.

The monthly narcotic report for July revealed that no sales of narcotics had been made by wholesalers to retailers, hospitals, doctors and other registered dealers. It is anticipated the same condition will be shown in the August report. It is believed these dealers are waiting for a distribution of narcotics by control comparing which is impossible under the new narcotic regulations. Accordingly, the national Japanese narcotic officials have been asked informally to submit evidence to the Narcotic Control Officers that explicit instructions have been given to all dealers through prefectural officials that each dealer may buy narcotics in legitimate amounts by presenting a properly executed order form to the registered local wholesaler in his district.

SECTION VII LEGAL DIVISION

English translations were received from the Home Ministry, of all laws and regulations passed to implement directive on Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan. They are currently being studied to determine adequacy and compliance with SCAPIN request.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Mr. Edmond A. Turner, Sanitary Engineer, joined the Preventive Medicine Division on 18 September.

Conferences were held with representatives of studies preparing or planning anti-tuberculosis feature strips and lantern slides. Advice and criticism on proposed material were given and certain revisions suggested.

Cholera

There was a marked decline in the reported incidence of Asiatic Cholera, with the exception of three or four prefectures, and the danger of a nationwide epidemic has lessened.

Epidemic Diseases, General

Military Government Public Health Officers are requested to report promptly to GHQ, SCAP, any and all cases of smallpox, epidemic typhus or cholera (or yellow fever and plague, should they occur) coming to their attention, as required by AFPAC Regulations. Recently, reports from numerous areas have not been received with customary promptness and regularity.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

Only seven repatriation reception centers remain in active operation: Hakata, Sasebo, Ujina, Otake, Kagoshima, Nagoya and Uruga. Hakodate, Maizuru and Senzaki are on stand-by status to reopen on 10-day notice, if necessary. The very great bulk of repatriates are currently passing through Hakata and Sasebo.

Approximately 50,000 repatriates per week are processed through repatriation centers: about five thousand outgoing Koreans and Ryukyans and the balance incoming Japanese.

Koreans apprehended for illegal entry into Japan continue to constitute a serious quarantine problem. Approximately ten thousand are currently hold in quarantine. Upon completion of quarantine, they will be returned to Korea.

The four ports of Kagoshima, Sasebo, Ujina and Nagoya are presently engaged in processing outgoing Ryukyuan. Latest figures reveal 3,812 evacuated for week ending 15 September 1946.

Cholera remains a problem and places a heavy load on quarantine operations. Approximately 35 ships with 48,000 persons aboard are constantly held for either suspect or proven cholera. Quarantine against cholera at repatriation contacts appears to be effective. The eleven or twelve hundred cases of cholera in Japan this summer are largely the result of clandestine entries from Korea.

Nutrition Surveys

Surveys of the food problems in Mental and T.B. Hospitals were continued, Mental Institutions observed in the beginning of the week were: Jiundo, Inogashira, Karasu Yama, and Umegaoka Hospitals. Nakano and Kiyose Sanatorii were visited 19 September 1946.

The Nutrition Consultant received, in a press conference for C.I. & E., the results of the nutrition surveys in May, the problem of utilizing corn and U.S. Army foods by the Japanese and the Nutrition problems in Japan.

Results of Nutrition Surveys May 1946 conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government.

Average caloric and nutrient intake and grams of various classes of food consumed in 9 cities and 27 Prefectures in May 1946 in comparison with 5 cities and 19 Prefectures surveyed in May 1946.

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per capita per day					
	Average of 5 orig. cities	Average of 4 add. cities	Average of 9 cities	Average of 19 orig. Pref.	Average of 8 add Pref.	Average of 27 Pref.
<u>Number</u>	27,523	7,709	35,232	38,547	11,062	49,609
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult</u>	0.823	0.797	0.818	0.886	0.916	0.893
<u>Unit No. persons</u>						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	15.1	22.0	16.5	5.6	11.7	6.9
Vegetable	39.5	45.4	40.7	50.5	61.8	53
Total	54.6	67.4	57.2	56.1	73.5	59.9
<u>Fat</u>	13.2	15.1	13.6	12.2	14.9	12.8
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	278.3	301.2	283.0	393.8	400.2	395.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	962	970	964	449	432	445
Free Market	437	502	450	54	138	72
Home Production	35	64	41	1462	1569	1486
Gift	51	97	60	18	23	19
Total	1485	1633	1515	1983	2162	2022

1. Cities: 5 in Dec 1946 and February 1946, Tokyo (Dec 1945), Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka; 4 additional cities May 1946, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

2. Prefectures: 19 in February 1946, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanazawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto; 8 additional prefectures in May, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Average of 5 orig. cities	Average of 4 add. cities	Average of 9 cities	Average of 19 orig. Pref.	Average of 8 add Pref.	Average of 27 Pref.
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	256.5	272.0	259.7	313.4	325.8	316.1
Wheat & Barley	73.6	50.0	68.7	144.0	81.1	130.1
Others	8.6	7.0	8.3	6.9	52.0	16.8
Total	338.7	329.0	336.7	464.3	458.9	463.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.16	---	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	20.1	10.2	18.1	82.8	20.2	69.0
White	12.9	122.7	35.4	15.3	234.7	63.4
Others	6.9	5.1	6.5	27.4	4.3	22.3
Total	39.9	138.0	60.0	125.5	259.2	154.7
<u>Sugars</u>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Oils</u>	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya products	24.1	25.0	24.3	39.8	56.5	43.4
Other beans	8.2	31.9	13.1	3.5	9.3	4.8
Total	32.3	56.9	37.4	43.3	65.8	48.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	87.7	107.3	91.7	20.5	55.4	28.1
Meat, Poultry	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Eggs	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Milk	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.1	12.8	5.2
Total	93.3	113.7	97.4	26.1	70.4	35.8
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>						
Vegetables	126.7	128.9	127.2	109.3	144.2	117.0
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
Other Fruits & Vegetables	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.01	0.5
Other vegetables	95.0	154.6	107.2	72.7	46.6	67.0
Total	96.1	156.9	108.5	74.3	46.8	68.3
<u>Seaweeds</u>	12.7	6.8	11.5	4.3	12.7	6.1
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	4.8	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.1	4.3
Pickled	19.8	21.1	20.0	50.6	42.1	48.9
Total	24.6	23.1	24.3	55.4	45.2	53.2
<u>Flavours</u>	17.5	21.0	13.2	9.4	12.4	10.1
<u>Others</u>	3.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	4.3	3.1

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (17 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1207) 17 September 1946, subj; Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 430 (17 Sep 46) PH, 17 September 1946, Subj; Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1207), 17 Sep 1946, subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nations and Stateless Persons"

J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 7 September 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22 September to 28 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Because of the difficulty in obtaining, quickly and accurately, statistical and other information from the Welfare Ministry, it was recommended that an Information and Statistical Section be established within the Welfare Ministry thereby giving a definite source of contact for all persons concerned with obtaining information on the administrative and operational phases of the Ministry.

The Japanese officials concerned were in accord with the recommendations and the Vice Minister, Welfare Ministry stated that an Information and Statistical Section will be established. The Welfare Ministry felt that it would take considerable time before the new section could become very effective, due to the amount of time it would require to set up reporting procedures to receive statistics, reports, etc. from the prefectural levels. It was agreed that establishing an adequate Information and Statistical Section could not be an "overnight" accomplishment, but the importance of immediate action in organizing the new section was emphasized.

Population Movements:

The Imperial Japanese Government has passed Imperial Ordinance No. 442 dated 27 September 1946 extending the restriction of the population movements from rural areas to urban areas until 30 November 1946. All conditions as prescribed in previous restriction movements continue in effect.

Private Relief Supplies Storage

Representatives of PH&W inspected LARA storage facilities with a delegate from that private relief organization, and representatives of the Welfare Ministry and of Kanazawa Prefecture.

Space in section "D", Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will provide storage for 350 metric tons of supplies at one time. The warehouse is fireproof, rodent proof, light and dry and affords loading and unloading under shelter in all weather. Located in central Yokohama, it is easily accessible to truck loading and unloading from Yokohama dock-side, and for repackaging and shipping of supplies to using agencies.

Joint Investigating Committee

A Joint Investigating Committee (Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry) is investigating the conditions in Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium) and to further investigate the reported irregularities of rations in foodstuffs and other supplies in Fujika Mura, Koyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. (Reference: Weekly Summary, Public Health and Welfare Section, for period 15 to 21 Sept 46). The report of this committee is to be submitted on or before 30 Sept 1946.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The following report, received from the Japanese Government for the week ending 23 August 1946, shows with the exception of Kagoshima Prefecture, which failed to report, 2920 hospitals in operation in Japan with a capacity of 207,748 available beds, of which 111,510 beds are occupied. Out-patients treated during the same period totaled 289,567.

The reorganization of the Japan Medical Association is underway. Many and varied suggestions continue to arrive from divergent groups within the Japan medical profession. The present Japan Medical Association will present its plan of reorganization to Public Health and Welfare Section on 30 September 1946.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining Japan wide representation of doctors who will take an active interest in this essential organization. Any doctors, particularly those not in the Tokyo or Osaka areas, who are interested should be encouraged to participate. Most of the interest expressed so far are from those two cities.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Dr. Marion W Scothorn reported for duty on 27 September, as Assistant Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division.

A representative of the Division attended a meeting of the Imperial Milk Association in Tokyo and delivered a talk concerning the importance of maintaining high standards in milk production. This is a national body organized for the purpose of promoting increased production and improved sanitation.

Reports from Japanese Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 22-28 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine plague	1
Iwate	Swine plague	26

Monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for August 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	22
Blackleg	2
Brucellosis	17
Trichomoniasis	104
Texas Fever	45
Swine erysipelas	2
Swine plague	10
Equine scabies	1
Strangles	192
Equine infectious anemia	123
Pullorum - chick	1426

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Surveys have been completed, of schools of nursing in Okayama Prefecture.

A representative of the division, attended a group meeting of Graduate and Student Nurses at the Okayama University Medical College, School of Nursing and gave a short lecture on, Basic Nursing Education. At a group meeting of Health officers, Business Managers and Public Health Nurses from Okayama Health Centers, a lecture was presented on Public Health Program in the United States. At a convention of Public Health Nurses on Shikoku, lectures were given on "Generalized Public Health Nursing Program in the United States" and "Basic Nursing Education in the United States."

A conference was held between the President of the Japanese Nurses' Association and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Public Health Nurses' Association, to plan a joint meeting of the two associations for October.

The Manual for Midwives, Florida State Health Department has been translated into Japanese, mimeographed, and is currently being studied by the Midwifery Committee of the Nursing Education Council.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Production of equipment for Insect and Rodent Control program for week 16-21 September, was as follows:

DDT Dusters	500
Knapsack Type Sprayer, 3 gallons	816
Semi-automatic sprayer, pump type	120

Distribution

An additional requirement for medical supplies to be used for repatriation at Hultao was received from Peiping Headquarters. The items requested along with certain additional instruments for the hospitals at Hultao were dispatched to the port. The total shipment amounted to four railway carloads.

Narcotics

A series of conferences have been held with officials of the narcotic division, Ministry of Welfare Pharmaceutical Section, to acquaint each with the proper performance of his duties. Particular emphasis was placed upon the submission of prompt, correct periodical reports.

The arrest of a licensed veterinarian by Tokyo narcotic officials, revealed he had obtained narcotics to satisfy his addiction, by stealing them from a total of 17 hospitals while posing as a narcotic inspector. Registrants are being warned that the verification of a narcotic officials' credentials is the responsibility of the registrant.

The survey of Narcotic pharmaceutical companies' records, which is nearly completed, has revealed that the Japanese Government, over a long period of time, falsified reports in an attempt to cover up the large amounts of narcotics actually produced.

SCAPIN 1231, dated 26 September 46 directs the Imperial Japanese Government to remove from public office immediately, Yoshisake Yasumi, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and to further exclude him from government service. Subject Japanese national participated in furnishing false Japanese Government reports to the Permanent Central Opium Board, League of Nations, during the period 1931 to 1939. In addition, in his official capacity, he made false statements to Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Dr. Oscar M. Elkins, who will be in charge of Venereal Disease Control, arrived and reported for duty 26 September.

A conference was held with representatives of the Scientific and Technical Division, ESS, to facilitate exchanges of information and to orient each section in their representative activities.

A meeting was held with Miss W.V. Eskrigge, newly appointed Liaison officer for the Civil Information and Education Section. A program for publicity for typhus prevention was outlined.

Yaws. The presence of approximately 40 cases of yaws, in Rykyuans awaiting repatriation, was reported by Dr. Yamaguchi, Chief, Quarantine Section, Welfare Ministry. Plans for their treatment and disposition were arranged.

Cholera. The incidence of cholera continues to decline. At the present time the majority of cases occurring are concentrated in Hiroshima and Kagoshima.

Reports. Telegraphic and/or radio reports of epidemic diseases, as required by AFPAC regulations, are still not being received. It is essential that these reports be received promptly in order that measures for prevention and control of epidemics or major outbreaks may be instituted and kept up to date.

Sanitary Engineering, General. Conferences were held with Dr. Kawahata, Welfare Ministry, on 22 and 27 September, to discuss the budget set up for repair and construction of water supplies. A list of water supplies, showing proposed expenditures, has been submitted for review by this division. A conference was held with the Industry Division of ESS to discuss the availability of chlorine. A heavy demand is being made upon the available supplies for textile and paper industries. Some progress has been made in civilian production of chlorine but the shortage of salt remains the chief limiting factor.

Water Supplies. The city of Tokyo supply is being chlorinated under supervision of Eighth Army engineers to meet Army specifications. The chlorine being procured partially from both Army and civilian sources.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

A program to establish nutritional accounting in Japanese hospitals in Tokyo, indicated progress. A plan for monthly nutritional accounts, was developed with the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

The nutrition consultant, attended a meeting of several of the Scientific Nutritionists in Japan, held at the Medical Treatment Corporation Building, 23 September 1946. The problem of establishing a national nutrition council was discussed.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

During September, the second step in the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics (SCAPIN 975-A) was completed. This will go into effect 1 October 1946.

New declaration forms of birth, death, stillbirth, marriages and ~~divorce~~ have been designed, printed and distributed to approximately 11,000 local government offices. All declarations, excepting those of stillbirths, are under the administrative supervision of the Justice Ministry. The stillbirth declarations are under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Although a medical certification form has been used previously by the Japanese, this will be the first time that a declaration form has been used for stillbirths.

Paralleling the series of declaration forms, there is a series of standard forms provided all local government offices by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. These will be used as a basis of obtaining transcripts of information contained on the declaration forms. This information will be sent to the prefectural statistical offices, on the fifteenth of each month following the month being reported, from which it will be forwarded to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics for tabulation by the end of the month.

It is expected that the Monthly Vital Statistics Report for October will carry cause of death information, in addition to the present numerical report.

Two conferences of prefectural health officers were held in September for the purpose of introducing the new stillbirth declaration form. Approximately half of the health officers met in Tokyo and the remainder in Kyoto. Fifteen conferences of district and lower court judges and their chief clerks were called by the Justice Ministry during September for the purpose of introducing the declaration forms of birth, death, marriage and divorce. They, in turn, will explain the forms to the local government offices.

In August, 176,660 were declared in Japan, compared with 161,871 in July, an increase of 14,789. Deaths totaled 126,845 representing a decrease of 6,661 below the figure for the preceding month. The number of stillbirths (7,532) was only slightly higher. Marriages (43,426) decreased 440 below the July figure; ~~wheras~~, divorces (8,960) increased 893.

Infant deaths under one year of age numbered 10,828 in August, compared with 11,977 in July, a decrease of 1,149.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 095 (26 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1231) Subj: Removal of Yoshisuke YASUMI, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

AG 095 (26 Sep 46) PH, 26 September 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1231), 26 Sep 1946, subject: Removal of Yoshisuke YASUMI, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

J.U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 14 September 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 7 September 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 September to 5 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The new Daily Life Security Law and the Imperial and Ministerial Ordinances for its enforcement, became effective 1 October 1946. Advance copies, in English, were submitted to the PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. Following are general features of the Law and the Ordinance.

The Daily Life Security Law:

Establishes government responsibility for providing adequate assistance to needy persons equally without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Defines the role of governmental agencies and public and private welfare institutions operating under the Law.

Extends living expenses, medical treatment, birth aid, occupation aid, and funeral aid to all categories of needy persons.

Specifies extent of financial participation in public assistance program on the national, prefectural and local levels, the national government bearing ##### of the costs.

Rescinds the Relief Law, Military Aid Law, Child Protection Law, Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

The Imperial Ordinance:

Replaces the ordinances for the enforcement of the Relief Law, Military Aida Law, Child Protection Law, Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

Defines the work of the district welfare commissioners.

Provides for the granting of public assistance, in cash or kind, to be issued not more than a month in advance.

Provides aid also, in the form of occupational establishment, vocational rehabilitation, business loans, instruments and materials needed for carrying on a trade or skill.

Defines the medical assistance to be given under the law, including services of trained nurses for expectant mothers.

Provides for loans or grants to pay for funeral expenses.

Describes the system of financial aid from the national treasury to the prefectures, for public assistance to persons and welfare institutions.

The Ministerial Ordinance:

Elaborates on several of the provisions of the Law.

Specifies the information to be furnished on applications to establish or abolish welfare institutions, applications for aid and for funeral expenses.

Stipulates various reports required in connection with the establishment and operation of welfare institutions, the circumstances of welfare recipients, and medical treatment rendered.

Provides for the investigation of welfare institutions by prefectural authorities.

Repeals earlier ministerial ordinances for the enforcement of the old relief laws.

Child Welfare

The Welfare Ministry has issued instructions to Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Aichi, and Fukuoka prefectures to establish additional government facilities for homeless children. The program calls for 19 temporary protection stations to which homeless children are sent, 7 “discrimination” stations where they are examined, and 10 protection centers for necessary care and treatment. An appropriation of 26,897,850.00 by the Welfare Ministry has been made for these facilities, which includes the expenses of protection committees and training of personnel. The 7 major prefectures will submit projects and plans for Welfare Ministry approval, by 15 October 1946.

Foreign Nationals

The Imperial Japanese Government has increased the "A" diet (rice dietary) in Instruction #1939, dtd 2 October 1946. The following dietaries are effective in all of Japan as of 2 October 1946, retroactive to 15 August 1946.

For United Nation's Nationals, Neutral Nationals, and Stateless Persons (depending on choice of individual).

"A" (Rice Diet)

Rice	4.4 kg
Shoyu	3 go
Edible oil	3 go
Sugar	1 kin
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	600 momme
Potatoes	1 kan

"B" (Non-Rice Diet)

Sugar	1.5 kin
Butter	2 lbs
Edible oil	3 go
Canned foods	7 lbs
Beef, lean	200 momme
Flour	500 momme
Potatoes	3 kan

List for Axis Nationals:

Sugar	1 kin
Butter	1 lb
Edible oil	3 go
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	400 momme
Potatoes	3 kans

Chinese citizens will be certified by the Chinese Mission in Japan as to citizenship. Other Nationals will be certified by their respective missions or other reliable sources.

Distribution of Japanese Supplies for Relief Purposes

The Japanese Government submitted their report for the month of August 1946 covering the distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, held in reserve, for relief purposes. The report included all prefectures with the exception of Kagoshima and reflected the following information on persons receiving these supplies.

Number of families	610,942
Number of persons in families	1,990,236
Number of single persons	<u>64,581</u>
Total number of persons	2,054,817

To date, approximately 34% of the biscuits and 32% of the canned foods authorized for release by SCAP, have been distributed.

Private Welfare Institutions

On 25 September 1946, directive from the Welfare Ministry to Prefectural Governors was issued, subject: "More Emphasis on Protection of Accommodated Needy". It required the immediate check-up of protectees, date of their registration in private welfare institutions, determination of the amount of expense payable to institutions for

indigent care and last, the payment of these expenses without delay. The directive called attention to irregularities in distribution of goods (rations) and states, there shall be a satisfactory distribution for civilian use.

The majority of private welfare institutions are affected by this directive. The additional money they are entitled to receive will give them additional funds for; raising standards of care, securing additional institutional supplies and making minor institutional building repairs and improvements. For example: The Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium - reference Weekly Summary, WD/PHW, for period 22-28 Sep 46) is to receive immediately all funds due them since the beginning of their fiscal year (1 April 46) through Oct 46, which amounts to approximately 32,550 yen.

Red Cross

Phase one, of the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross Society having been completed, Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith, ARC, left PH&W Section to return to the U.S. Mrs. Sexsmith will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas L. Metsker, ARC, as Area Director, Civilian Relief for Japan.

The Japanese Red Cross Society continues its gradual reorganization program, and by the end of 1946, will be in a position to offer services long dormant.

For the week ending 30 August 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2963 hospitals, with a bed capacity of 210,862 beds, 113,329 of which are occupied. There were 305,333 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of dairy farms, in the vicinity of Tachikawa, which are engaged in the production of goat milk. Sanitation is largely disregarded and no quality tests are applied. Because of a shortage of concentrate feeds, production is low. The milk is consumed in the raw state, by the inmates of Tokyo Municipal Poor House.

The Nishitama Milk Plant, a branch of Tokyo Milk Company, located in Mizuko village was visited and its activities surveyed. This comparatively modern establishment processes and bottles 185 gallons of milk daily. Equipment consists of receiving vats, pasteurizer, tubular cooler, bottling and capping machine, refrigerator and laboratory.

Quality tests consist of bacteriological, butterfat, acidity and specific gravity determinations. Sanitation and housekeeping are comparatively good.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 29 September to 5 October 1946.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Dorothy Toom reported for duty, as Nursing Education Instructor.

Surveys on facilities, professional and technical data have been completed and reports filed, on schools of nursing and midwifery in Tokyo-To, Kagawa and Tokushima Prefectures.

A representative from this division attended a meeting of the clinical nurses and midwives of Kagawa Prefecture. Lectures were given on Nursing Education. Lectures on nursing as a profession, were also given to the students of the Takamatsu and Marugame City Girls' High Schools.

The second Refresher Course in the Tokyo area, for head nurses and instructors of nursing, started on 1 October. Classes will be of six hours, two days a week, for a twelve week period. Instructors will be Japanese nurses, with representatives from this division assisting in some lectures. The Saisei Kai Hospital is providing classroom and demonstration room facilities, and has furnished the demonstration room with five patient units for demonstrating and practicing nursing arts.

A three day institute has been held for nurses from National Hospitals. Schedule of lectures was patterned after the first Refresher Course.

A committee meeting has attended at the Kofuen Sanatorium in Kanagawa-ken, to discuss the establishment of a refresher course for graduate nurses employed in the hospitals of the Japanese Medical Services Corporation. It was decided the course will be held for an eight week period, six days weekly, eight hours a day, with the total hours roughly apportioned to one-half spent in lectures and conferences, and one-half in practical work in the demonstration room, laboratory, and on the wards. Students will be from 25-30 years of age, graduates from a hospital of the Corporation, with five years active nursing experience, either supervisors or eligible candidates for supervisory positions, and currently employed in hospitals of at least 300 patient capacity. The program will start on or about 14 October.

Representative from this office attended a meeting of the Tokyo Nurses Association at which time a general discussion was held regarding a national meeting.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during the week 23 to 28 September 1946.

DDT Dusters	600
Knapsack Sprayers, 3 gal capacity	870
Semi-automatic, pump type sprayer	130

The penicillin manufacturing plant of the Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Company was inspected to determine sanitary conditions with a view to approving this company for manufacturing and distributing their penicillin output. The plant is considered satisfactory and the Welfare Ministry will be notified accordingly.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has forwarded a letter to each prefecture, directing that a report be submitted prior to 20 October, showing the following information on each item of supply, essential to the prefectural sanitation program.

Amount used during 1946.
Amount on hand available for issue as of 31 December 1946.
Quarterly requirement for 1946.

Since this report will provide the basis for 1947 production of insect and rodent control materials, care should be taken to insure that prefectural officials are prompt and accurate in its preparation.

Steps being taken for the cancellation of contracts negotiated between Koeki Eidan (Japanese Trading Corporation), now under liquidation, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, for the manufacturing of medicaments for export purposes. The above cancellation will release for domestic use, through normal trade channels, approximately 80,000,000.00 worth of patent and home remedies.

Narcotics

SCAPIN 1240, dated 30 September 1946, approves the request of the Japanese Government to add the Shionogi Pharmaceutical Company Ltd., Osaka, to the list of SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses to have custody and distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics. The addition was necessitated because heretofore only limited storage space was available in Osaka.

Instances, of practitioners using more or less stock formulas of narcotics to treat practically all of their patients, have come to the attention of SCAP Narcotics Control Officers. The doctors concerned were interviewed and agreed to limit use of narcotics to only those cases in which use of narcotics is indicated. It is believed this situation is quite prevalent in Japan. In addition, the fact that narcotics are seldom indicated in the treatment of animals should be brought to the attention of dealers and veterinarians. The assistance of the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, has been obtained in furthering this phase of the Narcotic Control program.

A report outlining the activities and accomplishments of Narcotic Control in Japan has been prepared and forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department for presentation to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

A rough draft of the Japanese Government monthly narcotic report for August was found to be in error by the Narcotic Control Officers. Military Government officials should emphasize to registered wholesale dealers and prefectural narcotic officials that accurate and complete reports submitted promptly to the Japanese Government constitute the backbone of Narcotic Control Activities. Any narcotic dealer or government official who is negligent in the preparation and forwarding of required reports, should not be tolerated, since such action hinders the preparation of the monthly narcotic report from the Japanese Government as required by SCAP, and ultimately obstructs the entire narcotic control program.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Further conferences were held with the Policy and Planning unit, C.I. & E., relative to the projected anti-typhus campaign.

Laboratory Activities

Inspection was made of the Wakamoto Medicine Manufacturing Company's plant in Tokyo. No objection was seen to the proposal of the Welfare Ministry to license this plant for the production of penicillin.

Venereal Disease Control Activities

Conferences were held with the V.D. Control officers of Eighth Army, Tokyo and Yokohama Military Government, and Tokyo and Yokohama Provost Marshal's Office. General problems of mutual interest were discussed. Methods of work were analyzed.

Civilian institutions for the control of venereal diseases in the Tokyo and Yokohama area visited and medical techniques observed.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held with Dr. Kitaura, President of the Society of Domestic and Sanitary Engineering, on the setting up of sanitary engineering courses in the universities during the coming academic year. Courses in biology and bacteriology are being given in the College of Medicine; courses in water purification are being set up in the College of Engineering. It is hoped that classes in plumbing and heating will be started in January.

The probability of combining certain selected courses to form a College of Sanitary Engineering was discussed. Dr. Kitaura hopes eventually to achieve this goal.

A budget break-down was submitted by the Welfare Ministry for the proposed expenditure of monies allocated to the Welfare Ministry from the 6 billion yen appropriation for relief employment. It is felt that the amount allocated for sanitation, repair of water supplies and sewerage, and night-soil handling facilities is inadequate. Further conferences on this subject have been scheduled for the coming week.

At the request of Mr. Watanabe, Kokumin-Kyoiku-Sha, publishers, articles were prepared on waste disposal methods and practices commonly used in the United States.

Insect and Rodent Control

A moving picture on mosquito control, produced by this Section, was previewed. Additional scenes and more extensive titling are to be added to make the film complete.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

The past few days have seen a slight increase in the number of cholera cases brought from the mainland to Japan, on repatriation vessels. As of 5 October, there were six confirmed cases on hand at Hakata and 19 at Sasebo

as compared to one at Sasebo and none at Hakata, the week before. The overall trend, however, is towards a disappearance of cholera among repatriates to Japan. Cholera quarantine of vessels has already considerably decreased and on this account it is expected that increasing numbers of repatriates can now be handled.

Anticipating an increasing incidence of typhus and plague in the areas from which persons are being repatriated to Japan, study is being made of the present rat control measures at reception centers, to determine if increased rat control activities, both aboard ships and on shore, is indicated. "ANTU", the new highly effective rodent poison will be used in any rodent control program and technical information relative to its use has been disseminated during the past week.

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant attended a meeting of the Vitamin B1 Committee in Kobe, 2 October. Vitamin B1 requirements for Japanese were discussed.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1240) subj: Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics Stocks.

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46) PH, 30 September 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1240), 30 September 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 September 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 October to 12 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The first monthly public assistance report under the newly established uniform reporting procedure was submitted to PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. The report, covering activities in Japan for the month of August 1946, showed the following:

Total number of persons not in instruction assisted	2,886,307
Net Cash grants	90,882,091 yen
Cost of assistance granted in kind	10,754,684 yen
Number of persons assisted in public or private institutions at government expense	66,991

Chief causes of dependency of persons not in institutions were damaged property, children without support, unemployment and health reasons, in the order named.

These figures represent an increase, over previous months, of approximately 24% in the number of persons assisted and an increase of approximately 127% in the amounts expended for public assistance.

The Director of Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, attributed the increases to the following reasons:

Instructions to the prefecture, from the Welfare Ministry, to liberalize the extent and coverage of public assistance. Meetings with the prefectural governors and welfare chiefs in June and July were called by the Welfare Ministry for this purpose.

The recent disbursement of funds to the prefectures by the National Government for public assistance. Previously the prefectures had to advance the necessary funds, usually by borrowing.

Publicity on the new "Daily Life Security Law" which further emphasized the trend towards a mere liberal attitude in the granting of public assistance.

It was also believed the use of the new uniform reporting procedure influenced the August figures. The report indicates an encouraging beginning towards liberalization of public assistance in Japan. A Japanese welfare official predicted a still further increase in assistance for the month of September.

The August report, consisting of four tables in both Japanese and English texts and used uniformly throughout Japan, contains further details on public assistance for each prefecture on the following:

Date on the number of families and unattached persons assisted; repayments to the government for assistance granted; number of persons in private and public institutions, by type of institution; number of persons assisted not in institutions, by chief causes of dependency; and the type and cost of assistance granted in kind.

Relief Supplies

The Welfare Ministry, reported as of September 1946, 39% of the biscuits and 41% of the canned foods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks, authorized for distribution by SCAP, have been released in 32 prefectures. Ten thousand tons, about half of the original stock, was the approximate amount authorized for release.

Another report showed that 301,287 kg of concentrated foodstuffs and 14,224 liters of fruit juices, from former Japanese Air Corps stocks, were distributed to 225 public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-to and Kanagawa-Ken. Two of these institutions in Tokyo and two in Yokohama were visited by representatives of PH&W Section and the quantity of foods reported delivered was found to be correct. The above distribution was authorized by SCAP on 13 Jun 46.

Red Cross

A plan for regular semi-weekly conferences with the president and department directors of Japanese Red Cross has been initiated. The purpose of the regular conference is to provide for planned discussions of subjects in which there is mutual interest. Continuous individual and staff conferences have been held during the week in an effort to evaluate staff services to date and to project staff activities on a planned basis in the future.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the week ending 6 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2670 hospitals with a bed capacity of 210,978 beds, 115,235 of which are occupied. There were 310,649 out-patients treated.

On 4 October the Council of Medical Examiners met and elected 17 leading physicians to act as medical examiners. This body will compile and conduct the National examinations for Medical Licensure.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the Division made an inspection of slaughter houses, milk plants and dairy farms in the Tokyo area for the purpose of ascertaining the efficiency of inspection methods and sanitation. In most establishments improvements were noted. In those where defects were found to exist corrective measures were recommended.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 6-12 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukui	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee was appointed by the President of the Japanese Dental Association to study the revision of the Association.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Eleanor Carlson reported for duty as Director, School of Nursing.

A representative attended a conference at the Medical Treatment Board, Welfare Ministry. Subjects discussed were: purpose and obligation of the Medical Treatment Board; National Hospitals and Sanatoria organization and administration; organization and administration of the nursing schools attached to these institutions; curricula; nursing personnel policies; possible affiliations for student nurses; and refresher courses for graduate nurses.

A group of Japanese nurses holding administrative positions have formed a study group to discuss problem of administration and supervision in hospitals and schools of nursing, also methods of advancing the nursing profession. Subject of the first meeting was "Nursing Organizations." Mr. Zaccone, Legal Consultant of PH&W discussed organization charters, constitutions and by-laws. Representative from this division attended the meeting.

Demonstration College of Nursing-Staff Education Program has been organized for the supervisors and staff nurses. First meeting will be held 14 October. First unit of program: Nursing procedures.

The translation of the Handbook on Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses by Violet W. Hodgson has just been completed. Copyright privileges were received from National Tuberculosis Association of U.S.A. (Dr. Emerson).

SECTION VI
SUPPLY

General

Definite information has been received from the Office of the Surgeon General concerning availability of typhus vaccine during the 1946-47 Typhus Season. Due to production difficulties, it will not be possible to supply total estimated import requirement. Although anticipated deliveries will be in excess of the amount provided last year, it will be necessary that field agencies exercise close supervision over the use of typhus vaccine in order to insure that this vaccine is being used to the maximum advantage.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 30 September – 5 October:

DDT Dusters	560
Knapsack Sprayer, 3 gallon	852
Semi-automatic sprayer, pump type	130

The penicillin plant of the Shin Nippon Kogyo Company, located in Odawara City, was inspected on 9 October. The general condition of the factory was considered satisfactory and the plant has been approved for penicillin manufacture and sale. Present production is small due to limited factory space and equipment. A new factory is under construction and additional equipment has been ordered. Sizeable production will be effected upon completion of the new factory on or about 1 December 1946.

Production and sales of X-ray film during September 1946:

Quantity produced:	14,353 square meters
Quantity sold:	14,319 square meters
Stock on hand 30 Sept.	16,243 square meters

Approximately 20% of the Japanese output of film was utilized for production of X-ray film.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry reference production of Cholera vaccine indicated a quantity of approximately 3,000,000cc on hand at the end of September. In view of the near close of the cholera season and the fact that only a small number of cases have occurred during the past three (3) weeks, it is not considered necessary to maintain over 1,000,000 cc as reserve stock during the month of October. Proper officials of the Welfare Ministry were notified accordingly.

An inspection of the Tokyo-To Blood Plasma Laboratory was made on 10 October. The Tokyo-To Laboratory is the only producer of blood plasma in Japan. Approximately 300 bottles consisting 200 cc of dried blood plasma are being produced monthly. Sales are being made to Tokyo-To hospitals, doctors in Tokyo area, and in emergencies, to other facilities throughout Japan. An index card system indicating potential blood donors has been established. All blood donors are between the ages 20 – 25 years. Physical examinations are conducted periodically and blood tests are accomplished prior to taking blood. No plans have been made by the Japanese Government to carry out production of blood plasma on a national scale.

Distribution

A review of Military Government Semi Monthly Occupation Activities Reports indicates that some Military Government Teams are experiencing difficulties in securing vaccine to carry out prescribed immunization programs.

The above matter has been reported to the Welfare Ministry for necessary corrective action. Sufficient vaccines are being produced to meet all requirements in Japan, with the exception of typhus vaccine. Prefectural Health Officials should contact the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry, for their requirement of biologicals.

The Welfare Ministry approved a plan submitted by Tokyo-To to hold a "bazaar" or sale of 500,000 yen worth of returned Japanese Army and Navy Medical Supplies to doctors and hospitals in Tokyo-To. This will be a test sale and will to the basis for similar sales on a national scale.

The bazaar of sale will be held in a large department store in Tokyo. Doctors will be limited to 15 different types of medicaments and 160 different types of surgical instruments.

There will be on sale a selection of 250 various types of medicaments and 150 various types of surgical instruments. Sale will be held from 15 October through 19 October 1946.

Sales to Dentists and Veterinarians are planned for in the near future.

Narcotics

A Narcotic Investigator, on loan from the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, has completed his survey of production and sales records of former manufacturers of narcotics in Japan. Final reports of the survey have been field, and the investigator has returned to the United States.

The Chief of the Pharmacy Section, Welfare Ministry, informed the Narcotic Control Officer the YASUMI, Yoshisuke, in conformity with SCAPIN 1231, dated 26 September 1946, was removed from Government Service on 3 October 1946. T. Mizuno has been designated Head of the Narcotic Division, replacing YASUMI.

While on an inspection visit to a large hospital in the Tokyo area, the Narcotic Control Officer was informed by the Chief Pharmacist that use of narcotics in the hospital has dropped 50 percent since the effective date of the new Narcotic Regulation.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies. The present status of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and dysentery was discussed and a report made on the incidence of these disease during 1946, particularly as compared with 1945. It was pointed out that cholera has, by now, been almost completely

eradicated, and the total number of cases during the recent out-break was held down to approximately 1200. Over 34,000,000 persons were immunized against cholera during this summer.

It was further pointed out that the expected September peak of incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers did not materialize this year, the September incidence of typhoid fever being less than half of that in the corresponding month of 1945, and that of paratyphoid fever approximately four-fifth that of the corresponding period of 1945. The incidence of dysentery followed closely that of the previous year and reached approximately the same peak in August. This year, however, there was a decrease in September as compared to the previous year, and the incidence now appears to be declining somewhat more rapidly than it did during the same period of 1945.

Dr. Albert P. Knight, Pediatrician, arrived and reported for duty.

Typhus

Representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Education and Transportation, Japan Medical Association and the Japan Women's Medical Association, attended a conference on the Anti-Typhus Campaign. The purpose of the conference was to formulate policies, coordinate media and prepare definite plans well in advance of the danger season for typhus.

Insect and Rodent Control

A movie-picture on flies and fly control, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and intended for use in schools, was previewed. The technical production is excellent and wide-spread distribution of this film will be a factor of considerable value for public education in sanitation.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Welfare Ministry, was directed to initiate information and educational material for the public and distribute it through the prefectures. He is also in the process of gathering information from his prefectural venereal disease control officers which will show what personnel and public facilities are available for a national program.

Sanitation

A conference was held with a representative of the Welfare Ministry and the Chief of the Section of Water Supply, Tokyo Municipality, on city water supplies. Chlorination of water supplies was discussed. It was brought out that the present production of chlorine will be cut in half, the total possible production as much as 80% by removal and conversion of plants by the reparations commission.

The excessive chlorination (2 p.p.m.) of civilian supplies by the Army (Eights Army Engineering Section) was discussed. So far chlorine from the States has been made available for this purpose, and will remain so for approximately the next six months. After an inspection of six of the largest filter plants (82% of the Tokyo supply) it is apparent that the excess chlorination is necessary, at least until such time as all major breaks and leaks in the distribution system have been repaired and a consent pressure can be maintained on the system at all times. There is also the danger of faulty operation at the plant due to lack of trained personnel, insufficient supplies, particularly aluminum sulphate, and war damage to the physical equipment.

Inspection

Tokyo area water works installations were inspected, in company with representatives from the Tokyo Area Engineer's Office, the Office of the Surgeon, Eighth Army, and the Tokyo water commission. The inspection concerned (1) the operational procedure and (2) the chlorine residuals with the idea of approving the Tokyo supply for use by the troops without further treatment. One hundred fifty sampling stations are established where chlorine residual tests are made daily by the civilian employees and weekly by the army. Bacteriological samples are also taken from these stations weekly. So far the sampling indicates that the supply better than passes the U.S. Treasury standards for drinking water. The following installations were visited:

Kanamachi – Filter Plant
Hongo – Reservoir
Yodobashi – Filter Plant
Suginami – Filter Plant

Udawa – Well Pumping Station
Chofu – Filter Plant
Tamagawa – Filter Plant
Lower-Kinuta – Filter Plant

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Date on food consumption is not entirely complete because of the need for checking the records by the Ministry of Health and Welfare before they are reported. The results on the nutrient consumed in the four cities other than Tokyo-surveyed in February and May are as follows:

Average nutrients in grams and calories per capita, per day from nutrition surveys in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka, Japan.

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
Adult Male Unite	0.865	0.823	0.824
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	1092	1128	910
Free Market	443	385	458
Home Production	53	49	110
Gift	89	41	48
Total	1677	1603	1526

General

Discussions were held with representatives of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Health and Welfare on the function of a National Nutrition Council in relation to the Economic Stabilization Board.

The fourth set of nutrition surveys will take place in late October and November in the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa at Matsuyawa and in prefectures of Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaragi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanazawa, Shiga, Fukuoka, Sagi, Kurnamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyaga, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime and Kochi. It is desirable that Military Government Officers, particularly Medical Officers, observe the surveys and thus indicate official recognition of their importance. The dates of surveys may be obtained from the Japanese Chiefs of Health Sections.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 440 (11 Oct 46) PH&W, (SCAPIN-1261), subject: Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes.

AG 44 (11 Oct 46) PH 11 October/1946, subject: Information of General Application pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1261), 11 October 1946, subject: "Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 28 September 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13 October to 19 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Alleged Welfare Organizations

Certain Japanese associations and organizations have recently used the term “welfare” to describe their activities. It is necessary to clarify this term.

Any business engaged in the production of essential consumer’s commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumer’s goods, is needful and useful for the welfare of a society.

Organizations engaged in the business of “relief”, frequently named or referred to as welfare organizations, are given over to using all of their facilities for the care and assistance of indigent persons, such care and assistance being rendered without cost to the recipient.

The above paragraphs define the board category of the term “welfare” as against the specific meaning of the term “relief” and/or welfare organizations fully engaged in the business of relief.

Organizations and associations who seek special recognition under the name of “welfare” and imply they are a relief activity, are to be judged on the meaning of the term “welfare” and “relief” as defined above.

Child Welfare

Key officials of the Japanese Welfare, Home, Education, Finance and Justice Ministries participated in a conference called by this section to discuss the pressing need for a vigorous, coordinated program on a nationwide scale, in behalf of the large numbers of children in Japan, in need of care and protection. All were in agreement that present agencies and facilities were inadequate and insufficiently coordinated, and resolved to cooperate in the formulation of specific and concrete plans to develop an improved program. Another meeting has been called for 8 November, at which time, a program to be arranged by joint action of the above Ministries will be presented to PH&W Section.

St. Joseph’s Home (Orphanage)

Inspection was made of the St. Joseph’s Home, by section representatives at the request of the Saitama Military Government Team.

The St. Joseph’s Home is located in Kitakatsu, Shika-gun, Minami Sakurai. It had its’ origin through the mutual interest of the Saitama Military Government Team and the Missionary Sisters of Christ the King. Several former Japanese military barracks in this area were released by the Occupation Forces, and one of these barracks buildings, with ample surrounding land for institutional agricultural purposes, was assigned to this Missionary Order by the Saitama Prefectural Government for the establishment and operation of a children’s home.

The building is in excellent repair and with the exception of adequate heating facilities, it meets a standard approved for institutional child care. There are facilities for clinical care and an isolation ward. Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are installed such as swings, slides, sandpiles, playroom and minor equipment. The ground within the home’s area is sufficient to provide supplemental vegetables to regular rations and it was noted to be under partial cultivation, which reflected good care and management.

There are only 10 children in the home as the child care problem in Saitama has not presented as big a problem as was anticipated. The home can accommodate 75 children and the Saitama Military Government Team with concurrence of the Sisters, has recommended that the home be utilized to capacity and orphans and abandoned children from adjacent prefectures, particularly in the congested Tokyo-To area, be transferred to St. Joseph’s home, not to exceed 65 children. The children to be accommodated are girls, infants and boys under 10 years of age.

American Red Cross – International Activities

Conferences have continued during the week with the President and other executives of the Japanese Red Cross in reference to their problems being encountered in reorganization. In order to establish and maintain close liaison with the planning and programming activities of JRC, consultant service has been assigned to the Vice-President responsible for coordination of plans and programs at the national and chapter levels. The consultant will be primarily responsible for the assembly and documentation of basic information concerning past, present and future planning of Japanese Junior Red Cross supplies, including gift parcels and seeds. The Japanese Red Cross will plan for the distribution of such supplies. The will also develop a program for distribution of general relief supplies, should they be called on for such assistance, at a future time.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES

General

The Administration of Hospitals Division of this Section has been re-designated as the Medical Service Division. Additional functions of this Division are now medical education and organization of Medical Associations besides the previous function of administration of Japanese hospitals.

Hospital Strength Report

For the week ending 13 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2980 hospitals, with a bed capacity 211,280 beds, 113,500 of which are occupied. There were 307,760 out-patients treated.

Korean Affairs

Inquiries received recently from individuals and through official channels indicate that a lack of understanding may exist in the minds of some as to the exact situation with regard to hospitals and similar institutions in Korea which were formerly operated by churches, missions and other charitable groups. For the benefit of those people, a word as to the existing situation may be of value.

Inasmuch as Military Government is the only government in United States occupied Korea, this government exercises supervision over all hospitals, whether public, private or charitable, insofar as the meeting of acceptable standards is concerned. For obvious reasons, the Military Government also closely controls the operation of all public (provincial and city) hospitals whose source of operating funds is the government. Because of the fact that transfers of funds from sources outside of Korea into this county have been prohibited for so long, many of the institutions formerly operated by churches, missions and similar groups were shut off from their sources of funds and either had to close or were in danger of doing so. Many or all of these institutions had long records of valuable service and it was deemed desirable to assist at least a few of them to remain in operation if at all possible. To accomplish this some of the institutions were taken over to be operated by Military Government as provincial or national institutions until such time as the setting up of an international money exchange and the initiation of commercial shipping to Korea would permit the original agencies to once again assume the responsibility for operation.

At the present time the following listed institutions are dependent wholly or in part on funds received from Military Government:

Severance Hospital	Seoul
Presbyterian Hospital	Taegu
Taegu Leprosarium	Taegu
Yosu Leprosarium	Yosu
Yongdong Salvation Army Hospital	Yongdong

As such time as appropriate church or mission agencies are in a position to fully support and supply these institutions it is planned to return them to such agencies and to relinquish governmental control except insofar as they will be required to meet certain standards pertaining to all hospitals.

Some of the inquiries received have had to do with the possibility of reopening former mission or church hospitals which are now closed. Here again, one of the primo factors influencing a decision on such a question will be whether or not the agency proposing the reopening will be able to fully support and supply the hospital. Available supplies, like funds, are limited and since only approximately fifty per cent of available hospital facilities are now in use, it is felt that to open many additional facilities would serve only to dilute further the limited funds and supplies without meeting any real need.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 13-19 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1
Saga	Texas Fever	6
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	24
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	15

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for August 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

<u>Special Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	18
Sample examined	27
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	29
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6305
Milk samples examined	4479
Over bacterial standards (c)*	381
Under butterfat standards (d)*	909
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	2768
Over bacterial standards (c)*	507
Under butterfat standards (d)*	501
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	49
Milk samples examined	65
Over bacterial standards (d)*	4
Under butterfat standards (c)*	7

- (a) 50,000 per cc
 (b) 3.3 percent
 (c) 2,000,000 per cc
 (d) 3.0 percent

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of dentists rehabilitated during September was 918

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The 1st edition of the Japanese Journal of Nursing was published this week.
 The enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is 207.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

The report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government on the production of biologicals during September 1945 indicates production was:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	Qty. Produced	Stock on Hand 30 Sept.	
		<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	1,853,200 cc	2,970,540 cc	1,644,760 cc	2,439,290 cc
Plague	—	194,500 cc	—	524,400 cc
Typhus	—	29,330 cc	—	63,320 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,032,725 cc	1,810,630 cc	3,921,233 cc	2,801,330 cc
Smallpox	—	711,000 Ind. Doses	10,405,000 Ind. D.	2,748,100 I.
Whooping Cough	—	658,610 cc	—	—
Diphtheria Toxoid	—	9,246,550 cc	—	2,826,400 cc

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during the period 7 to 12 October:

DDT Dusters	500
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	846
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	140

Total Production during 1946:

DDT Dusters	22,100
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	8,236
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	2,570

The quantity of petroleum products for the Mosquito and Fly Control program for summer season 1947 has been determined and necessary action has been taken to include necessary quantities in current import programs. Manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion, for desired quantity needed during 1947, have been selected by the Japanese Government. Extraction of pyrethrum required for this program will begin in November 1946. This procedure will be finished by 1 January 1947. Actual production of finished pyrethrum emulsion will begin on 1 April in order that definite quantities will be distributed on or about 1 May 1947.

Distribution

Reports from the Cental Medicine Distributing Company indicates an increase in the transactions of returned Japanese Army-Navy medicaments. The volume in yen value was 3,365,482 yen compared to 1,363,948 for the proceeding month.

An increase in the volume of distribution of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical instruments was indicated on the report submitted by the Japan Medical Instrument Control Company; 104,709.28 yen were distributed, compared to a distribution of 27,999.08 for the preceding month.

Test sale of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies now being conducted in a department store in Ueno, Tokyo-To, for doctors and hospitals, has proven the most expeditious method for the distribution of this class of medical supplies. Plans are now being formulated by the Welfare Ministry for similar sales throughout Japan.

Narcotics

Progress of the Narcotic Control Program indicates the feasibility of allowing licensed Japanese Narcotic agencies to repackage wholesale stocks of narcotics. This has made possible the revision of the 1947 import program to permit importation in large sized containers which will result in considerable saving in import cost. The revised Narcotic import requirements were furnished ESS on 14 October 1946.

An investigation of a minor diversion of former Japanese Military medicinal narcotics has revealed an instance of what may be unlawful distribution to crew members of narcotics remaining in a ship's dispensary after use of the ship as a repatriation vessel had been discontinued. Under present Japanese laws a ship's master can be held originally responsible for such diversion. The investigation is being continued.

SECTION VII
LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Health Officers of those cities having a Medical Examiner (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe), should take steps to assure that the results of autopsies performed on cadavers are being made known to local Japanese police, for proper action, where it appears there has been a violation of law. All cases where death results from drinking methyl alcohol, or from eating of poisoned food, should be investigated by Japanese police, not only to prevent further distribution of the poisoned food or liquor, but to secure prosecution of the guilty persons in the local criminal courts.

SECTION VIII
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies, at which, the present program of diphtheria immunization was explained and discussed.

A conference was held with the Chief of the Bureau of Health, Welfare Ministry. A report was received that 4000 letters of diphtheria toxoid has been manufactured and will be delivered to prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

A conference was held with the liaison officer of the Policy and Planning Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, to further the initiating of a venereal disease information and education program for the Japanese public.

Plans are being made to gather venereal disease data from both Military Government and Japanese prefectural health officers. Previously unavailable data is being sought, by prefectures and for the country as a whole, relative to types of sources, number of in-patients and out-patients under treatment for venereal disease, sex and occupation of patients, case holding, contact tracing, number and location of hospitals and treatment centers and special problems of specific areas. A letter has also been sent to the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare in Korea, requesting information on venereal disease control activities in Southern Korea.

Water Supply

An appeal was made to this section by a representative of the Welfare Ministry to request a revision of the test of chlorine plants slated for removal under the reparations program. It was claimed there would not remain sufficient capacity to satisfy Public Health requirements. This is not in agreement with data in possession of the Industry Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. The matter, however, is being restudied in collaboration with the Industry Division.

A conference was held with the Vice-President of the Japan Waterworks Association, who is working on the compilations of data on the present status of water supply systems, including repairs necessary and estimated cost for materials and labor.

Environmental Sanitation

The Welfare Ministry was instructed to submit a report on the present status of the teams organized under the Insect and Rodent Control program, the report to include the number of teams, the total personnel comprising the teams and the status of their training, so far as it can be evaluated.

Port Quarantine

With the end of the railroad strike in Korea the way has been opened for resumption of normal repatriation activities. Approximately 7,400 Koreans who illegally entered Japan have now been shipped from Sasebo where they previously constituted a considerable obstacle to the flow of incoming repatriates. The situation has been further eased at Sasebo and Hakata by the transfer of excess shipping, awaiting unloading at these ports, to the Kure Area for offloading there.

As negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese from the Russian Areas progress favorably, the ports of Maizuru and Hakodate are being reactivated to receive and process repatriates. The Port Quarantine Division is visiting these stations to aid in readying them for this traffic.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

On 22 October a conference was attended with representatives from SCAP and the various Japanese Ministries in relation to school lunches.

Attached are the results of Nutrition Survey in 19 Prefectures in Japan. Nutrients are given in Grams and Calories per Capita per day for May and August 1946.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN – 19 PREFECTURES *

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867

<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	4.8	5.6	5.1
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1
<u>Fat</u>			
	--	12.2	11.8
<u>Carbohydrate</u>			
	--	393.8	384.4
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	233	449	364
Free Market	75	54	58
Home Production	1613	1462	1533
Gift	31	18	15
Total	1952	1983	1960

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Average Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys
- Japan 19 Prefectures

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
<u>Grains</u>			
Rice	(No Data)	313.4	196.3
Wheat		)144.0	99.5
Barley		)	129.6
Others		6.9	14.9
Total		464.3	440.3
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>			
		0.03	0.03
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet		82.8	8.1
White		15.3	160.5
Others		27.4	0.4
Total		125.5	169.0
<u>Sugars</u>			
		0.1	0.03
<u>Oils</u>			
		0.5	1.2
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya		) 39.8	1.3
Soya products		)	34.6
Other beans		3.5	6.1
Total		43.3	42.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish		20.5	15.2
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8
Eggs		1.5	1.4
Milk		3.1	1.6
Total		26.1	21.0

<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	109.3	178.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>		
Citrus, Tomatoes	1.0	25.5
Other Fruits	0.6	21.3
Other Vegetables	72.7	180.9
Total	74.3	227.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>	4.3	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>		
Dried	4.6	0.4
Picked	50.8	68.8
Total	55.4	69.2
<u>Flavours</u>	9.4	15.8
<u>Others</u>	2.8	

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430.2 (14 October 46) ph, 14 October 1946 subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN – 482), 11 December 1945, subject: “Nutritional Surveys of Civilian Population”.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 September 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20 October to 26 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Financing Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry has allotted 650,000,000 yen to the prefectures for public assistance expenses under the Daily Life Security Law, for October, November, and December, 1946. The budget through December 1946, totals 2,015,769,000 yen out of the 3,000,000,000 yen appropriation for the fiscal year ending March 1947.

Public Welfare Publicity

Since 7 Sept., the Welfare Ministry has sponsored meetings in 17 cities to publicize the Daily Life Security Law. A like number are scheduled in other cities through 8 November. The meetings are conducted by Welfare Ministry officials themselves, or by such organizations as the Central Association of Social Workers, Central Welfare Committee-men's Association (Minsei iin) and prefectural welfare departments. The C.I & E. Information Division, at the request of this Section, has begun a series of conferences with Japanese Welfare and Education officials to stimulate further publicity of the new Law by lectures, radio talks, press and magazine articles, pamphlets, and movie shorts.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 20 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shown 2982 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,485 beds, 111,926 of which are occupied. There were 305,739 out-patients treated.

On 22 and 23 October the council for reorganization of the Japan Medical Association; met in first formal session, to consider the reorganization of the Japan Medical Association into a democratic, self-governing body, divorced from governmental control and enunciating as its purpose, the maintenance of ethical standards; advancement of the service of medicine; the dissemination of medical knowledge and the promotion of the interest of the profession for the welfare of the public.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

For the purpose of improving inspection methods, the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare has adopted the "Score Card System" of dairy farm inspection.

The card recommended by the United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code was used as a guide. Dairy cows, barns, milking, handling milk and utensils are given a numerical rating based on 100 as a perfect score. A farm must score 50 or more in order to be approved.

Reports from Japanese

Monthly Animal Disease Report for September 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis	0
Trichomoniasis	43
Texas Fever	76
Swine Erysipelas	1
Swine Plague	36
Equine Scabies	1
Strangles	334
Equine Infectious Anemia	62
Pullorum Chick	368

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 20-26 October 1946.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for August 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	Calves	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	21959	849	100	2664	6091
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	2	0	0	0	6
Partial	262	7	0	85	348
Viscera	3501	34	0	825	715

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee composed of the President, Vice-president, five prefectural delegates, three professors and five practitioners has been appointed by the president of Japanese Dental Association to study the reorganization of the Association along democratic principles.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

In Weekly Bulletin for period 13-19 October, statement regarding enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School is in error. This should be corrected to read, "The patient census at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is 429."

Facilities at the Tokyo Demonstration School are gradually being expanded. The Central Supply Room has been started and the Central Diet Kitchen is now functioning.

In conjunction with C.I. & E., press representatives from Japanese Magazine publishers attended a press conference at Radio Tokyo in which news information on "Standards of Nursing" will be dissiminated to the general public.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 14-19 October:

	<u>14-19 Oct</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>
DDT Dusters	550	22,650
Sprayers, Knapsack type, 3 gal.	884	9,120
Sprayers, Semi-automatic, pump type	208	3,250

The current production program for spraying equipment will be completed in the near future. This program was set up for production of 9600 sprayers, Knapsack type, 3 gallon and 3410 sprayers, semi-automatic, pump type.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry have been instructed to recomputed requirements and place additional orders accordingly. A total of 40,000 DDT Dusters has been established for current program.

Report of the Health and Welfare Ministry indicates production of medical supplies during September as follows:

Controlled medicines	21,763,796 yen
Non controlled medicines	74,554,512
Patent Medicines	75,933,727
Sanitary Materials	3,112,892
Dental Materials	1,786,339
Biologicals	10,927,932

The above figures approximate those for the months of July and August. A decrease of approximately 5,000,000 yen occurred in the production of patent medicines during September as compared to production of patent medicines during August.

Report indicated production of sulfonamides as follows:

Sulfonamide	3,304 kg
Disulfanilamide	224 kg
Acetylsulfanilamide	1,437 kg
Sulfathiazole	119 kg
Sulfamethiazole	282 kg
Sulfaguanidine	457 kg
Sulfapyridine	336 kg

In order to provide sufficient sulfathiazole for treatment of gonorrhea, officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry were requested to place special emphasis on immediately accelerating production. Plans have now been completed for production of 1000 kgs in November, 1520 kgs in December and 2000 kgs monthly during 1947.

Additional emphasis is being placed on production of typhus vaccine. Plans have been made for production of 10,000,000 cc by 1 April 1947.

Distribution

Reports from the Central Medicine Distributing Company indicated that the purchases of controlled medicaments from manufactures during preceeding month amounted to 28,259,852.47 yen, which was slightly lower than that of the previous month. The sales amounted to 32,842,220.61 yen. This amount exceeded the previous month's activities by 3,000,000 yen.

Narcotics

According to the narcotic report from the Japanese Government for the month of August, the total number of narcotic registrants in Japan has reached a total of 80,352, an increase of 3,041 over the month of July when registration of narcotic dealers was inaugurated under new narcotic regulations.

The breakdown of the registrants by classes is as follows:

Compounders	6
Producers	6
Central Wholesalers	12
Local Wholesalers	191
Retailers	6,377
Practitioners	65,517
Except Narcotic Dealers	<u>8,243</u>
Total	80,352

Information furnished by the report indicates enforcement activities are improving since sizeable quantities of narcotics were seized from illicit traffickers. No large thefts of narcotics were reported. It is imperative that Japanese prefectural narcotics authorities maintain close liaison with other prefectural agencies, especially in obtaining prompt reports of narcotic arrests, seizure, thefts, and ##### for forwarding to the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The report also shows that retailers and practitioners are being supplied narcotics from local wholesalers in minimum amounts for legitimate medical purposes as provided by Japanese narcotic regulations.

These arrests were made as a result of investigation activities directed by Narcotic Control Officers. Among the arrests was to third in a series resulting from narcotics being diverted into illicit channels from the dispensaries of ships formerly operating as repatriation vessels.

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from Korea where he rendered assistance and technical advice in connection with Narcotic Control activities in Korea.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Two motion pictures were provided, concerning mosquito control and fly control respectively. The mosquito control film is intended for showing to the general public, whereas that on the fly is intended primarily for use in schools and among children. Both films are technically excellent and will be of considerable values in the program of public education.

A film strip on epidemic typhus fever and its control was reviewed at the same time. This film strip was produced during the early part of the year and approximately five hundred prints are, at present, in circulation.

A conference was held with the Chief of Section, the Military Government Public Health Officer, Eighth Army, and interested divisions and consultants of this section to formulate a program for the forthcoming Military Government Public Health Officers' Conferences to be held at Kyoto and Sendai.

Typhus Control

Conferences were held during the week with the Typhus Control Officer of the Welfare Ministry, at which the following was accomplished:

Training programs were scheduled for Sapporo, Hokkaido, 7 and 8 November, and for Akita City, Akita, on 12 and 13 November.

The subject matter for the classes was outlined in detail and a program prepared.

Qualified lecturers were obtained for the courses.

Plans were made for the holding of similar courses at a later date in the other regions of the country.

Water Supply

It is estimated that at the present time plants in the Tokyo water supply system are producing 25% over their rated capacity. The supply of water however, remains inadequate even though the total leakage has been reduced from approximately 80% to less than 50% during the past year. Work is continuing on the reduction of leakage, and it is hoped this can be brought down at least to the 25% which was considered normal.

Sewage Disposal

An inspection was made of the Kohoku Sewage Disposal Plant. The plant is in a poor state of maintenance. Treatment of sewage at this plant is made extremely difficult by the fact that the solid content of the sewage treated is exceedingly low, the sewage being diluted by storm water and waste water from bathing facilities and other sources.

Insect and Rodent Control

Reports have been received from the Japanese sources to the effect that many of the insect and rodent control teams in the prefectures have ceased to function and their personnel has been scattered. Prefectural health officers are requested to look into the present status of the teams in their respective prefectures as it is desired that these teams should not disappear with the passing of the mosquito season. Rodent control activities must be pursued at all times, and in the winter there remains the problem of lice and epidemic typhus fever.

Venereal Disease Control

Inspection trips to the field in company with venereal disease control officers of the Welfare Ministry, Prefectures or local governments show common errors of procedure. Some of these can be corrected locally, others can only be changed by action at the national level.

No venereal disease control programs exist for the general population, attention being focused entirely on prostitutes, entertainers, and in some instances, waitresses.

Public facilities are not being used due to the belief of prefectural Venereal Disease Control Officers that they have no jurisdiction of Venereal Disease Control work in non-prefectural establishments. This has led to distribution of the work to private physicians who, while they accept our drugs, are difficult to supervise and instruct, and have little or no concern for a public Venereal Disease Control program.

Common technical deficiencies noted in a number of areas, which can be corrected locally are:

Overcrowded, noisy examining rooms. Patients should be examined singly with only the clinician and nurse present. Too many men clerks and registrars are present in women's clinics and should be replaced by women.

Poor lighting, so that it is obvious that the clinician cannot make a through inspection.

Clinicians work too mechanically as though the motions were learned by rote and as though every patient presented the pathology.

Inadequate utilization of diagnostic and laboratory aids.

Physical inspections are done in one room by one clinician, while slides and other laboratory preparations are obtained by another doctor. Each patient should be placed on the examining table and draped so that a complete inspection can be done at one time, by the same clinician. No other patients should be in the examining room unless two or more examinations are being conducted at the same time behind screens or partitions.

An insufficient number of women are being diagnosed clinically as having gonorrhea. In the absence of culture facilities it is well known that smears will only find about one-third of the cases of chronic gonorrhea in women.

Insufficient preparations of materials from Ekene's glands are being obtained.

The clinician should wear gloves while examining patients.

A request for basic information of the existing Venereal Disease program in each prefecture will soon be sent out to each prefectural health officer. When this information is assembled, it will give a complete survey of the program as it exists in Japan at the present time.

Port Quarantine

On Wednesday 23 October the Liberty Ship R.L. Stevenson was inspected at the Mikami dockyards, Yokohama. This ship had been prepared for cyanide fumigation by Japanese personnel. The object of the inspection was to determine whether or not the Japanese fumigators were qualified for this work. It was the opinion of those present that preparations had been adequate and were indicative of a satisfactory degree of technical knowledge on the part of the Japanese. GHQ, Eighth Army and COMNAVJAP were represented at this inspection for which arrangements were made by the Port Quarantine Consultant, in cooperation with the other offices concerned.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Division

The Annual meeting of the Japanese Nutritionists was held in Takarazuka Japan, 21 and 22 October. Col. C.F. Sams, MC Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Col. Paul E. Howe SnC, Nutrition Consultant and Miss Agnes R. O'Donnell of PH&W, addressed the group. Particular attention was given to the conduct of nutrition survey.

Nutrition Survey

Comparative results of nutrients in grams and calories and various classes of food per capita for the May and August nutrition surveys for Mines and Railway Works are given in the attached tables.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN, 1946, Miners

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day

<u>Number</u>	<u>Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day</u>					
	<u>Coal Mines</u>		<u>Akita Copper Mine</u>		<u>Tokyo Railway</u>	
	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>
	3595	3577	1109	1186	627	616
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u>						
<u>Unit</u> No. persons	0.877	0.864	0.864	0.830	0.815	0.806
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	14.9	7.2	12.2	6.4	13.9	14.0
Vegetable	46.5	64.7	38.2	52.4	46.6	59.8
Total	61.4	71.9	50.4	58.8	60.5	73.8
<u>Fat</u>	10.0	14.4	44.8	6.1	10.2	19.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	350.1	391.4	293.0	315.2	327.2	344.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1453	1404	1092	1177	1035	1198
Free Market	284	247	245	269	561	529
(Home Prod)	46	313	76	135	24	99
Gift	33	46	--	3	66	70
Total	1816	2010	1413	1584	1686	1896

COAL MINES 1. Fukushima - Joban
2. Fukuoka - Mitsui Miike -- Mitsui Yamane
3. Hokkaido - Bibai

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Coal Mines		Akita Copper Mine		Tokyo Railway	
	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>
	<u>Grains</u>					
Rice	363.1	108.0	303.5	262.0	238.3	66.0
Wheat	(11.0	173.4	----	1.1	(143.7	291.9
Barley	(	10.7	----	----	(	18.5
Others	4.1	69.8	0.8	4.8	4.1	13.1
Total	378.2	361.9	304.3	267.9	386.1	389.5
<u>Nuts, Etc. Potatoes</u>	----	0.06 (2)	----	----	----	0.3
Sweet	123.1	14.4	----	----	36.4	7.5
White	5.4	346.0	9.4	502.6	17.5	126.9
Others	5.6	0.9	1.0	----	14.9	----
Total	134.1	361.3	10.4	502.6	68.8	134.4
<u>Sugars</u>	0.03	0.03	----	----	8.9	5.3
<u>Oils</u>	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	4.9
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	(15.4	19.6	----	----	(28.4	2.4
Soya products	(				(	20.2
Other beans	0.9	15.3	1.2	----	1.8	1.1
Total	16.3	34.9	1.2	----	30.2	23.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	85.0	26.0	52.0	38.0	41.6	39.4
Meat, Polutry	0.5	0.6	1.0	----	1.2	18.6
Eggs	1.2	1.1	0.2	----	1.2	1.2
Milk	1.1	2.1	----	----	----	0.2
Total	87.8	29.8	53.2	38.0	44.0	59.4
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow-Vegetables</u>	314.1	304.1	33.5	524.4	166.1	193.8
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.2	38.7	0.1	4.6	1.3	25.1
Other Fruits	0.0	13.1	----	----	----	25.8
Other Veget.	87.0	134.3	254.7	25.0	72.5	163.9
Total	87.2	186.1	254.8	29.6	73.8	214.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.8	8.1	1.1	1.2	4.9	1.8
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	3.1	0.4	7.5	----	2.3	1.0
Pikled	40.4	18.8	1.1	17.0	14.7	27.1
Total	43.5	19.2	8.6	17.0	17.0	28.1
<u>Flavours</u>	12.6	15.8	12.4	20.9	14.6	19.4
<u>Others</u>	12.0				14.8	

(2) Bibei Mine 2.4 gram starch

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Number of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, marriages and Divorces Reported

According to Prefecture, in August 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	176,660	126,845	7,532	43,426	8,960
Cities of 30,000 and over	51,603	35,144	2,445	11,972	2,526
All other places	125,057	91,701	5,087	31,454	6,434
Aichi	7,766	4,362	258	1,491	309
Akita	2,807	1,993	138	1,005	222
Aomori	2,625	1,808	112	716	174
Chiba	5,225	3,418	201	1,006	166
Ehime	3,715	2,244	131	912	246
Fukui	1,284	1,469	49	470	112
Fukuoka	7,979	5,316	317	1,842	374
Fukushima	3,809	3,323	181	876	248
Gifu	3,202	2,828	130	897	208
Gumma	4,276	2,713	181	887	130
Hiroshima	4,743	3,605	204	1,371	324
Hokkaido	9,603	5,451	358	2,042	306
Hyogo	5,875	4,649	292	1,561	333
Ibaraki	4,697	3,173	218	976	130
Ishikawa	2,049	1,524	82	774	185
Iwate	2,752	2,285	136	698	233
Kagawa	2,223	1,568	79	642	151
Kagoshima	4,339	3,860	149	820	212
Kanagawa	4,748	2,974	221	974	164
Kochi	2,072	1,373	81	623	145
Kumamoto	4,641	3,405	177	1,120	199
Kyoto	3,446	2,752	139	741	137
Mie	3,107	2,210	130	643	147
Miyagi	2,803	2,276	126	671	143
Miyazaki	2,600	1,686	107	482	117
Nagano	3,729	3,795	189	1,043	190
Nagasaki	4,360	3,047	164	1,133	232
Nara	1,592	1,404	60	455	106
Niigata	5,278	3,965	225	1,481	305
Oita	3,066	2,101	95	818	135
Okayama	3,719	2,928	159	1,092	204
Osaka	6,258	4,745	406	1,492	374
Saga	2,404	1,472	67	527	108
Saitama	5,629	3,246	275	933	134
Shiga	1,678	1,524	66	437	106
Shimane	2,124	1,593	93	637	156
Shizuoka	5,066	4,370	232	1,362	313
Tochigi	3,993	2,410	181	718	127
Tokushima	1,964	1,440	106	558	110
Tokyo	9,837	5,888	449	2,372	345
Tottori	1,178	1,160	48	331	92
Toyama	2,009	1,569	74	932	216

Wakayama	2,102	1,807	72	527	140
Yamagata	2,971	2,250	155	808	170
Yamaguchi	3,763	2,743	143	1,046	198
Yamanashi	1,554	1,123	76	484	84

Source - Japanese Government

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

The number of births reported in September totaled 193,526, representing an increase of almost 20 per cent above the July figure. The quarterly birth rate (July-September) was 28.8 per 1000 population. Deaths reported in September numbered 117,513, a decrease of 12 per cent below the July figure. The quarterly death rate was 20.5 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirth reported were 7,379, only slightly higher than the number in July. The quarterly stillbirth rate was 166.0 per 1,000 births.

Marriages increased sharply (39 percent) above the July figure, totaling 61,102. The quarterly marriage rate was 8.1 per 1,000 population. Divorces also increased greatly (44 per cent) above the July figure. The quarterly divorce rate was 1.6 per 1,000 population. The ratio of marriages to divorces (5.2 to 1) was not greatly different from that in July (5.4 to 1).

Infant death decreased considerably (22 per cent) below the July number. The quarterly infant mortality rate was 60.7 per 1,000 live births.

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Number of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, marriages and Divorces Reported

According to Prefecture, in September 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	193,526	117,513	7,379	61,102	11,639
Cities of 30,000 and over	56,603	32,667	2,506	16,136	3,289
All other places	136,923	84,846	4,873	44,966	8,350
Aichi	7,919	3,483	268	2,238	362
Akita	3,413	2,147	144	1,399	323
Aomori	3,184	1,709	113	928	195
Chiba	5,662	2,905	192	1,822	202
Ehime	3,900	1,895	102	1,266	281
Fukui	1,531	1,391	54	706	153
Fukuoka	8,612	5,275	357	2,443	442
Fukushima	4,586	2,998	185	1,457	344
Gifu	3,455	2,480	104	1,175	237
Gumma	4,367	2,173	186	1,119	170
Hiroshima	5,169	3,218	160	1,729	360
Hokkaido	10,723	5,363	367	2,834	378
Hyogo	6,761	4,098	272	1,937	403
Ibaraki	5,563	2,874	230	1,985	244
Ishikawa	2,492	1,483	91	1,020	161
Iwate	2,895	2,740	150	857	240
Kagawa	2,478	1,350	84	837	178
Kagoshima	4,598	3,624	135	1,401	347
Kanagawa	4,993	2,372	199	1,309	266
Kochi	2,243	1,275	63	873	196

Kumamoto	4,959	3,362	158	1,480	242
Kyoto	3,640	2,511	168	1,049	221
Mie	3,305	1,906	122	1,005	197
Miyagi	3,317	2,361	105	1,226	213
Miyazaki	2,870	1,385	100	741	188
Nagano	4,396	3,845	170	1,192	250
Nagasaki	4,794	2,960	163	1,512	304
Nara	1,671	1,653	93	573	142
Niigata	6,121	3,928	213	2,026	389
Oita	3,304	1,874	115	1,214	180
Okayama	3,815	2,819	168	1,351	307
Osaka	6,660	4,186	425	1,882	438
Saga	2,471	1,283	69	709	154
Saitama	5,613	2,673	231	1,569	176
Shiga	1,788	1,621	78	642	116
Shimane	2,302	1,518	73	832	194
Shizuoka	5,661	3,092	198	1,788	443
Tochigi	4,063	1,970	164	1,208	169
Tokushima	2,089	1,398	104	729	141
Tokyo	11,087	5,588	426	3,091	495
Tottori	1,363	1,052	61	562	122
Toyama	2,496	1,606	71	1,536	266
Wakayama	2,094	1,770	66	726	190
Yamagata	3,307	2,571	143	1,189	239
Yamaguchi	3,989	2,653	149	1,389	271
Yamanashi	1,807	1,072	90	546	110

Source - Japanese Government

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 12 October 1946.
- #2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
27 October to 2 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Child Protection Committees

On the 15 April 1946, the Welfare Ministry issued an order to all prefectures on the subject, "The Execution of Emergency Measures for the Protection of Waifs and Other Children." There are many prefectures in which this directive is not being carried out.

This order among other instructions directed that every prefecture is to establish a Committee of Child Protection. This committee to consist of :

Government officials managing special works including protection for children.

Educators.

Judges and public procurators.

Directors of reformatories.

Police officers.

Persons engaged in social work.

Doctors.

Officials of institutions engaged in child care.

Volunteer lay persons interested in this program.

The order also stressed that "protection shall never be neglected in guiding and protecting children."

Prefectures that have not established these "Child Protection Committees" are to do so immediately and emphasis is to be placed on the matter of child welfare.

Subsidies to Private Welfare Institutions

SCAP policy on government financial support of private welfare institutions as announced in SCAPIN-775, 27 Feb 46 on "Public Assistance" was interpreted and clarified at a conference of representatives of PH&W Section and the Welfare Ministry on 30 Oct as follows:

National government funds will not be used to provide lump sum grants to private welfare institutions except as stated in the following paragraphs.

Government funds, national, prefectural, or local, may be used for the restoration, repair, or expansion of existing private welfare institutions providing care for indigent persons, only if such projects are found to be the most economic and feasible means of providing for these persons in a given locality. In no case will government funds be expended for such purposes where other public or private institutions exist which can adequately meet the need.

Whenever possible, priority in the allocation of funds for projects mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be given to public welfare institutions.

No grants will be made by national, prefectural, or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

Where public welfare institutions are not adequate or available, persons requiring or available, persons requiring public assistance in institutions may be placed in private institutions. In such cases government funds may be used to reimburse these institutions (including hospitals) up to an amount not to exceed the average per capita cost of care. This will be determined on a basis of current operating expenses after deducting income.

Wherever funds from the national treasury are used for projects authorized above, prior approval must be obtained from the Welfare Ministry.

All subsidies by the National Government since 30 April 1946 in violation of any of the above provisions will be discontinued at once. They may not be resumed except by special permission from SCAP on individual cases.

The Welfare Ministry officials were instructed to impart this information to subordinate levels of the government and to rescind all laws, ordinances, and instructions insofar as they are in conflict with the above.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 27 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2992 hospitals operating with a bed capacity of 213,795 beds, 114,498 of which are occupied. There were 415,123 outpatients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division attended a conference of Prefectural Chiefs of Milk and Meat Inspection held in the Ministry of Health and Welfare and delivered an address revelant to the actual procedure of installing the "Dairy Score Card" system of dairy farm inspection. In conjunction with this conference a visit was made to dairy farms in the Hachioji area where each farm was scored by each Prefecture Chief followed by a discussion of errors made in scoring.

The principle defect noted was a tendency to score too high, because of a lack of knowledge of sanitary requirements.

Prefecture Chiefs were informed they would be held responsible for the efficiency of inspectors, in the enforcement of instructions set forth in the "Dairy Score Card" system.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of diseases during the period 20-26 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY

General

Dr. J.W. Foster has reported to Public Health & Welfare Section for duty as consultant in connection with production of penicillin.

Representatives of the Supply Division attended the monthly meeting of the Japanese pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Osaka and visited a number of pharmaceutical plants in that vicinity.

Several insecticides have been placed on the market in small containers bearing a label which would indicate that the contents included DDT. The value of these products is questionable since actual DDT content is usually negligible. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has issued instructions to the effect that in the future DDT powder will be marketed only in 10% strength and in containers of not less than 10 lb capacity. This action was intended to restrict sales of items containing insufficient quantities of DDT. At the same time any worthwhile DDT products will be marketed in sufficient strength and quantity to be of some value in public health programs.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during period 21-26 October:

DDT Dusters	550
Sprayer, Knapsack Type, 3 gallon	825
Sprayer, Semi-automatic	210

Officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry reported that the price of penicillin has been reduced to 200 yen per vial of 30,000 oxford units with a subsidy of 90 yen furnished by the Japanese Government. Previous price of penicillin was 400 yen per vial of 30,000 oxford units with 180 yen subsidy by the Japanese Government.

A conference was held 1 November with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on the subject of penicillin production. The main outline of the organization and objectives of the penicillin program were presented and discussed.

On 29 October a party including Dr. Foster, Major Bourland and Captain Cummings made an inspection visit to the following two penicillin plants.

Kawasaki factory of Meiji Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd.
Teikokusha Agric. Chem. Company.

The operating procedures were observed briefly and suggestions for improvements made at several steps in the process. The Meiji Plants impressed the party in size, condition and equipment and may be rated Class A. The Teikokusha Plant is still laboratory scale, quite ill equipped for production and rates Class D.

Distribution

The Japanese National Red Cross is contemplating distribution of the large amount of medicines and other medical supplies held as a reserve for emergency use in their headquarters warehouse. Distribution of these supplies will be made to the Red Cross hospitals throughout Japan.

Narcotics

A program to obtain a record of all narcotic addicts in Japan, whether presently using narcotics or not, has been inaugurated. The Ministry of Welfare is preparing a sample form in blank to be completed on each addict. Pending the receipt of this sample form, one copy of which is to be retained by the prefecture and another copy forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare, the following information will be obtained from all addicts as rapidly as possible: Prefecture, date, name of addict (including aliases), sex, place and date of birth, personal description, years in city or district, if transient other places of abode, means of livelihood, date of narcotic addiction, date of first narcotic arrest, date and charge of first non-narcotic arrest, reason for addiction, present and recent availability of drugs, present source of supply, cures, local rendezvous, addict associates or acquaintances, source of supply of these persons, complete criminal history, signature and stamp of addict.

The Ministry of Welfare was instructed to complete the removal of excess stocks from retailers, hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons to local wholesale houses by 15 December 1946. It is desired that stocks of wholesalers show the actual amount of narcotic working-stocks in Japan as of 31 December 1946.

Hospitals inspected by SCAP – Narcotic Control Officers continue to report they are gratified, that under the new narcotic control system they can buy necessary narcotics at a fair price, only a small amount need be purchased at one time since there is no compulsion to buy large stocks for eventual shortages, and resorting to the blackmarket is not only illegal but unnecessary.

On 25 October an investigation, directed SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers and participated in by a Tokyo Narcotic Inspector and police of Arakawa Police Station, resulted in the arrests of the racketeer-head of Asakusa Ward (who ostensibly was doing business as an entertainment booking agent), a criminal lawyer, and a convict currently in jail for murder. To date three pounds of opium powder, one-half pound of codeine, and one-half pound of narcocon have been seized. The investigation is continuing.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Lt. Col. Charles M. Wheeler reported for duty as consultant on typhus fever.

Diphtheria

The seasonal rise in the incidence of diphtheria has apparently been checked. The latest available official reports show that the incidence has remained almost constant for three weeks at approximately 70/100,000/anum.

Typhus Fever

Plans were completed for the projected typhus control training program to be held in Sapporo and Akita City for Japanese health officers. Final details were worked out with Drs. Shibayama and Yosano of the Bureau of Health, Welfare Ministry.

Dr. T. Tsuchita, Chief, and Dr. C. Ito, Assistant Chief, of the Osaka Prefectural Health Section visited this office and presented tentative plans for typhus control in Osaka. Minor changes and additions were suggested, and

the problem of supply procedure was discussed. The practicability and importance of making louse counts were stressed, as was the importance of louse control measures not involving the use of DDT.

Venereal Disease Control

In the prefectures visited to date, Prefectural Health Officers and Venereal Disease Control Officers were advised to establish additional clinics in order to furnish service to the inhabitants in the large centers of population and not merely those which happen to be near troop concentrations. Military Government Health Officers are urged to stimulate this type of development in all prefectures.

Clinicians were directed to make more clinical diagnoses. In the absence of culture facilities and with the known deficiencies of smears as diagnostic aids, it is believed that the majority of infected cases are being missed at the present time and allowed to return to their work of infecting the population.

Water Supply

Water supplies are generally adequate in quantity, due to the recent increase in rain fall. Work continues on the distribution systems in war damaged areas, and considerable improvement in leak stoppage is apparent.

A program for investigation of semi-public and individual supplies is being studied with a view to making available, information and facilities for improving these supplies.

Waste Disposal

Lack of improvement in the collection and disposal of refuse has been attributed to the premium placed on transportation and the low wages paid to workers in this type of activity.

Insect and Rodent Control

The potential danger due to the prevalence of rodents is expected to increase with the approach of winter, when rats are driven by cold weather and the lack of natural food sources into closer contact with humans. The possibility that some of the typhus may be murine in nature adds to the importance of the problem. Educational programs designed to facilitate control both by individuals and by groups are being formulated. The manufacture of traps and poisons and training in the proper use thereof are being stimulated by the Welfare Ministry.

Port Quarantine

Information from Korea indicates that the cholera situation there continues to warrant strict Quarantine Control of those people who are being out processed as repatriates to Japan. Such measures as a routine 6-day quarantine period serve not only to prevent the advent of more cholera to Japan but also to prevent the tie-up of needed shipping, since repatriates, among whom cholera is found, must be quarantine on shipboard on arrival in Japan.

Cases of smallpox and louse-borne typhus have begun to appear in incoming repatriates. In anticipation of a continued and increasing incidence of these diseases, general provisions governing their Quarantine management have been added to present directives.

It has recently been provided that lepers may be repatriated to Japan. According to latest reports five lepers have been received at Sasebo and arrangements are being made for their transport to Leprosaria in Japan.

SECTION VI CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Results of the food consumption studies in the August nutrition survey in the rural areas in 27 prefectures are as follows:

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS -JAPAN- 27 PREFECTURES, 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per capita per day

	February 19Pref.	May	August
Number	37,836	49,609	49,436
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.818	0.893	0.876
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	4.8	6.9	5.4
Vegetable	47.8	53.0	54.4
Total	52.6	59.9	59.8
<u>Fat</u>	--	12.8	12.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	395.2	394.4
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	233	445	328
Free Market	75	72	73
Home Production	1613	1486	1563
Gift	31	19	14
Total	1952	2022	1978

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan 27 Prefectures - 1946

	February 19Pref.	May	August
<u>Grains</u>	No data		
Rice		316.1	202.9
Wheat		130.1	84.2
Barley			118.9
Others		16.8	26.6
Total		463.0	432.6
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.03	0.13
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet		69.0	7.8
White		63.4	198.6
Others		22.3	7.7
Total		154.7	214.1
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.04
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.0
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya		43.4	1.5
Soya products			36.6
Other beans		4.8	6.1
Total		48.2	44.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish		28.1	17.4
Meat, Poultry		0.9	2.3
Eggs		1.6	1.3
Milk		5.2	5.7
Total		35.8	26.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		117.0	194.6

<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>		
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.8	27.0
Other Fruits & Vegetables	0.5	25.0
Other vegetables	67.0	167.0
Total	68.3	219.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.1	1.4
<u>Processed Veg.</u>		
Dried	4.3	0.4
Pickled	48.9	69.7
Total	53.2	70.1
<u>Flavours</u>	10.1	14.7
<u>Others</u>	3.1	

The average results by regions should show differences in food patterns for various parts of Japan. Comparison of the results of the August survey with the previous May survey, however, failed to show marked differences in the amounts of various classes of food consumed, in the surveyed regions. The recorded variations show a higher consumption of wheat, other grains and vegetables in August.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.
- #2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 12 October 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
3 November - 9 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Social Work Education

The opening ceremony for the new one-year professional course in social work, was held on 9 November 1946 in the auditorium of the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, under the auspices of the Central Social Work Association.

The ceremony was attended by approximately 125 persons, including 51 students, who were selected from 120 applicants, member of the Social Work Educational Committee, representatives from the Welfare Ministry and representatives from Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP. Those addressing the group were Mr. Akagi (Director of the Central Social Work Association and temporary head of the social work school), Mr. Fukuyama (Secretary of the Social Work Association), Mr. Ito (Vice Minister, Welfare Ministry) and a representative of Welfare Division, PH&W, SCAP.

The courses of study and training are scheduled to begin on 11 November 1946 in Tokyo. The student's ages range between 21 years-30 years and represent 20 prefectures. All the students are college or university graduates and have varying backgrounds, such as Buddhist priests, Shinto priest, farmers, industrial workers, teachers, government employees and physicians.

The Welfare Ministry, in its attempt to orientate government personnel in the significance of new social trends and to coordinate their efforts in effecting an efficient administration of the new "Daily Life Security Law" is sponsoring a series of "in-service" training courses for government workers. The first of these training courses is scheduled at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, between the dates 11-20, November 1946.

Public Welfare Conferences (Eighth Army)

The Public Welfare Division, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army held two conferences (I Corps, Kyoto, 22-23 Oct 46) (IX Corps, Sendai, 4-5 Nov 46) on subject "Public Welfare".

The conferences proved very beneficial as they afforded ample roundtable discussion for the representatives of Military Government Teams, Headquarters Staff, Eighth Army and Headquarters Staff, SCAP.

The subjects discussed included; "United Nation's Nationals, Stateless Persons and Enemy Nationals," "International Relief Committee," "Reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross," "Child Welfare Programs," "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law," "Responsibilities of the Public Welfare Officer", and "Licensed Agencies for Relief of Asia."

Mimeographed material on "Public Assistance", "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law" and "Child Welfare", which were discussed at the conferences has been forwarded to each Military Government Team.

Public Assistance Report for September 1946

The Welfare Ministry's public assistance report for the month of September showed a decrease in persons assisted and an increase in grants over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEPT</u>
Number of persons (not in institutes) assisted	2,886,307	####
Number of persons in institutes asstd. by Govt.	66,991	####
Total number of persons assisted	2,953,298	####
Net cash grants	Yen 90,882,091	####
Cost of grants in kind	10,754,684	####
Total grants	101,636,775	####

"Unemployment" replaced "damaged property" as the chief reason for dependency. Other chief reasons were listed as "children without support", "health problems", and "old age", in that order.

Widest fluctuations in prefectures in the number of persons assisted in September as compared with August are shown below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Miyazaki	339,658	33,767
Gifu	118,289	169,636
Shimane	23,920	37,794
Saga	14,354	18,794
Kagoshima	72,816	110,471
Hiroshima	43,664	55,849
Osaka	126,823	148,952
Niigata	79,324	101,258
Ibaraki	41,291	62,204
Miyagi	57,531	78,900
Iwate	74,186	59,451

The report did not ascribe special reasons for these fluctuations except that it attributed most of the decreases as being due to a drop in persons being aided by irregular material grants.

Red Cross

Mr. Philip Ryan, Director International Activities Department, Insular & Foreign Operations, American Red Cross, National Hqs, spent the week in Japan reviewing the International Activities program.

The Japanese Red Cross will celebrate "Annual Red Cross Day" on 15 November. A special program for that day is planned at the National Hqs. The Chief of Section, Public Health & Welfare, and the Theater Commissioner of the American Red Cross have accepted invitations to participate in the program. The Directors of all the local Red Cross branches have been asked to have special programs on that day.

Japanese Junior Red Cross officials have agreed to have an initial statement of the objectives of the Junior program ready for incorporation in the revised course of study for elementary and secondary schools by not later than 1 December 1946. It was also decided that the Demonstration ##### Schools in Tokyo would be asked to serve as a demonstration school for initia##### new Junior Red Cross programs. Survey material necessary for basing requ##### for American Junior Red Cross supplies has been completed and a request for the material is being prepared.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 4 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3013 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,101 beds, 114,528 of which are occupied. There were 278,254 outpatients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Saitama Prefecture. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses.

Post mortem procedure is faulty in that insufficient lymph glands are incised by many inspectors and sanitation is frequently neglected.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to recording and indicating thermometers being out of repair. Much dairy farm equipment is old, rusty and in poor condition. The tuberculin test of dairy cows and bacterial examination of milk are being neglected.

The officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 3-9 November 1946.

Prefecture	Disease	Cases
Chiba	Swine Erysepelas	1

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Authority has been granted for the establishment of a dental hygiene section in the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Center.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of Schools of Nursing

To date, 27 prefectures of the 47 prefectures in Japan, have been surveyed. In connection with these surveys, many hospitals, clinics, and similar institutions have been inspected. These surveys determine the existing standards in the various schools of nursing, and also enable the Public Health and Welfare Section to ascertain the number of schools that will be eligible to continue to function when the new legislation is passed, governing the standards of schools of nursing. Efforts are made to get as nearly complete a picture as possible, and information is obtained relative to curricula, educational standards, physical set-up, and degree of training.

It has been found, that a large number of the schools surveyed to date are in good condition and with some assistance, could continue with a standardized training program.

Nursing Education

The two tuberculosis pamphlets mentioned in previous bulletins have been translated into Japanese and published for the information of nurses engaged in tuberculosis education. Copyright privileges were given by the National Tuberculosis Association of America.

Nurses Association

The Japanese Nurses Association is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Tokyo on 22, 23, and 24 November. This organization is composed of the midwives, clinical, and public health nurses of Japan.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

Several manufacturers are producing vaccines of various descriptions for oral administration. One firm is producing quite substantial quantities of typhus, cholera and dysentery vaccine.

Although the Health and Welfare Ministry has not recognized the value of oral vaccine, a number of laboratories have been licensed to produce this material. With a view to conserving critical materials, the Welfare Ministry is not allocating controlled raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing oral vaccine. This restriction does not apply to research projects.

Distribution

An emergency shipment by air of 25,000 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made to Korea in order to aid their program, pending the arrival of their requirements from the United States.

Production

The Welfare Ministry submitted information on Sulpha drugs and their forms of uses that have been approved officially and are so listed in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia, also the officially recognized "Official National Formula". They are listed as follows:

- Japanese Pharmacopoeia
 - Sulfamine
 - Di-Sulfamine

- Official National Formula
 - Sulfapyridine
 - Injection of Sulfapyridine
 - Sulfathiazole
 - Tablets of Sulfathiazole
 - Injection of Sulfathiazole

 - Sulfamethylthiazole
 - Tablets of Sulfamethylthiazole

Injection of Sulfamethylthiazole
Sulfaguanidine
Injection of Sulfaguanidine
Injection of Acetsulfamine

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying equipment during period 28 October 2 November:

DDT Dusters	517
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	98
Sprayer, Semi-automatic	212

The present program of production is almost completed. A new program has been established and production of total quantities indicated below will be produced under this new program:

DDT Dusters	80,000
Knapsack, Sprayer, 3 gallon	40,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	15,000
Sprayer, 2 quart, Hand	50,000

Textile requirements for one year for production of medical supplies have been estimated as follows:

Sanitary Materials - 45,000 bales raw cotton	
Medicines	
Silk Cloth - 36"x25 yd. pieces	6770 yards
Silk yarn	154000 yards
Sutures - Silk yarn - 6000 lbs.	

This information has been furnished ESS.

Necessary action was taken to stimulate Japanese production of x-ray film to provide approximately 5,000 square meters monthly for use by U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan.

Narcotics

The narcotic report for the month of September from the Japanese Government indicates considerable progress is being made in levelling narcotic stocks since sales by local wholesalers during the month were balanced in almost all cases by the amounts received from the excess stocks of retailers and practitioners.

Complaints from retailers and practitioners have been heard to the effect that local wholesale houses are not conveniently located with respect to accessibility for all narcotic dealers because of transportation difficulties. The report from the Japanese Government shows local wholesale houses are now established in every prefecture and in all except eight prefectures there are more than two such wholesalers. The number of registered wholesale houses will be increased gradually. Japanese officials have been instructed to carefully determine the reliability of the wholesaler as well as the security of the storage space provided before licensing and registering any additional firms.

Japanese narcotic officials from all the eastern prefectures of Japan gathered in Tokyo 8 November 1946. Throughout the day SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers, Japanese Narcotic officials in the Welfare Ministry, and Japanese narcotic enforcement officers trained by SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers instructed the prefectural narcotic officials in the many phases of narcotic control. Corrections in procedure to be made in individual prefectures as derived from monthly reports and other sources of information were discussed with the officials concerned. A similar meeting for prefectures in the southern and western part of Japan will be held in Kyoto 12 November 1946.

According to a report received from the Ministry of Justice all 17 defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case were found guilty and sentenced 31 October 1946. Ten of the seventeen sentences were suspended. The procurator and the Ministry of Justice considered 8 of the sentences too light few the offense committed and have entered an appeal.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The typhus control consultants are actively engaged in putting into operation a vigorous typhus control program. At the present time they are in the field conducting training programs for Japanese prefectural health officials in cooperation with Military Government health officers. The typhus control training team began their work at

Sapporo and will work at south during November and December. At least one training conference is scheduled for each region.

On 5 November 1946 a magazine press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This conference was devoted to a general discussion of typhus, emphasizing that typhus is a louse borne disease. Early symptoms, need of transmission and control measures were emphasized. Special emphasis was placed upon what the individual and community group could and should do to control typhus without resorting to immunization and DDT dusting. The importance of prompt reporting of every suspected case of typhus to the family doctor or health officials and cooperation with health authorities and typhus control teams was stressed.

Typhus Control Supplies

Information received indicates that a number of Military Government health officers and prefectural health officers have gotten the impression there is a shortage of DDT supplies for typhus control purposes. Public Health and Welfare Section has been informed that adequate stocks of DDT supplies are available for the necessary typhus control procedures. Military Government health officers are urged to survey their DDT requirements and to place requisitions without delay through proper channels, if this has not already been done.

Venereal Disease Control

Education work during the past week emphasized the following points. The laity were urged to establish venereal disease control councils in each community. These councils should be formed from representatives of progressive peoples' societies, women's clubs, labor union, business men's civic clubs, the press, welfare agencies, school systems, religious societies, police and court authorities and representatives from the medical and allied professions. These are the societies which enable the prefectural venereal disease control officer to carry out continuous education work among the people.

Physicians were again impressed with the medical impracticality of the routine examinations of prostitutes as a means of controlling the spread of infections from these sources. It was emphasized again that clinicians should make the majority of their diagnoses of infections in prostitutes on a clinical basis, since repeated studies of unselected groups of prostitutes have shown 60% - 90% of these women to be infected. The routine examinations as observed in several clinics show that only two to five percent positive diagnosis is being made in groups of known prostitutes. Obviously this is in error and a false security is obtained.

Requests for basic venereal disease control data have been distributed and should now be in the hands of the Military Government health officer in each prefecture. It is expected that Military Government health officers will cooperate whole heartedly in the collection of this data which is urgently needed in order to formulate plans for a long range venereal disease control program on a national basis.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This was one of a series of press conferences designed to acquaint the public with the venereal disease problems and to arouse them to concerted action in controlling venereal disease.

Port Quarantine

"Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", SCAP Circular #10, has been published during the past week. These regulations govern the entry into and exit from Japan of all individuals as well as Aircraft and Surface vessels. The Health measures provided for in these regulations will be put into operation by the Commanding General, Eighth Army, using such Japanese facilities as are available.

SECTION VIII COSULTANTS

General

The Nutrition Consultant observed surveys in Miyagi and Tochigi Prefectures in the course of which the improved septic tank type toilet and improved kitchen arrangement was observed in Chickazono Village, Tochigi prefecture. This is a demonstration project for the reduction of parasitic infection which claimed to be resulting in improved health.

Nutrition Surveys

The fourth series of nutrition surveys which are in progress throughout Japan for the month of November began in Tokyo on the 4 November 1946.

Results of the physical examination in the nutrition surveys of 27 prefectures in August are presented in the following table. There was no change in the occurance of symptom associated with nutrition deficiencies.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 26 October 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.

#3 - Nutrition Survey - 27 Prefectures - August, 1946.

NUTRITION SURVEY - 27 PREFECTURES - AUGUST 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the August results are shown the February and May results for comparison. The prefectures included are the original "19 prefectures" (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto); Additional "8 prefectures" (Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi) and the total "27 prefectures".

Month	No.	Eyper		Xerosis	Cheilosis	Glossitis	Loss of		Chronic	Brady	Delayed	Impaired	Bone	No	One or
		Anemia	Keratosis				Knee	Edema								Diarrhea	Cardia	Menstru.	Lactat.	Mal-Gr.	Symp	more
Symptoms															
"19 Prefectures"															
Feb.	64,513	2.3	2.1	-	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.9	3.0	9.8	-	-	-	-
May	59,381	2.9	2.2	0.4	12.4	2.2	5.4	1.6	0.8	5.9	10.8	27.1	0.5	72.3	27.7
August	59,482	3.4	0.9	0.07	11.9	2.1	6.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	11.7	23.4	0.5	72.5	27.5
"8 Prefectures"															
May	16,582	2.3	6.0	0.4	14.5	1.2	8.5	1.9	1.4	4.4	15.8	26.1	1.8	66.5	33.5
August	15,551	2.3	2.7	0.03	10.5	0.8	8.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	12.7	19.1	1.1	72.0	28.0
"27 Prefectures"															
May	75,693	2.8	3.0	0.4	12.8	2.0	6.1	1.7	0.9	5.6	11.9	26.9	0.8	71.1	28.9
August	75,033	3.2	1.3	0.6	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	22.3	0.7	72.4	27.6

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**For Period
10 November - 16 November
1946**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I WELFARE

School Lunch Program

Culminating a series of conferences attended by the Ministries of Health and Welfare, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry; Home Affairs, and the Economic and Scientific Section, Natural Resources Section, Civilian Education and Information, and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, a nation-wide school lunch program was confirmed. This program will originate in the urban center schools, prepared to handle student feeding and will be supplementary in nature, in the initial stages. As experience is gained, and as sources of necessary nutritional items are assured, the program will be expanded to the rural areas and will, in time, include all primary and secondary school children. A school lunch program is necessary to give the students, now in training for their role in a democratic Japan, a body strengthening suppliment to a meager diet. It is also necessary to assure a continual low incidence of tuberculosis and other infections diseases. It is estimated that the development of the entire program will require a minimum of three months.

Child Placement (Foster Home Program)

Certain metropolitan areas claim they are finding it difficult to handle many of the “children of the streets” who have taken to a life of aimless existance and are experimenting with sending these children away from the city to farms and fishing villages, where they may be apt to more readily mend their ways under nature’s influence.

A well planned child placement program (foster homes) for orphaned and/or deserted children is to be commended, but a word of caution is necessary at this time.

Japan is a maze of small family enterprises and every precaution must be taken to insure that a child placed in a foster home is not placed there through purchases, lease or under the guise of adoption and become the victim of involuntary servitude and for labor abuses. It is not necessary to elaborate on the corrupt practices that may develop in a program of this nature, unless it is under constant surveillance.

The labor laws in Japan do not extend any protection to minors working in enterprises operated by “members of the same family”. Until such time as the labor laws give full protection to minors, every precaution must be exercised in the development of any child placement program for exacting safeguards and surveillance against the abuse and subversion of the program, otherwise the program will defeat its purpose and will be another guise for exploiting the homeless child and the orphan in “family enterprises”.

Japanese Red Cross

At the request of the Junior Red Cross Director, concrete suggestions for training leaders and teacher-sponsors have been developed and presented in a series of conferences.

The extent of Junior Red Cross participation in the contemplated new school lunch program is being considered. The initial draft of Junior Red Cross objectives to be included in the revised courses of study for schools has been completed.

The final draft of the revised rules and regulations of the Red Cross have been translated and reviewed. At a meeting of the standing council, plans for the reorganization of the National Headquarters were approved.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 11 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals in operation, with a capacity of 213,491 beds, 112,850 of which are occupied. There were 282,027 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

Report from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 10-16 November, 1946.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Hyogo	Blackleg	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	17
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	6

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the month ending 15 October there were 39 dentists reestablished in practice.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

A symposium on theoretical and practical aspects of penicillin production was held under the leadership of Dr. Foster at the Ministry of Health. Some 400 University scientists and representatives of each penicillin manufacturer from all over Japan attended these lectures. The following penicillin plants were inspected on 8-12 November:

Morinaga at Mishima
Shin Nihon Kogyo Ltd. at Odawara
Sanyoyushi Co. Ltd. at Nagoya
Banyu Co. Ltd. at Okazaki

The Sanyoyushi Company is considered to be the only plant so far seen in Japan which has high class large scale heavy equipment and an appreciation of factory scale methods for penicillin. The engineering proficiency of this company also is impressive for penicillin. This organization doubtless will have one of the largest penicillin plants in Japan if not in the world, and seems likely to be first in truly factory scale production. They were urged to draw up flow sheets and engineering design and seek any necessary aid from SCAP as soon as possible. This plant will be pushed to the limit by this office for it has the possibility of being the first in production and can serve as an instructive model and leadership for other plants. In October a total of 24 million units was produced in Japan.

While on a recent trip to Osaka a complaint was registered that doctors in that prefecture were unable to purchase hypodermic needles. The Welfare Ministry was notified and a check was made of the above complaint.

It was found that there is a sufficient supply of hypodermic needles in Japan and that the doctors were being notified through their prefectures the names of dealers from whom purchases can be made.

Distribution

Arrangements were completed for the shipment of 100,000 vials of U.S. Typhus vaccine via water transportation to Korea.

The pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry, is requesting all prefectural health officers to submit their requirements for V.C. clinics and laboratories, and necessary action will be taken by the Ministry in securing the requested supplies for them.

At the request of the Quarantine Officer, PH&W, arrangements were made to have 96 kilograms of Japanese produced Salfanilamide ointment sent in equal amounts to the following ports, for treatment of dermatitis suffered by repatriates awaiting shipment to destination:

Nagoya, Kagoshima, Sasebo and Ujina.

Medical supplies declared excess by repatriation ports have been taken into custody by the Japanese Quarantine Bureau, and distribution of these supplies were made to ports which are in need of medical supplies. Excess medical supplies being returned from Hulutao are also being distributed accordingly.

Narcotic Control

A survey of the narcotic activities of drug manufacturers in Japan Proper from 1930 to 1945, a total of eight reports, is being forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

A visit was made to Kyoto by the Narcotic Control Officer, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, and a narcotic inspector of Tokyo-To to attend a meeting of all the prefectural narcotic officials of the southern half of Japan and Welfare Ministry narcotic officials. Talks covering all aspects of the new narcotic laws were made by the Narcotic Control Officers and Welfare Ministry officials. Emphasis was placed on the leveling of narcotic stocks and proper disposition of narcotic addicts, Narcotic warehouses of the Takeda, Tanabe and Dai Nippon drug companies were examined. Their appointments and security features showed considerable improvement since last visited by the Narcotic Control Officer.

The above meeting, plus a previous meeting in Tokyo on 8 November 1946 of all prefectural narcotic officials of the northern half of Japan completes the preliminary orientation of all prefectural narcotic officials in Japan. At both meetings the officials were advised that either a Narcotic Control Officer or a Welfare Ministry narcotic officials would, upon a month's notice, go to any prefecture in Japan to help in the solution of any particular narcotic problem that might arise.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A conference was held with the Chief of the Acute Infectious Disease Section, Welfare Ministry, to discuss possibilities and methods for expediting the collection and forwarding of current communicable disease reports. It was agreed that venereal disease reports would be advanced one week, to conform with other communicable disease reports. It was agreed further that all reports should be forwarded by prefectural health officers as soon as possible after the end of the week for which the report is submitted. Military Government health officers are urged to assist prefectural health officers in this project.

Sanitary Engineering

Inspections were made of water supplies, water works and waste disposal facilities at Sapporo, Aomori, Akita and Niigata. Further confirmation was given to the previously held impression that there are many physically satisfactory waterworks installations presently producing water of questionable quality because of poor operational technique.

Plans are being developed to set up training schools for waterworks operators, the source designed to run for three months and to cover operation of filters and other equipment chemical treatment, bacteriological examination and other pertinent subjects. The presentation is to be in a manner understandable to sub-professionally educated operators.

Insect and Rodent Control

Numerous cities are currently conducting programs of rodent poisoning using Antu with flour or rice meal as bait. Programs were observed in Tokyo, Aomori and Niigata; varying degrees of success were being achieved, commensurate with the skill used in mixing and sitting out the baits.

Typhus Control

Two-day training courses in louse-borne typhus fever and its control were conducted in Sapporo and Akita City for health officers of Hokkaido and the Tohoku region respectively. Health officers of subordinate administrative units also attended.

Special emphasis was placed upon educating the Japanese public in louse control methods not involving the use of DDT. This was done not because of any shortage of DDT but to counteract a tendency to rely upon it as a cure all, while neglecting other simple, common sense measures. DDT is regarded as an effective agent, particularly valuable in case of an actual or impending epidemic.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer in the Welfare Ministry has been directed to continue efforts to establish venereal disease control clinics in health centers through-out the prefectures, and to use national hospitals for venereal disease in-patients.

The medical and epidemiologic inadequacies of the system of routine examination of prostitutes were stressed in order that clinicians will increase their efforts to make diagnosis of gonorrhea on a clinical basis.

Studies are being compiled which it is believed will establish venereal disease control on sound public health principles, and which will clarify the function of the Police, the Courts, the Welfare agencies, and Public Health Departments.

Port Quarantine

Foreign Quarantine regulations for Japan, published during the previous week, have disseminated to the authorities concerned with their enforcement. Since Japan's Foreign Commerce is expected to increase it is anticipated that additional ports shall have to be recognized as ports of entry. Plans have been formulated during the past week to hold a series of conferences to settle this and other matters in connection with enforcing the new regulations. Plans are also being formulated to redeploy experienced personnel now working on repatriation to the work of Port Quarantine at such ports as shall be opened to commercial traffic with Japan.

The repatriation program continues to function smoothly, although isolated cases of smallpox, typhus and cholera continue to appear.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Legal

A series of conferences were held with representatives of Ministry of Health and Welfare on the provisions of the bill to be presented to the Diet on Licensure of Nurses. The bill is complete, and subject to some proposed changes, will be presented at the December session of the Diet.

Nutrition Surveys

November nutrition surveys in the Matsuyama, Toyama and Kyoto areas are being observed by the Nutrition Consultant.

The first session of the National Foodstuffs and Nutrition Inquiry Commission met at the Prime Ministers official residence the 13 November. The Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Col. C.F. Sams was in attendance. Aims of the nutrition Commission were explained by the Vice-Chairman.

The average percentage of individuals in the August Survey of four Coal mines, one copper mine and Tokyo Railway Workers showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies are given in the attached table.

NUTRITION SURVEY MINES - AUGUST 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with Nutritional deficiencies.

The mines included are Joban coal mine in Fukushima, Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano coal mines in Fukuoka, Bibai coal mine in Hokkaido.

(total 4 coal mines), and copper mine in Akita. The findings for Tokyo Railway Workers are shown for comparison, along with the May results.

Month	No.	Anemia %	Hyper Keratinosis %	Ophthalmi a %	Cheilosis	Glossitis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Chronic Diarrhe a	Brady- Cardia	Delayed Menst.	Impaired Lactation	Bone Mal-Growth	No Symptoms	One or more Symptoms
4 Coal Mines															
Average															
May	6175	3.4	3.8	-	5.2	1.3	5.2	1.5	1.4	2.3	25.3	42.2	2.0	75.9	24.1
Average															
August	6000	6.8	1.6	-	11.6	0.5	6.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	21.3	19.6	1.0	69.2	30.8
Copper Mines															
Akita															
May	2508	2.5	14.1	1.5	14.5	6.2	3.3	1.6	4.9	8.5	25.5	49.4	0.7	56.3	43.7
August	2000	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	2.0	17.8	4.0	1.2	10.2	32.0	31.2	3.3	65.4	34.6
Railway Workers															
Tokyo															
May	1200	4.2	7.2	0.5	20.2	6.5	16.7	4.1	0.9	6.3	25.8	23.3	1.6	50.9	49.1
August	982	3.5	2.0	-	7.9	3.5	27.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	16.6	10.3	-	53.4	46.6
August															
Average															
Bebai	2000	0.4	4.3	-	10.0	1.2	3.1	-	0.6	0.7	23.3	8.9	0.4	77.9	22.1
Joban	2000	11.8	0.2	-	10.0	0.1	6.2	0.4	1.3	-	20.2	28.0	1.0	70.3	29.7
Miike	1000	2.3	0.5	-	11.3	0.3	4.4	1.9	0.3	7.7	19.4	24.0	0.9	74.3	25.7
Yamano	1000	14.2	0.1	-	18.8	0.1	17.5	2.4	1.4	3.1	22.5	23.4	2.7	43.9	56.1

SECTION VIII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 2 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 26 October 1946.

#3 - Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for four week period ending 26 October 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**For Period
17 November to 23 November
1946**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I WELFARE

Extension of Restrictions of Civilian Population Movement

The Home Ministry requested an extension to 31 March 47 on the restrictions of free movement of civilian population in Japan. The Home Ministry considered the extension request necessary inasmuch as there has been no appreciable change in the food and shelter situation in the urban areas, with the exception of Toyobashi city and Toyama city, which were recommended to be excluded in the extension request. The return of the legal residents of the aforementioned cities is to begin after 30 November 1946.

The request of the Home Ministry was approved as presented and an Imperial Ordinance revising Imperial Ordinance No. 542 (“Urgent Measure Concerning the Control of Population inflow into urban Areas”) has been issued.

Field trip to Kyushu, Shikoku, and parts of Honshu

A representative of this Section held conferences and visited Welfare Institutions with Military and Japanese Welfare officials on Kyushu and Shikoku Islands and Kure and Kyoto Prefectures. The purpose was to gain first hand information as to the operation of welfare programs particularly as they relates to the Daily Life Security Law. Despite shortages in trained personnel, food and clothing relief supplies, funds, and housing facilities and increasing awareness of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law, and progress in its administration was noted. One of the greatest needs appeared to be education in modern welfare practices. Some prefectures have already started regular meetings of welfare officials and Minsei-Iin (volunteer welfare committee-men) with a view towards raising present standards of welfare administration and public assistance.

Development of Childrens Bureau

Conferences involving the SCAP Sections of Public Health and Welfare and Civil Information and Education, and the ministries of Health and Welfare, Home Affairs, Finance and Education, have culminated in definite plans for the creation of a Childrens Bureau within the Health and Welfare Ministry.

A final meeting between the Ministries and the Health and Welfare Section has resulted in a decision to develop this Bureau by establishing three sections; First (concerned with orphaned and abandoned children, and prevention of cruelty to children); second (concerned with the care of sub-normal and under privileged children); third (concerned with mother and child care and health, pre and post natal care).

Growing concern over the lack of direction and planning for children in and out of the home has served to force the planning for special programs of care for all children.

Prefectural and municipal committees are being organized to plan and supervise particular programs designed to meet local child welfare problems.

Red Cross

Conferences have been held with Japan Delegate of International Red Cross Committee preparatory to the Japanese Red Cross assuming responsibility for “International Correspondence and Welfare Inquiries” after 1 December 1946.

A visit was made to the Yokosuka Naval Base as the request of the Naval Base Commander to confer on the establishment of a chapter of the Japanese Red Cross in Yokosuka.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 18 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,527 beds, 111,426 of which are occupied. There were 288,821 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Ministry of Health and Welfare was directed to inaugurate a campaign for the annual immunization of dogs against rabies and to keep GHQ, SCAP informed concerning results obtained by rendering a monthly report showing number immunized and number of cases or rabies.

Reports from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 17 to 23 November 1946

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Case</u>
Kumamoto	Anthrax	1
Mie	Anthrax	1
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	24

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The second meeting of the Professors and assistant Professors of Operative Dentistry of all the dental schools in Japan was held in Tokyo 22 November to discuss better teaching methods.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The Japanese Nurses, Public Health Nurses and Midwives Association had its first meeting 23 to 24 November in Tokyo. New constitution and By-Laws have been rewritten with democratic principles as the basis. "The aim of this Association is to advance high ethical and professional conduct; to promote professional knowledge and skill; to encourage cooperation among nurse and midwives, to encourage educational advancement in every proper way". A special fund has been started for the Association by the Medical Journal Company to be used for scholarships to outstanding nurses. Approximately 120 nurses represented 47 prefectures.

Yamaguchi prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed this week.

The second edition of the magazine Public Health Nursing and the Journal of Nursing has been published.

The Demonstration School has arranged 2 week affiliation for student nurses at the Kindergarten in Kamakura.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The shortage of electric power is impeding, to some extent, the production of essential medical supplies and equipment. A plan is being formulated which will permit uninterrupted production of essential items. Due to the critical power shortage it will not be possible to assign pharmaceutical manufacturing plants an unrestricted class one priority, since many firms are producing home remedies and other items not particularly essential to the health program.

A study is now in process by the Ministry of Health & Welfare to determine specific commodities and quantities thereof, essential to the health of the nation and manufacturers will be allocated adequate power and fuel to accomplish this program. As an emergency measure the Japanese Government is issuing instructions to the effect that a continuous supply of power and fuel must be provided for vaccine production and storage. This authority applies only to vaccine laboratories that have been assigned production quotas by the Health & Welfare Ministry and to the specific quantities set up by the Ministry.

Military Government officers should exercise supervision to insure that prefectural authorities provide the necessary allocation of power and that vaccine laboratories utilize the power in the production of established quotas. Following is a list of vaccine laboratories producing under ministry control. Each laboratory has a record of the quota assigned by the Ministry:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Government Institute of Infectious Diseases	Tokyo, Japan
Kitasato Institute	Tokyo
Chiba Prefectural Institute	Nakayama
Chiba Medical College	Chiba
Hokkaido Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Toshiba Institute	Niigata
Osaka Imperial University	Osaka

Meguro Institute	Osaka
Kumamoto Biological Institute	Kumamoto
Kyoto Imperial University Lab	Kyoto
Nagoya Imperial University	Nagoya
Aichi Prefectural Institute	Nagoya
Torii Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Osaka Bacteriological Inst.	Osaka
Osaka Serum Institute	Osaka
Sukegawa Institute	Tauchiura (Ibaraki Pref.)
Tohoku Boeki Inst.	Sendai
Ishigami Institute	Osaka
Kobe Eisei	Kobe
Kumamoto Jikken Inst.	Kumamoto
Nitto Hoken Inst.	Kyoto
Yashima Pharm. Co.	Urawa (Saitama Pref.)
Hokuriku Kessei Inst.	Kanazawa - Ishikawa Pref.
Kyoto Biseibutsu Inst.	Kyoto
Takeda Pharm. Co.	Yamaguchi Pref. - Hikaru Factory
Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory	Tokyo
Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory	Kanagawa
Niigata Prefectural Laboratory	Niigata

Production

Report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of the principal biologicals during October as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 Oct.</u>
Cholera	845,450 cc	3,264,870 cc
Typhus	104,650 cc	26,050 cc
Triple Typhoid	497,325 cc	3,576,650 cc
Smallpox	1,290,000 doses	2,741,930 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	246,730 cc	709,065 cc
Diphtheria Toxois	7,171,653 cc	728,540 cc

A production program of sanitary materials has been initiated. Imported American cotton is being utilized for this program. Allocation of American cotton, from the quantities for domestic use in Japan, for production of sanitary materials has been made as follows:

July-Sep 46	1000 bales
Oct-Dec 46	3500 bales
Jan-Mar 47	5000 bales

Report of the Welfare Ministry on production of Medical Supplies during October was as follows:

Controlled Medicines	Yen 21,658,005
Non-controlled medicines	51,935,345
Patent Medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary Materials	1,152,008
Dental Materials	1,281,480
Biologicals	7,432,874

A list of 65 essential medicines needed in priority of their importance was submitted by the National Medical Association for approval by the Welfare Ministry.

This list represents more than 25,000 licensed medical doctors who answered the questionnaire sent out by the National Medical Association to ascertain from these doctors their opinion of necessary essential medicines needed in their practice.

The list was divided into five categories according to their importance, each category further sub-divided according to priority of their importance.

The Welfare Ministry has accepted the list in full and will notify the Pharm. Mfg. Companies to initiate production of essential medicines in priority as stipulated on this list.

Distribution

An emergency shipment of 1120 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made by air to the Commanding Officer, Formosa Repatriation Team in Kiirun, Formosa, for inoculation of repatriates.

Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicate a large increase in the distribution of returned Japanese Army - Navy Medical Supplies. This was mainly due to the sale of these supplies recently held in Tokyo-To. The activities in controlled medicaments showed a decrease from the previous month's transactions.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to make a survey on the needs of V.D. control supplies required by all prefectures, and will aid in their procurement, so that the Venereal Disease control program may be carried out successfully in all prefectures.

Narcotics

Instructions have been issued by Japanese Narcotic officials, Ministry of Welfare, that manufacture of tropococaine from Datura Stramonium by a synthetic process will not be permitted since the tropococaine thus manufactured has the same chemical structure as tropococaine manufactured from coca leaves which is prohibited under SCAP directive. Since the quantity possible to manufacture under the synthetic process is small and the cost correspondingly high; the action was concurred in since any exception will only open the door for a host of exceptions.

During an inspection trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, assistance was given in narcotic investigations and the prefectural activities of the narcotic officials revised. These officials are levelling stocks to a six-month's supply, have delivered all known stocks of heroin to Occupational Forces, have determined no opium poppies or marihuana is growing in the prefecture, have held meetings to acquaint doctors with the new narcotic regulations especially the procedure for obtaining narcotics by means of order forms, and are making inspections of at least one hospital, doctor, druggist or wholesaler each day.

Reports from Osaka show that a considerable quantity of heroin now held unlawfully is being confiscated and the offenders prosecuted. The Osaka prefectural officials seem to be fully aware of the problem and are acting accordingly.

Central Wholesalers of narcotics in Tokyo and Osaka have prepared a letter to all local wholesalers explaining the necessary procedure for purchase under the new narcotic regulations. The letters also caution local wholesalers not to acquire a stock of narcotics in excess of actual operating needs. An appendage to the letter lists the narcotic stocks available for purchase and gives the unit narcotic content of each preparation. This action should eliminate confusion relative to such purchases.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An orientation conference was held at Kyoto on 19 and 20 November, for Military Government Health Officers of the I Corps and BCPF areas, including the Tokai-Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions. Members of the Division lectured on Epidemiology, Venereal Disease Control, Tuberculosis, Typhus Control and Sanitation. Field demonstration of typhus control and rat control were held.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Japanese Prefectural Health Department is the person charged with establishing and conducting the Venereal Disease Control program in each prefecture. This work must be done with the advice and supervision of the Military Government Health Officer, but should not be carried on by him personally. The program will be more finally established, more extensive, if given to the Japanese to do with as much teaching by the Military Government Health Officer as possible.

Private practitioners are not to be overlooked, who treat most of the venereal disease patients. The Military Government Health Officer might well render technical advice to private practitioners in our methods of diagnosis, treatment, contact tracing and case holding.

The Japanese Venereal Disease Control Officer should set up public exhibits of Venereal Disease Control Information. He should put out advertising of the existence of venereal diseases, signs and symptoms of these

diseases, and where the public can go for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. In general, he should have a system in operation which can be inspected, improved and guided by the Military Government Health Officer.

Typhus Control

Demonstrations and lectures were provided as a part of the orientation courses for Military Government Health Officers of I Corps at Kyoto, 19 November 1946.

In Osaka, the third of the series of lectures and demonstrations in typhus and its control for prefectural health officials was held 21 to 23 November 1946.

A new team for teaching typhus control procedures has been organized in Korea. This team consists of representatives from Korean Public Health Offices, Military Government, Department of Public Health and Welfare, and the Surgeon's Office, XXIV Corps. The team will visit each province in Southern Korea, conducting a program on typhus and typhus control designed to reach provincial and city health authorities. A sound educational and publicity campaign is underway. A moving picture covering cholera, smallpox and typhus is nearing completion. Manufacture of 10% DDT dust in a mill at Inchon is being investigated.

Insect and Rodent Control

The insect and rodent control activities are being carried on throughout the year as a continuous program, utilizing as much as possible the same teams and the same individuals. At the present time emphasis is being placed upon rodent control as an adjunct to the measures being taken to control louse borne typhus. The importance of reorganization and retraining of teams used in the control of typhus, insects and rodents cannot be over emphasized. Recent inspections and conferences indicate that many towns and prefectures are not giving this matter the attention it deserves. Military Government Health Officers have been informed to stimulate the town and prefectural health officials to carry out a more vigorous program.

Water Supplies

Progress is being made in some locations on excessive lack of stoppage. There still remains, an inadequate amount of supplies because of an increase in demand due to a fluctuation in the population and inadequate supply of raw water.

Tuberculosis Control

A program for the prevention and control of tuberculosis has been presented to the Ministry of Health and to the Japanese press. It is based upon five steps:

Patients with active lesions who have left the tuberculosis hospitals are to be induced to return by supplying necessary food and funds.

The latest diagnostic procedures and treatment as advised in American, Japan and other countries will be recommended to Japanese physicians in the form of a manual.

Concentration on case finding and individual control has been resumed through talks to various nursing and teaching organizations. This will be extended to include examination of school children and the necessary follow-up.

A Child Welfare Bureau is to be established to cooperate in Anti-Tuberculosis education.

The program as outlined above will be extended to include adult workers in industry and various organizations.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant reviewed nutrition surveys in conjunction with the Military Government Medical Officer in Matsuyama, Fukui, and Chiba Prefecture 15, 17 and 22 November respectively. The nutritional accounting used in the penitentiaries was reviewed in Matsuyama. The accounting is satisfactory with regard to staple food but does not report information on supplementary foods in such way as to present a satisfactory nutritional evaluation of the dietary.

SECTION X DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps

2Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 9 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 2 November 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 November to 30 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The first overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the United States, for distribution in Japan, arrived at Yokohama on 30 November 1946. The shipment consisted of the following relief items:

Milk (powdered whole)	182,130 lbs
Salt	120,000 lbs
Noodles	15,000 lbs
Spaghetti	35,000 lbs
Soup (dehydrated)	6,000 lbs
Sandy (hard)	6,695 lbs
Flour (rice)	200,000 lbs
Meal (Multiple purpose)	64,089 lbs
Canned food (misc.)	6,741 lbs
Milk (Dry skim)	4,000 lbs
Vitamins	721 lbs
Clothing (renovated)	47,436 lbs
Shoes (used)	6,741 lbs

LARA relief supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama at the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be segregated and distributed to the using agencies.

Under the provisions of SCAPIN-1169, dated 30 August 46, the Imperial Japanese Government will assume sole responsibility for security, movement, allocation and distribution of these relief supplies from dockside to the using agency and will, prior to the distribution of the supplies, inform SCAP of the plan of allocation. The Imperial Japanese Government will also report monthly to SCAP on LARA relief supplies received and distributed.

The operation of the Welfare Ministry and LARA in the administration and allocation of these relief supplies is as follows: The Welfare Ministry has selected an operating committee of recognized welfare officials from public and private agencies to advise with the representatives of LARA and the Welfare Ministry relative to relief items needed, priority of such needs, institutions and agencies (public and private) experiencing the greatest need, and the establishment of acceptable standards governing their eligibility.

Foreign Nationals

Tokyo-To opened a central store in which staple-foods, meats and potatoes are now purchased in the one location, instead of requiring purchasers to go to several sections of Tokyo to make their purchases. The store is located on the Ginza where the original staple goods were sold. The store contains signs informing Foreign Nationals of the various types of rations they are entitled to and a suggestion box where foreigners are asked to make suggestions for improvements.

Public Assistance Reports

Visits to prefectures by a Welfare representative of this section revealed that there is need for more contact between Military Government and prefectural Welfare officials concerning the uniform monthly public assistance reports prepared in English and Japanese texts. It is desired that all Military Government Welfare Officers obtain a copy of the four tables comprising the report together with explanatory notes if no copies are on hand. (Prefectural Welfare offices should have copies available in both languages). The contents of these reports would be discussed with Japanese officials each month with a view towards ascertaining current relief load and improving accuracy of reports. This should be accomplished by the 10th of each month to permit forwarding by the prefectures to the Welfare Ministry by the 15th of the month.

Relief Supplies

This section raised an objection to a request from the Welfare Ministry for permission to buy and distribute 700,000 sets of "futon" (bedding) and 1,400,000 blankets and to repair and improve housing for some 46,430 repatriated families. Cost for these activities was placed at 1,185,365,000 yen, of which part is returnable to the government through taxes. Assurance was received from the Japanese officials that this program would benefit not only repatriates but all categories of needy persons equally and without discrimination or preferential treatment. The Welfare Ministry plans to request the necessary funds from the Finance Ministry. Approval was given for the

release of 450,000 kgs of canned food and biscuits (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) in Hokkaido. These supplies were released in order to effect their transfer to relief distribution points throughout Hokkaido prior to the severe winter season, which makes normal transportation facilities more difficult. These relief supplies are to be distributed as the need arises.

Japanese Red Cross Society

A meeting of local chapter executives was held by the Japanese Red Cross Society on 26-27 November 1946 for the purpose of familiarizing the Chapter personnel with the revised statutes, and regulations governing the National Organization and informing them on the proposed plans for the reorganization of local chapters. These meetings were attended by one or more representatives from each of the local chapters, which gave emphasis to the interest of the chapters in the progressive reorganization of the National Red Cross Society.

SECTION II
MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 25 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,476 beds, 110,355 of which are occupied. There were 280,426 out-patients treated.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946.

Following is a summary of the monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Sample examined	7
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5614
Sample examined	6557
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	400
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1022
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3317
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	389
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	415

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	42
Sample examined	58
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	9
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1

a/ 50,000 per cc

- b/ 3.3 per cent
- c/ 2,000,000 per cc
- d/ 3.0 per cent

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for September 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report submitted for the month of September 1946 by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	24890	381	225	2915	6865
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	17	0	0	2
Post Mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	288	13	0	10	412
Viscera	4275	30	0	1019	829

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 24-30 November 1946.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis	20
Trichomoniasis	132
Texas Fever	23
Swine Erysipelas	4
Swine Plague	2
Rabies	6
Equine Scabies	0
Stangles	189
Equine Infectious Anemia	32
Pulloium, chick	23945

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

As a general meeting of the Council of Dental Education a group of dentists were elected from which the Ministry of Education may appoint five to serve as school inspectors for a term of two years.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

Demonstration School of Nursing

The agreement for affiliation of students with the kindergarten school in Kamakura has been cancelled. The prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed for Hiroshima.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY

General

The question of providing adequate medical care and treatment for Japanese nationals employed by the Japanese Government, to work for the Occupation Forces, has been brought to the attention of this office.

Directive (SCAPIN-48) dated 22 September 1945, subject: "Public Health Measures", required the Japanese Government to provide medical care and treatment for the Japanese people and to furnish necessary supplies and equipment required for that purpose. This directive applies with equal force in the case of Japanese nationals employed to work for the Occupation Forces. Letter AG 720 (22 Oct 45) PH, dated 22 October 1945, subject: "Public Health and Welfare procedure in Japan", addressed to Occupation Forces Commanders announced the following basic policy on this subject:

"The basic policy, which is to make the Japanese Public Health and Welfare personnel self-sufficient by the effective use of their own equipment and supplies, will be adhered to by all concerned."

The Health and Welfare Ministry is advising all prefectural governors of their responsibilities in this connection and directing that necessary action be taken to insure that employees working for the Occupation Forces are provided adequate medical care and treatment. Military Government medical officers should contact Occupation Forces Commanders in their area and made necessary arrangements for the medical care and treatment of Japanese nationals employed for the Occupation Forces. U.S. produced medical supplies and equipment will be used for this purpose only when it has been determined that Japanese supplies cannot be made available. Should it become necessary to utilize such supplies, requisition will be submitted by Military Government Medical Officers in accordance with existing instructions on this subject. Japanese supplies are to be issued by Japanese agencies direct to hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in accordance with normal operating procedures.

Steps which are to be taken to provide necessary medical care and treatment will depend on the local situation. In some instances it may only be necessary to notify Occupation Forces Commanders of nearby Japanese hospitals, clinics or dispensaries which are available. On the other hand, the establishment of additional facilities may be necessary where large numbers of employees are involved.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has ordered all prefectural governors to conduct sales of returned Japanese Army-Navy Medical supplies to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians in their prefecture.

Advertising by newspapers and through the Medical Associations will be made prior to the sale. Each authorized purchaser will be certified by their respective medical association and issued a credit card entitling them to purchase, of their choice, the number of items which they will be credited with. These credits will not be transferable. Each purchase made represents a credit.

The above sale will be a means for complete distribution of the medical supplies in question to all practitioners and hospitals, and will greatly aid them in securing their much needed medicaments and supplies.

Production

Production report of the Welfare Ministry for the month of October indicates production of various types of medicines, dental materials, sanitary materials and biologicals as follows:

Controlled medicines	yen	21,658,005
Non-controlled medicines		61,035,345
Patent Medicines		84,480,106
Sanitary materials		1,152,088
Dental materials		1,281,490
Biologicals		7,432,974

This production indicates no appreciable change from the preceding four (4) months. A decrease of approximately 12,000,000 yen occurred in production of non-controlled medicines and a corresponding increase occurred in production of patent medicines.

The production of sulpha drugs increased greatly during October. A total of 8905 kgs. was produced which is approximately a 40% increase over any previous monthly production.

Production of antipyretics showed continued excellent progress.

Production of anesthetics and venereal disease drugs is still not adequate and additional emphasis is being concentrated on this production.

Sanitary materials production is being accelerated by virtue of allocation of American cotton to this program.

Biological production showed continued excellent progress with the exception of typhus vaccine. A total of 252 tons of mixed commercial feeds has been allocated by the Agriculture Ministry to sources furnishing eggs for the typhus vaccine production program. Continued emphasis will be placed on increasing this production.

Dental material production is still not adequate to meet current needs.

Narcotics

The Narcotic Control program in Japan was discussed by a representative of the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, at meetings in Kyoto and Sendai attended by Military Government Health Officers throughout Japan. Emphasis was given to the fact that new narcotic regulations in Japan closely resemble the narcotic laws of the United States with which the medical officers are familiar.

Four packages containing narcotics illegally transmitted through the mails were received by the Narcotic Control Branch. Arrests have been made in all but one case, and the narcotics have been turned over to Japanese enforcement agencies for further investigation and prosecution.

An investigation was made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and Tokyo-To Narcotic officials concerning the failure of Sankyo Company to incorporate a quantity of bulk codeine phosphate and Japanese hydrochloride in their regular monthly report. The narcotics were securely stored and were reported by the Sankyo Company as soon as the error was detected. The Sankyo Company was instructed to move all narcotics into the specially constructed narcotic vault and to rectify the monthly inventory system to prevent such errors which will not be tolerated in the future.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A second orientation conference for Military Government Health Officers was held at Sendai on 25 and 26 November. This conference was attended by Health officers of the IX Corps area, including the Hokkaido, Tohoku and Kanto regions and the Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District. The program was similar to that held at Kyoto during the previous week.

Reporting

When making telegraphic or radio reports of epidemic diseases to GHQ, Military Government Health Officers are requested to furnish the following information:

Date of reporting by the Japanese authorities.

Address, if practicable, by shi, machi, or gun.

Name and age of the patient and address by mura are not required or desired. It is also requested that addresses be stated in their original form and not be translated into English.

Typhus Control

This section has noted that in some instances typhus cases are not being reported until 10 to 12 days after the onset of symptoms of headache and fever. This lag in reporting or suspected typhus cases is very dangerous as it delays the institution of control measures. Control measures instituted this late are little more than gestures. Most cases should be reported, processed and control measures instituted not later than the second day. Military Government Health Officers should keep a very close check on typhus case reports and institute corrective action when reports show time intervals longer than two days. The public must be educated to early reporting of all sudden headache and fevers. The attending physician must also be instructed to report any such cases seen by them immediately. Failure on the part of physicians to report cases promptly may necessitate the institution of punitive measures.

The Tokyo Conference, or prefectural health officers of the Kanto Region, on typhus control was held on 28 and 29 November 1946.

Education and Publicity

The Ministry of Health is continuing and expanding their program of education and publicity on typhus fever as well as other public health problems throughout Japan.

The outline of the general working plan as submitted by the Ministry of Health is as follows:

The Ministry of Health furnishes basic information for use by health officials of each Prefecture. Such information, in addition to locally obtained material, is incorporated in the preparation of posters, radio broadcasts, newspapers, articles, etc., by each prefectural health office.

Ministry of Health Program

Radio: Twice a month (15 minute broadcast) by health officials.
Twice a week (5 minute broadcast) on typhus and other health problems.

Newspaper: Twice a month rather detailed articles on typhus.
Bi-weekly, later daily, articles on what people can do to assist in the control program.

Magazine: Articles in health magazines, farm magazines and popular magazines based on magazine press conferences.

Slide films: 35mm. film strips illustrating typhus and typhus control, dusting techniques.

Charts and Posters: A group of 24 semi-comical colored posters have been prepared illustrating general symptoms, home control measures, role teachers may play in education of school children and adults. Reproductions in preparation for display in railway stations, schools, etc.

Kamishibai: Persons employed to show these picture charts with a running commentary before schools, public gatherings, neighborhood associations, etc.

Prefectural program: Each prefecture has been directed to make newspaper publication, lectures, radio broadcast, leaflets, placards, Kairanban publicity, etc. at expense of each prefecture.

Venereal Disease Control

Examinations performed on unselected groups of prostitutes show that 50% to 90% of such patients are infected with one or more venereal diseases. Periodic examinations which do not find enough infections to come within this range are missing infected cases. Prefectural venereal disease control officers should be warned against relying entirely on the laboratory diagnosis as a means of finding cases of gonorrhoea. In the absence of sufficient cultures, such diagnosis must be made clinically. In general at this time, since diagnostic facilities are inadequate, public interests would be best served by treating more patients in spite of inconclusive laboratory reports. Patients started on treatment must receive the full course of the sulfonamide drug being used.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Survey

Calories and Protein of the August Nutrition Survey for Tokyo's 35 Ku's are given in the following table. The Ku's listed in accordance with increased Calorie intake. Average for entire 35 Ku's 1828 Calories. Average result for the May Survey was 1352 Calories. The difference is due largely to the extent to which the low ration was available. In May it was not issued regularly whereas in August the ration was met with imported foods.

CITY OF TOKYO - FOOD SURVEY - AUGUST 1946

Ku's	No. Persons	No. Famil.	Pop Ratio	PROTEINS			CALORIES	
				An.	Veg.	Total	Total	
Koishikawa	275	52	0.844	9.2	38.2		47.4	1434
Shinagawa	500	101	0.826	14.0	44.7		58.7	1536
Asakusa	152	28	0.802	5.1	47.3		52.4	1573
Arakawa	344	88	0.858	11.7	47.1		58.8	1595
Mizuro	638	129	0.822	14.7	48.1		62.8	1624
Kanda	169	31	0.813	19.2	46.4		65.6	1633
Nakano	596	123	0.834	12.6	49.7		62.3	1655
Honjo	86	14	0.809	16.9	46.5		63.4	1660
Shiba	355	70	0.873	22.1	46.5		68.6	1683
Itabashi	896	216	0.809	18.2	50.4		68.6	1713
Adachi	861	177	0.843	14.2	49.5		63.7	1719
Ebara	269	60	0.860	19.7	54.1		73.8	1760
Kamata	190	52	0.791	14.7	52.5		67.2	1766
Ko jimachi	107	21	0.800	19.6	48.9		68.5	1779
Hongo	227	60	0.806	16.0	51.7		68.6	1791
Setagaya	968	248	0.823	14.6	53.5		60.1	1810
Yodobashi	299	57	0.786	31.5	50.9		82.4	1810
Suginami	1074	226	0.820	23.5	50.3		73.8	1823
Shitaya	289	68	0.822	18.6	52.3		70.9	1836
Fukazawa	81	17	0.828	15.8	53.0		68.8	1860
Katsushika	7#4	170	0.815	21.1	53.7		74.8	1860
Kyobashi	260	53	0.829	38.0	52.5		90.5	1904
Joto	60	13	0.867	30.5	55.0		85.5	1929
Takinozawa	184	41	0.78#	25.1	57.1	82.2 &	54.8	1938
Mukojima	428	76	0.820	20.5	55.8		76.3	1940
Edozawa	596	127	0.852	25.7	55.2		81.9	1959
Yotsuya	73	15	0.845	35.0	53.7		8#7	1966
Akasaka	49	10	0.847	27.0	57.1		84.1	1984
Shibuya	451	92	0.835	29.5	57.5		87.0	2015
Toshima	507	104	0.820	14.4	59.0		73.4	2056
Oji	612	112	0.866	10.7	59.8		70.5	2070
Azabu	150	32	0.844	24.6	59.5		84.1	2086
Nihonbashi	126	25	0.849	26.8	57.2		84.0	2102
Omori	606	151	0.827	31.4	58.6		90.0	2107
Nshigamo	108	24	0.861	29.5	56.6		86.1	2157
Tokyo Aver.	13368	2883	0.829	18.4	52.9		71.3	1826
(Aver May	13097	2877	0.822	12.9	37.8		50.7	1352)

SECTION XI
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

On some occasions SCAP instructs the Imperial Japanese Government verbally on matters that it is desired to have executed. In order to keep Military Government officers informed as to what instructions have been given on public health and welfare matters a listing of these subjects will be made in this bulletin as they occur.

Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 17 Nov to 23 Nov 1946).

Establishment of a School Lunch Program (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 10 Nov to 16 Nov 1946).

SECTION XII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

3 incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 16 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 9 November 1946.

#3 - Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ending 16 November 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1 December to 7 December
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

A letter dated 21 November 1946 from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the prefectural governors authorized a 50% increase in cash relief allowances. The new daily allowances (in yen), effective as of 1 November 1946, are as follows:

	<u>No. of Persons in Family</u>					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	5.40	9.20	11.40	13.50	15.20	1.70
Intermediate cities	4.90	8.20	10.00	11.90	13.50	1.60
Town and Villages	4.20	7.20	8.90	10.30	11.90	1.50

The above allowances apply to persons both in and out of institutions. Increases up to 10% can be authorized by governors and up to 6% by chiefs of cities, towns, or villages. Higher increases require authorization from the Welfare Minister. Family income, except for small casual amounts, is to be deducted in determining allowances.

It is desired that Military Government welfare officers insure that (1) these standards are in effect (2) provisions are made for additional assistance in cash or kind, or both, when necessitated by cases of unusual hardship.

Reserve Relief Supplies

As of 1 November 1946, 2,544,649 kgs of biscuits and 4,773,851 kgs of canned foods have been distributed, according to a recent report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. These figures represent 80% of the amounts authorized for relief distribution in 32 prefectures by SCAPIN 1713A, 13 July 1946, from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks.

Inspection of Reserve Relief Supplies

Precautionary instructions were issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Tokyo suburbs on 5 November 1946, to all prefectures, as a result of a few mild cases of food poisoning from canned meats from former Japanese military stocks, held in reserve for relief purposes. In line with these instructions, Military Government Health and Welfare officers are requested to insure that these stocks are properly inspected for deterioration, and destroyed if found to be contaminated. Foods which are not injurious, but judged to be in imminent danger of spoilage may be distributed by the Japanese after prior approval is obtained from local Military Government officials.

Red Cross

Miss Edith Olson, a registered nurse with long experience in American public health and nursing programs, has been assigned as a Special Consultant on Nursing Services, to advise and assist the Red Cross Society of Japan, Korea, and China in the development of their nursing programs. Her first assignment will be in Japan where she will assist the Japanese Red Cross in the development of their extensive nursing and nurses' training programs. In this connection, she will work in close liaison with the Nursing Affairs Division and the other Divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP concerned with the development of improved standards of medical and nursing services. Miss Olson's initial assignment is to be for a period of three months and thereafter she will be available as a consultant to the other Red Cross Societies aforementioned.

The Japanese Red Cross will hold its 54th Annual General Meeting on 10 December 1946. Important business of the meeting will be the adoption of the revised statutes and plans for the reorganization of the Society. The Empress, as the honorary patroness, will present her annual address to the Society in ceremonies which SCAP, American Red Cross, and Japanese Government officials have been invited to attend.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 1 November 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3022 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,470 beds, 108,216 of which are occupied. There were 285,001 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 1-7 December 1946.

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the General Assembly of the Japanese Dental Association was held in Tokyo to discuss:

- (1) Dental Congress to be held in April.
- (2) Raising of membership fees.
- (3) Revision of budget.
- (4) Plan for forming a mutual aid association within the dental association.

SECTION V SUPPLY

General

During the recent Health Conferences in Kyoto and Sendai, it developed that Military Government Medical officers did not in all cases have information as to the supply points to which requisitions should be submitted for U.S. produced supplies and equipment for civilian use. This subject has been discussed with Eighth Army officials and additional instructions are being furnished each Corps concerning supply points for Military Government Teams. These supply points, as a general rule, will not maintain stockages and it will be necessary for them to forward the requisitions to other agencies for approval and supply. For this reason, supply requirements should be submitted in advance of actual need to allow for necessary processing time on requisitions and shipment of supplies.

Distribution

The Ministry of Health and Welfare issued an order to all prefectural governors, on 4 December 1946, to ascertain that the prefectural medicine distribution companies take immediate steps to distribute the controlled medicaments held in their warehouses, to the hospitals, doctors, dentists, and veterinarians in their respective prefectures. This action is necessary, not only to accelerate distribution to the practitioners, but for the prefectural distribution companies to reimburse the Central Medicine Distribution Company for their purchases. By this action, the Central Medicine Distribution Company will have sufficient funds to be able to purchase the controlled medicaments from manufacturers and maintain an even rate of distribution.

Production

A 50% increase in the production of anaesthetic ether was shown for the month of October over that of September. Although the increase of production shown falls short of the required amount, it is anticipated that the demand will be met in a short time.

A new program for production of microscopes with dark field attachments has been initiated for the first three (3) months of 1947. This program has been established as indicated below:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Jan-47</u>	<u>Feb-47</u>	<u>Mar-47</u>
Chiyoda Optical Co.	30	40	35
Fuyo Optical Co.	50	50	50
Monthly Total	80	90	85
Total - 255			

Prefectural health authorities should be instructed to submit requirements, for these microscopes, to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare, in order that production can be phased accordingly.

Allocation of textiles for production of sanitary materials has been made as follows:

Raw cotton (Units 1,000 lbs.)

	1st year Oct.46 to <u>Sep-47</u>	2nd year <u>(1947-48)</u>	3rd year <u>(1948-49)</u>
Bandage and Gauze	4,000	7,900	7,900
Absorbent Cotton	6,000	12,000	12,000
Total	10,000	19,900	19,900

Silk Yarn

14,540 pounds annually for production of sutures, habutai and for utilization in medicine manufacturing.
Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during period 25-30 November:

DDT dusters	1050
Sprayers, semi-automatic pump type	215
Sprayer, Hand Type 1/2 gallon	50

The following is a resume of total production to date, quantities for manufacture on current program and quantities established for new production program to be completed by 1 July 47:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>	<u>To be Manufactured Current Program</u>	<u>New Program to be completed by 1 July 47</u>
DDT Dusters	27,379	12,621	100,000
Sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon	10,000	0	50,000
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	4,043	957	20,000
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	50	9,950	50,000

Large scale production of sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon will begin on or about 15 December 1946. Large scale production of the new program for sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon and sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type will begin during 1st week of January 1947.

Necessary action has been taken to remove electric power restrictions from manufacturers producing essential biologicals. The Ministry of Health and Welfare will send appropriate notification to manufacturers with instructions to contact local regional directors of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The list of manufacturers concerned was published in Weekly Bulletin for period 17 November to 23 November 1946.

The following 20 companies are recognized by Public Health and Welfare Section Ministry of Health and Welfare as producer of penicillin. Attention of the Military Teams in the respective places is invited to these organizations, for the purpose of stimulating greater production, eliminating locally resolvable bottlenecks and checking penicillin output from the standpoint of discouraging possible blackmarketing of the product. Manufacturers should be reminded of the penalties for violations of these restrictions and that penicillin especially is of concern to authorities.

Factory names preceded by an asterisk are those reported, for the purpose of priorities on critical materials like electricity, coal, etc. as producing only penicillin. The others are manufacturing additional products.

Okazaki Factory, Banyu Medicine Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No.14, Kihara, Kami Rokumei-cho, Okazaki City, Aichi Prefecture

*Daiba Factory, Morinaga Medicine Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No.201, Miyakawahata, Daiba, Nakasato-mura, Tagata-gun, Shizuoka Pref.

*Tamagawa Factory, Wakamoto Manuf. Co. Ltd.
No.412, Tamagawaseta-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Urawa Factory, Yashima Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
No.5, Kitaurawa, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture

*Odawara Factory, Shinnihon-Kogyo Co., Ltd.
No.751, Itabashi-machi, Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Kawasaki Factory, Meiji Sangyo Co., Ltd.
No.580, Horikawa-machi, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture

*Aichi Factory, Sanyo-Yushi Co. Ltd.
No.2810, Norikoshi, Horikoshi-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.

*Kakeda Factory, Lion Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.,
No.41, Dani, Kakeda-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima Prefecture

Tsurumi Factory, Teikokusha-Nogei-Kagaku Co. Ltd.
No.13, 1-chome, Shimonoya-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.

*Meguro Factory, Mitsui-Kagaku Co., Ltd.
No.839, 1-chome, Nakameguro-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

*Ayabe Factory, Gunze-Kogyo Co. Ltd.
No.62, Aono, Ayabe-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Kumagaya Factory, Osawa Milk Industrial Co. Ltd.
No.2386, Honode-machi, Hirato-ku, Kumagaya City, Saitama Pref.

*Nankai Factory, Wakodo Co., Ltd.
No.1507, Kaihotsu, Minamihara-mura, Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture

Sapporo Factory, Hokkaido-Konokosha Co., Ltd.
No.36, Naeho-machi, Sapporo City, Hokkaido Pref.

Shimura Factory, The Riken Alimentary Medicine Co., Ltd.
No.1470, Shimura-chogo-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo

*Niigata Factory, Shinagawa Electric Co., Ltd.
Shirane-machi, Nakakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture

Osaka Factory, Meiji Milk Dairy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
No.643, Kashima-cho, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City

Yamashina Factory, Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
No.14, Yamashina-minamikawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Kyoto City.

Itabashi Factory, Nihon-Kako Co., Ltd.
No.301, 7-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo

*Nagano Factory, Nakajuma-Kagaku-Kogyo Co., Ltd.
No.222, Inazatomura, Sarashina-gun, Nagano Prefecture

*Chichibu Factory, Kowa-ekigaku-kenkyusho
Chichibumachi, Chichibu-gun, Saitama Prefecture

Narcotics

The narcotic report for the month of October reveals that ten narcotic registrants, including eight doctors, were arrested during the month for violating the narcotic laws. There were fifty-six non-registrants either arrested or being sought for violations during the same period. Five registrants and thirty-five non-registrants were convicted and received sentences ranging from four years penal servitude to 1,000 yen fine. Thirty-five cases of theft were reported.

According to the report, stocks of narcotic formerly belonging to Dojinkai, a dissolved organization, and the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company, were transferred to registered central wholesalers. Stocks so transferred included 127 kilograms of Dover's Powder, 25 kilograms of morphine hydrochloride, and 3 kilograms of codeine phosphate, in addition to large quantities of other medicinal narcotics.

Narcotic stocks of local wholesalers were not materially reduced, although sales to doctors, hospitals, and registered druggists indicate these registrants are becoming familiar with the new procedure of purchasing narcotics by means of order forms since the quantities of morphine hydrochloride and codeine phosphate so purchased reached 20 kilograms and 43 kilograms, respectively. Excess narcotic stocks being returned to local wholesalers maintained these wholesale stocks at satisfactory levels.

A quantity of damaged former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of Sankyo Company Tokyo, a SCAP approved wholesale house, was destroyed. Representatives of Tokyo-To and of Ministry of Health and Welfare Narcotic Division were instructed in the proper procedure to inventory and witness the destruction of the narcotics which were reported by Sankyo Company as not fit for medicinal use, as a result of cleaning and repackaging the former military narcotics received in July 1946. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been instructed to follow the same procedure in disposing of damaged stocks held by other SCAP approved firms having custody of former military medicinal narcotics.

A commendation report from the Permanent Central Opium Board, which met in London from 15 October to 21 October 1946, has been received through the War Department. The report states in part that the American Occupation authorities "have taken great interest in the control of narcotics and have taken especial care to establish a strict controlled supervision".

A former Japanese naval officer was sentenced to three years at hard labor in Tokyo Provost Court, 4 December 1946, for illegally disposing of three tons of crude opium from the Monopoly Bureau in Korea, during the surrender period. Part of this opium eventually was smuggled into Japan and sold. Eight Japanese have been convicted and sentenced in Japanese Courts in this case.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINES

Venereal Disease Control

The following deficiencies have been noted so often in the clinics visited that their enumeration may be of benefit in the improvement of all in-patient and out-patient facilities:

(a) Unawareness that from 50% to 90% of prostitutes are always infected with at least one venereal disease. Clinicians are relying too much on laboratory procedures, and are not making a sufficient number of diagnoses on clinical grounds.

(b) Too much emphasis on diagnostic procedures (which are poor), rather than on treating patients adequately. Examinations are too stereotyped.

(c) Inspections are not thorough and minute. Many clinical lesions are being overlooked. Clinicians are working too fast.

(d) Examinations are too mechanical, as if every patient presented the same pathology in exactly the same area.

(e) Dark-field specimens in capillary tubes should be used for sending in samples, if a dark-field substance is not immediately available. Not enough of these specimens are being taken.

(f) Clinicians should be aware that in chronic gonorrhea, the gonococcus is not on the surfaces of the mucous membranes, but is buried down in the smaller mucous glands. If material from Skene's, Bartholin's and the endocervical glands is not expressed, the laboratory specimens will not show gonococci. The orifices of the glands must be cleansed first, and the cervical mucous plug removed before the specimens are taken.

Reception of patients is poor. Patients are noisy. Only one patient should be in the examining room at one time.

Too many nurses have been noted in the examining room. Some of these women could be better utilized by training them to do contact tracing and follow-up work on lapsed patients. Some of them could be utilized to keep order in the reception rooms.

Clinicians must wear a gown and gloves.

Patients must be draped and not exposed unnecessarily.

Lighting is generally poor. The clinician must have perfect lighting, even if it is necessary to use flashlights, to obtain adequate visualization of the field.

All prefectural venereal disease control officers are currently attending a three-day conference, in Tokyo, at which time public health and some of the clinical aspects of venereal disease control work will be reviewed.

Publicity was sent out to the people through the Japanese press during the current week.

Typhus Control

The Typhus Control Officer, Ministry of Health and Welfare, met with the Japanese press during the current week. He emphasized to the press the value of pictures and press items at regular intervals, as a means of making the Japanese people "SHIRAMI TYPHUS" conscious. He also gave out information on what the individual could do to help control lice and typhus. The press was encouraged to publish typhus articles at regular intervals, rather than sporadically.

An attempt is being made by Japanese health officials to have a national law enacted which will improve typhus control by requiring physicians to report all typhus cases promptly. This law would also require specific isolation and quarantine procedures and would place a time limit on the institution of these procedures.

A set of comic posters on the life of the louse and its role in typhus fever are being reproduced in large numbers and will shortly be circulated throughout Japan by itinerant KAMI SHIBAI (Paper Plays). In this way; it is expected that a large number of selected audiences will learn much about the louse, its relation to typhus, and control of this disease.

Sanitation

Plans have been formulated for demonstrating the organization and training of sanitary teams in each Military Government region. During December, such meetings will be held at Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto. Prefectural health officers and Military Government health officers will be in attendance. These meetings are primarily for the purpose of discussing and demonstrating typhus control procedures. However, sanitary teams and their functions will also be demonstrated.

Progress has been made in improving environmental sanitation in most prefectures. In some prefectures, improvement is outstanding. An excellent response to plans and suggestions formulated at the Kyoto and Sendai conferences has been noted.

Educational programs being carried out in the schools have resulted in a remarkable improvement in the mental attitude toward sanitation. Some prefectures have prepared posters and charts illustrating various phases of public health, with particular emphasis on personal hygiene and the part the individual can play in the insect and rodent control program. These are proving very valuable as an adjunct to community control programs. Their value has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that in certain areas where they are used, wide-spread clean-up programs have been carried out. Garbage and refuse containers have been built and placed on the streets. The open street have been cleaned and repaired. Accumulations of refuse and garbage have been removed.

SECTION VII VITAL STATISTICS

Month of October

Births The number of births reported in October totalled 190,727. The birth rate was 30.7 per 1,000 population; the preceding quarterly rate, 26.8.

Deaths Deaths totalled 93,588; the death rate (15.1 per 1,000 population) declined sharply, continuing the downward trend established in the three preceding months; the quarterly figure for which was 20.5.

Infant Deaths Deaths of infants rose to 10,087, causing the rate to rise to 52.9 per 1,000 live births, although still below the preceding quarterly rate of 60.7.

Stillbirths The number of stillbirths (8,206) reached its highest point during the four-months-period July-October, establishing a rate of 43.0 per 1,000 live births, thus exceeding the preceding quarterly figure of 41.6.

Marriages A marked reduction was recorded in marriages, the number being 37,654; the rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population decreased well below the preceding quarterly rate of 8.1. Further study of this reduction is necessary before an explanation of it can be made.

Divorces Just as in the case of marriages, the number of divorces (5,237) decreased to almost half of the September figure; the rate of divorce was 0.8 per 1,000 population compared with 1.6 for the preceding quarterly period. We must wait for further reports before we can interpret the sudden decrease.

		Infant	Still		
Birth	Death	Death	Birth	Marriage	Divorce
Rate*	Rate*	Rate**	Rate**	Rate*	Rate*

All Japan

July	26.1	21.5	74.0	44.8	7.1	1.3
August	28.5	20.4	61.3	42.6	7.0	1.4
September	32.2	19.5	49.3	38.1	10.2	1.9
October	30.7	15.1	52.9	43.0	6.1	0.8

Total all "Shi"

July	23.6	20.0	68.1	54.2	6.3	1.2
August	27.4	18.6	50.5	47.4	6.3	1.3
September	31.0	17.9	39.5	44.3	8.8	1.8
October	30.8	14.6	42.1	49.8	6.2	0.9

Total all "Gun"

July	27.1	22.2	76.2	41.2	7.4	2.1
August	28.9	21.2	66.7	40.7	7.3	1.9
September	32.7	20.3	53.3	35.6	10.7	2.0
October	30.7	15.3	57.6	40.0	6.0	0.8

* Rate per 1,000 population.

** Rate per 1,000 live births.

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTIC REPORT

Number of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages, and Divorces
Reported According to Prefecture, October 1946
Population, 26 April 1946

Area	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Stillbirth	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	73,110,995	190,727	93,588	10,087	8,206	37,634	5,237
Total all "Shi"	22,204,223	58,142	27,594	2,448	2,898	11,772	1,759
Total all "Gun"	50,906,772	132,585	65,994	7,369	5,308	25,882	3,478
Aichi	2,919,085	7,422	2,935	305	324	1,413	143
Akita	1,195,813	3,509	1,961	277	156	789	162
Aomori	1,089,232	3,557	1,673	386	133	640	100
Chiba	2,008,114	5,672	2,259	321	238	829	100
Ehime	1,380,700	3,675	1,594	200	145	642	96
Fukui	695,703	1,541	1,196	85	57	374	52
Fukuoka	2,906,644	8,582	4,309	460	374	1,922	270
Fukushima	1,918,746	4,596	2,253	247	206	878	139
Gifu	1,444,000	3,083	1,823	165	154	697	92
Gunma	1,524,635	4,140	1,504	173	198	672	69
Hiroshima	1,901,430	4,946	2,478	240	220	1,299	161
Hokkaido	3,488,013	11,248	4,943	719	373	1,906	196
Hyogo	2,826,192	6,487	3,492	290	299	1,329	201
Ibaraki	1,840,633	4,962	2,073	290	209	894	67
Ishikawa	877,197	2,577	1,104	134	118	579	87
Iwate	1,217,070	3,151	2,374	286	153	551	120
Kagawa	872,312	2,094	1,006	123	104	530	87

Kagoshima	1,629,760	4,525	3,205	232	178	755	135
Kanagawa	2,019,943	5,691	2,103	187	230	926	101
Kochi	797,876	2,102	1,041	111	84	471	81
Kumamoto	1,631,976	4,460	2,106	233	171	870	107
Kyoto	1,621,998	3,723	1,900	147	150	689	113
Mie	1,371,858	3,297	1,619	170	140	680	91
Miyagi	1,462,100	3,333	1,744	191	132	620	94
Miyazaki	957,856	2,922	1,228	165	130	485	97
Nagano	2,028,235	4,727	2,780	215	200	823	77
Nagasaki	1,417,924	4,055	2,494	229	156	966	162
Nara	744,381	1,626	1,087	87	82	465	68
Niigata	2,326,811	6,179	3,100	292	278	1,148	160
Oita	1,148,009	3,137	1,474	157	133	741	97
Okayama	1,536,621	3,362	2,289	212	171	711	69
Osaka	2,976,146	6,868	3,379	289	390	1,282	219
Saga	856,692	2,259	1,121	140	80	511	81
Saitama	2,128,553	5,912	2,137	292	258	1,025	105
Shiga	831,306	1,706	1,467	111	77	405	42
Shimane	848,995	2,090	1,126	118	106	384	77
Shizuoka	2,260,059	5,704	2,869	283	237	1,475	202
Tochigi	1,503,619	3,964	1,570	227	146	693	77
Tokushima	828,784	1,995	1,088	148	112	524	63
Tokyo	4,183,072	10,984	4,289	395	439	2,068	239
Tottori	557,429	1,432	908	70	72	315	51
Toyama	932,669	2,694	1,196	171	76	561	93
Wakayama	933,231	2,050	1,241	97	87	504	49
Yamagata	1,294,934	3,245	1,921	239	143	564	114
Yamaguchi	1,375,472	3,711	2,140	182	190	754	154
Yamanashi	796,973	1,877	789	96	89	295	51

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, OCTOBER 1946

Prefecture	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
All Japan	30.7	15.1	57.9	43.0	6.1	0.8
Total all "Shi"	30.8	14.6	42.1	49.8	6.2	0.9
Total all "Gun"	30.7	15.3	57.6	40.0	6.0	0.8
Aichi	29.9	11.8	41.1	43.7	5.7	0.6
Akita	34.5	19.3	78.9	44.5	7.8	1.6
Aomori	38.5	18.1	80.4	37.4	6.9	1.1
Chiba	33.0	13.2	57.0	42.3	4.9	0.6
Ehime	31.3	13.6	54.4	39.5	5.5	0.8
Fukui	26.1	20.2	55.2	37.0	6.3	0.9

Fukuoka	34.8	17.5	53.6	43.0	7.8	1.1
Fukushima	28.2	13.8	52.7	44.8	5.4	0.9
Gifu	25.1	14.9	52.5	50.0	5.7	0.8
Gunma	32.0	11.6	41.8	47.8	5.2	0.5
Hiroshima	30.6	15.3	48.5	44.5	8.0	1.1
Hokkaido	38.0	16.7	63.9	33.2	6.4	0.7
Hyogo	27.0	14.5	44.7	46.1	5.5	0.8
Ibaraki	30.1	12.6	48.4	42.1	5.4	0.4
Ishikawa	24.6	14.8	52.0	45.0	7.8	1.2
Iwate	30.5	24.9	90.8	45.6	5.3	1.2
Kagawa	28.3	13.5	58.7	49.7	7.2	1.2
Kagoshima	32.7	15.9	51.3	39.3	5.5	1.0
Kanagawa	32.6	12.3	33.4	41.1	5.4	0.6
Kochi	31.0	15.4	52.0	40.0	7.0	1.2
Kumamoto	32.2	15.2	52.2	38.3	6.3	0.8
Kyoto	27.0	13.8	39.5	40.3	5.0	0.8
Mie	28.3	13.9	51.5	42.5	5.0	0.8
Miyagi	26.8	14.0	57.3	45.6	5.0	1.2
Miyazaki	35.9	15.1	56.5	44.5	6.0	0.4
Nagano	27.4	16.1	45.5	42.3	4.8	1.3
Nagasaki	33.7	20.7	54.5	38.5	8.0	1.1
Nara	25.7	17.2	53.5	50.4	7.4	0.8
Niigata	31.3	15.7	47.3	45.0	5.8	1.0
Oita	32.2	15.1	50.0	42.4	7.6	0.5
Okayama	25.7	17.5	43.1	50.9	5.4	0.9
Osaka	27.2	13.4	42.1	56.8	5.1	1.1
Saga	32.0	15.4	62.0	35.4	7.0	1.1
Saitama	34.3	12.4	49.4	43.6	5.9	0.6
Shiga	24.2	20.3	65.1	48.1	5.7	0.6
Shimane	29.0	15.6	56.5	50.7	5.3	1.1
Shizuoka	29.7	14.9	49.6	39.8	7.7	1.1
Tochigi	31.0	12.3	57.3	36.8	5.4	0.6
Tokushima	28.3	15.5	74.2	56.1	7.4	0.9
Tokyo	30.9	19.3	35.0	40.0	5.8	0.7
Tottori	30.2	19.2	46.9	50.3	6.7	1.1
Toyama	34.0	15.1	63.5	28.2	7.1	1.2
Wakayama	25.0	15.7	47.3	42.4	6.4	0.6
Yamagata	29.5	17.5	73.7	44.1	5.1	1.0
Yamaguchi	31.8	18.2	49.0	51.2	6.5	1.2
Yamanashi	27.7	11.7	51.1	47.4	4.4	0.9

SECTION VIII
LEGAL CONSULTANT

S. Kamiwade, former Japanese Naval Captain, was tried before a Provost Court for illegal sale of narcotics in Korea.

Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of Finance were informed of the necessity of establishing and maintaining Medical Examiner offices in its principal cities.

SECTION IX
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

Preliminary nutrition survey materials for November were received from the Japanese Metropolitan Bureau of Health Office. However, the data were not sufficient to predict any change that may have taken place. They do indicate a level at least as high as that of August.

Conferences

(a) The Nutrition Consultant attended, with representatives of the Supply and the Welfare Division, PH&W, and Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), a meeting on 3 December of prefectural officials to consider the school lunch program throughout Japan. This meeting was preliminary to a meeting to be held in January.

(b) The Nutritional Efficiency Committee of the National Research Council met 5 December. This committee is at present considering a desirable food pattern toward which the Japanese can work in developing their agriculture and imports.

SECTION X
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

On some occasions SCAP instructs the Imperial Japanese Government verbally on matters that it is desired to have executed. In order to keep Military Government officers informed as to what instructions have been given on public health and welfare matters, a listing of these subjects will be made in this bulletin as they occur.

Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 17 Nov to 23 Nov 1946).

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- 1 - Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable disease in Japan, Week ending 29 Nov 46, w/Digest
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 16 Nov 46.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
8 December - 14 December
1946**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Vital Statistics
SECTION VIII - Legal Statistics
SECTION IV - Memoranda to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution

The Public Health and Welfare Section issued a Memorandum to the Japanese Welfare Ministry, dated 10 December 1946 on above subject, authorizing the distribution of remaining Japanese military reserve relief supplies. These supplies consist of some 2,873,700 kgs of biscuits, and 11,539,500 kgs of canned food, according to latest reports from the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The amounts to be distributed are specified for each prefecture, based on current estimates of numbers of needy persons and amounts previously distributed. Distribution is to be made as soon as possible, but not later than April, 1947 in accordance with policies established in SCAPIN 1713-A, 13 July 1946, in which authorization was given for distribution of party of these reserves. Exception was made in the case of 5,000,000 kgs of canned protein foods, included in current inventories, which are to be used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

To allow for changes in inventory (including changes due to discovery of stocks not yet reported), the Ministry of Health and Welfare was authorized to increase or reduce individual allocations up to 25%. Changes in excess of 25% require SCAP approval.

Copies of instructions from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to prefectures, listing specific allocations, transfers to be effected between prefectures, and amounts of canned protein foods to be used by various prefectures for the school lunch program, are to be furnished to SCAP.

MG teams are requested to maintain close liaison with responsible Japanese officials to insure that these instructions, implementing the Public Health and Welfare Memorandum, are properly carried out.

Public Assistance

The October Public Assistance Report submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare showed a decrease in persons assisted and an increase in grants, over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>September</u>		<u>October</u>	
No. of persons (not in institutions) assisted		2,787,390		2,636,392
No. of persons in institutions assisted by Government		65,521		67,047
Total no. of persons assisted		2,852,911		2,703,439
Net Cash Grants	Yen	118,691,725	Yen	120,410,112
Cost of grants in kind	Yen	8,915,362	Yen	16,585,715
Total grants	Yen	127,607,087	Yen	136,995,827

Chief reasons for dependency were listed as "children without support," "damaged property," "unemployment," and "health problems," in that order.

Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross has appointed a member of its Nursing Staff to work with the American Red Cross Consultant on Nursing Affairs in the development of its varied nursing programs. This is the first step taken by the Japanese Red Cross indicating recognition of the need for participation of a professionally qualified nurse in planning and coordinating nursing services as they relate to their medical and hospital programs, and in the development of standards of nursing education within the organization.

Conferences were held with the President of the Japanese Red Cross concerning the need for maintaining close liaison with the Ministry of Health and Welfare. It was pointed out that the Ministry should be made aware of the possible assistance which might be rendered by the Red Cross Society in the development of programs with which the Ministry is concerned. The typhus control program is an example in which the Red Cross might be of very great assistance to the government authorities; first, by carrying on a program of education through its chapters, branches and various medical facilities, and, second, by working our plans with Prefectural health authorities by which trained Red Cross medical and nursing teams might be made available in the event of epidemic outbreaks.

The Japanese Red Cross Health Museum has developed a number of food exhibits showing the nutritional values of foods now available on local markets. The exhibits emphasize the nutritional values of foods which may be substituted for rice. American authorities interested in the development of visual health and education exhibits applicable to Japan have found the Museum and excellent resource.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 8 November 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3022 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,470 beds, 107,342 of which are occupied. There were 279,920 outpatients treated.

The First National Medical License examinations were held on the 29th and 30th of November at Nippon University. 262 doctors who have had an abbreviated medical course and 6 months internship were allowed to qualify for license by special permission of the Medical Education Council.

Public Health Training Program

The officials of the Public Health Institute were directed to reorganize the public health courses of instruction. This is being done in conjunction with representatives of this Section and Sub-committee on the Japanese Council on Medical Education. The inadequate number of properly trained doctors for public health work make this step mandatory. An over-all program was outlined to this group for re-organization of the Institute of Public Health as a teaching institution. The new Public Health Program in Japan is modern, and cannot be properly administered by the doctors with their present training. The teaching phase of the Institute of Public Health will be integrated with that of the Institute for Infectious Diseases and a new research institution on nutrition will be established. All phases of the program will be carefully coordinated by representatives of this Section. Separate courses will be given in all phases of public health work, sanitary engineering, nursing, veterinary affairs and general public health officers will all be trained.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 8 to 14 December 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	69
Chiba	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the faculties from the prosthetic departments of all dental schools was held in Tokyo to discuss new teaching methods and techniques.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 2 - 7 December:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Produced 2-7 Dec.</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>
DDT Dusters	962	28330
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	224	4267

Arrangements were completed for procurement and allocation of three chemicals vital for efficient penicillin production; namely, phenyl acetic acid, lactose and amyl acetate. This planning covers the year 1947.

A lecture conference designed to induce heavy industries to enter the penicillin manufacturing field was held attended by twelve manufacturers. Present manufacturers are considered unable to fulfill the requirements of the penicillin program within a reasonable time. Several of the latest scientific articles on the technical aspects of penicillin were released to the Penicillin Manufacturing Association.

A laboratory in which to construct the Central Pilot Plant was designated at Tokyo Imperial University. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is asking the Finance Ministry for 4,000,000 yen to meet the cost of the government penicillin program for 1947. A statement, warning the public of the health hazards of using black market penicillin, was formulated for publication in the Japanese press.

Narcotics

The Kato Pharmaceutical Company, a narcotic compounder, has made application, to prepare approximately 680,000 ampoules from tropococaine, which was processed before its classification as a narcotic derivative made it subject to restriction under the new narcotic regulations. The company has only 685 grams of tropococaine as yet not crystallized, according to the report, and this amount will be crystallized before 1 January 1947. It is estimated approximately five months will be required to have all the tropococaine available for marketing in ampoule form.

In an effort to prevent burglaries and thefts of narcotics, Tokyo narcotic officials assembled 48 narcotic addicts for photographing and for completion of addict forms. None of the addicts had a medical need for narcotics, and all stated they are not now using narcotic drugs. This is in line with the effort being made to collect data on all narcotic addicts in Tokyo-To.

At a meeting attended by Tokyo-To narcotic officials, representatives of the Japanese Government, and the Narcotic Control Officer, a narcotic association of all compounders, producers, central and local wholesalers of narcotics, in Tokyo-To, was organized for the purpose of studying and discussing narcotic problems and becoming better acquainted with the new narcotic regulations.

Tokyo-To narcotic officials, representatives from the Metropolitan Police Bureau, Tokyo Procurators and the Narcotic Control Officer formulated plans for better cooperation among Japanese officials concerned with narcotic law enforcement. Information derived from monthly and yearly reports of narcotic registrants, from which abstracts of purchases can be prepared, will be used in investigating and prosecuting registered dealers guilty of violations.

Japanese Government narcotic officials have been directed to immediately instruct prefectural narcotic officials to effect transfer of all 250 gram, 500 gram and 1,000 gram packages of narcotics to licensed producers for repackaging.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

Complement fixation tests of blood samples taken from persons diagnosed as typhus fever cases in Tokyo and Kobe, indicated the presence of murine typhus. It is requested that an effort be made to obtain complete case histories from each suspected case of typhus. This section is particularly anxious to determine if such cases are

recent arrivals in Japan. The date of entry into Japan and the locality from which they came should be noted; that is, Korea, Manchuria, China, etc., or from other prefectures in Japan.

Diphtheria Control

The nation-wide diphtheria immunization program which was started in September has not been carried out to the full satisfaction of this Section. It was anticipated that all children ten years of age and under would be immunized by 15 November 1946. Information from various sources indicates that the program has not progressed smoothly in some prefectures. The administrative machinery for notifying persons to report for inoculation and the actual inoculation of these persons has not been well handled in some cases. Although the diphtheria rate is approximately 40% of the rate in 1945, it is still far too high and does not reflect an adequate immunization program. Military Government health officers are urged to exercise surveillance in their respective prefectures to see that this program is fully completed without delay.

Smallpox Control

Smallpox is on the increase at the present time. Since a nationwide immunization program was completed during the spring and summer months, smallpox should not present a problem this winter. However, it is questionable whether all non-immune individuals were adequately vaccinated during the recent immunization program. In view of this fact, and in order to insure that adequate control measures are continuously enforced, Military Government health officers are urged to keep a very close check on all cases occurring in their respective prefectures and to exercise surveillance over prefectural health authorities to see that isolation, quarantine and local immunization procedures are properly carried out.

Venereal Disease Control

At the three day school for all prefectural venereal disease control officers held in Tokyo last week, physicians were informed of basic public health principles and modern treatment regimes were demonstrated.

The venereal disease reports from Military Government health officers are still coming in. Almost without exception they have been very informative so that when they are all summarized, there will be available a good picture of this work in Japan. The personal comments of the Military Government health officers are particularly helpful.

The Ministry has been given a sample of a venereal disease report card to be translated, reproduced and sent out to all prefectures. When these cards are available, every new case seen by a public or private physician will be reported on this form.

Four pamphlets on venereal disease information to the public have been given to the Ministry for reproduction and distribution to the public. Plans for radio publicity have been initiated. Lectures to physicians and to medical students are continuing.

The main difficulty seems to be getting the Japanese actually to set up and start operating clinics for the care of the general public.

SECTION VI VITAL STATISTICS

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, which was held in Tokyo on Dec. 13 and 14, subjects including the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, Joint Cause of Death Selection, Monthly and Annual Reports, Special Studies, Methods of Checking for the Completeness of Registration, and the Coordination of Prefectural and Statistical Offices were discussed.

SECTION VII LEGAL CONSULTANT

The ministry of Welfare was directed to establish a Medical Examiner's Office in the principal cities of Japan. The Ministry submitted a plan to establish and maintain a Medical Examiner in the following cities: Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-1 12 Dec 46 - Establishment of Health Intelligence Broadcast.

PHMJG-2 12 Dec 46 - Establishment of Medical Examiner's Office.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 30 Nov 46, w/Digest.

2. Summary report of Cases of Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for five-week period ending 30 Nov 46.

3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 23 Nov 46.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
15 December - 21 December
1946**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
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SECTION IX - Nutrition
SECTION X - Social Security and Insurance

SECTION I WELFARE

Relief Food and Clothing for Japanese Earthquake Disaster

Immediately following the earthquake which occurred at 0425, 21 December 1946, action was taken to determine the extent of damage and to estimate disaster relief needs.

A conference was held with officials of the Welfare Ministry for the purpose of coordinating the activities of all agencies and organizations concerned. The Welfare Ministry were to dispatch two (2) representatives to each of the following prefectures at 0300, 22 December 1946, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Welfare Ministry disaster relief requirements of food and clothing in those areas affected:

Wakayama Prefecture
Tokushima Prefecture
Kochi Prefecture

The prefectural authorities in Hyogo Prefecture were requested to investigate conditions on the Island of Awaji-shima.

Mr. Mizuno, Chief, Supply Division, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry was instructed to communicate with the Home Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry concerning the utilization of stocks under the jurisdiction of these Ministries.

Prefectural Governors are charged with the full responsibility for relief in this emergency and are authorized to use all facilities at their disposal.

Note: This information is a brief on the initial steps taken as this bulletin goes to press. More details covering this operation will be given in following week's bulletin.

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The first overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies, approximating 350 tons, which arrived from the United States on 30 November 1946 for distribution in Japan has been allocated. For details on the supplies included in this shipment, see Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin, for period 24 November to 30 November 1946.

These supplies are now 70% distributed and the full amount will be distributed on or before 31 December 1946. The allocation (by weight) will approximate:

Tokyo Area	35%
Yokohama Area	8%
Nagoya Area	8%
Kyoto Area	6%
Osaka Area	18%
Kobe Area	6%
Hiroshima Area	2 1/2%
Nagasaki Area	2 1/2%
Other	14%

Note: Under the provisions of SCAPIN-1169, dated 30 August 46, the Imperial Japanese Government will assume sale responsibility for security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies from dock side to the using agency and will, prior to the distribution of the supplies, inform SCAP of the plan of allocation. The Imperial Japanese Government will also report monthly to SCAP on LARA supplies received and distributed.

Civic Public Halls

The establishment of Civic Public Halls was encouraged and endorsed by the Education Ministry to Prefectural Governors in an official letter (No.122) dated 5 July 1946.

The Civic Public Hall is to be a cultural organization, as well as combining an adult school, a library, a museum, an assembly hall, and a technical and industrial advice bureau. The initiative for the establishment of

Civic Public Halls in cities, towns and villages is not be taken by government officials, but left to the citizens themselves to cooperate with each other to determine the necessity and/or need for such civic halls and contribute from their own resources for its support.

Recently the Social Education Section, Education Ministry and Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry submitted a proposed joint letter to the Prefectural Governors, to Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare, for approval, relating to the use of Civic Public Halls for welfare activities. There were no objections to the letter as it was drafted in final form since any participation by the government (national or local) in the Civic Public Hall, as it relates to Welfare Activities, must be in conformity with SCAPIN 775 and the established policies regarding government subsidies to private welfare.

Any official governmental welfare activity within a Civic Public Hall is a legitimate expense providing it is totally an official governmental function and such expenses are in compliance with SCAPIN 775 and the Daily Life Security Law. Thus, no welfare funds are to be expended or dissipated in underwriting or assisting to underwrite the establishment of any Civic Public Hall or be its source of maintenance.

Central Social Undertaking Committee

This committee was recently organized and it will study, discuss and make recommendations to the Welfare Ministry on all matters relating to public welfare. The sub-committee is responsible for special studies and recommendations and is to meet weekly and make its report to the Central Social Undertaking Committee.

The president of the committee is Mr. Y. Kawai, Welfare Minister, and the other committee members include representatives from the House of Peers, House of Representatives, Welfare Ministry, Repatriate Relief Board, Tokyo Imperial University, and All-Japan Welfare Committee.

The committee currently is making a study on Child Welfare with the intent to assist in strengthening this program.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 15 November 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3022 hospitals with a bed capacity of 215,044 beds. 106,936 of which are occupied. There were 280,679 outpatients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Post-mortem procedure is faulty in that the method of ineising lymph glands is not sufficient to detect possible pathological lesions. Faulty sanitation of equipment and disposal of waste products is apparent in the majority of the slaughtering establishments.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to an absence of thermometers and the re-contamination of the milk during the bottling and capping processes. Much of the dairy equipment is old, rusty, and in poor condition. Over-all sanitation of plants processing raw milk for resale purposes, is faulty due to improper cleaning methods employed. The bacterial examination of milk is partially neglected.

The tuberculin test of dairy cows is proceeding too slowly to complete a full test in a one year period.

The proper procedure for conducting milk and meat inspections were demonstrated to all Prefecture veterinarians at a meeting held in Shizuoka City in an effort to create uniformity of methods.

Officials concerned were instructed to institute necessary corrective measures.

Reports from the Japanese Annual Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15 to 21 December 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Anthrax	1

Monthly Annual Disease Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	47
Texas Fever	69
Equine defunctious abortion	4
Swine Erysipelas	2
Swine Plague	24
Equine Scabies	1
Strangles	199
Rabies	3
Equine defunctious anemia	78
Pullorum chick	5994
Fowl cholera	284

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for October 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28970	775	313	4634	7348
Condemned Ante Mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned Post Mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	15
Partial	320	13	0	14	356
Viscera	5326	44	0	1493	933

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for October 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	8102
Samples examined	8605
Over bacterial standards	699
Under butterfat standards	1119
Plant Inspections	3290
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	365
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	487

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	38
Samples	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

As office space becomes more difficult to obtain and dental equipment becomes more expensive fewer dentists are being rehabilitated. Only six dentists were re-established in practice during the past month.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

1. The Demonstration School of Nursing has been recognized by the Japanese Ministry of Education as a College of Nursing; date retroactive to 29 June 1946.

Affiliation of two-weeks duration for fourth year students at Matsuzawa Mental Hospital was completed and was very satisfactory.

2. The second Graduate Nurses Refresher Course was completed 19 December and fifty received certificates. The graduates of the two groups are uniting and will assist in the plans for the next refresher course.

3. Four more prefectural surveys of schools of nursing have been completed.

To date this completes 31 prefectures.

4. The Directors meeting of the Japanese Nurses Association was held on 20 December in Tokyo to make organizational plans and budget for the Association and to prepare the program for the meeting to be held April, 1947.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Limited stocks of Japanese-produced Typhus Vaccine are now available. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is notifying all prefectures to submit requirements for Typhus Vaccine direct to the Ministry by telegram. Requests will be submitted to Public Health and Welfare Section for screening. Japanese vaccine should be used, when available, to supplement U.S.-produced vaccine in carrying out prescribed typhus control programs.

The Japanese public has been warned through the press concerning the dangers of purchasing penicillin through other than prescribed channels.

Manufacturers are required to report all penicillin production to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for distribution in accordance with recommendations of the Penicillin Allocation Committee. Manufacturing plants must keep a record showing disposition of all penicillin approved for sale. These records should be supported by a definite release from the Welfare Ministry showing quantities authorized for distribution. Physicians and hospitals must keep a record showing the names of patients to whom penicillin was administered.

Military Government Medical Officers should exercise close supervision over manufacturing plants and using agencies to insure that penicillin is not reaching the blackmarket. It is equally important that direct supervision be maintained over quantities of out-dated U.S. penicillin released to Japanese agencies.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 9-14 December:

DDT Dusters	1045
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	530

Report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of biologicals during November as follows:

Cholera Vaccine	#,600 cc
Plague Vaccine	38,400 cc
Typhus Vaccine	150,970 cc
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	757,000 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	1,410,000 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	124,000 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	567,780 cc

Program for production of Hydrogen Cyanide for fumigation of Japanese shipping has been initiated. Requirements for a period of one (1) year have been estimated and order for manufacture has been issued by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government.

Results of comparative test experiments conducted by Central Research Laboratories showed the superiority of American molds over the Japanese and these were distributed to the manufacturers at the 20 December meeting of the Japanese Penicillin Research Association. All penicillin manufacturers complain that electricity and coal shortages curtail production and steps have been taken to insure high priority for such plants. Visits to six more plants in the Kyoto-Osaka area confirm previous observations that stimulation of the penicillin activities is greatly needed and that most manufacturers fail to consider penicillin a high priority rush program. They were duly edified on this score. Several valuable technical aspects of penicillin extraction under Japanese conditions already have been experimentally obtained and distributed by the Central Research Laboratories.

Narcotics

Medical Association meetings representing the doctors from three Tokyo wards were attended by the Narcotic Control Officer who outlined the duties and responsibilities of practitioners under the new narcotic regulations. Careful handling and dispensing of narcotics to permit their use only when necessary for medical treatment were emphasized. A recent theft of 4 five-gram bottles morphine reported by a doctor was cited with the additional statement that the narcotic inspector should first of all ascertain why the doctor had four instead of one 5-gram bottles. The only complaint made by the doctors was that small vials of morphine hypodermic tablets,

1-gram bottles of morphine, and 5-ampoule packages of morphine should be made available for purchase by doctors rather than the larger packages now stocked by local wholesalers.

Reports are being received of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics being shipped to the 5th Medical Depot. All such medicinal narcotics have been removed from the 5th Medical Depots, Yokohama and Kobe, and future seizures should be turned over to prefectural narcotic officials who will receipt for the narcotics and make proper disposition as directed by the Ministry of Welfare.

Increased security has been provided for narcotic according to a statement received from Tanabe Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Osaka. It is considered the reconstructed vault, as set forth in the statement, provides adequate security.

Destruction of damaged and adulterated narcotics at Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, completes the cleaning-up process undertaken for former military medicinal narcotics held by SCAP-approved wholesale houses in Tokyo. Repackaging of the narcotics has made large quantities available for release to central wholesale houses. One item of importance to be repackaged is approximately 7,000,000 cc of narcocon from 21 and 22 cc ampoules to 1, 1.1 and 1.2 cc ampoules. Although the wastage during this operation is expected to be from 20 to 30 percent, the large ampoules are not suitable for medical practitioners in civilian practice.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A staff visit was made by the division chief to Military Government prefectural teams at Gifu, Shizuoka and Nagoya and conferences were held with the health officers thereof.

The epidemiologist of this division returned from a visit to the Hokkaido Regional Team and the prefectural team at Aomori. At the present time the situation, as regards acute communicable diseases, is generally very satisfactory. In Hokkaido, epidemic typhus fever, which had broken out to a considerable extent by this time last year, still remains at a low level of incidence. Smallpox, however, is occurring in somewhat larger numbers than typhus. Control measures were discussed.

There have been no cases of either smallpox or typhus fever in Aomori Prefecture for a considerable period of time. A somewhat greater problem is constituted by diphtheria. The Prefectural Health Officer has initiated a plan for investigation of diphtheria cases to determine whether they fall into the group which was to have been immunized, and if so, why the immunization was not performed. Such a plan is worthy of emulation by all Prefectural Health Officers.

The typhus consultants departed for Southwest Japan and Kyushu for the purpose of continuing instruction courses in typhus control. Courses are to be held at Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto.

The re-broadcasting of weekly Health Intelligence Reports received by radio from H.M. Special Commissioner, S.E.A. via the Singapore radio station has been re-established and was commenced during the present week.

Venereal Disease Control

The basic venereal disease control reports have now been received from approximately two-thirds of the Military Government health officers. As soon as the other reports come in, a summary will be made.

Education of the public was the main work this week. Lectures, followed by discussion and a motion picture, were given to women members of the Diet, labor union representatives, farm organization representatives, and to social workers and educators. The response shows that in these representatives at least, enthusiasm and desire for better public health facilities surpasses that of many government officials working in venereal disease control. Many of these public officials still think of venereal disease control in terms of periodic examination of prostitutes. It is suggested that the sooner the public is educated to demand good public facilities, the quicker a Venereal Disease Control program will be actually in operation. Developing your community venereal disease councils should be helpful in this regard. No program can succeed on a national level unless it is successful in the communities.

Port Quarantine Weekly Report

On 13 December 1946 a command letter was dispatched from the Chief of Staff to Commanding General, Eighth Army, establishing air and maritime ports of entry as follows:

Maritime

Otaru
Hakodate
Yokohama
Yokosuka
Nagoya
Kobe
Kure
Moji
Nagasaki

Air

Haneda
Iwakuni

The Commanding General, Eighth Army, was directed to set up health and customs control at the above named ports as provided for in the SCAP circulars governing entry and exit of persons, vessels and aircraft into and from Japan.

In connection with establishing quarantine at these ports, the port quarantine consultant has recently visited the ports of Nagasaki, Moji, Ujina, Kobe, Nagoya, and Yokohama, and the airports of Haneda and Iwakuni, in company with the quarantine officer assigned to 8th army Military Government Headquarters.

The first lift of 25,000 repatriates from the Soviet areas has been virtually completed. Plans to repatriate greater numbers of Japanese from those areas are now being put into effect under the terms of an agreement between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Soviet authorities. These repatriates shall be routed into Japan through the ports of Hakodate, Maizuru and Sasebo.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

The third conference of the National Advisory Committee on Registration of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces was attended at the Justice Ministry, Tokyo, on 19 December 1946. Proposed changes in the Civil Laws of Japan and their effect upon vital registrations were discussed. Ways and means of securing more complete and accurate registrations were reviewed. The need for strengthening the Koseki offices, by obtaining a larger budget for their operation and better qualified workers, was discussed. Reference was also made to the problem of the confidentiality of the records which contain a statement of the cause of death.

On 20 December 1946, a meeting was attended at which the Koseki chiefs of the city of Tokyo met. At this meeting, the chiefs who had served long-periods of time, some as much as 22 years, were presented honorary statements of recognition of their services.

SECTION IX NUTRITION

Surveys

The Japanese Welfare Ministry report that data on the nutritional Survey for November of the cities Nagoya, Tokuoka and Sendai and the prefectures Ibaraki, Tochigi, Aichi, Shizuoka, Shiga and Kukuoka have been submitted, however, the final reports will not be available before the end of next month.

Conference

A meeting of the sub-committee members of the Japanese Institute of Public Health met on the 20 December in the Mitsubishi Shoji Building. Dr. J. Miki, of the Japanese Welfare Ministry represented the Nutritionist. Discussions followed on nutritionist requirements and the number that could be accommodated for the initial class.

SECTION X SOCIAL SECURITY AND INSURANCE

Personnel Assignment

With the assignment of George F. Pollock, War Department Civilian, to this Section, it is announced that he has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Social Security and Insurance Division, effective 7 November 1946.

Japanese Nationals on Duty With the Occupation Forces

Under provisions of the Employees' Relief Ordinance, as promulgated by Imperial Japanese Ordinance No.382, as amended, and in accordance with Vice Minister's decision of 31 May 1946, full responsibility and liability rests with the Imperial Japanese Government for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces, as to medical care, hospitalization, disability, and death benefits for accidents or illness incurred in connection with their duties. Those Japanese Nationals working in dependents' homes are also eligible for benefits under provisions of this ordinance.

The Central Liaison Office has been verbally directed to properly and with expedience disseminate full information regarding the Employees' Relief Ordinance to subordinate agencies with instructions that all Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces be fully informed of their eligibility for benefits under provision of the said ordinance. The Medical Service Division concurred in the directive to the Central Liaison Office, and added that in compliance with the responsibility for radical care, suitable facilities will be provided and immediately established.

Interested Bureaus of the ministry of Welfare were also given the information regarding the instructions to the Central Liaison Office, for the purpose of coordinating and cooperating in making the benefits available for all eligible employees as a part of the health and social insurance program. The Central Liaison Office, branch for control in Tokyo, has designated six municipal hospitals as places for government employees to receive treatment under provisions of this ordinance. It is interpreted that similar procedure can be followed by the municipal government in the prefectures.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 7 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 30 Nov 46.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
22 December - 29 December
1946**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Vital Statistics
SECTION VIII - Nutrition
SECTION IX - Social Security and Insurance
SECTION X - Memoranda to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

School Lunch Program

The school lunch program was inaugurated by the Education Ministry in cooperation with the Health and Welfare Ministry, on 23 December 1946, in Tokyo-To.

Representatives from the Education Ministry, Health and Welfare Ministry, LARA and SCAP (Civil Information & Education, Public Health & Welfare and Public Relations Office) visited the Nagato-Cho Primary School to observe the program in operation.

This first noon day meal was served in 389 primary schools to a total of 76,316 school children. Each meal consisted of 20 grams of stew, containing meat, potatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots and salt.

The food components for these lunches were obtained from normal ration sources, LARA supplies and other imported stocks. Powdered milk will be added to the school lunch menu within the next two-week period. The school lunch is food which is additional to that received by the children through normal rationing channels.

There is a nominal charge for the school lunches served to those children whose parents can afford such payments. The Japanese Government underwrites the lunch expense of those children whose families cannot afford such payments.

Disaster Relief (Southern Honshu Earthquake)

Immediately following the earthquake, the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, called a conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry to coordinate disaster relief for the sufferers.

Three two-man teams were dispatched to the area by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, to establish liaison within the area and to report the extent of damage to property, injured persons and loss of life.

At the same time, the Public Health and Welfare Section sent three representatives, one each from the Medical Division, Supply Division, and American Red Cross, to survey and coordinate the relief activities. An eight-car special train loaded with Civil Affairs medical supplies and relief materials left for the disaster area.

After the arrival of personnel in the field, it was discovered that in some places the disaster reports had been exaggerated due to the hysteria which naturally follows a disaster.

Reports as of 2300, 29 December 1946, the disaster had taken the following toll:

Deaths	1289
Injured	2364
Missing	30
Private Homes Completely demolished	9045
Private Homes Damaged	23374
Other Buildings Completely demolished	1141
Other Buildings Damaged	1058
Factories Completely demolished	33
Factories	19
Houses washed away	1541
Houses lost in fire	2497
Flooded Homes	25431
Fishing Vessels lost	2602
Bridges lost	48
River Banks broken	91
Roads damaged	155
Estimated homeless	94669

Areas most affected:

Wakayama Shikoku Tokushima Kochi Kagawa

All Japanese governmental agencies, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Agriculture Ministry, Japanese Red Cross, American Red Cross, and Eighth Army Military Government Teams are combined in administering relief under the coordination of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The past week has seen the Japanese Red Cross engaged primarily in meeting the disaster needs of the recent earthquake.

The headquarters dispatched three (3) medical teams into the disaster area. Each team had the following personnel:

2	Doctors
1	Pharmacist
10	Nurses

A representative of the American Red Cross, attached to Public Health and Welfare, SCAP was sent into the area as a technical advisor, to assist the Japanese Red Cross meeting the emergency phase. This is the first opportunity for the newly reorganized Japanese Red Cross Society to participate in a disaster operation and to render disaster services, other than medical, as was the practice of the Red Cross in former years.

The Red Cross authorized a drive, to raise Earthquake Disaster Relief Funds, through its chapters in every prefecture. This drive was held for a three (3) day period in Tokyo (25, 26, 27 December 1946) and was on a strict voluntary contribution basis. The Tokyo "street contributions" during this three day drive will approximate 96,000 yen.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

The hospital strength report for the week 15 November-22 November is not submitted due to failure of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to furnish the requested date.

A meeting was held with the Ministry of Education and CI&E to reiterate the policy on medical education and to clear up any misunderstanding that exists concerning the policy. The medical "Semmon Gakko" in particular was discussed in its relationship to present and future educational systems. The following points were stressed: Semmon Gakko graduates during the coming spring (1947) will be required to pursue one full year of university level training to be eligible for entrance to the four year medical school course in 1948. Semmon Gakko students in their third year will be required to complete two years of university level training prior to entrance to the medical school. All others will be eligible for entrance into the medical school in 1947 without additional preparation.

On Friday, 27 December 1946, the Japan Medical Association held a meeting in the J.M.A. building. Problems concerning reorganization were discussed.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the period 22-28 December 1946.

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

National Dental examination will be held in April.

Simultaneous written examination will be held in the six major schools. Practical examinations will be held in small increments as facilities will permit.

SECTION V SUPPLY

General

Request has been submitted to The Surgeon General for supply of certain professional journals to all Military Government Regions and Teams. The list includes 19 periodicals and request has been made that direct subscriptions be provided for each region and team. Upon receipt of information as to action taken by the Surgeon General, a list of the journals approved will be published to the field.

Production

Production report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the month of November indicates production of various types of medicines, dental materials, sanitary materials and biologicals as follows:

Controlled medicines	yen	27,607,081
Non-controlled medicines		68,554,069
Patent medicines		85,966,634
Sanitary materials		7,562,652
Dental materials		1,296,457
Biologicals		6,349,962

The above figures indicate sizeable increases in production of controlled medicines, non-controlled medicines and sanitary materials over the previous six (6) months.

Production of sulphadiazole was 11,745 kg's, the highest monthly production during 1946. Increase in the production of sanitary materials results from allocation of American raw cotton to this program.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during period 16-21 December:

DDT dusters	982
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	165

Initial plans have been made for accelerating production of sulphathiazole, to provide a quantity sufficient for treatment of venereal disease and pneumococcal infections. Production for November was increased to 670 kg's. Planned production for December 1946 and 1st quarter 1947:

December	850 kg's
January	1200 "
February	2000 "
March	2000 "

Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen have been initiated. These drugs have never been produced on a large scale in Japan and production is expected to increase gradually to meet requirements.

Standardization of the vial and label of commercial penicillin was formulated, to be effective 1 April 1947. The Japan Iron & Steel Company signified their intention to enter the penicillin field.

Narcotics

Reports were received of shortages of narcotics, particularly codeine, in some areas in Japan. Monthly reports indicate the situation is much improved over that of one year ago, although in some cases levels of narcotic stocks have not been brought up to the desired level. When the levels of stocks in local wholesale houses fall below a normal working level, items needed should be purchased, by means of official order form, from central wholesalers in Tokyo and Osaka.

To maintain central wholesale stocks at the desired level, approximately 2,000,000 codeine tablets (0.03 gm) will be released from former Japanese military stocks. Repackaging of these narcotics in 25, 50 and 100 tablet packages is underway, and the stocks are expected to reach central wholesalers by 15 January 1947.

From the 5th Medical Depot, Yokohama, ten Basic Medical Units containing narcotics were consigned to Kagawa prefecture and three to Wakayama. The narcotics in these units should suffice for emergency needs arising out of the earthquake-devastated area.

Information received from the Ministry of Justice regarding current narcotic violations indicate medical narcotic stocks in varying amounts are held by unregistered persons in Japan. In addition, some registrants have failed to report inventories, probably contemplating diversion of the unreported narcotics to illicit channels. Vigorous action is being taken by the police and prefectural narcotic officials against these offenders, particularly in the Osaka area.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Division Chief spent the entire week in the area affected by the recent earthquake and tidal wave. Because of communication difficulties, detailed reports are not yet available; at the present time, however, there does not appear to be an immediate threat of any epidemic.

Venereal Disease Control

This office continues to receive reports of drug shortages. The chief of the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, gives the following information regarding drugs used in the treatment of the venereal disease:

Mapharsen and Bismuth subsalicylate

Only available at present from U.S. Stocks which must be obtained through Military Government. There are sufficient quantities for public clinics. If the Military Government Health Officer wishes to release these drugs to private practitioners, it is recommended that the drugs be given to physicians who will report the case, follow the suggested treatment schedules, do contact tracing and treat the patient to completion. It is not recommended that these drugs be given to private physicians who will not follow directions.

Mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate are now being manufactured by Japanese companies, but the quality has not been standardized, so that it is unlikely that Japanese made mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate will be available for at least 60 days.

Neorsphenamine and old arsphenamine

Three drugs are sold to private practitioners through the Prefectural Medicine Control Company. This is a private company under prefectural control and acts as the commercial distributing agency for the entire prefecture. The prefectural venereal disease control officer should see that this company has sufficient supplies of these drugs available for sale to private practitioners. If stocks are insufficient, the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section in the Ministry of Health and Welfare should be informed of this fact.

Sulfonamides

Adequate amounts are available through Military Government channels for public clinics. Japanese stocks are becoming increasingly available and should be used. The prefectural government should ask the Ministry for information as to sources of supply. The governor will have to assign sufficient funds for the purchase of these drugs.

Sulfonamides are on sale to private practitioners at the Prefectural Medicine Control Company. The prefectural venereal disease control officer should act as a liaison officer between this company and the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section in the Ministry. He should assure himself that adequate supplies of drugs used in the treatment of venereal diseases are on hand at the Prefectural Medicine Control Company for both public and private use.

Finally, the prefectural government must learn to begin buying these drugs through the control company so that the use of Military Government supplies diminishes.

Typhus Control

The typhus consultants returned from a trip to Nagoya, Kure, and Kumamoto where typhus control conferences were held for the prefectural health officers in Tokai Hokuriku Region, Chugoku and Shikoku Regions and Kyushu Regions respectively. The interest and questions asked at these meetings indicate an improvement in the understanding of typhus control fundamentals.

SECTION VII VITAL STATISTICS

Births The number of births reported, (195,993) resumed its upward trend established since July; in the preceding month, the number was 190,727. The birth rate for November was 32.6 per 1,000 population.

Deaths Deaths continued to decline in number. A total of 38,425 deaths were reported; the rate was 14.7 per 1,000 population. This figure represents a slight decrease below the October rate (15.1) and a reduction of more than 30 percent below the July rate of 21.5. Following the sharp decline in the rate in the preceding month, an investigation was instituted and there is evidence that this reduction is more apparent than real. Contrary to official instructions, some of the local reporting offices were found to have included in their reports, deaths to Japanese Nationals which occurred outside of Japan. It is known that during the preceding months a large number of Japanese were repatriated and this resulted in many declarations of events occurring outside of Japan. Steps were immediately taken by Japanese authorities to notify all local government offices not to include events occurring outside of Japan in their reports. This may go far towards explaining the comparatively close agreement in the rates for October and November. The rates previously stated for the months of July, August and September are now considered to be approximately 30 percent higher than the true figure. Japanese authorities are continuing their study of registration practices regarding this matter.

Infant Deaths Infant deaths (11,390) increased more than 10 percent above the October figure (10,087). The infant death rate was 58.1 per 1,000 live births. This represents the second consecutive month of increase, although the rate is still considerably below the high point (74.0) established in July.

Stillbirths With one exception, stillbirths have increased in number each month since July. There were 8,682 stillbirths reported representing a rate of 44.3 per 1,000 live births.

Marriages Marriages (52,177) increased approximately 40 percent above the figure (37,654) in the preceding month; the marriage rate was 8.7 per 1,000 population. However, it is thought that the September figure (61,102) is abnormally high, and that for October (37,654), much too low.

A possible explanation of this may lie in the fact that a National, uniform declaration form was placed in use for the first time at the beginning of October. Unverified reports, which may explain this matter, would seem to indicate that many people who had not previously made a declaration of their marriage, received incorrect information which led them to believe that the marriage registration procedure was going to be made extremely difficult, beginning in October. Therefore, it is said that many persons who would normally have made the declaration of their marriage during October or in some later month, made it in September to avoid expected difficulties of later registrations. This tended to elevate the number of registrations in September, and to correspondingly depress it in October. It will be necessary to observe the number reported during the next few months in order to determine correctly the relative importance of the figure reported for the month of October.

Divorces The number of divorces (6,245) was nearly 20 percent higher than the figure (5,237) reported for October the divorce rate was 1.0 per 1,000 population. Just as in the case of marriages, the number of divorces reported for September (11,639) was abnormally high, and correspondingly low for October (5,237). The explanation given previously for this phenomenon in the case of marriages does not seem to be as plausible for divorces. It is possible that articles appearing in newspapers and other publications concerning expected changes in the civil laws regarding divorce, may have had some effect in causing people, who were already considering taking divorce action, to do so sooner than they might have done otherwise. However, this would not fully explain the sudden increase recorded for September. Another factor, which must be considered is the fact that following the return of many repatriates, a large number of marriages hastily entered into during the war resulted in separations. We must wait for further reports before an adequate explanation can be given concerning divorces.

Geographic sub-divisions When the above vital events are compared according to urban (places of 30,000 population or over) and rural (places under 30,000 population) areas, it would appear, on the basis of experience recorded over the five months period (July-November), that the corresponding birth, marriage and divorce rates are quite similar. On the other hand, the death rate is a little higher in the rural (gun) areas than in the urban (shi) and the infant death rate is considerably higher. Just the opposite is true regarding the stillbirth rates.

NUMBER OF BIRTH, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES
REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, NOVEMBER 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Stillbirth	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	195,993	88,425	11,390	8,682	52,177	6,245
Total all "Shi"	57,424	26,248	2,943	3,191	15,413	1,951
Total all "Gun"	138,569	62,177	8,447	5,491	36,764	4,294
Aichi	7,622	2,901	386	306	1,943	179
Akita	3,867	1,724	257	178	1260	174
Aomori	3,668	1,491	268	123	846	101
Chiba	5,762	2,238	399	231	1271	123
Ehime	3,925	1,465	201	161	1038	160
Fukui	1,545	921	119	69	501	77
Fukuoka	8,739	3,929	474	371	2,164	249
Fukushima	5,144	2,118	340	220	1212	182
Gifu	3,395	1,759	209	125	875	114
Gunma	4,144	1,462	228	207	893	87
Hiroshima	5,087	2,397	278	226	1,515	199
Hokkaido	10,111	4,560	680	378	2,677	269
Hyogo	6,443	3,178	377	319	1,792	223
Ibaraki	5,590	2,019	365	249	1281	73
Ishikawa	2,519	1,067	150	113	775	134
Iwate	3,541	1,729	270	146	843	183
Kagawa	2,385	949	156	120	691	84
Kagoshima	4,618	2,212	257	190	1037	171
Kanagawa	5,241	2,040	232	241	1254	132
Kochi	2,304	1,192	131	92	776	98
Kumamoto	4,878	2,110	257	237	1157	142
Kyoto	3,735	1,946	206	174	1002	118
Mie	3,392	1,622	208	127	983	101
Miyagi	3,801	1,577	242	194	999	127

Miyazaki	3,170	1,126	180	141	652	94
Nagano	4,728	3,277	270	214	1052	105
Nagasaki	4,298	2,574	250	210	1215	168
Nara	1,744	1,012	99	87	581	74
Niigata	6,053	2,627	319	262	1,920	242
Oita	3,233	1,465	176	148	753	116
Okayama	3,729	1,909	221	186	1191	122
Osaka	7,006	3,220	342	388	1,787	276
Saga	2,592	1,113	168	87	610	64
Saitama	5,996	2,139	329	296	1,185	102
Shiga	1,802	1,194	130	75	542	61
Shimane	2,243	1,058	155	123	716	92
Shizuoka	5,787	3,188	238	222	1,949	210
Tochigi	4,301	1,469	221	191	1018	105
Tokushima	2,141	1,015	117	121	650	69
Tokyo	10,599	4,428	502	482	2,892	304
Tottori	1,375	719	85	57	387	62
Toyama	2,741	1,064	188	106	836	132
Wakayama	2,053	1,030	104	83	698	78
Yamagata	3,277	1,558	243	127	1317	122
Yamaguchi	3695	1769	201	192	967	107
Yamanashi	1964	835	112	87	474	40

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

BIRTH, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES RATES
ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, NOVEMBER 1946

Prefecture	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
All Japan	32.6	14.7	58.1	44.3	8.7	1.0
Total all "Shi"	31.5	14.4	51.3	55.6	8.4	1.1
Total all "Gun"	33.1	14.9	61.0	39.6	8.8	1.0
Aichi	32.0	12.1	50.3	39.9	8.1	0.7
Akita	39.4	17.5	66.5	46.0	12.8	1.8
Aomori	41.0	16.7	73.1	33.5	9.4	1.1
Chiba	34.9	13.6	69.2	40.1	7.7	0.7
Ehime	34.6	12.9	51.2	41.0	9.1	1.4
Fukui	37.0	16.1	77.0	44.7	8.8	1.3
Fukuoka	36.6	16.4	54.2	42.5	9.1	1.0
Fukushima	32.6	13.4	66.1	42.8	7.7	1.2
Gifu	28.6	14.8	61.6	36.8	7.4	1.0
Gunma	33.1	11.7	55.0	50.0	7.1	0.7
Hiroshima	32.6	15.3	54.6	44.4	9.7	1.3
Hokkaido	35.3	15.9	67.3	37.4	9.3	0.9

Hyogo	27.7	13.7	58.5	49.5	7.7	1.0
Ibaraki	35.0	12.7	65.3	44.5	8.0	0.5
Ishikawa	34.9	14.8	59.5	44.9	10.7	1.9
Iwate	35.4	17.3	76.2	41.2	8.4	1.8
Kagawa	33.3	13.2	65.4	50.3	9.6	1.2
Kagoshima	34.5	16.5	55.7	41.1	7.7	1.3
Kanagawa	31.6	12.3	44.3	46.0	7.6	0.8
Kochi	35.1	18.2	56.9	39.9	11.8	1.5
Kumamoto	36.4	15.7	52.7	48.6	8.6	1.1
Kyoto	28.0	14.6	55.2	46.6	7.5	0.9
Mie	30.1	14.4	61.3	37.4	8.7	0.9
Miyagi	31.6	13.1	63.7	51.0	8.3	1.1
Miyazaki	40.3	14.3	56.8	44.5	8.3	1.2
Nagano	28.4	19.7	57.1	45.3	6.3	0.6
Nagasaki	36.9	22.1	58.2	48.9	10.4	1.4
Nara	28.5	16.5	56.8	49.9	9.5	1.2
Niigata	31.7	13.7	52.7	43.3	10.0	1.3
Oita	34.3	15.5	54.4	45.8	8.0	1.2
Okayama	29.5	15.1	59.3	49.9	9.4	1.0
Osaka	28.6	13.2	48.8	55.4	7.3	1.1
Saga	36.8	15.8	64.8	33.6	8.7	0.9
Saitama	36.0	12.8	54.9	49.4	7.1	0.6
Shiga	36.4	17.5	72.1	41.6	7.9	0.9
Shimane	32.1	15.6	69.1	54.8	10.3	1.3
Shizuoka	31.2	17.2	49.8	38.4	10.5	1.1
Tochigi	34.8	11.9	51.4	44.4	8.2	0.8
Tokushima	31.4	14.9	54.6	56.5	9.5	1.0
Tokyo	30.7	12.9	47.5	45.6	8.4	0.9
Tottori	30.0	15.7	61.8	41.5	8.4	1.4
Toyama	35.8	13.9	68.6	38.7	10.9	1.7
Wakayama	26.8	13.4	50.7	48.4	9.1	1.0
Yamagata	30.8	14.6	74.2	38.8	12.4	1.1
Yamaguchi	32.7	15.6	54.4	52.0	8.6	0.9
Yamanashi	30.0	12.7	57.0	44.3	7.2	0.6

SECTION VIII NUTRITION

Attached are the results of the November Nutrition Survey for the City of Nagoya with the average for the adjacent prefectures of Aichi and Shizuoka. February, May and August results of the same area are presented as a summary for the entire year of 1946.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrition in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

CITY OF NAGOYA Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	4276	4135	3994	4036
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>	0.824	0.846	0.836	0.821
<u>Adult Unit</u>				
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	10.8	12.0	7.2	11.4
Vegetable	46.6	41.0	39.6	39.3
Total	57.4	53.0	46.8	50.7
<u>Fat</u>	...	15.4	10.0	13.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>		287.8	254.1	379.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1135	1120	885	1384*
Free Market	411	380	297	387
Home Production	20	25	124	91
Gift	57	30	27	24
Total	1623	1555	1333	1886

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.
Source: Imperial Japanese Government:

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	February	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>	No data			
Rice		262.0	93.8	187.7
Wheat		78.1	113.4	39.3
Barley			33.8	27.1
Others		3.8	2.8	1.3
Total		343.9	243.8	255.4
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		...	...	...
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		7.1	33.2	589.6
White		3.8	43.5	17.4
Others		9.1	0.2	18.5
Total		20.0	76.9	625.5
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	...	...
<u>Oils</u>		1.2	0.9	1.1
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		9.2	0.6	1.5
Soya products			23.9	24.7
Other beans		2.8	1.8	1.9
Total		12.0	26.3	28.1

<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish	78.5	21.6	56.2
Meat, Poultry	1.8	5.8	6.7
Eggs	1.7	5.4	0.8
Milk	0.8	0.3	1.3
Total	82.8	33.1	65.0
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	106.7	310.9	88.6
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>			
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.7	17.3	1.1
Other Fruits	...	15.3	4.0
Other Vegetab.	92.0	193.3	301.8
Total	92.7	225.9	306.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.4	2.1	2.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>			
Dried	9.4	1.9	0.3
Picked	13.6	5.4	14.9
Total	23.0	7.3	15.2
<u>Flavours</u>	26.2	18.5	22.5
<u>Others</u>	0.1		

SUMMARY
RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

TOKAI AREA (Nagoya Area)
2 Prefectures Shizuoka and Aichi
Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	6399	6468	6550	6740
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.836	0.898	0.851	0.900
No. persons				
Protein				
Animal	4.9	8.6	3.8	4.8
Vegetable	46.1	42.5	48.4	49.6
Total	51.0	51.1	52.2	54.4
<u>Fat</u>	...	8.7	11.2	8.6

<u>Carbohydrate</u>	...	351.0	339.6	421.9
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	329	789	654	551
Free Market	105	121	105	131
Home Production	1470	844	949	1345
Gift	27	27	19	15
Total	1931	1781	1727	2042

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan 1946

	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	No data	256.1	122.9	177.0
Wheat		127.3	143.6	85.0
Barley			114.2	82.6
Others		4.4	26.7	8.5
Total		387.8	407.4	353.1
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.15	0.05	0.4
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		142.1	7.9	488.8
White		5.7	58.7	4.1
Others		31.6	0.05	67.3
Total		179.4	66.7	560.2
<u>Sugars</u>		0.05	...	1.0
<u>Oils</u>		0.8	0.6	0.8
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		29.8	1.1	1.8
Soya Products			25.0	29.9
Other beans		4.4	6.4	2.9
Total		34.2	32.5	34.6
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		30.5	14.2	19.2
Meat, Poultry		1.3	0.3	1.2
Eggs		1.1	0.6	0.2
Milk		0.9	1.4	0.5
Total		33.7	16.5	21.1
<u>Leafly, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		99.8	183.2	105.2

<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>			
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.5	16.7	1.2
Other Fruits	...	7.4	6.6
Other Vegetab.	70.3	140.1	96.3
Total	70.8	164.2	104.1
<u>Seaweeds</u>	0.9	0.6	1.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>			
Dried	3.1	0.3	0.1
Pickled	36.2	20.7	26.2
Total	39.3	21.0	26.3
<u>Flavours</u>	13.1	20.2	18.8
<u>Others</u>	1.9		

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY AND INSURANCE

The Insurance Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Government has been contacted on two particular subjects.

- (a) Are there any restrictions in the National Health Insurance or Health Insurance Laws which prevent medical care for certain communicable diseases? There are no restrictions except by budget limitations which apply particularly to the National Health Insurance, which is mainly for urban and rural districts. The Health Insurance which is for industrial areas, is in a better position, but has neglected the preventive medicine program because of numerous medical treatment requirements. A preventive medicine program is included in the revised plan for the social insurances.
- (b) Did the Imperial Japanese Government operator make available any social insurance for Koreans in Korea? It is reported that the Seamens' Pension Insurance (1940) was the only one which now is being investigated by this Section as to the extent of operations and benefits available.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-6 24 Dec 46 - Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 14 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 7 Dec 46.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTES
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 December – 5 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IX - Memoranda to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Housing

Building permits, for all of Japan, are now centralized at national level. The Board of Reconstruction has surveyed the need of housing and shortly will make available essential material and building permits based on this survey. Each prefecture will receive an allocation of controlled material and building permits which it is hoped will stop the waste and graft of materials being allocated to non-essential places of amusement, bars, etc.

Japanese Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross was alerted for disaster work in the December 21st Shikoku earthquake. With the assistance of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, American National Red Cross and the Imperial Japanese Government, it went into action with investigating units, nurses, doctors, and trained disaster workers who were immediately rushed to the various affected scenes of the disaster. A 40-bed field hospital was placed at the disposal of the Japanese Red Cross by PH&W, and with the complete cooperation of all agencies, the Japanese Red Cross has shown its ability to take the initiative in its first real disaster. Units are in the field now making investigations, giving inoculations, and caring in general for the earthquake shocked victims.

Funds have been raised by The Japanese Red Cross from the Japanese people and the nation as a whole is conscious of their responsibility to the sufferers.

The American National Red Cross has cooperated through out the disaster by supplying trained disaster workers to assist in alleviating suffering.

In America, the Japanese residents of Los Angeles, California, have donated \$5000 for the relief of sufferers in Wakayama from where most of them originally lived. They will ship their supplies through LARA.

In addition to relief activities described above, the Imperial Japanese Government, through its Welfare Ministry, set up disaster investigating units at national level and released food, clothing, and medical supplies, to the victims.

The Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, acted as overall coordinator of the disaster relief measures and maintained night and day service to all groups.

All that has been described above would have been to no avail had it not been for the quick emergency measures immediately put into action by the Eighth Army and Military Government Teams. The plans made on a national level were projected to the prefectural level where they were immediately activated. Besides going through the 250 continuing quakes, the military personnel located in the stricken area took care of the dead and injured, fed the hungry, provided clothing, and reestablished communications. The short message "no military personnel of the occupation forces sustained loss of life or injury" speaks higher than word of the smooth team work of the Military Government forces. The forces of the British and Americans were unified in their activities, and the southern prefectures will remember their former enemies as their saviors in time of distress and disaster.

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second shipment of relief goods from LARA is due to sail from the United States on 7 January 1947. This shipment, it is understood, is larger than the first which was about 350 tons,

The first shipment was well received and distribution went smoothly to the allocated areas.

New allocations will be announced at later date in this bulletin.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week of 15 Nov to 22 Nov shows 2977 hospitals with a capacity of 214,334 beds, 105,792 of which are occupied. During the same period 277,087 out-patients were treated.

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and Ministry of Education concerning the Medical Education Program. Prior recommendations were reiterated and clarified and the following basic principals were stressed:

1. In 1947, and thereafter, students may qualify for the National Medical Examinations only upon fulfilling the following prerequisites:
 - a. Three years of university (daigaku) study in liberal arts including certain prerequisite subjects considered basic to the study of medicine. (Except as noted in paragraphs 2a, 2b, 3 and 5.)
 - b. Four years of study in an approved school of medicine, of university (daigaku) level.
 - c. One year of rotating internship in a hospital providing adequate facilities for clinical training.

Upon the satisfactory completion of the National Examination, they will be issued a license to practice medicine by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

2. Realizing the consequences of such a sudden and radical change, the following interim program has adopted.
 - a. 1947 graduates of the present government, university-affiliated, medical semmon gakko will be allowed to qualify for examination following completion of one additional year of study composed of liberal arts and certain basic medical subjects, followed by one year of rotating internship in a hospital. 1948 and 1949 graduates will be handled in the same manner.
 - b. Other medical semmon gakkko will be evaluated by the medical school inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Education and upon the advice of the Japan Medical Council and Public Health and Welfare Officers to determine if the standard of instruction is equal to, or better than that of the government, university-affiliated schools. If it is so, they will be afforded the same treatment as the students of the government university-affiliated schools.
3. All other students not treated in paragraph 2 will be required to meet the prerequisites for National Examinations as outlined in paragraph 1.

(Note: There is no provision in this interim program for those medical semmon gakko who entered as freshmen in 1946. They will be expected to discontinue present medical studies and be integrated into such courses of study as shall eventually permit them to choose any of the professional fields including medicine.)

4. Final Status of the semmon gakko, except those government, university-affiliated watch will be discontinued, will depend upon the ability of the school to convert to a medical school, satisfying the criteria laid down by the Japan Medical Council; or, they may convert to a liberal arts school of university (daigaku) level. Failing to convert to either the liberal arts university or the medical school of university daigaku level, they must cease to exist as schools for the preparation of, or graduation of physicians.

5. Koto gakko type schools which are now conducting a liberal arts educational course and graduating students in 1947, 1948, and 1949, may enter them directly to the University-type medical school. After 1949, Koto gakko students will not be admitted to the medical (daigaku) university.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 Dec 1946 – 4 Jan 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Ishikawa	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Press conference held 30 December 1946 at 1100 Radio Tokyo in connection with recruiting program for nurses. Subject was "Personnel Needs in Nursing in Japan and the need for high school graduates to enter the nursing schools, in April 1947".

Conferences have been held re: the Public Health Nursing Education Course at the National Institute of Health. Program has been planned and Health Centers in Tokyo-To and adjoining areas are to be inspected and set up for adequate practical training of the class of 50 nurses who are to enter the course in March 1947. It is felt that three months will not be adequate but four months as the minimum time will be necessary. In order to have supervisors ready to take over the leadership of the practical work, a class for instructors will be held for one month's duration prior to March. Dr. Kobayashi, Chief of Tokyo-To Public Health Division, and Dr. Koyama, Chief of Hygiene Section, have agreed to release 20 of the prefectural nurse for a one-month period to attend the course and to act as teacher-nurses in these health centers. Full cooperation has been promised from Tokyo-To office and Dr. Kusumoto, Ministry of Welfare, in the working out of this program.

SECTION V SUPPLY

The Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government has initiated mixing and milling of DDT products. Sizeable stock of 10% DDT dusting powder and typhus vaccine will be available through Japanese distribution channels in the near future. Central warehouse have been selected by the Japanese Government throughout Japan. All prefectural governors have been notified regarding the detailed distribution system. It is the responsibility of local prefectural officials to make requests direct to Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry, for necessary quantities to control communicable diseases. Military Government officers should determine that adequate facilities are provided by prefectural authorities for receipt, storage and issue of both DDT and typhus vaccine. Typhus vaccine should be stored at temperatures ranging from 35 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The overall program is not developed to a point that Japanese agencies may assume responsibility for issue of DDT and typhus vaccine at this time. Announcement will be made when this change can be made. Requisitions for DDT products for civilian use should be processed through present normal channels until receipt of this announcement.

Military Government officers have reported that stocks of Antu (rat poison) are not entirely adequate to accomplish an ideal rat extermination program. Production has averaged 21 1/2 metric tons for the past six (6) months. Requirements for 1947 as submitted by prefectures to Welfare Ministry total approximately 75 tons, which is less than four (4) months present production. These facts indicate reluctance on the part of the Japanese to purchase adequate quantities of Antu. Maximum production capacity is 41 tons monthly. The Welfare Ministry has been instructed to immediately increase production to the maximum. Encouraging Japanese to purchase Antu is indicated. Further study of requirements will be made.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has advised the Prefectural Governors to inaugurate the sales of former Army-Navy medical supplies in their prefectures by 6 January 1947.

Removal of excess medical supplies from National Hospitals still indicate processing of inventories and segregation of their excess supplies. The original directive issued by the Welfare Ministry in April 1946 has not been complied with in all instances. Excess supplies in National Hospitals are to be transferred to the prefectural health officer for distribution through normal trade channels or through the sales to be held on former Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies.

Narcotics

The November narcotic report lists 39 narcotic thefts during the period which is an increase over the previous month. While amounts of narcotics lost by theft, since the inception of the Narcotic Control Program, are comparatively small, each theft places an added burden on enforcement agencies. The small amounts stolen in each instance indicate addicts are largely responsible for the thefts. The Japanese Government has been directed to determine whether some registrants are diverting stocks to illicit channels and reporting thefts to cover up shortages in records. In addition, direction has been given to warn registrants it is their responsibility, to escape being penalized themselves, to adequately safeguard narcotic stocks.

During October seven doctors were arrested for violating the narcotic laws and nine doctors were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons were arrested and four were assessed fines and penal servitude. Three addicts were among the violators.

Stock reports show 50 kilograms of codeine and 22 kilograms of morphine, among other narcotics, were supplied to practitioners in October by local wholesalers whose stocks were not materially reduced since excess stocks continued to be received from retailers and practitioners.

To maintain central wholesalers stocks at desired levels, the Japanese Government submitted a request for release of specific amounts of certain former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to regular civilian channels of distribution. Release of the narcotics was approved which will make 1,000,000 ampoules of 1 cc morphine injection and 2,000,000 codeine tablets (0.03 grams), among other items, available for purchase by registrants as required.

In addition, release was directed of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale firms in Fukuoka, Kagawa, Okayama, Miyagi, Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures. All such narcotics that are in too large packages, in unsalable condition, or in amounts in excess of requirements of the areas concerned are to be shipped with proper security to central wholesalers, compounders, and producers in the Tokyo and Osaka areas for secure storage and repackaging necessary.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, subject: Rickettsicidal Spray Program, was officially presented to representatives of the Ministry of Welfare on 31 December 1946 in a conference with Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, officials.

Port Quarantine

The Hakata repatriation reception center has been closed to repatriation. The center is now inactive on a standby basis to be ready on 10 days notice if needed further in the repatriation program. The centers of Nagoya, Kagoshima, and Uruga have also been ordered to close during the month of January. The centers at Ujina, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Hakodate are to remain open indefinitely.

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Port Quarantine work and are now being readied for jobs in the ports recently opened and declared "ports of entry" by SCAP.

The weekly quarantine bulletin broadcast, originating in the regional health office, Singapore, is now being picked up and re-broadcast at 1800 Fridays in the clear in English over Japanese short wave channels.

Venereal Disease Control

The use of topical treatments, douches and irrigations in the treatment of gonorrhea are not recommended. Such treatment does no good and may do harm. It does not "keep the patient clean". Washing and irrigating apparatus should be removed from the clinics and discarded. As long as routine examinations of prostitutes are still being done, clinicians should examine patients remembering that all prostitutes are probably infected. Personnel is too inadequate to waste on useless washings and irrigations or other procedures of no medical value.

Serologic tests for syphilis should be taken more frequently. Isolation of the patients for further examinations when physical examinations or laboratory reports are inconclusive. Women known to be prostitutes or otherwise promiscuous should be diagnosed and treated for gonorrhea even on the slightest clinical evidence. Laboratory confirmation in the diagnosis of gonorrhea is desirable but not essential. Spreads and even cultures are notoriously unreliable in patients having chronic gonorrheal endocervicitis. The index of suspicion is too low. Much time is being wasted on routine examinations which are nonproductive exercises rather than means of finding cases.

Danger of Epidemics in Areas Devastated by the Recent Earthquake

Investigation of sanitary conditions in areas devastated by the recent earthquake revealed dangerous sanitary conditions in the flooded areas. In most places visited reports were received that instructions had been given to chlorinate wells and other water supplies or to boil drinking water. In some places there was evidence that chlorine was being used. Generally, the sanitary habits of the Japanese people are poor and for that reason it is

believed that the population as a whole probably possesses a considerable degree of acquired immunity to such diseases as typhoid fever and the dysenteries. For this reason it is expected that the incidence of these diseases will probably not increase to any great extent in the devastated areas. However, the threat of epidemic diseases dose exist and an added safeguard Military Government health officers were advised to vaccinate against typhoid fever and to enforce sanitary measures in the affected areas.

Due to the overcrowding of displaced persons under unsanitary condition in the devastated areas Military Government health officers were advised to dust with DDT and to inoculate with typhus vaccine all people in the devastated areas in order to avoid the dangers of typhus epidemics. Military Government health officers were advised that it was not considered necessary to vaccinate against smallpox and cholera unless a case should appear in a given devastated town, in which case all persons in the town would be immunized against the disease in question.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Surveys

The results of the November nutritional survey are presented for Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. February (Dec '45 for Tokyo), May and August date are given to summarize the results of surveys of past year.

RESULTS OF NOTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN – 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories and grams of various classes of consumed per capita per day.

City of Tokyo

Nutrients in grams and calories per Capita per Day

	Dec. '45	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	16,020	13,097	13,368	13,299
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u> No.persons	0.875	0.822	0.829	0.828
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	13.6	12.9	18.4	14.5
Vegetable	50.6	37.8	52.9	42.0
Total	64.2	50.7	71.3	56.5
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.3	20.3	13.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	248.7	329.0	413.0
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1080	775	1276	1342
Free Market	787	495	430	574
Home Production	23	20	75	86
Gift	81	62	47	49
Total	1971	1352	1828	2051

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
Per May from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946

10 families only

	Dec. '45	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	256	214.4	56.1	269.6
Wheat	38	87.5	281.9	45.1
Barley			23.5	10.9
Others	11	8.9	7.7	2.2
Total	305	310.8	369.2	327.8
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	---	0.3	0.2	0.7
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	433	30.8	6.2	503
White	13	24.7	110.5	20.9
Others	6	8.1	0.2	30
Total	452	63.6	116.9	553.9
<u>Sugars</u>	---	0.8	1	0.8
<u>Oils</u>	---	1.7	6.1	2.0
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	13	27.8	1.2	1.3
Soya products	24		12.5	13.3
Other beans	2	3.9	3.2	4.1
Total	39	31.7	16.9	18.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	52	109.5	55.3	52.5
Meat, poultry	---	2.1	29.5	11
Eggs	---	1.3	1.5	1.3
Milk	---	1	0.7	0.7
Total	52	113.9	87	65.5
<u>Leafy, Greens & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
	101	130.4	201.9	93.8
<u>Other fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	18	1.5	66.1	5.3
Other fruits	---	---	10.5	8.0
Other Vegetab.	193	71.2	160.5	137.9
Total	211	72.7	237.1	151.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>	---	17.1	2.6	8
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried	4	4.5	0.5	1.1
Pickled	---	10.9	28.2	29.2
Total	4	15.4	28.7	30.3
<u>Flavours</u>	12	17.4	47.3	19.5
<u>Others</u>	---	4.3	16	####

RESULTS OF NOTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN – 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories and grams of Various classes of consumed per capita per day.

FOUR CITIES

Nagoya
Osaka
Kure
Fukuoka

Nutrients in grams and calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	13,810	14,426	13,943	13,796
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.821	0.823	0.824	0.823
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0	14.1
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5	42.0
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5	56.1
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.1	11.8	11.5
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	304.7	285.0	376.7
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1092	1128	910	1153
Free Market	443	385	458	621
Home Production	53	49	110	75
Gift	89	41	48	33
Total	1677	1603	1526	1882

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.
Source: imperial Japanese Government

Four cities

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946

	February No Data	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		294.1	86.4	185
Wheat		61.2	188.2	84.6
Barley			33.9	25.0
Others		8.4	4.1	5.4
Total		363.7	312.6	300.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.04	0.4	0.14
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		10.6	13.8	481.1
White		2.4	59.4	8.7
Others		5.8	0.2	26.7
Total		18.8	73.4	516.5
<u>Sugars</u>		0.2	2.3	1.5
<u>Oils</u>		1.9	2.3	1.5
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		20.8	1.5	1.2
Soya products			14.9	14.5
Other beans		12.1	3.0	4.3
Total		32.9	19.4	20.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		68.2	27.5	55.0
Meat, poultry		3.7	10	10.1
Eggs		2	2.2	0.7
Milk		0.9	0.5	0.9
Total		74.8	40.2	66.7
<u>Leafy, Greens & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
		123.4	151.1	67.8
<u>Other fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.6	23.0	8.0
Other fruits		0.2	6.8	5.5
Other Vegetab		116.2	232.8	245.7
Total		117	262.6	259.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>		8.8	6.5	7.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.2	1.4	0.4
Piokled		27.7	13.1	31.0
Total		32.9	14.5	31.4
<u>Flavours</u>		17.5	14.5	24.1
<u>Others</u>		2.9		

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Survey Committee

Received from the Ministry of Welfare, Social Insurance Bureau, a list of committee members who have been appointed to survey and study the Social Security Program for Japan. Forty-four individuals make up the committee composed of representatives of the Diet, Social Insurance Bureau, Labor Bureau, manufacturers, education, medical, pharmaceutical, and dental associations, life insurance companies, and employment bureaus.

The committee has for study and review the existing insurance laws and recommended changes, the unemployment insurance, and the general policies of the present social insurances with a view toward unification and coordination into an overall Social Security Program.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-7 2 Jan 1947 – Application for release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Note:

Attached for your information and guidance are single copies each of

1. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
2. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

4 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 21 Des 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 Des 46.
3. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
4. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

**GENERAL HEADQUARTES
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 January – 11 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IV - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 20 September 1946, has been received and includes: Imperial Ordinance No. 438 (Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law) on pages 1 - 3 and Ministerial Ordinance No. 38 (Regulations for Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law) on pages 4 - 5.

Sufficient copies of the above English Edition have been procured for the information of all concerned and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Ueno Station Vagrant Problem

Unfavorable reports have been received regarding the vagrant population, which varies between 1500 and 2000 persons, at Ueno Station.

The most recent report was contained in the Stars and Stripes of 8 January 1947. This news item stated that according to the Tokyo Shimbun report of 7 January 1947, six (6) persons were found frozen to death in the passageway of Ueno Railroad Station. The sex of the dead was not revealed but it was reported that malnutrition and physical deterioration were observed.

Further investigation was requested regarding this report by PH&W, SCAP through Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District and autopsies were requested. The Tokyo Detachment reported that eleven (11) deaths have occurred in Ueno Station in January 1947 (7 January inclusive). Of these eleven (11) deaths, nine (9) autopsies were performed by the medical examiners, and two (2) cases were diagnosed as dystrophy at inquest without autopsy. The nine (9) autopsies gave diagnosis of: pneumonia - seven (7) cases (1 fibrinous, 2 broncho pneumonia, 4 lobar pneumonia), pulmonary tbc - one (1) case and dystrophy - one (1) case.

The vagrant population at Ueno Station has shown very little fluctuation since newcomers compensate for those who become institutionalized.

Tokyo-To officials in a meeting held on 7 January 1947 took action to remedy the conditions existent at Ueno Station. Beginning on 11 January 1947 vagrants will not be permitted to enter the area (passage-way) with resident vagrants being furnished temporary lodging and non-resident vagrants being returned to place of residence. Vagrants who are ill will be given medical aid.

Housing shortage is the principle cause for the vagrant condition at Ueno Station as surveys have shown that the majority of those seeking refuge in the passageway are not without funds.

Japanese Red Cross

Field Headquarters for Disaster Relief in the areas of the recent earthquake have been set up at Osaka with American Red Cross personnel being assigned to Military Government Teams in areas most affected. These areas are:

Wakayama
Kotchi
Ehime
Kagawa
Tokushima

The above operation during the rehabilitation stage is the outcome of an agreement made between the Japanese Red Cross, American National Red Cross (International Activities, FETO) and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. As this operation is the first large disaster relief in the experience of the Japanese Red Cross, which in previous disasters has limited its activities to medical relief; it was believed advisable to make available to them the services of trained personnel of the American Red Cross as advisors.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 29 November shows 3900 hospitals with a bed capacity of 218,014 beds, 107,847 of which are occupied. For this same period 285,021 out-patients were treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and the Ministry of Education concerning the Veterinary Education program. Prior recommendations submitted by the Veterinary Education Council were clarified and the following program agreed upon:

At the beginning of the school year in 1953, no veterinary school shall accept students who have not successfully completed 12 years of preliminary education; 6 years' primary school, 3 years' lower secondary school and 3 years' upper secondary school.

At the beginning of the school year in 1948, the length of the veterinary course shall be extended to 4 years, and no student shall be accepted for admission to a school offering less than a 4-year course.

Students now undergoing training shall be allowed to graduate and be licensed to practice.

Animal Disease Report:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5 - 11 January 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

The first edition of the monthly magazine Health and Midwifery has been published by the Midwifery Association, edited by Dr. H. Kusama.

Education

At a conference regarding the status of the Red Cross and St. Luke's College of Nursing, approval was given by the Mombusho for the St. Luke's College of Nursing to continue to award diplomas to the students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing. A quota of 80 students for April 1947 was set and a ratio was allotted for general public, Red Cross chapters and St. Luke's College of Nursing.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Monthly report of the Pharmaceutical Production Section, Welfare Ministry, indicates continuous effort is being made to increase production of medicines currently on import programs. Individual action on specific items is being taken in order to reduce current import programs to an absolute minimum. Production of the below listed medicines is not possible due to the fact that no raw material exists in Japan and cannot be obtained in Japan:

Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
Theobromine w/sodium salicylate
Hydrous wool fat
Ergot
Emetine Hydrochloride

DDT warehouses selected by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government for storage of DDT products in Tokyo area were inspected. These warehouses are considered adequate. They will be utilized for storage of DDT products released to the Japanese on import programs. Additional warehouses selected for this purpose, located throughout Japan, have been inspected by Ministry Government personnel.

Twenty (20) pounds of *Stephania Cepharantha* (crude drug) was forwarded to the St. Louis Medical Depot, St. Louis, Mo., by air mail. This action was taken in compliance with War Department request for 100 pounds of the crude drug to be utilized for Medical Department research. An additional 80 pounds will be shipped in the near future.

Investigation is being made to determine requirements, availability of present stocks and production capacity of necessary supplies required to accomplish anti-tuberculosis campaign for all children of school age. It is estimated that a chest X-Ray will have to be accomplished on approximately 18,000,000 children of school age. Preliminary reports on requirements have been received and production program has been initiated.

The number of individuals requiring prosthetic appliances in Japan has been estimated at 78,350 by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government. Production of artificial limbs for approximately 50% of this number has been accomplished. Approximately 90 factories are engaged in this production. The majority of these factories are extremely small and are accomplishing production by hand.

Distribution

Inventory reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicated large stocks of controlled medicaments in their warehouses. Officials of the company were interviewed regarding the distribution of these stocks of controlled medicaments. Immediate allocation to prefectures was stressed, and final result of interview indicated accelerated action by the officials.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry is taking a more active part in the proper distribution of medical supplies throughout Japan, and particularly the distribution of controlled medicaments, both on a national and prefectural level.

Narcotics

Destruction of all damaged narcotics, considered not fit for medical use, which were held by SCAP approved wholesale firms in Osaka was accomplished by the Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials. In addition approximately 168 kilograms of Ecogonine Hydrochloride, a semi processed narcotic, were segregated for removal to the 29th Medical Depot, Kobe, for storage. The Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials met with representatives from all the doctors' associations in Osaka prefecture. Duties and responsibilities of practitioners under the new narcotic regulations were discussed.

A meeting was also held with the procurators and judges of the Osaka district. The Narcotic Control Officer gave a resume of the progress of the narcotic control program in Japan to date which was partially attributed to the cooperation of court officials in exacting severe penalties for narcotic violations. The Japanese officials stated they realize narcotic violators must be punished for crimes committed against the welfare of the Japanese people rather than for the monetary value of the narcotics involved.

It is considered enforcement of the narcotic laws in Osaka has reached a new high level. Five of the Japanese narcotic control officials have been delegated police power as far as narcotic violations are concerned and are working closely with a group of seven Osaka policemen who act as a police narcotic vice squad.

Inspections made of narcotic repackaging operations in Japan show a marked change has taken place since the beginning of the occupation. Workers engaged in this activity are screened for their integrity and the repackaging is being done in well-equipped, strictly sanitary laboratories to which no unauthorized person is admitted. The firms repackaging these narcotics understand it is their responsibility to prevent any diversion of the narcotics during these operations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Port Quarantine

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Military Government Port Quarantine work. Both officers are newly arrived from the United States where they attended the Army Medical Department school at Fort Sam Houston and the Army Military Government School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. These officers are spending a week in the Tokyo and Yokohama quarantine offices in preparation for taking up port assignments.

On Sunday, 5 January, a new method of cyanide fumigation was employed successfully to disinfest the J. M. Davis at Yokohama. The cyanide used in this method is carried in cans in impregnated clay. When the can is opened and the amorphous clay is spread in the compartment to be disinfested, hydrogen cyanide gas is liberated in known concentrations, the final dosage being easily predetermined by the number of cans used. This is similar to the "Discoïd" method used in the United States Quarantine service.

For the week ending 28 December, seven cases of smallpox appeared aboard the Repatriation ship, Eiho Maru in Sasebo Bay.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Nutrition Survey-Week Ending 10 January

Summarized data for Tokyo area--the seven prefectures of Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa, together with the Kure area data--two prefectures of Okayama and Hiroshima, are presented for February through November. Caloric increases are noted for November principally due to the availability of sweet potatoes.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

KANTO AREA (Tokyo Area) 7 Prefectures (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	20,016	18,774	18,903	18,348
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.813	0.88	0.874	0.914
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.1
Vegetable	48.5	54.1	59.7	59.3
Total	51.8	58.2	64.2	63.4
<u>Fat</u>	-	15.0	12.9	11.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	428.7	421.1	534
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	165	404	254	164
Free Market	75	38	44	53
Home Production	1743	1676	1772	2313
Gift	23	16	13	8
Total	2006	2134	2083	2538

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan – 1946

	February	May	August	November
	No Data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		306.1	187.5	316.8
Wheat		175.1	102.7	32.1
Barley			140.6	97.5
Others		9.1	18	11.9
Total		490.3	448.8	458.3
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		-	0.04	0.5
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		98.5	7.0	557.2
White		25.9	251.7	11.3
Others		37.8	0.2	74.3
Total		162.2	258.9	642.8
<u>Sugars</u>		0.02	0.01	0.04
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.4	0.9
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		50.0	1.1	2.6
Soya products			50.5	52.8
Other beans		1.7	6.7	3.0
Total		51.7	58.3	58.4
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		13.9	14.7	15.8
Meat, Poultry		0.5	4.2	3.3
Eggs		1.1	1.8	0.3
Milk		6.0	2.5	0.4
Total		21.5	23.2	19.9
Leafy, Green & <u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		120	152.5	117.9
Other Fruits & <u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.13	52.7	1.0
Other Fruits		-	14.9	6.4
Other Vegetab.		60.3	184.6	151.6
Total		60.4	252.2	159
<u>Seaweeds</u>		1.2	0.9	1.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.5	0.4	0.9
<u>Pickled</u>		33.4	104.1	91.7
Total		38.9	104.5	92.6
<u>Flavours</u>		7.0	12.1	7.2
<u>Others</u>		3.0		

SUMMARY
RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

SANYO AREA
(Kure Area)
2 Prefectures
Okayama and Hiroshima

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	1710	1767	1724	1723
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.818	0.872	0.846	0.939
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	5.7	6.5	6.6	8.4
Vegetable	47.8	46.6	50.8	50.7
Total	53.5	53.1	57.4	59.1
<u>Fat</u>	-	8.0	8.0	13.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	206.6	379.1	327.1
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	414	243	431	69
Free Market	38	45	35	82
Home Production	1490	1448	1408	2109
Gift	37	15	10	15
Total	1979	1751	1884	2275

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February	May	August	November
	No data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		346.6	269.7	336.2
Wheat		106.5	29.6	81.7
Barley			146.1	27.3
Others		1.3	1.5	0.6
Total		454.4	446.9	445.8
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		-	-	0.9
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		45.1	2.7	361.6
White		7.4	116.2	6
Others		3.7	0.1	53.3
Total		56.2	119	420.9
<u>Sugars</u>		0.8	0.2	0.7
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.1	1.1
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		27.8	1.9	10.9
Soya Products			20.4	25.1
Other beans		1	6.1	2.8
Total		28.8	28.4	38.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		22.1	12.6	27.1
Meat, Poultry		1.2	0.9	1.3
Eggs		4.1	3	1.4
Milk		0.3	1	0.4
Total		27.7	17.5	30.2
Leafy, Green & <u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		113.7	135.6	76
Other Fruits & <u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.2	16.4	2.3
Other Fruits		12.8	11.1	11.6
Other Vegetab.		100.2	113.6	191.3
Total		114.1	141.1	205.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>		0.5	1	12.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.8	0.6	0.1
Pickled		53.4	29.5	36.6
Total		59.2	30.1	36.7
<u>Flavours</u>		8.8	10.4	13.5
<u>Others</u>		0.4		

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Personnel

Mr. Peter M. Sullivan having been assigned to this Section is appointed Social Insurance analyst effective 10 Jan. 1947 in Health Insurance, branch of Social Security Division.

Surveyed the Health Insurance activities in Chiba prefecture and visited the Chiba Health Insurance Sanatorium. The Sanatorium was found in excellent condition but with a small percentage of its bed capacity in use. The difficulty of obtaining food and transportation were the main reasons given for a low patient census. All patients in the Sanatorium were T.B. cases which seems to be the main illness given preference at this time. However, all insured members with any type of illness are eligible for admission to the Health Insurance Sanatoriums.

A conference has been held with the Chairmen (Mr. Shimizu) of the Committee for Investigation of Social Insurance System which has been established by Imperial Japanese Government Ordinance. National Health Insurance was indicated as the most urgent problem at the present time, in the Social Insurance program.

The difference in the two types of health insurances mentioned is that National Health Insurance is operated in rural and small urban areas, and the Health Insurance, sometimes called sickness insurance is operated in the industrial and city areas. The former receives contributions from the employee only while in the latter the employer and employee contribute equally. Both are supervised and administered by the Government.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-3 13 Dec 46 - Rickettaicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program

PHMJG-4 13 Dec 46 - Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan - 1946

PHMJG-5 16 Dec 46 - Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with Occupation Forces.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

5 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 Dec 46.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 Dec 46.
4. Summary of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTES
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13 January – 19 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Consultants
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IX - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The chief of the Welfare Division, returned from TDY in the United States where he attended the annual conference of the American Public Welfare Association which was held in Baltimore, Maryland. He also held conferences with the National Commission on Children and Youth (Washington, D.C.) and the American Council of Volunteer Agencies (New York City) which is the parent agency of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia). He also conferred with Social Security officials in Washington State on current administrative techniques and practices.

He reports that a review of pre-war, war time and post war activities of various public and private welfare agencies in the United States indicates continued concern in the field of the problems confronting American Children and many of the newly designed programs being discussed are being projected to afford greater security for the child in his own home. He further stated that the goal of American social planning as expressed by Mr. Arthur Altmeyer of the Federal Social Security Agency, is that the insurance type of Social Security be broadened and extended to provide protection for those groups and workers not now covered. This trend will reduce tax supported public assistance programs in favor of insurance programs in which financial participation will be by the individual, employer and government.

Public Assistance Report for November 1946

The Public Assistance Report for the month of November submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare showed a decrease in total number of persons assisted and a decrease in grants, over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Number persons (not institutions) assisted	2,636,392	2,577,884
Number persons in institution assisted by Government	67,047	80,885
Total no. persons assisted	2,703,439	2,658,769
Net Cash Grants Yen	120,410,112	115,222,049
Cost of Grants in Kind	16,585,715	15,686,330
Total Grants	136,995,827	130,908,379

Reserve Relief Supplies

The incomplete report covering former Japanese Army and Navy stocks distributed during November 1946 for relief purposes reflects that 39 prefectures (Aomori, Niigata, Wakayama, Fukushima, Hiroshima and Nagasaki Prefectures not included) distributed 168,912 kgs of biscuits and 538,496 kgs of canned goods. These prefectures also report a balance on hand as of 1 December 36 of 2,479,860 kgs of biscuits and 9,484,542 kgs of canned goods.

The balance of Japanese Military reserve relief supplies remaining have been authorized to be distributed (Public Health and Welfare Section Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 10 December 1946) not later than April 1947 in accordance with the policies established in SCAPIN 1713-A, 13 July 1946, in which authorization was given for distribution of part of these reserve supplies.

Note: 5,000,000 kgs of canned protein foods, included in current inventories, is to be allocated and used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meeting of Council on Veterinary Education

The veterinary education council held a meeting on 15 Jan 1947 which was attended by representatives of all veterinary schools. Adaptation of veterinary education to the new 6-3-3-4 system was discussed and clarified.

Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary conditions in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and schools were visited.

Ante mortem and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Faulty sanitation of equipment and disposal of waste is especially apparent in the Shimonoseki slaughter house.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to an absence of thermometers and the recontamination of the milk during the bottling and capping processes. The bacterial examination of milk is partially neglected.

Animal disease control measures are effective. The tuberculin test will be completed on all dairy cows in March. Blood testing of fowls for Pullorum disease is in progress.

In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

In order to assure a better system of control over matters pertaining to veterinary affairs within the Prefecture the following changes in the Prefectural Government were recommended:

Transfer meat dairy inspectors from the Department of Economy to the Public Health Section, Department of Sanitation at both Prefecture and Gun levels.

Authorize Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to travel throughout the Prefecture in order to ascertain the true condition of affairs.

Require Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to report to the Military Government Health Officer on the first of each month and present a review of the work accomplished during the preceding month.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 12-18 January 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas fever	9

Monthly Animal Disease Report for December 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Trichomoniasis	2
Texas fever	9
Equine Infection Abortion	20
Swine Erysipelas	1
Strangles	201
Rabies	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	43
Pullorum Disease	2792

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

Nineteen dentists were re-established in practice during the past month.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of schools of nursing in Shiga Prefecture was completed this week.

Assistance in the V.D. program was given by the division in the Central Health Clinic in Tokyo. Instructions in the operation of the clinic and care of patients was given.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Detailed specifications for the control testing of penicillin are being worked out in conjunction with the sub-committees of Assay and Diseases preparatory to the issuance by the Welfare Ministry of a directive to manufacturers making these procedures mandatory. Included are the following tests: potency, sterility, pyrogenicity, toxicity, moisture, content, clarity of solution.

An assay training school for bacteriologists, one from each manufacturer, is being held the week of 27 January at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University under the tutelage of committee members already experienced in the theories and performance of cup assay procedures. The trainees in their respective laboratories will then be expected to train additional people.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of biologicals during December 1946 as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 31 Dec.</u>	
	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	-	-	819,730 cc	2,661,050 cc
Plague	-	-	-	562,800 cc
Typhus	-	1,942,200 cc	-	1,921,587 cc
Triple Typhoid	42,000 cc	400,500 cc	1,242,130 cc	2,109,458 cc
Smallpox	3,347,000 doses	2,069,410 doses	9,691,750 doses	97,720 doses
Whooping cough	-	187,600 cc	-	-
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	144,820 cc	-	571,664 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	104,600 cc	-	668,495 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-	-	-	110,000 cc

The quantity of typhus vaccine represents an increase of approximately 500% over any previously monthly production. Adequate assay tests have not been accomplished and distribution will not be made until assay has been completed.

Officials of ESS informed this section that 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth were in stocks of the Nippon Orimono Tosei Kaisha, Ltd. Co. Necessary action was taken to freeze this stock for release to the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, for subsequent processing by sanitary materials factories into finished medical gauze and bandages.

Mixing and milling of 10% DDT Dust was started by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, on 14 January. A total of 100,00 lbs., of DDT concentrate has been turned over to the Japanese Government for initiation of this program. Additional quantities on current import programs will be provided for active continuation of program. A total of 900,000 lbs. Of DDT concentrate has been approved on current import program.

Japanese mixing of DDT residual effect spray will be initiated at an early date. A plant for this production has been selected and will be ready for operation by 25 January. Release of DDT concentrate and kerosene, on current import programs, will be made for this production.

Production of 300 X-ray machines, necessary 35 mm film and chemicals for Anti-Tuberculosis program for children of school age has been initiated. It is estimated that approximately six (6) months will be required for accomplishing production of 300 X-Ray machines. Survey by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates that approximately 300 X-Ray machines are on hand in prefectural health centers which may be utilized for initiation of this program.

Distribution

Temporary allocation of the following surplus U.S. motor vehicles was made by the Transportation Ministry to the Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry. These vehicles will be utilized in hospitals and in carrying out prescribed public health programs:

450	4 x 4 Weapons Carriers, which will be converted into ambulances
100	Ambulances
35	1/4 ton Cargo trailers
130	1 " " "

The above allocation is below the original request calling for 1448 vehicles, however, additional vehicles will be allocated as they become available. It is contemplated that final allocation may reach slightly over two-thirds of the original request.

Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Co., indicated that during the month of November 1946 3,498,113.0 yen worth of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies were distributed throughout Japan. December and January should show a marked increase in the distribution of these supplies, due to the sales throughout all prefectures.

Narcotics

The Civil Property Custodian Section has been requested to direct release of all narcotics of Koeki Eidan, a dissolved organization, to the Ministry of Welfare who will transfer custody to central wholesale houses for further distribution under the narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require.

Inquiry was received regarding administering narcotics to an addict being questioned in connection with an investigation. Advice was given that supplying narcotics to an addict is prohibited under Japanese Narcotic Regulations and no exceptions are permitted.

Arrangements have been completed whereby former Japanese military narcotics released to civilian channels will be supplied to central wholesalers at producers' prices by the SCP-approved firms having custody. The cost of cleaning and repackaging the stocks, and other related expenditures will be deducted from the amounts paid to the Japanese Government by the licensed producers.

Repackaging 2,000,000 codeine tablets into 50 and 100 tablet containers has revealed many of the tablets became unsalable from storage in former Japanese army and navy medical supply points that were damp. Only tablets in good condition are being repackaged. The remainder will be segregated and salvaged if possible, Sankyo Company, Tokyo, has completed repackaging 130 kilograms of codeine phosphate into 5 and 25-gram packages. The repackaging was carried out with full security and with strict supervision.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The epidemiologist returned from a visit to Fukushima, Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures. In general, these, as well as other prefectures visited in recent weeks, appear to have an active and well conducted program with respect to the control of the acute communicable diseases and are remaining below the national average, particularly in the case of smallpox and typhus fever.

Typhus Control

A rodent survey was inaugurated in selected areas in the Tokyo area on 15 January for the purpose of determining the presence and degree of infections in rats, with special reference to murine typhus. Studies made on blood specimens obtained recently from typhus cases in Tokyo-to and Aichi-Ken show, by complement fixation test, practically all the patients to the suffering from murine typhus.

Venereal Disease Control

All prefectural health officers should have designated a full time prefectural venereal disease control officer who should be operating clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in health centers for the general population. The prefectural venereal disease control officer should be the best clinician and the best informed as to modern public health concepts. He actually examines and treats patients or instructs and supervises other clinicians in modern methods as directed by the Military Government Health Office. He meets with the Military Government health officer every morning or every other morning to state what he is doing and to receive further directions.

The position of prefectural venereal disease control officer is one that will require the full time of not only the chief venereal disease control officer, but of a staff of clinicians. He must understand that he is operating and conducting clinics for the general public and not just for prostitutes. The best clinicians who are doing work according to Military Government and SCAP direction should staff the public clinics. Poorly trained physicians or those not receptive to retraining can be left to work in the prostitute hospitals, since all the work done in these places is of dubious value to the public health. Probably the most that is accomplished is a penal job of keeping the prostitute from working during the isolation period.

In addition to setting up, operating and supervising in-patient and out-patient facilities in the prefectural health centers for the general public, the prefectural venereal disease control officer must initiate public information and education and collect data for his monthly report of venereal disease control activities to the venereal disease control officer in the Ministry.

Venereal Disease statistics on syphilis to date show more patients under treatment for syphilis and cured of syphilis than the amount of drugs used would substantiate. One questions how these patients are being treated and if they received 40 arsenicals and sufficient heavy metals.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Legal

The first meeting of Council for Pure Food and Drug Legislation was held and preparatory measures taken to revise existing legislation on manufacture, packaging, sale and adulteration of foods and drugs.

Nutrition Surveys

Reports for average food intakes for 1946 nutrition surveys from 8 cities, 19 prefectures and 27 prefectures, are presented. The total caloric intake was increased in the cities mainly due to the increased ration of 2.1 go to 2.5 go of staple foods while in the prefectures the increase was due to the home production, especially the large crop of sweet potatoes.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- EIGHT CITIES* - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and gram of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

TABLE VI-a

	EIGHT CITIES				
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	1926 (2)
Number	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	19,375
Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	-0.823
Protein					
Animals	15.6	18.6	10.3	16.3	16
Vegetable	45	42.5	45.5	43.9	41
Total	60.6	61.1	55.8	60.2	57
Fat	--	13.7	12.7	12.7	17
Carbohydrate	--	303.6	294.2	395	430
Calories					
Ration	1092	1077	807	1157 ⁽¹⁾	
Free Market	443	423	575	667	
Home Production	53	54	129	103	
Gift	89	59	56	41	
Total	1677	1613	1567	1968	2122

(1) Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 4784 families of various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government October and May in 1926. The data include studies on salaried workers, officials, bank employees, teachers, policemen, factory workers, miners, transportation workers and day laborers.

* Included in eight cities are Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Matsuyama.

Grams of Various Classes of Food continued per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – Eight Cities

Table VI-b
EIGHT CITIES

	February	May	August	November	1926
	No data				
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice		286.8	99.6	199.9	418
Wheat		57.5	153.2	76.3	11
Barley			37.3	21.8	
Others		7.9	13.3	5.9	25
Total		352.2	308.4	303.9	454
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>					
		0.03	0.3	0.3	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		10.5	11.7	458.4	
White		41.8	142.1	43	
Others		5.6	0.3	35.5	
Total		57.9	154.1	536.9	
<u>Sugars</u>					
		0.2	0.4	1.0	41 ⁽¹⁾ (candies & cakes)
<u>Oils</u>					
		1.7	2.5	1.6	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		22.2	4.5	1.5	
Soya Products			16.5	19	
Other beans		18.6	3.7	5.4	
Total		40.8	24.7	25.9	16 ⁽²⁾
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		81.0	34.6	70.7	63
Meat, Poultry		3.3	8.2	8.6	7
Eggs		2.0	1.8	0.9	6
Milk		1.3	2.0	2.1	11
Total		87.6	46.6	82.3	87
Leafy, Green &					
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		125.2	206.5	109.6	Under other Vegetable
Other Fruits &					
<u>Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.1	26.0	6.9	
Other Fruits		0.2	14.8	16.2	38
Other Vegetab.		128.8	214.7	240.1	200
Total		130.1	255.5	263.2	238
<u>Seaweeds</u>					
		8.1	6.7	6.0	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.1	1.1	0.3	5 ⁽³⁾
Pickled		25.5	19.7	38.1	89
Total		29.6	20.8	38.4	94
<u>Flavours</u>					
		18.7	16.7	24.9	77
<u>Others</u>					
		4.4			

(1) Sugars and oils included in “flavors”

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu included in “flavors”, tofu with pickled vegetables.

(3) Includes other dried foods.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- 19 PREFECTURES - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and gram of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399	37,834
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u>				
<u>Unit No. persons</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867	0.916
<u>Protein</u>				
Animals	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.8
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0	54.7
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1	60.5
Fat	--	12.2	11.8	11.2
Carbohydrate	--	393.8	384.4	489.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	233	449	354	226
Free Market	75	54	58	75
Home Production	1613	1462	1533	2054
Gift	31	18	15	14
Total	1952	1983	1960	2369

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan 19 Prefecture

	February	May	August	November
	No data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		313.4	196.3	300.1
Wheat		144.0	99.5	40.7
Barley			129.6	87.5
Others		6.9	14.9	7.2
Total		464.4	440.3	435.5
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.03	0.03	0.5
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		82.8	8.1	495.0
White		15.3	160.5	8.8
Others		27.4	0.4	68.5
Total		125.5	169.0	572.3
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.03	0.3
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.2	0.8
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		39.8	1.3	3.5
Soya Products			34.6	39.3
Other beans		3.5	6.1	3.1
Total		43.3	42.0	45.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		20.5	15.2	19.9
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8	2.7
Eggs		1.5	1.4	0.5
Milk		3.1	1.6	0.4
Total		26.1	21.0	23.5
Leafy, Green &				
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		109.3	173.5	95.9
Other Fruits &				
<u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	34.2	1.2
Other Fruits		0.6	20.9	9.4
Other Vegetab.		72.7	177.3	149.1
Total		74.3	232.4	159.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>		4.3	1.0	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		4.6	0.4	0.6
Pickled		50.8	68.8	66.1
Total		55.4	69.2	66.7
<u>Flavours</u>		9.4	15.8	14.0
<u>Others</u>		2.8		

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- 27 PREFECTURES – 1946⁽¹⁾

Nutrients in grams and calories, and gram of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Feb. 19 pref.	May	Aug.	Nov.	1926 ⁽²⁾
<u>Number</u>	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	3,913
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u> <u>Unit No. persons</u>	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	(0.894)
<u>Protein</u>					
Animals	4.8	6.9	5.4	7.0	12
Vegetable	47.8	53.0	54.4	55.0	76
Total	52.6	59.9	59.8	62.5	88
Fat	--	12.8	12.2	11.9	16
Carbohydrate	--	395.2	394.4	481.4	588
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	233	445	328	218	
Free Market	75	72	73	85	
Home Production	1613	1486	1563	2039	
Gift	31	19	14	14	
Total	1952	2022	1978	2356	2919

(1) 27 prefectures surveyed are: Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 670 families with various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government. October to May, 1926. The data include studies on independent, farmers who both own and rent land and farmers who rent land.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food continued per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys Japan 27 prefectures 1946

	February	May	August	November	
	No data				
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice		316.1	202.9	298.4	552
Wheat		130.1	84.2	35.8	63
Barley			118.9	76.9	
Others		16.8	26.6	18.9	37
Total		463.0	432.6	430.0	652
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.03	0.13	0.7	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		69.0	7.8	446.6	
White		63.4	198.6	29.2	
Others		22.3	7.7	60.3	
Total		154.7	214.1	536.1	
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.04	0.4	21 ⁽¹⁾ (candies & cakes)
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.0	0.7	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		43.4	1.5	3.3	
Soya Products			36.6	42.1	
Other beans		4.8	6.1	4.2	
Total		48.2	44.2	49.6	39 ⁽²⁾
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		28.1	17.4	27.2	44
Meat, Poultry		0.9	2.3	2.3	3
Eggs		1.6	1.3	0.5	3
Milk		5.2	5.7	2.3	3
Total		35.8	26.7	32.3	53
Leafy, Green &					
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		117.0	194.2	131.6	Under other Vegetable
Other Fruits &					
<u>Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.8	29.7	1.7	
Other Fruits		0.5	25.0	8.8	33
Other Vegetab.		67.0	164.3	167.9	292
Total		68.3	219.0	178.4	325
<u>Seaweeds</u>		6.1	1.4	2.9	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.3	0.4	0.5	5 ⁽³⁾
Pickled		48.9	69.7	75.1	89
Total		53.2	70.1	75.6	94
<u>Flavours</u>		10.1	14.7	13.3	104
<u>Others</u>		3.1			

(1) Sugars and oils are included with "flavors"

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu are included under "flavors". Tofu included under processed vegetables (pickles).

(3) Includes other dried foods.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Program

The Social Insurance Investigating Committee established by the Imperial Japanese Government to study the general sociological program for Japan considers a National Health Insurance program as the most vital need in Japan today. Further studies will be directed toward coordinating all other Social Security endeavors with the health program.

National Health Insurance

Conferences have been held in Osaka and Kyoto with Military Government officers and Japanese officials concerned with the social insurance programs. The opinion of the central committee was presented and it was generally agreed that a national health program was necessary. The Japanese officials advanced the expression that a permanent health program seemed to be remote at the present because of the unstable economic condition, however, a temporary program should be emphasized at once with the Imperial Japanese Government providing a large subsidy for the administration, promotional and educational projects.

Health Insurance Hospitals

More adequate use of Health Insurance hospitals and medical personnel has been emphasized. Frequently hospitals and sanatoriums have been found to be operating at less than one fourth capacity with practically the same personnel and budget as needed for near full capacity. Some, however, are doing more out patient work than others. Hospital officials attribute the low patient census to the difficulty in procuring medical supplies and food. Lack of adequate transportation to and from the hospitals was also a factor.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-6 24 Dec 46 – Partial Amendment of operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.

PHMJG-7 2 Jan 47 – Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Narcotics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

5 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 4 Jan 47.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 11 Jan 47.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 4 Jan 47.
4. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 11 Jan 47.
5. Digest of Weekly Summary Reports of Communicable Disease for the weeks ending 4 Jan and 11 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTES
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
20 January – 25 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Vital Statistics
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the continental United States has arrived in Yokohama. This shipment, which approximates 380 gross tons, consists of food, clothing and medical supplies made up of the following items:

Flour (wheat)	79,400	pounds
Rice	29,952	pounds
Milk (powdered whole)	73,080	pounds
Cereal	60,000	pounds
Shoes	29,598	pounds
Clothing	142,643	pounds
Medical Supplies	1,720	pounds
Ether	250	pounds
Insulin	1,000	vials
Santarin	100,000	tablets
Aloin	100,000	tablets
Soap	4,999	pounds
Sugar	40,000	pounds
Peaches (dehydrated)	29,200	pounds
Canned goods	140,311	pounds
Potatoes (dehydrated)	530	pounds
Noodles	300	pounds
Vitamins	9,514	pounds
Meal (multiple purpose)	76,533	pounds
Milk (powdered skimmed)	54,520	pounds
Mending kits	1	crate

The above supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama in the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be inventoried, allocated and distributed to the using agencies.

The Imperial Japanese Government is responsible for the security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies from dock side to using agencies. Before distribution, SCAP is to be advised of the allocation plan. (SCAPIN – 1169, dated 30 Aug 46)

Japanese Red Cross Society

The General Meeting of the Red Cross was held on 21 January 1947, for the purpose of electing officers and conducting other business that would be of concern to the meeting. Prince Tadatsuga Shimadzu was elected President; Mr. Taiichi Hara, First Vice-President and Mr. Tomoharu Akagi, Second Vice-President. The three new officers had been serving in “acting capacities” for the positions to which they were elected. The election was held under the revised statutes adopted by the Society in December 1946 and approved by the Imperial Japanese Government in January 1947. The Empress of Japan is the Patroness and Prince Takamatzu is Honorary President of the Society.

Tabulations on the amount of disaster relief funds raised by the Red Cross for the December earthquake disaster indicates that the receipts will approximate 1,000,000 yen. Disaster relief funds collected are being distributed to Prefectural Red Cross Chapters in the affected areas to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and other needs for disaster sufferers. The chapters are coordinating their disaster relief activities with local governmental welfare officials to insure the maximum use of limited resources and to avoid duplication of relief assistance. It is expected that the disaster relief operations will be completed at the close of this month.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

The hospital strength report for the period ending 6 December 1946 shows 3,040 hospitals with a bed capacity of 216,234 of which 106,277 are occupied. During this period 271,722 out-patients were treated.

Frequent inquiries are made of the various division of PH&W Section and Prefectural Military Medical officers, relative to the availability of professional literature and text books to Japanese professional men and educators. In order to bring this subject up to date, the following information is offered:

1. Due to currency restrictions, attempts to secure subscriptions to American journals by Japanese have been prohibited.

2. In November 1945, PH&W requisitioned through technical channels, a complete set of medical text books and obtained subscriptions to all professional journals. These text books were received in January 1946, and periodic issues of the journals have also been received since that time. In view of the fact that only one copy of each text book and journal is available, it is necessary to make arrangements for translation and republication through Japanese sources. Journals and text books have been made available through the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Japanese for this purpose.

3. Beginning in August 1946, arrangements were made for the Nippon Medical Society which had funds and paper available to publish, in Japanese, a list of titles of articles in the American Journals. This was followed by a series of abstracts of medical articles appearing in current journals. The first of these series of abstracts appeared on the 10th of November 1946. 3000 copies were printed to retail at 7 yen each. The Nippon Medical Association is continuing with this work as long as paper is available to them.

4. In January 1946, an agreement was reached wherein MacMillan & Company authorized Japanese health officials to translate Smillies' "Public Health Administration" into the Japanese to be brought out by a commercial publisher for sale at established prices in Japan.

5. CI&E has added the following list to the Tokyo Information and Education library for use by Japanese nationals.

Collected papers on the Mayo clinic and the Mayo Foundation, V. 34-36, 1942-1944.

National Research Council

- Antimalarial drugs
- Blood plasma program
- Symposium on pediatrics
- Symposium on physical therapy
- Symposium on psychosomatic medicine; and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on recent advances in medicine; and from the Pennsylvania hospital unit overseas
- Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics
- Symposium on specific methods of treatment

Surgical clinics of North America

- Problems in surgery
- Symposium on abdominal surgery
- Symposium on anesthesia, and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on cancer
- Symposium on common problems in general surgery, and Symposium on rehabilitation.
- Symposium on fractures and dislocations
- Symposium on management of the surgical patient
- Symposium on orthopedic surgery, and Clinics on other subjection
- Symposium on postoperative complication – prevention, recognition and treatment;
 - Symposium on gastro-intestinal surgery; and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics
- Symposium on recent advances in surgery

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

- Symposium on reparative surgery
- Symposium on surgery of the biliary tract, and Symposium on surgical diagnosis

Keys to the mosquitoes of Australian region
Manual of clinical mycology
Primate malaria
Report on the medical treatment of Filariasis Bancrofti
Manual of tropical medicine
Spontaneous pneumothorax
Treatment of thermal burns

National research council Committee on medicine.

Manual of dermatology

National research council. Committee on surgery.

Abdominal and genita-urinary injuries
Burns, shock, wound healing and vascular injuries
Manual of standard practice of plastic and maxillofacial surgery
Nurosurgery and thoracic surgery
Ophthalmology and otolaryngology
Orthopedic subjects

Medical clinics of North America

Symposium on cardiovascular diseases; Symposium on diseases of blood and blood forming organs; and clinics on other subjects
Symposium on chemotherapy
Symposium on chronic diseases

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

Symposium on infections and tropical diseases
Symposium on internal medicine in general practice; From the Hammond General hospital, Modesto, California; and symposium on rehabilitation
Symposium on medical emergencies, and clinics on other subjects
Symposium on medical emergencies on the home front
Symposium on neuropsychiatric diseases
Symposium on new developments in medicine
Symposium on surgical **technic**
Symposium on traumatic surgery
Symposium on war surgery

In addition, they have added the following U. S. Public Service pamphlet on health:

- a. Care of the Feet.
- b. Health Leaflet -- Whooping Cough.
- c. Standard Plans for Nurseries for Newborn, By Dunham, Shaffer and MacDonald, reprinted from Hospitals, April 1943.
- d. Planning for Integrated Service: A Health Center Unit, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1945.
- e. Health Center Designed for Rural Needs, by J. R. McGibony reprinted from the Modern Hospital, March 1945.
- f. A Plan for Centralized Stores in the Small Hospital, by Gorgas and Hospital Facilities Section, U. S. Public Health Service, reprinted from Hospitals June 1944.
- g. Elements of the General Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1946.
- h. Public Health Centers, reprinted from Architectural Record, July 1942.
- i. The Hospital, a Line Assembly for Medical Care, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1943.
- j. Planning for Integrated Service: A 50-Bed Rural Hospital and Health Center, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1945.
- k. Planning for Integrated Service: The District Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, September 1945.

It is planned to extend this reference library facility to other cities of Japan at an early date.

6. In December 1946, a list of medical journals was requested from the Surgeon General's office for use by the medical officers of the Prefectural Military Government Teams. In addition, a number of standard texts are in the process of being approved for submission to the Surgeon General's office for distribution to Military Government Medical officers. The above mentioned journals and texts are for libraries of the Military Government

Teams and should be kept intact as such. Japanese professional men and educators should be encouraged to use these libraries for reference.

7. In a conference with Economic Scientific and Strategic Section, G-2, CIS, COD and PH&W Section on the 2nd of January 1947, it was decided that articles by Japanese scientists, including medical men could be published in American Journals, provided they meet the requirements of being factual, contain no criticism of occupation forces and not of a political nature. These articles will be submitted to Public and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP for approval and future action.

8. As a stimulus to scientific development, Japanese are urged to publish original articles in Japanese journals. However, these articles are subject to the same limitations as described in paragraph 6 above.

9. As further developments appear, Military Government Medical officers will be informed through this bulletin.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Trip to Yamanashi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Yamanashi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Military Government Team and Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, livestock farms and laboratories were visited.

Livestock Industry

Farm animals are decreasing due to concentrate feed shortage. Animal disease control measures are effective with the exception of Schistosomiasis Japonicum which is endemic in the valley surrounding Kofu and is the cause for rejection of many livers at time of slaughter.

Meat Inspection

Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being properly maintained in all slaughter houses and sanitation is comparatively good.

Daily Inspection

All milk is pasteurized by the high temperature method in autoclaves. Milk plants are poorly constructed and short of equipment but clean and sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected, but the cows are in good condition. The Score Card method of inspection is in use. The 1946 tuberculosis test has been completed. In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

Conclusions

Under the guidance of the Public Health Officer from the Military Government Team, the veterinary service in this prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

Distribution of Technical Bulletin

For the purpose of improving and standardizing daily inspection methods, Technical Bulletin TB - PH - Vet 2 has been distributed. Section 1 contains complete instructions concerning daily farm inspection, including the Score Card system. Section 2 pertains to daily plant inspection.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 19-25 January 1947.

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the oral surgery faculties of all dental schools met to discuss new and better instruction methods.

Interim appointments for dental school inspectors were made by the Military of Education.

SECTION V
SUPPLY

Production

Monthly report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare indicates production of medical supplies for the month of December 1946 as follows:

Medicines (Production & distribution controlled medicines & non- controlled medicines in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia)	125,189,914 yen
Patent Medicines	75,411,772 yen
Sanitary Materials	4,208,318 yen
Dental Materials	1,574,802 yen
Biologicals	8,836,078 yen

The above figures represent a sizeable increase in production of medicines and a corresponding decrease in the production of patent medicines.

A total of 6,636 kg's, of sulfamine produced. Production of sulfathiazole was increased to 831 kg's.

Monthly report on production of insect and rodent control supplies during December 1946 indicates production as follows:

10% DDT Powder	119,340 lbs.
Antu (3 gm package rat poison)	2,837,242
Neikorazu (rat poison)	3,328 Kg
DDT Dusters	2,998
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	43
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	595
Rat Trap, cage type	910
Rat Trap, Spring type	30,000

A total of 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth has been released to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for production of finished gauze. This quantity was obtained from a commercial company. A corresponding reduction of 63 1/2 bales of American raw cotton was made in the allocation for the 1st quarter 1947.

The below listed quantities of DDT dusters and spraying equipment were produced during 1946:

DDT Duster	31,846
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	10,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	5,000

Production program as indicated below is planned during the first half of calendar year 1947. This production will be started on or about 1 February 1947:

DDT Duster	100,000
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	50,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	20,000
Sprayer, hand, # gallon	50,000

Three companies (1) Toyo Rayon Company of Otsu, (2) Hodogaya of Tokyo, (3) Takeda Pharmaceutical Company of Osaka have virtually completed design, flowsheets and working drawings of penicillin pilot plant fermenters and continuous flow extraction systems. Blue prints from all companies were studied and analyzed in consultations with company engineers, and criticisms and alterations proposed on the basis of American experience. The engineering proficiency of the Toyo Rayon people in regard to this project is clearly superior to all others so far contacted. Toyo Rayon and Takeda stated construction will begin almost immediately.

The Japanese Diet approved a budget of 1,480,000 yen for penicillin research covering the first quarter of 1947. The bulk of this is earmarked for construction of the government pilot plant. The Ministry of Health and Welfare had sought the sum of 4,000,000 yen.

Distribution

Distribution of medical supplies, both civilian and returned Japanese Army and Navy is steadily increasing. Close supervision over activities of prefectural medicine control companies will be necessary to insure expeditious distribution of available stocks.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is issuing directives to the prefectural governors, to insure that the flow of medical supplies to the consumers proceeds with the least delaying action possible. This subject will be followed up by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and disciplinary action will be taken against the responsible officials in the prefectures who fail to comply with the directive issued pertaining to distribution of medical supplies.

Narcotics

Investigation of recent narcotic thefts conclusively shows that narcotics held by local wholesalers must be securely stored. Each theft provides quantities of narcotics for internal illicit traffic and for possible smuggling operations to Korea, Formosa and China in lieu of yen and of restricted goods which are more easily detected than narcotics. The Japanese Government has been advised every effort must be exerted by police and narcotic officials to prevent burglaries and robberies and to apprehend the perpetrators. SCAPIN 1319-A requires that SCAP be notified of each major violation promptly. This is to insure that the proper actions are promptly taken.

Osaka and Tokyo narcotic officials accompanied the Narcotic Control Officer on a tour of inspections in the Tokyo area for the purpose of instruction in narcotic investigative methods. One doctor was found addicted to morphine, taking fifteen morphine injections per day. The morphine was obtained from illicit sources. Another doctor, formerly in the Japanese Army, had a quantity of unreported narcotics. One hundred rounds of revolver ammunition were also found in his possession. When the investigations are completed, there will probably be five or six additional addicts involved.

The Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Welfare, appointed two additional pharmacists for narcotic control work in the Japanese Government. All such employees are carefully chosen, properly screened, and given orientation lectures in their assignments by the Narcotic Control Officer.

Another release of former Japanese military narcotics was approved. Additional releases are not anticipated during the next few months.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

According to reports from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, a total of 612 cases of typhus have been reported in Japan since 1 October 1946. Up to 21 January 1947 cases have been reported from all but 8 prefectures during this period. Complement fixation tests on blood specimens taken from cases in several sections of Japan indicate the presence of murine typhus as well as epidemic typhus.

In the light of these findings, control measures should include the use of DDT 10% dust for flea control, applied along rat runways, around openings of rat-burrows and around rat harborages in homes and buildings near reported suspect typhus cases. This dusting should be followed by a well planned rodent control program.

The importance of the execution of a spray program in trains, stations, street-cars, theaters, etc., is emphasized.

Major T. O. Berge of the 406th General Medical Laboratory and Captain M. C. Gephardt are in the Nagoya area with a fully equipped laboratory car engaged in collecting blood specimens and pertinent data in an effort to determine the extent of murine typhus in that general region.

Rodent and Ectoparasite Study

The study dealing with the collection of rodents and their parasites in three selected areas of Tokyo began on 8 January 1947. This study is being made to determine:

- a. Species of rodents
- b. Species of ectoparasites
- c. Population density of ectoparasites (fleas in particular)
- d. If rodents and their ectoparasites are infected with rickettsiae of (a) murine typhus, (b) epidemic typhus and *P. pestis* of plague.

The rodent "take" is averaging about thirty-five animals per day from three hundred live traps. The flea index is low and only two species of fleas have been found—*Ctenocephalides canis* and *Nosopsyllus Pasciatus*. No *Xenopsylla cheopis* have been found.

No evidences of typhus or plague infections have as yet been demonstrated. The study will continue for an indefinite period.

Sanitation

The organization and training of sanitary teams for disinfestations work has taken top priority in the agenda of sanitation, due to the occurrence of sporadic cases of typhus. Efforts to prevent any widespread recurrence of typhus is being made by intense concentration on:

1. Early case finding, reporting and through disinfestations of all people who presumably could have been in contact with the foci of infection.
2. Residual spraying of railroad cars with a DDT – Pyrethrum – creosol solution is being done to prevent the spread and migration of the infection by the crowds habituating these facilities. Details appear under typhus control.

All prefectural Military Government medical officers and chiefs of the Japanese prefectural health departments have been thoroughly instructed in the measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of last year's typhus outbreak.

Water Supply

A conference was held with representatives from ESS, Industry Division, Chemicals Branch, 8th Army Eng. L-5 Section, 8th Army GHQ Engineer, Sanitary Engineer Branch of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP, to discuss chlorine for water supplies. It was agreed that a 500 ton monthly floating surplus be maintained, half to be retained in Army stock piles and half at water works. The chlorine is to be procured from Japanese sources.

Venereal Disease Control

Military Government Health Officers should give the closest supervision to their major health center venereal disease clinic. The medical and nursing techniques used there, as well as the general handling and public health teaching of the patients must be according to modern public health standards. Archaic treatment methods and mechanical handling of patients without regard for possible pathology present, such as is seen in hospitals for prostitutes, should not be tolerated. Each patient must receive a complete study and individual care.

This venereal disease clinic in the major health center will be the place where additional physicians and nurses, who will staff other health center V. D. clinics, will be trained. These health center clinics eventually will be the places where senior medical students will receive their public health training in modern venereal disease control methods.

Laboratories doing the diagnostic work for the health center clinics should have their techniques checked, and receive as much supervision as is practicable from nearby U.S. Army laboratory technicians.

In so far as it can be done, the prefectural authorities should be encouraged to require a serological test for syphilis on all pregnant women.

If labor or agricultural unions are an important group in the prefectures, they should be called upon to play an important part in the community V.D. Council.

Port Quarantine

Repatriation from the Russian-controlled area continues at the rates which were agreed upon. For the month of February 60,000 shipping spaces have been requested by the Russian Authorities for the movement of repatriates from Dairen.

The ports of Genzan and Kanko in North Korea, Nakhodka in Siberia, and Maoka on Sakhalin are not out-processing any repatriates at the present time.

The Japanese Government has been instructed to carry out health and customs processing on the first group of German nationals to be repatriated to Germany. These people will be assembled at Uraga where they will board ship for their homeland.

The Repatriation Reception Center at Hakodate is soon to go on a standby basis. This will leave only the centers at Maizuru, Uraga, Sasebo and Kure on an active status. Uraga is being held open for the completion of repatriation to Germany.

Report of Quarantinable Disease at Ports:

Week Ending 11 January: Repatriation ship, EIHO MARU, from Genzan, to Sasebo; smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths. Date of diagnosis, 8 January.

Week Ending 12 January – Negative.

SECTION VII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Nutrition Survey – Week Ending 24 January 1947

Presented are summarized tables on the average deviation of body weights of more than 10% together with percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies in cities of Japan.

NUTRITION SURVEY – NINE CITIES – 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the November results are shown the previous results to summarize for 1946. Cities included are Tokyo, “Four Cities” (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka), “Eight Cities” (“Four Cities” plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama) and “Nine Cities” (Tokyo plus “Eight Cities”).

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CITIES	MONTH	NO.	ANE- MIA	HYPER- THALMIA	XEROPH- THALMIA	CHEIL- OSIS	GLOSS- IT IS	LOSS OF KNEE JERK	DED- MA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY- CARDIA	DELAYED MENST	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE MAL- GROWTH	NO SYMP- TOMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPTOM
Tokyo	Dec. '45	31,965	6.9	2.9	-	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.4	19.3	-	-	-	-
	May. '46	32,871	9.5	3.1	0.3	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	2.3	7.2	18.8	39.0	1.7	63.6	36.4
	Aug. '46	31,116	7.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	1.7	10.3	1.0	1.7	3.3	18.5	27.8	1.9	70.6	29.4
	Nov. '46	29,89#	4.1	1.9	0.1	6.0	2.0	9.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	16.5	24.0	0.5	73.0	27.0
"Four Cities"	Feb. '46	29,257	10.2	4.4	-	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	2.1	4.8	21.1	-	-	-	-
	May. '46	30,299	8.7	3.0	0.2	6.2	2.3	8.6	4.0	2.3	7.9	19.0	25.5	1.2	66.1	33.9
	Aug. '46	31,346	11.0	1.0	0.1	5.0	2.8	9.2	3.6	1.9	3.8	19.4	29.7	2.8	68.6	31.4
	Nov. '46	39,323	7.9	2.2	0.1	6.0	1.2	5.5	3.0	1.1	1.4	19.5	28.4	0.5	73.6	26.4
"Eight Cities"	May. '46	45,586	10.1	3.9	0.3	8.5	3.9	10.2	5.0	2.4	5.6	20.8	32.6	1.4	62.2	37.8
	Aug. '46	46,420	9.0	0.9	0.1	5.4	2.1	10.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	19.3	29.6	1.8	69.4	30.6
	Nov. '46	45,267	6.2	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.1	6.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	18.5	25.7	0.5	74.0	26.#
"Nine Cities"	May. '46	78,457	9.8	3.6	0.3	8.1	3.5	11.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	19.9	35.4	1.5	62.8	37.2
	Aug. '46	77,536	8.2	0.9	0.2	5.8	1.9	10.2	2.5	1.8	3.3	19.0	28.6	1.8	69.9	30.1
	Nov. '46	75,157	5.4	2.0	0.1	6.1	1.4	7.6	2.1	0.9	1.5	17.7	25.0	0.5	73.6	26.4

Notes: 1. Three sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:

- a. Delayed Menstruation. Per cent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
- b. Impaired lactation. Per cent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
- c. Bone mal-growth. Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.

2. No symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.

3. One or more symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

NUTRITION SURVEY – JAPANESE CITIES – 1946

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in cities in Japan from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined (shown in parentheses). Cities included are Tokyo, “4 cities” (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka) and “8 cities” (4 cities plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). For November, the data are given complete for those underweight, overweight and within the 10% limit, but for May and August, only the underweights are shown. The February findings are not included as they were surveyed for deviations of more than 5%.

		Age	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-	Average	
Month	No.		% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	
Tokyo	May.	32871	Less	27.8 1.7 (1236)	24.4 2.3 (3960)	15.2 3.4 (5565)	17.1 4.9 (4393)	21.3 7.3 (2303)	23.2 7.6 (4093)	32.0 7.7 (4021)	40.3 8.3 (3736)	59.4 9.1 (3564)	28.2 6.7 (32871)
	Aug.	31114	Less	27.9 1.6 (1173)	18.3 3.0 (4045)	12.0 2.8 (5115)	19.3 5.2 (4346)	26.5 8.3 (2138)	30.0 8.1 (3776)	36.2 8.3 (3795)	47.0 7.5 (3451)	64.1 8.9 (3275)	29.9 7.0 (31114)
	Nov.	29668	Less	22.8 1.9 ± 55	15.5 2.1 68	9.0 2.7 71	10.3 4.6 68	13.2 6.5 68	17.6 6.6 68	23.4 6.5 65	31.5 7.1 61	45.9 7.8 50	19.8 5.8 65
			Over	22.0 1.6 (1349)	16.2 2.3 (4379)	20.0 3.1 (5433)	21.5 4.5 (3557)	19.0 8.8 (1788)	14.0 6.8 (3396)	11.3 7.2 (3495)	7.7 7.5 (3198)	4.0 6.2 (3073)	15.0 4.7 (29668)
Cities	May												
	Aug.	31347	Less	32.5 1.4 (1244)	16.0 2.2 (3742)	10.9 3.4 (4599)	16.5 5.0 (3943)	24.3 7.0 (2523)	25.3 7.4 (4137)	36.1 7.6 (3950)	30.2 8.0 (3532)	44.8 8.3 (3677)	19.6 6.4 (31347)
	Nov.	29906	Less	25.3 1.5 ± 52	15.9 1.9 67	9.0 3.0 70	9.6 5.1 68	11.9 7.1 70	15.2 7.5 72	22.4 7.6 67	30.2 8.0 62	44.8 8.3 52	19.6 6.4 65
			Over	23.0 1.5 (1432)	16.9 2.3 (3849)	21.4 3.2 (4736)	22.1 5.1 (4044)	18.5 7.6 (2201)	12.6 7.6 (3462)	10.6 7.8 (3629)	8.2 7.6 (3152)	3.6 8.0 (3401)	15.0 4.9 (29906)
		Age	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-	Average	
Month	No.		% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	
Aug	46364	Less	29.5 1.5 (1905)	16.0 2.3 (5564)	10.8 3.4 (6798)	17.3 5.1 (5883)	23.6 7.2 (3725)	25.5 7.6 (6103)	33.6 7.7 (5818)	44.6 8.5 (5058)	59.5 8.5 (5510)	28.3 6.9 (46364)	
Nov	44669	Less	24.4 1.5 ± 54	14.3 2.0 69	7.7 3.1 70	8.1 5.1 69	10.5 7.1 68	13.6 7.6 71	19.8 7.6 68	28.1 7.8 62	41.6 8.3 54	17.6 6.4 66	
		Over	21.8 1.5 (2046)	16.7 2.3 (5680)	22.1 3.2 (7117)	23.0 5.1 (6313)	21.3 7.8 (3296)	15.5 8.0 (5259)	12.2 8.0 (5397)	9.9 7.8 (4536)	4.4 8.0 (5016)	16.3 5.2 (44669)	

SECTION VIII
VITAL STATISTICS

Births The number of births reported (183,965) in December is the lowest number recorded in the last 4 months and represents a 6 percent decline from the high point (195,993) established in November. The birth rate declined 9 percent from 32.6 per 1,000 population in November to 29.6 in December. The decrease was slightly more pronounced in the non-city population than in the population living in cities or “shi”.

Deaths Deaths increased for the first time in 6 months but did not reach the high levels established from July to September. The number reported for December (102,103) represents a 15 percent increase over the November figure (88,425). In the previous summation it was pointed out that the registration for July, August and September were probably artificially high due to the inclusion of deaths of Japanese nationals outside of Japan. The increase in December, however, is in line with past experience and reflects the usual increase in deaths during the winter months when respiratory diseases are at a peak.

The death rate increased nearly 12 percent from 14.7 in November to 16.4 in December. Increases were recorded in all prefectural rates except those for Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Nagano and Nagasaki. In general, the greatest increases in rates occurred in prefectures in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Exceptionally high relative increases were recorded for the prefectures which suffered from the earthquake and tidal wave.

Infant Deaths Infant deaths (16,739) increased more than 45 percent above the November figure (11,390) to establish a new high for the last 6 months of 1946. Infant deaths accounted for nearly 40 percent of the increase in total deaths. The infant death rate was 91.0 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate among the non-city or “gun” population (95.7 in December) has been consistently higher than among the city or “shi” population (79.7 in December), but the trends have followed very much the same pattern.

Stillbirths Stillbirths continued to increase. The number reported for December (9,350) was nearly 8 percent higher than the number reported for November (8,682). The December rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births. Although the city rate (58.9) remained higher than the non-city rate (47.4) nearly all of the increase occurred in the non-city areas.

Marriages Marriages continued to increase and, in fact, reached a new high point for the 6 month period July to December. The number reported in December (64,393) was more than 20 percent higher than the number reported in November (52,177).

The marriage rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population was approximately 20 percent higher than the November rate of 8.7. The city rate increased only 7 percent from 8.4 to 9.0 and the non-city rate increased 25 percent from 8.8 to 11.0.

Divorces The number of divorces in December (6,627) was approximately 6 percent higher than the figure (6,245) reported for the previous month. The entire increase occurred in non-city areas and there was even a slight decrease in the number of divorces recorded for cities or “shi”. The divorce rate for all Japan was 1.1 in December compared with 1.0 in November.

Corrections November reports from 8 villages in 2 prefectures, which were received too late to be included in the November Summary are shown below:

	Birth	Death	Infant Death	Stillbirth	Marriage	Divorce
Total	114	69	11	6	36	6
Hokkaido	47	24	9	5	11	0
Yamaguchi	67	45	2	1	25	6

Because a fire destroyed the local office, no report for November or December has been received from Mizukami-mura, Tama-gun, Kumamoto prefecture. This is a small village which had only 17 births and 9 deaths in October.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Infant Death	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	183,965	102,103	16,739	9,350	64,393	6,627
Total all "Shi"	54,370	29,856	4,336	3,201	17,029	1,941
Total all "Gun"	129,595	72,247	12,403	6,149	47,364	4,686
Aichi	7,401	3,696	668	289	2,011	199
Akita	3,383	1,672	354	198	1,654	178
Aomori	3,223	1,526	363	140	1,109	113
Chiba	5,169	2,881	549	239	1,749	119
Ehime	3,813	1,831	296	168	1,312	148
Fukui	1,438	987	130	92	639	77
Fukuoka	8,529	4,398	712	417	2,521	309
Fukushima	4,578	2,373	408	260	1,711	214
Gifu	3,314	2,014	344	144	1,090	127
Gumma	3,767	1,841	313	236	1,259	113
Hiroshima	4,216	2,639	374	225	1,717	236
Hokkaido	9,297	4,473	940	452	3,218	240
Hyogo	6,304	3,737	522	369	1,971	235
Ibaraki	5,322	2,610	532	244	1,616	112
Ishikawa	2,469	1,201	249	109	1,088	114
Iwate	3,349	1,784	391	156	1,182	148
Kagawa	2,366	1,212	222	119	828	87
Kagoshima	4,177	2,331	327	205	1,352	176
Kanagawa	4,591	2,479	400	240	1,513	133
Kochi	2,298	1,881	208	106	826	107
Kumamoto	4,713	2,501	376	200	1,634	159
Kyoto	3,675	2,133	287	192	1,040	132
Mie	3,323	1,953	346	152	968	97
Miyagi	3,541	1,821	306	217	1,411	123
Miyazaki	3,254	1,430	270	135	832	111
Nagano	4,300	3,062	401	250	1,897	136
Nagasaki	4,297	2,484	329	172	1,436	141
Nara	1,618	1,133	147	86	563	58
Niigata	5,060	2,860	425	258	3,056	218
Oita	3,084	1,839	288	154	1,088	111
Okayama	3,727	2,419	385	227	1,253	147
Osaka	6,935	3,887	564	387	1,832	231
Saga	2,526	1,448	276	90	725	82
Saitama	5,606	2,788	525	299	1,607	131
Shiga	1,867	1,368	186	105	582	68
Shimane	2,251	1,283	210	138	898	108
Shizuoka	5,486	3,359	506	258	1,970	222
Tochigi	3,711	1,854	328	211	1,189	116
Tokushima	2,163	1,298	211	142	656	92
Tokyo	9,688	5,187	768	533	3,353	294
Tottori	1,262	746	100	87	470	56
Toyama	2,779	1,285	286	117	1,263	176
Wakayama	1,942	1,443	143	89	657	91
Yamagata	2,763	1,757	300	145	1,739	122
Yamaguchi	3,600	2,148	288	209	1,279	160
Yamanashi	1,790	1,051	186	89	629	60

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Prefecture	Births Rate*	Deaths Rate*	Infant Deaths Rate**	Still Births Rate**	Marriages Rate*	Divorces Rate*
All Japan	29.6	16.4	91.0	50.8	10.4	1.1
Total all "Shi"	28.8	15.8	79.7	51.9	9.0	1.0
Total all "Gun"	30.0	16.7	95.7	47.4	11.0	1.1
Aichi	29.9	14.9	90.3	39.0	8.1	0.8
Akita	33.3	16.5	104.6	58.5	16.3	1.8
Aomori	34.8	16.5	112.6	43.4	12.0	1.2
Chiba	30.3	16.9	106.2	46.2	10.3	0.7
Ehime	32.5	15.6	77.6	44.1	11.2	1.3
Fukui	24.3	16.7	90.4	64.0	10.8	1.3
Fukuoka	34.6	17.3	83.5	48.9	10.2	1.3
Fukushima	28.1	14.6	89.1	56.8	10.5	1.3
Gifu	27.0	16.4	103.8	43.5	8.9	1.0
Gumma	29.1	14.2	83.1	62.6	9.7	0.9
Hiroshima	26.1	16.3	88.7	53.4	10.6	1.5
Hokkaido	31.4	15.1	101.1	48.6	10.9	0.8
Hyogo	26.3	15.6	82.8	58.5	8.2	1.0
Ibaraki	32.3	15.8	100.0	45.8	9.8	0.7
Ishikawa	33.1	16.1	100.5	44.1	14.6	1.5
Iwate	32.4	17.3	116.8	46.6	11.4	1.4
Kagawa	31.9	16.4	93.8	50.3	11.2	1.2
Kagoshima	30.2	16.8	78.3	49.1	9.8	1.3
Kanagawa	26.8	14.5	87.1	52.3	8.8	0.8
Kochi	33.9	27.8	90.5	46.1	12.2	1.6
Kumamoto	34.0	18.0	79.8	42.4	11.8	1.1
Kyoto	26.7	15.5	78.1	52.2	7.5	1.0
Mie	28.5	16.8	104.1	45.7	8.3	0.8
Miyagi	28.5	14.7	86.4	61.3	11.4	1.0
Miyazaki	40.0	17.6	83.0	41.5	10.2	1.4
Nagano	25.0	17.8	93.3	58.1	11.0	0.8
Nagasaki	35.7	20.6	76.6	40.0	11.9	1.2
Nara	25.6	17.9	90.9	53.2	8.9	0.9
Niigata	25.6	14.5	84.0	51.0	15.5	1.1
Oita	31.6	18.9	93.4	49.9	11.2	1.1
Okayama	28.5	18.5	103.3	60.9	9.6	1.1
Osaka	27.4	15.4	81.3	55.8	7.2	0.9
Saga	34.7	19.9	109.3	35.6	10.0	1.1
Saitama	32.5	16.2	93.6	53.3	9.3	0.8
Shiga	26.4	19.4	99.6	56.2	8.2	1.0
Shimane	31.2	17.8	93.3	61.3	12.5	1.5
Shizuoka	28.6	17.5	92.2	47.0	10.3	1.2
Tochigi	29.1	14.5	88.4	56.9	9.3	0.9
Tokushima	30.7	18.4	97.5	65.6	9.3	1.3
Tokyo	27.3	14.6	79.3	55.0	9.4	0.8
Tottori	26.7	15.8	79.2	68.9	9.9	1.2
Toyama	35.1	16.2	102.9	42.1	15.9	2.2
Wakayama	24.5	18.2	73.6	45.8	8.3	1.1

Yamagata	25.1	16.0	108.6	52.5	15.8	1.1
Yamaguchi	30.8	18.4	80.0	58.1	10.9	1.4
Yamanashi	26.4	15.5	103.9	49.7	9.3	0.9

* Per annum rates per 1,000 population.

**Per annum rates per 1,000 live births.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported a conference has been held with insurance department heads from all prefectures in the Kanto Region and Tokyo-To, relative to increasing the patient census and emphasizing greater use of the Chiba Health Insurance Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Adjustments are being made to admit members of the National Health Insurance Associations in the Chiba Prefecture to the aforementioned sanatoriums on a reimburseable basis. The Sanatorium has adequate facilities and staff supplemented by a reasonable budget to operate at near capacity.

Postal Insurance

Post Office Insurance and Annuities are two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, but due to the extremely wide application (over 91 million policies with 26 million yen face value are currently effective) consideration must be given to these systems in appraising the social insurance.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-8 20 Jan 47 – Correction of error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421
- PHMJG-9 20 Jan 47 – Additions to list of Reported Diseases.
- PHMJG-10 21 Jan 47 – Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 18 January 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 18 January 1947.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 52 week period ending 28 December 1946 with digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
26 January – 1 February
1947
Number 5**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Vital Statistics
SECTION X - Medical Service
SECTION XI - Consultant
SECTION XII - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I GENERAL

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins

Various divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section are preparing technical bulletins. They will be designated "TB-PH (Technical Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section)" followed by the Division name and bulletin number and will be distributed to each M.G. team in Japan. Bulletins will be numbered consecutively by Division. A limited number of file copies will be maintained and may be secured from the Public Health and Welfare Section upon request. Certain of these bulletins will be turned over to the Ministry of Welfare for translation, reproduction and distribution to prefectural health officials.

T.B.'s entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Veterinary Officers" and "Foreign Nationals" will not be translated into Japanese, nor will English translations be given to the Japanese. The purpose of the above mentioned bulletins is for the guidance of the Military Government Health and Welfare Officers only.

The remaining technical bulletins are for the guidance of Military Government Health and Welfare Officers and Japanese health officers. It is intended that they should serve to coordinate all Military Government Health and Welfare activities between the various Military Government teams and between the teams and the prefectural governments. They will be of great value in standardizing public health practices and procedures throughout Japan. They will also serve to facilitate instruction and surveillance of health and welfare activities throughout the nation.

Additional bulletins will be prepared and distributed from time to time as the need arises.

Two bulletins entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers" and "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers" were distributed on 10 January 1947. T.B.'s covering smallpox, tuberculosis, meat inspection and dairy inspection have been prepared and will be distributed in the near future.

SECTION II WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 9 September 1946, has been received which includes Law No.17 - "Daily Life Protection Law" on pages 1-4.

Mimeographed copies of that portion of the English Edition dealing with the "Daily Life Protection Law" have been procured for the information of Military Government Teams and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Central Social Undertaking Committee

This committee was organized in December 1946 to study, discuss and make recommendations to the Health and Welfare Ministry on all matters relating to public welfare. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin, for period 15 Dec - 21 Dec, 1946 page 3 same subject.)

It is now known as the "Central Social Work Committee" and one of its first responsibilities was, to study and make specific recommendations on the vagrant child problem as requested by the Health and Welfare Ministry on 11 December 1946.

The Committee, after preliminary studies, realized the need of a welfare program for children in general and have presented to the Health and Welfare Ministry, in draft form, recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law."

Children Welfare Law (Proposed)

Conferences are now being held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry to study the recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law" by the Central Social Work Committee.

The draft of the proposed "Children Welfare law" is in three sections, namely; (1) General Principles (2) Provisions for Health and Culture of Children and Pregnant Women (3) Provisions for the Protection of Problem Children and Waifs.

Considerable time will be necessary to perfect the draft of the proposed "Children Welfare Law" but it is anticipated that it will be in final form for presentation to the Diet, for their consideration, within two months.

School Lunch Program

The school lunch program which was inaugurated by the Education Ministry in cooperation with the Health and Welfare Ministry on 23 December 1946 is progressing satisfactorily.

The program is expanding in the larger urban centers and it is anticipated that over 2,000,000 city school children will be benefiting from this program at the close of this month.

It is reported that approximately 3,000,000 country school children are now included in local (village areas) school lunch programs which at present are supported entirely by local contributions and purchases.

Foreign Nationals

Complaint has been received from the American Consul at Yokohama that within the last few days his office has been swamped with birth certificates received through the mail from Nisei-Americans. Each Nisei who wishes to establish his American citizenship is required to bring his birth certificate in person to the American Consulate (Yokohama). Prefectural officials should be informed of this fact and Nisei who approach military government officers concerning this matter should be so informed.

Nisei, though American born, are not entitled to the Foreign Nationals' ration until certified as American citizens by a certificate issued by the American Consul.

Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare

A national level "action" committee to be known as this "Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare," was inaugurated in Tokyo this week to study the problems of young women (former factory workers and others) and to coordinate activities in this field to prevent young girls from falling into illicit relationships.

Represented at the organization meetings were the following: Japanese Red Cross, Salvation Army, W.C.T.U, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., All-Japan Religious Association, Catholic Charities, Welfare, Education, Home and Justice Ministries.

All of these agencies have been active in varying degrees in certain fields of social and welfare rehabilitation and now with intelligent and mutual cooperation between these public and private agencies real progress in this subject field is expected. Sub-committees have been designated in the following fields: rescue and protection; medical and mental treatment; housing and rehabilitation; vocational training and guidance and placement. Attention of the public is to be called to the problems of many young girls through news stories, editorials, movie shorts, and other media in an all out effort to gain national support.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 26 January - 1 February 1947.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for November 1946, submitted by the veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

	<u>Sheep & Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number					
Number slaughtered	24,694	822	377	5589	6733
Condemned Ante mortem	-	-	-	-	-
Condemned Post mortem					
Total	13	2	-	-	5
Partial	476	12	-	46	320
Viscera	4,222	51	-	1,570	829

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for November 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards <u>a</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>A</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	5
Over bacterial standards <u>a</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>A</u>	1

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5,564
Samples examined	7,592
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	645
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	822
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3,229
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	265
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	411

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	42
Samples examined	71
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	9
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	0

a - 50,000 per cc.

b - 3.3 per cent.

c - 2,000,000 per cc.

d - 3.0 per cent.

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A conference of orthodontia instructors met in Tokyo to determine the curriculum of the new courses to be established in the dental schools.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The affiliation with the Matsuzawa Hospital has been changed as follows: The third year students will attend 1 April 1947 for a three week period. The next senior class of students will be sent in groups of 30, the first of

each month beginning June 1947, for a period of three weeks. Tuition fee of 300 yen per group will be paid by the school. Lecture fees will be paid depending on the number of lectures. The students will commute.

Demonstration School of Nursing

The hospital census (patients) as of 24 January showed a total of 206; as of 31 January, 234. There has been a gradual increase since the Demonstration school has been in operation.

Japanese National Association (Nurses and Midwives)

The Educational committee of the Clinical Nurses section of the Association have made plans for a one month course to be given to supervisors and superintendents of hospitals. This will be given in Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo in March 1947. This course is to help prepare the nurses, in charge of the training school programs of the many training school changes that will be taking place in the near future and for a better understanding of the problems of the students who will be going into the schools of nursing from the new programs.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

Production program for mixing and milling 10% DDT Dust and DDT residual effect spray has been initiated. This program will provide sufficient quantities for civilian needs at an early date. Reports are reaching this section that Military Government units are requesting DDT products through Japanese channels. The program is not sufficiently advanced to permit a change in the normal supply system. It is expected that this change can be made on or about 1 March 1947. Announcement will be made in later weekly bulletins of the actual date for beginning of the distribution of these products through Japanese channels.

Production of DDT Dusters during period 20 - 25 January was 2618. No spraying equipment was produced during this period. New program of production for spraying equipment will be started on or about 1 February. Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment is sufficient to permit export of small requirements for Korea.

A total of 100 pounds of Stephania Cepharrantha (crude drug) was shipped to the St. Louis Medical Depot in compliance with request of the War Department. This crude drug is to be used for medical department research.

A complete survey of Japan, to determine the number of photoroentographic machines which may be utilized for anti-tuberculosis campaign, has been made. This survey indicates a total of 365 machines which are in excellent condition and 121 machines which require repair. Additional information is being obtained as to advisability of repairing these machines. Production of photoroentographic machines has been started. Large scale production will not be realized until the month of March. Production of 35 mm film for this program is delayed due to strikes, inadequate coal supply and fulfillment of orders for x-ray film.

Santonin, a widely used drug which hereto had been previously imported from the U.S. will be produced in such quantities in Japan as to take care of their needs in the future.

The production of anesthetic ether is steadily increasing. Present production schedule is 600 kilograms monthly.

Distribution

Plans are being prepared by the Japanese Central Liaison Office, in coordination with the Welfare and Finance Ministries, for the procurement and financing of medical supplies for Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

Narcotics

A Tokyo narcotic squad has been appointed by the Metropolitan Police Board as a result of conferences between police officials and the Narcotic Control Officer. The narcotic squad, composed of ten police investigators, will work in close liaison with Tokyo-To narcotic officials on narcotic thefts, burglaries and robberies and other related narcotic violations. An orientation lecture on the modus operandi of such a squad working with Federal

Narcotic Agents in the United States was given the officers by the Narcotic Control Officer. More effective enforcement in combating narcotic crime in Tokyo should result from the organization of this police squad.

Representative stocks will be in the hands of all central wholesalers within a few days as the result of large movements of cleaned and repackaged former military narcotics between Tokyo and Osaka. Arrangements for shipment by rail were completed by the Ministry of Welfare and the Transportation Ministry. The narcotics were shipped with an armed police guard and reached their destinations without mishap.

Some procurators in Japanese courts have failed to realize narcotic violators may be punished with penal servitude and 5000 yen. Heretofore a combination sentence was not possible. The Ministry of Justice is being directed to bring this to the attention of all procurators.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A report was received of an alleged outbreak of food poisoning among school children in Osaka. Investigation showed the symptoms consist of urticaria only, no vomiting, diarrhea or fever being reported. Some 2500 of the approximately 28,000 children participating in the school lunch program were affected. The reactions, apparently a protein allergy, were said to have been traced to tinned beef used in the program. Laboratory examination and cultures failed to demonstrate any growth of organisms. An interesting phenomenon was the distribution of reactions by age, the frequency increasing progressively from the first through the sixth grade.

Typhus Control

Study of most of the cases of typhus from three prefectures confirmed by Weil-Felix test show a high percentage of murine typhus during November 1946, thru January 1947. This emphasizes the importance of rodent and flea control as an addition to the control measures designed for louse-borne typhus. The personnel dusting and spraying in the home of the suspect typhus case should be instructed to look for and dust thoroughly rat runs, rat burrows, nests, etc. in the immediate environs of the case.

Be on guard against public health officers who fail to report cases. An instance was recently found where cases occurring from September thru December were "hoarded". Forty-two cases were reported as a "lump sum" the first part of January.

Venereal Disease Control

Syphilis in Pregnancy

Pregnant women infected with syphilis offer one of the most important groups that can benefit by modern venereal disease control methods. One of the most satisfying experiences for the venereologist is to be able to assure mothers of a non-infected baby if proper treatment is taken.

Hospitals, private physicians, clinics, and midwives should be strictly enjoined to obtain at least one STS on every pregnant woman. Treatment begun before the fifth month of pregnancy will practically assure the mother of a baby free from syphilis.

In the treatment of these mothers, public facilities under the close supervision of the Military Government Health Officer should be offered free if necessary. Accepted treatment schedules should be followed and treatment should be continuous throughout pregnancy. These patients are deserving of penicillin mapharsen and bismuth.

Most pregnant women take treatment very well, but the clinician should be especially instructed to question the patients carefully at each visit for reactions to the previous treatment.

Pregnancy "dampens" the signs and symptoms of syphilis so that the majority of pregnant women are unaware of the existence of the disease.

Get a blood test on all pregnant women, Babies need not be born with syphilis.

Sanitation

Water Supplies

The following municipal supplies are being operated and chlorinated under the supervision of the Eighth Army and have been, or are in the process of being, placed on the list of supplies classed as "potable without further treatment":

Tokyo	Kyoto
Yokohama	Kawasaki
Yokosuka	Sendai

Information regarding the procedure to be followed to have a supply approved is being distributed by the water supply engineer, L-5 Section, Eighth Army Engineer, Headquarters, Eighth Army.

Sewers

Cleaning and repairing sewer projects have been going on in Tokyo-To, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Kofu, and several other prefectures with a varying degree of success. Generally, however, the accomplishments have far more than justified the expenditure of money and effort. Emphasis is being put on this type of work as being not only important for the health of the public, but an excellent way of utilizing unemployed labor.

Insect and Rodent Control

The chief function of the sanitary teams at the present time is disinfestations work and rodent control for the control of typhus. There are in each prefecture sufficient personnel that are trained in methods of disinfestations and other phases of insect and rodent control to carry on any program that might be necessary in the control of typhus.

Plans for the 1947 mosquito control program are being studied. The production of pyrethrum emulsion, creosote solutions and antu, is being carried on satisfactorily and it is thought that ample quantities of these materials are available at the present time and can be expanded to meet any future exigency.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Recently a survey was made of a Health Insurance Office in Tokyo-To. This office serves as the collecting agency for all industries, in a certain area, who have more than 5 but less than 300 employees and are carrying membership in the Collective Health Insurance Association. This insurance area does not have a central hospital or clinic. Those desiring medical care are allowed to go to one of the listed insurance doctors of their own choice. The same privilege prevails as to hospitalization. It was reported that approximately 4% of the total membership is about the average requesting medical care. Representatives of the associations were of the opinion that a central clinic would not only be economical but more efficient in rendering adequate medical care and would increase interest in the general health program.

National Health Insurance

A survey of several National Health Insurance Associations in the vicinity of Tokyo revealed the information that each association would be operating at a deficit unless additional government subsidies are received. Plans are being made to request increased premium fees from members but it is the general opinion that additional government subsidies should be assured for meeting the inflation before increasing members contributions. An adjustment in the rationing of medical supplies is considered necessary in order for the associations in the rural districts to obtain an adequate supply of medical items.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

Registration problem in Kure and Hiroshima were studied. Tentative plans were made for testing the completeness of the registration of births and deaths in these cities.

The Advisory Committee on Vital Statistic to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics had its tenth meeting. The Advisory Committee on Vital Registration to the Justice Ministry had its fourth meeting.

SECTION X MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

There were 3,081 hospitals reported for the period ending 13 December 1946 with a bed capacity of 216,206 of which 106,073 were occupied. During this period 265,396 out patients were treated.

In a meeting of all divisions of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, with representatives of Japan Council on Medical Education, Ministry of Welfare and officials of the Public Health Institute, the tentative curriculum for training public health officers was approved. Health officers who are to receive this three months' refresher course will be selected from the field by officials of the prefectures who will recommend them to the Ministry of Welfare for training by the newly reorganized Public Health Institute. Instruction will begin early in April.

SECTION XI CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Nutrition surveys for families of special workers, covering coal mines, copper mines and railroad employees are shown in the attached surveys.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

1. Kosaka Copper Mine in Akita
2. Railway workers of Tokyo

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capital per Day					
	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	1109	1186	1257	627	616	617
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.815	0.806	0.814
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	12.2	6.4	16.8	13.9	14.0	15.6
Vegetable	38.2	52.4	38.2	46.6	59.8	42.9
Total	50.4	58.8	55.0	60.5	73.8	58.5
<u>Fat</u>	44.8	6.1	12.2	10.2	19.1	11.9
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	293.0	315.2	351.5	327.2	344.7	402.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1092	1177	1549	1035	1198	1249
Free Market	245	269	138	561	529	607
Home Production	76	135	-	24	99	58
Gift	-	3	-	66	70	88
Total	1413	1584	1687	1686	1896	2002

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	303.5	262.0	372.0	238.3	66.0	238.4
Wheat	-	1.1	2.5	} 143.7	291.9	56.9
Barley	-	-	2.2		18.5	18.4
Others	0.8	4.8	-		4.1	1.7
Total	304.3	267.9	376.7	386.1	389.5	315.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.9
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	-	-	44.2	36.4	7.5	524.4
White	9.4	502.6	133.0	17.5	126.9	19.3
Others	1.0	-	2.0	14.9	-	28.8
Total	10.4	502.6	179.2	68.8	134.4	572.5
<u>Sugars</u>	-	-	-	8.9	5.3	1.1
<u>Oils</u>	0.2	0.7	-	0.5	4.9	2.3
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	-	-	0.7	} 28.4	2.4	1.4
Soya products	-	-	8.7		20.2	9.8
Other beans	1.2	-	6.2		1.8	3.6
Total	1.2	-	15.6	30.2	23.7	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	52.0	38.0	104.7	41.6	39.4	68.7
Meat, Poultry	1.0	-	0.6	1.2	18.6	5.5
Eggs	0.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Milk	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Total	53.2	38.0	105.3	44.0	59.4	76.0
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	33.5	524.4	249.7	166.1	193.8	77.7
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus Tomatoes	0.1	4.6	-	1.3	25.1	4.0
Other Fruits	-	-	0.8	-	25.8	8.3
Other Veg.	254.7	25.0	36.4	72.5	163.9	188.8
Total	254.8	29.6	37.2	73.8	214.8	201.1
<u>Seaweeds</u>	1.1	1.2	0.5	4.9	1.8	5.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	7.5	-	-	2.3	1.0	0.3
Pickled	1.1	17.0	72.8	14.7	27.1	25.2
Total	8.6	17.0	72.8	17.0	28.1	25.5
<u>Flavours</u>	12.4	20.9	18.5	14.6	19.4	24.3
<u>Others</u>				14.8		

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

Average of 4 Coal Mines

1. Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
2. Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
- * 3. Fukuoka - Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano Coal Mines.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	189	3595	3577	3518
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>				
No. persons	0.852	0.877	0.864	0.899
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	7.7	14.9	7.2	15.6
Vegetable	46.6	46.5	64.7	59.4
Total	54.3	61.4	71.9	75.0
<u>Fat</u>	-	10.0	14.4	16.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	350.1	391.4	465.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Pation	1342	1453	1404	1844
Free Market	178	284	247	403
Home Production	16	46	313	152
Gift	35	33	46	26
Total	1571	1816	2010	2425

* Only Inasuki Coal Mine in Fukuoka was surveyed in February.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

COAL MINES

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February	May	August	November	
<u>Grains</u>	No Date				
Rice		363.1	108.0	266.1	
Wheat		}	173.4	142.5	
Barley			11.0	10.7	3.3
Others			4.1	69.8	8.1
Total		378.2	361.9	420.0	
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		-	0.06	0.2	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		123.1	14.4	295.2	
White		5.4	346.0	78.2	
Others		5.6	0.9	30.4	
Total		134.1	361.3	403.8	
<u>Sugars</u>		0.03	0.03	0.4	
<u>Oils</u>		0.1	1.6	2.6	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		}	19.6	2.4	
Soya products			15.4	14.1	15.0
Other beans			0.9	15.3	18.8
Total		16.3	49.0	36.2	
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		85.0	26.0	38.2	
Meat, Poultry		0.5	0.6	2.6	
Eggs		1.2	1.1	0.3	
Milk		1.1	2.1	1.5	
Total		87.8	29.8	92.6	
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		314.1	304.1	184.7	
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus Tomatoes		0.2	38.7	0.6	
Other Fruits		0.01	13.1	4.5	
Other Veg.		87.0	134.3	228.0	
Total		87.2	186.1	233.1	
<u>Seaweeds</u>		6.8	8.1	1.5	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		3.1	0.4	0.4	
Pickled		40.4	18.8	91.7	
Total		43.5	19.2	92.1	
<u>Flavours</u>		12.6	15.8	26.0	
<u>Others</u>		12.0			

SECTION XII
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 4 week period ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 25 January 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2 February – 8 February
1947
Number 6**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Medical Service
SECTION X - Consultant
SECTION XI - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin on the dates indicated:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE MAILED</u>
Duties of Military Government Public Welfare Officers Short Title: None	10 January 1947
Duties of Public Health Military Government Officers Short Title: None	10 January 1947
Foreign Nationals Short Title: TB - PH WEL 1	7 February 1947
Smallpox Short Title: TB - PH - PREV. MED. 1	7 February 1947
Manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Short Title: TB - PH - PREV. MED. 2	7 February 1947
Public Health Nursing Short Title: TB - PH - Nursing 1	7 February 1947
Dairy Inspection Short Title: TB - PH - VET 2	7 February 1947
Meat Inspection Short Title: TB - PH - VED 3	7 February 1947
Duties and Functions of Military Government Veterinary Officers Short Title: TB - PH - VED 1	14 February 1947

SECTION II
WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

The incomplete report covering Reserve Relief Supplies (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) for the month of December 1946 reflected that 241,621 kgs of biscuit and 1,242,221 kgs of canned goods were distributed, during the month, for relief purposes.

The balance of supplies remaining as of 1 January 1947 was reported to be 2,379,796 kgs of biscuits and 8,696,083 kgs of canned goods.

The above report did not include Ibaragi, Wakayama, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita and Nagano Prefectures.

Children Welfare Law (proposed)

The "first reading" of the draft of the proposed subject law, which was referred to the Health and Welfare Ministry by the Central Social Work Committee, has been completed by representatives of Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

The proposed "Children's Welfare Law" is a progressive move and provides, in its text, provision to better the opportunities for all children.

Foreign Nationals

The Netherlands Mission (Tokyo) has received 200 bundles of clothing from Batavia which will be distributed by the Health and Welfare Ministry to Netherlands subjects throughout Japan.

Each bundle weights 41 pounds and contains clothing which will fill a need now experienced by Netherlands subjects due to the shortage of suitable clothing within Japan.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 2 Feb - 8 Feb 1947:

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	ANTHRAX EQUINE	ANTHRAX BOVINE	BLACKLEG	INFECT ANEMIA EQUINE	INFECT ABORTION BOVINE	INFECT ABORTION EQUINE
AICHI	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	102	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	30	-	3
CHIBA	-	4	-	-	30	-
EHIME	-	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	20	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	11	-	2
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	137	-
HOKKAIDO	1	3	-	128	-	65
HYOGO	-	-	1	-	39	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	52	-	3
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	6	-	-	26	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	13	22	12
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	285	61	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	-	12	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	-	-	170	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	4	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	13	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	167	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	26	-

SAGA	-	-	-	7	25	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	1	4	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	91	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	7	-	-
TOTALS	11	42	11	656	833	85

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP (From Japanese Sources)

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	RABIES	SWINE ERYSIPELAS	SWINE CHOLLERA	SWINE PLAGUE	SCABIES EQUINE	STARANGLES
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	1	183
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	1585
CHIBA	6	6	-	13	-	3
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	4	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	211
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	24
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	64	6	534
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	36
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	1	2	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	-	1	7
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	3
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-	2	38
NAGANO	1	4	-	-	-	68
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	-	-	-	-

OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	35
SAITAMA	-	2	2	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	4
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	32
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOKYO	10	5	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTALS	19	30	4	77	10	2775

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP (From Japanese Sources)

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE YEAR 1946

PREFECTURE	TEXAS FEVER	FOWL CHOLERA	PULLORUM DISEASE
AICHI	-	-	3116
AKITA	-	284	156
AOMORI	-	-	137
CHIBA	-	-	619
EHIME	-	-	42
FUKUI	-	-	1267
FUKUOKA	-	-	992
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	1088
GUMMA	-	-	604
HIROSHIMA	-	-	186
HOKKAIDO	9	-	1626
HYOGO	-	-	1104
IBARAKI	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	107
IWATE	2	-	325
KAGAWA	-	-	39
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	408
KOCHI	-	-	181
KANAGAWA	-	-	539
KUMAMOTO	276	-	753
KYOTO	1	-	376
MIE	-	-	194
MIYAGI	-	-	590
MIYAZAKI	-	-	308
NAGANO	-	-	199
NAGASAKI	30	-	707
NARA	-	-	23
NIIGATA	-	-	694
OITA	-	-	216
OKAYAMA	-	-	738

OSAKA	-	-	627
SAGA	6	-	941
SAITAMA	-	-	420
SHIGA	-	-	483
SHIMANE	-	-	261
SHIZUOKA	-	-	468
TOCHIGI	-	-	329
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	250
TOKYO	-	-	553
TOTTORI	-	-	193
TOYAMA	-	-	275
WAKAYAMA	-	-	108
YAMAGATA	-	-	29
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	411
YAMANASHI	-	-	410
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>51092</u>

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP (From Japanese Sources)

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Schedules and plans for the inspection and classification of dental schools were completed at meeting held at the Monbusho Feb. 3. The Board of Inspectors will complete the task of classification during the current month.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The formal opening of the Public Health Nurses one month course for Instructors was held at the Welfare Ministry Monday 3 February 1947. This group consisted of the Tokyo-To Public Health Nurses who are to act as Instructors in the course that will open in April. Classes are being held every day and practical experience is being given in the Health Centers, in Tokyo, Chiba and Saitama.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

Almost all raw materials employed in penicillin production are beginning to become limited. War Department states n-amyl acetate import program for 1947 cannot be filled and n-butyl acetate manufacture in Japan is being promoted as a rather satisfactory substitute. Other critical items for which production and allocation programs are intended include lactose, soy bean meal, activated carbon and acetone, the last two being most critical at this stage. When sufficient butyl acetate is available there will be released about 120 metric tons of ether, the Welfare Ministry's estimate of consumption for the remainder of 1947.

A conference was held on February 5, 1947 to discuss a draft of an outline for adjustment of production and allocation of drugs, medicines, etc. that was presented for review. Representatives from ESS, Welfare Ministry and Public Health and Welfare attended. The culmination of this meeting resulted in the omission of several undesirable articles that were included in this draft; namely, 1- diet members included on advisory council, 2 - associations playing some part in the allocation of material, 3 - allocation fees. Strong support is being given in observing that this new allocation procedure is carried out and sufficient funds made available for its administration.

A report from the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of 25 microscopes with dark field attachments during the month of January 47. Distribution of this quantity was made to prefectural health centers as indicated below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.</u>
Hiroshima	1	Saitama	2
Fukuoka	2	Toyama	1

Kanagawa	2	Gifu	1
Nagasaki	1	Mie	2
Fukushima	1	Tottori	2
Osaka	1	Miyazaki	2
Fukui	1	Kyoto	1
Nara	1	Kagoshima	1
Gumma	2	Nagano	1

Total - 25

Considerable difficulty is being encountered in conducting assays on Japanese produced typhus vaccine due to a shortage of guinea pigs. In an effort to improve this situation a meeting was called with officials of the Welfare Ministry, representatives of the Agriculture Ministry, Animal Growers Association and Natural Resources Section, SCAP. The Japanese were instructed to organize a committee, establish requirements of laboratory animals for assaying biologicals, determine sources of supply, supervise distribution to proper laboratories, increase production to meet demand, establish necessary liaison with transportation ministry officials and work out plans to provide feed and necessary cages. A report of the committee's activities to attain these objectives was requested not later than 19 February.

Distribution

Recommendations were submitted covering requirements of Korea for insect and rodent control supplies during the balance of the fiscal year 1947. From information available at this time, it appears that sufficient DDT powder is now on hand. Steps are being taken to provide additional spraying and dusting equipment together with 80,000 lbs. of DDT concentrate.

A report received from the Welfare Ministry indicates that over 2,000,000 yen of former Japanese Army Navy supplies have been disposed of through 31 December 1946, in Kanagawa prefecture, through direct sales to hospitals, physicians, dentists and veterinarians.

Narcotics

The December Narcotic report, the final 1946 report and the sixth received since the effective date of Japanese narcotic regulations, reflects much progress has been made by Japanese officials, both national and prefectural, under the Narcotic Control program. Directions implementing the program are now carried out in an orderly and effective manner as exemplified by the following.

As directed by the Narcotic Control Officer most excess stocks were returned to local wholesalers before the end of 1946. The following figures in the December report are indicative of the supplies thus made available to all retailers and practitioners in Japan:

Summary of Local Wholesalers' Reports (amounts in grams)

Name of Drug	Stock on Hand	Excess Stocks Received	Stocks Sold to Practitioners Retailers	Stock on Hand 31 Dec 46
Cocaine Hydrochloride	75,962	89,245	18,674	146,533
Tincture of Opium	609,554	316,638	157,252	768,940
Morphine Hydrochloride	131,446	85,558	24,762	192,242
Codeine Phosphate	107,728	48,041	32,693	123,076
Codeine Sulfate	84,568	17,868	18,048	84,388

The above stocks, as well as 114 other narcotic items, were accurately reported by 210 local wholesalers to prefectural narcotic officials throughout Japan, who forwarded the reports to the Japanese Government for consolidation and reporting to SCAP's Narcotic Control Officer.

Persons registered as narcotic dealers in Japan reached a total of 85,881 by the end of 1946. All dealers are required to re-register annually. From advance reports received it is evident practically 100% re-registration was effected during January 1947.

Thefts continue to be the greatest source for diversion of narcotics. While prefectural officials must investigate all thefts, police are able to give material aid in preventing the thefts and in apprehending the responsible persons. The Narcotic Control Officer met with representatives from every police station in Tokyo outlining the duties and responsibilities of police in narcotic matters and citing examples of successful investigations resulting from close cooperation between narcotic enforcement officers and the police. An immediate result was obtained the following day when a bicycle thief apprehended by the police was reported to Tokyo Narcotic inspectors as an addict.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A report was received of another episode of reaction to tinned food similar to that which was reported in Osaka during the previous week. In the present instance 75 children were said to have been affected out of 800 participating in a school lunch program in Tochigi City, Tochigi Prefecture. Again, the symptoms, which were similar to those which occurred in Osaka, were alleged to be attributable to tinned beef taken from former Japanese Army stocks. Military Government health officers are requested to be on the alert for and to report immediately any similar occurrences, and are requested further to see that local Japanese health authorities make prompt and adequate investigations of such occurrences.

Typhus Fever

The Welfare Ministry, Imperial Japanese Government, in their report on 5 February 1947 on the incidence of typhus fever in Japan show a total of 330 cases since 1 January 1947, as compared to a total of 612 for the same period in 1946. It is not known how many cases are murine typhus.

In Tokyo only one case of a total of 61 reported cases has actually been proven to be louse-borne (epidemic) typhus based on complement fixation tests.

The comparative incidence figures are encouraging and indicates that Military Government Teams throughout Japan have well organized an effective typhus control program.

Port Quarantine

The Repatriation Reception Center at Otake has been officially closed. Ujina, the other center in the Kure area, remains on an active status. Since the opening of the repatriation program these two centers have processed 552,000 incoming and 47,000 outgoing repatriates. The only quarantinable disease reported during this time has been smallpox of which there were two cases in February and three cases in March 1946.

Quarantinable Disease at Ports of Entry

Week ending 26 January - Negative

Week ending 1 February - Repat. ship Yahiko Maru, from Dairen to Sasebo (5 February), smallpox, 1 case, no deaths, date diagnosis 27 January.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY

A series of conferences have been participated in by officials of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare and representatives of the Labor Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and the Social Security Division, with respect to the proposed Workmen's Compensation Bill and revisions of the Seamen's Insurance Law.

Workmen's Compensation Bill

The Workmen's Compensation Bill is to be introduced in the Diet as companion legislation to the pending Labor Standards Bill to supplant the employers' liability provisions of the latter bill in certain fields. Two elements

which have been the subject of considerable discussion are the questions as to whether benefits should be paid directly to the injured worker or as reimbursement to the employer.

A new draft of the bill has been completed and is now in the hands of the translators. The operations of the Employers' Liability Act of 1931 have strongly influenced the Welfare Ministry in considering the Workmen's Compensation Bill as legislation similarly insuring the employer for his risks under the Labor Standards Bill. However, it is understood that the new draft of the bill will provide for payment of benefits directly to the worker. It is the current intention to provide in the Workmen's Compensation Law that the manner of payment, as to lump-sums or installments, is to be specified by ordinance. It is believed that the lump-sum payment will be employed in the beginning but that, when administrative experience has been gained and inflationary conditions have been overcome, a later ordinance will provide for payment in monthly or quarterly installments.

Consideration has been given to programs under the Insurance Bureau devoted to the promotion of safety and to vocational training and rehabilitation. Responsibility for these activities may be placed in bureaus of the proposed Ministry of Labor, however.

Seamen's Insurance Law:

The special legislation customary for seamen as compared to industry in general is reflected in the pending Seamen's Law, which is comparable to the Labor Standards Bill. Concurrently with the drafting of the Seamen's Law, attention is being given to the revision of the Seamen's Insurance Law provisions which now relate to compensation for occupational accidents and diseases.

Among changes suggested by the Ministry of Welfare in a preliminary draft of proposed revisions are the following:

The law now provides that benefits for disability due to accident or occupational disease shall be at the rate of 60% of the average daily wage and shall be paid for a period not to exceed three months. It is proposed that full wages be paid for four months, then at the rate of 60% of the wage while under medical care, plus one month, but not to exceed two years.

Single men have not been granted allowances while hospitalized and it is proposed to extend allowances to single men, as well as men with families, during hospitalization but only when hospitalization is necessary in a port other than the legal residence of the individual.

The "short-term benefits" (medical expenses and limited cash allowances, as compared to the long-term pensions) are not paid under the present law for care required Japanese territory, and it is proposed to make provision for such expenses and benefits regardless of where the disability occurs and care is needed.

It is proposed that the qualifying period of covered employment for eligibility for benefits as a result of an off-duty accident be reduced from three years to six months.

The law now bases benefits on the average of all wages received as a seaman in covered employment. In view of the fluctuating economic conditions, it is proposed to look to either the average of all such wages, or only the wage rate being paid on the date of the accident, whichever is the greater. ("Wages" include everything by "family allowances". The size of the family affects the amount of benefits only as to survivors' benefits payable after the death of the injured worker.)

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICES

The hospital report for the period ending 20 December 1946 showed a total of 3,047 hospital with a capacity of 216,354 beds, of which 102,842 were occupied. During this period 262,494 out patients were treated.

SECTION X CONSULTANT

Nutrition Survey

Nutrition surveys throughout Japan were begun 3 February 1947.

In Tokyo on 6 February, conduct of the surveys was observed by Colonel Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Colonel Harrison, and other members of the Food and Fertilizer Mission, Washington, D. C.

The results November 1946 for the additional eight prefectures by group are presented in the following tables.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Hokkaido (Sapporo Area)

Tohoku (Sendai Area of 2 Prefectures: Iwate and Miyagi)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capital per Day

	HOKKAIDO (Sapporo Area)			TOHOKU (Sendai Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	2873	2849	2803	3986	4133	4087
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.902	0.936	0.903	0.911	0.920	0.923
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	17.7	6.6	8.2	4.9	3.5	9.1
Vegetable	81.2	64.6	73.8	61.6	60.7	57.7
Total	98.9	71.2	82.0	66.5	64.2	66.8
<u>Fat</u>	24.8	17.6	16.3	14.1	11.1	14.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	349.4	378.8	427.7	402.8	425.0	461.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	360	141	168	378	172	200
Free Market	118	130	164	59	131	73
Home Production	2005	2026	1876	1588	1795	2021
Gift	37	19	34	10	7	11
Total	2520	2316	2242	2035	2105	2305

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	HOKKAIDO			TOHOKU		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	142.8	109.1	144.9	326.3	237.6	303.7
Wheat	{ 162.2	92.3	34.0	{ 39.9	66.4	25.3
Barley		34.8	53.7		30.9	31.1
Others		67.9	147.7		88.3	101.0	76.7	106.6
Total	372.9	383.9	320.9	467.2	411.6	466.7
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	-	1.8	0.1	-	-	3.7
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	21.6	-	13.2	0.5	-	238.5
White	907.2	445.0	286.0	35.2	485.6	78.1
Others	6.5	135.2	44.4	0.4	-	3.7
Total	935.3	580.2	343.6	36.1	485.6	320.3
<u>Sugars</u>	0.5	0.2	1.5	-	-	-
<u>Oils</u>	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	{ 62.3	1.2	2.1	{ 74.9	4.1	2.0
Soya products		36.7	53.4		63.7	68.8
Other beans		9.6	13.8		7.0	4.2
Total	71.9	43.4	69.3	75.5	74.8	75.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	83.0	16.4	35.1	28.3	17.8	48.6
Meat, Poultry	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Eggs	4.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
Milk	46.7	71.4	34.5	2.4	7.0	2.3
Total	136.9	91.2	73.2	31.3	25.1	51.4
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	179.4	481.4	687.8	116.6	149.4	83.6
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	-	38.5	-	-	0.8	-
Other Fruits	-	125.4	8.6	-	1.5	4.6
Other Vegetab.	41.0	155.0	253.8	34.4	60.3	320.1
Total	41.0	318.9	262.4	34.4	62.6	324.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>	5.1	0.8	0.3	32.3	4.9	0.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	-	-	-	4.4	0.1	-
Pickled	49.6	151.1	151.6	39.4	66.9	155.2
Total	49.6	151.1	151.6	43.8	67.0	155.2
<u>Flavours</u>	18.5	16.8	13.3	5.5	4.4	3.3
<u>Others</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN -1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Hokuriku (Kanazawa Area of 3 prefectures: Toyama, Ishikawa, and Fukui)

Shikoku (Matsuyama Area of 2 prefectures: Ehime and Kochi)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	HOKURIKU (Kanazawa Area)			SHIKOKU (Matsuyama Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	2654	2594	2591	1549	1461	1444
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. persons	0.930	0.847	0.853	0.898	0.933	0.933
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	14.1	6.4	8.3	13.2	12.0	25.0
Vegetable	51.3	50.4	53.1	50.1	37.9	42.6
Total	65.4	56.8	61.4	63.3	49.9	67.6
<u>Fat</u>	9.5	14.6	12.0	10.6	10.6	14.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	445.8	401.9	464.6	397.5	317.8	458.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	315	300	45	842	439	437
Free Market	59	48	63	467	233	250
Home Production	1756	1624	2277	571	906	1603
Gift	17	3	2	43	15	26
Total	2147	1975	2387	1923	1587	2316

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	HOKURIKU (Kanazawa Area)			SHIKOKU (Matsuyama Area)		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	507.4	347.3	446.4	306.7	179.7	240.9
Wheat		55.7	2.8		142.3	7.1
Barley	{ 37.3	32.7	13.8	{ 119.0	23.2	83.6
Others	{ 1.8	6.7	1.3	{ 3.1	21.9	0.5
Total	546.5	442.4	464.3	428.8	367.1	332.1
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.16	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	16.3	12.2	328.7	66.7	25.9	710.5
White	22.0	188.6	14.8	0.2	33.4	0.8
Others	7.2	0.1	60.8	4.5	1.6	30.4
Total	45.5	200.9	404.3	71.4	60.9	741.7
<u>Sugars</u>	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
<u>Oils</u>	0.03	0.3	0.2	0.04	0.5	1.0
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya		1.8	3.7		0.7	2.9
Soya products	{ 53.1	44.3	50.8	{ 13.2	7.8	12.9
Other beans	{ 1.0	7.5	12.3	{ 41.1	3.0	0.1
Total	54.1	53.6	66.8	54.3	11.5	15.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	64.2	24.4	39.2	57.9	56.8	110.2
Meat, Poultry	0.06	-	1.0	-	1.2	1.1
Eggs	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.3
Milk	2.8	1.0	-	0.4	-	0.1
Total	67.4	25.7	40.3	59.5	59.8	111.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	144.4	233.9	179.1	150.8	252.3	99.3
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus Tomatoes	0.2	14.4	0.4	0.9	4.6	21.8
Other Fruits	-	33.6	7.6	0.04	1.6	5.8
Other Vegetab.	67.4	200.4	196.3	47.9	61.8	59.4
Total	67.6	248.4	204.3	48.8	68.0	87.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	3.0	0.1	0.1	5.3	1.0	0.1
Pickled	34.7	32.3	40.9	48.6	31.4	29.5
Total	37.7	32.4	41.0	53.9	32.4	29.6
<u>Flavours</u>	17.5	7.8	11.4	9.6	22.8	23.9
<u>Others</u>	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	-

SECTION XI
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG- 13 30 Jan 47 - National Food and Nutrition Council for the Japanese.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 1 February 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 1 February 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9 February – 15 February
1947
Number 7**

SECTION	I	– Welfare
SECTION	II	– Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III	– Dental Affairs
SECTION	IV	– Nursing Affairs
SECTION	V	– Supply
SECTION	VI	– Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VII	– Social Security
SECTION	VIII	– Medical Services
SECTION	IX	– Consultants
SECTION	X	– Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance Report for December 1946

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for December 1947 shows an increase in total number of persons assisted and a substantial increase in grants over November. The grant increase, (average of 75.10 yen per person in December as against 49.24 yen in November) is the result of the 50% allowable increase in daily relief grants as authorized by letter dated 21 November 1946 from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the prefectural governors.

Comparative figures for the months of November and December are given below:

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,577,884	2,744,429
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Government	<u>80,885</u>	<u>92,778</u>
Total number persons assisted	2,658,769	2,837,207
Net cash grants	115,222,349 yen	144,075,959 yen
Grants in Kind (cost)	<u>15,686,330</u>	<u>62,845,606</u>
Total Grants	130,908,379 yen	206,121,565 yen

Japanese Red Cross Society

Mrs. Audrey Bassett, Consultant on Junior Red Cross Services, American Red Cross has been assigned as a consultant to the Japanese Red Cross to assist in development of their Junior Red Cross services. Mrs. Bassett was a special consultant to the Philippine Red Cross during its reorganization immediately following the liberation and she has also had long experience in the domestic program of the American Red Cross.

The proposed budget of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the first six month period of 1947 anticipates sufficient income to meet the expected operational expenses. The budget covering estimated income and expenditures is shown below:

*Estimated income

Headquarters	yen	97,385.80
Chapters & Hospitals		7,541,709.00
Total		7,639,094.80

*Estimated Expense

Headquarters	yen	578,936.68
Chapters & Hospitals		6,772,281.00
Total		7,351,217.68

* (Computed on basis of income and expenditures for the last six months of 1946) .

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Okayama Prefecture.

Livestocks

A gradual reduction is in programs due to concentrate feed shortage.

Dairy Inspection

Dairy farms and milk plants are being systematically inspected on a monthly basis improvement in sanitation resulting. Lack of modern pasteurizing equipment and a shortage of chemical reagents used for laboratory tests are lowering the standard. Where sanitary measures were improperly practiced, responsible officials were directed to initiate corrective measures. The Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government were contacted with reference to the release of critical items.

Meat Inspection

Veterinary inspectors are not adequately instructed in the procedure for conducting ante and post mortem inspections. Responsible officials were directed to make available all possible information on this subject.

Animal Disease Control

The tuberculosis eradication campaign will be completed in March 1947.

A program for the immunization of all dogs against rabies will be instigated in March 1947.

Education

A comprehensive program for the education of farmers concerning sanitary requirements and the improvement of dairy herds is now in progress. This program, initiated by the Meat and Milk Inspection Section of the Prefecture Government, has attracted considerable interest on the part of farmers.

Conclusion

Veterinary activities in Okayama Prefecture are receiving competent supervision by prefecture officials. An increase in the effectiveness of performance of veterinary duties can be expected after distribution of proper instructions and the addition of more equipment.

Distribution of Technical Bulletin

For the purpose of furnishing information and guidance to veterinary officers on duty with Military Government units and medical officers in the absence of veterinary officers, Technical Bulletin, TB-PH-Vet 1, subject: "Duties and Functions of Military Government Veterinary Officers" has been distributed.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 9 - 15 January 1947.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Board of Education of Tokyo-To has responded the dental hygiene program in public schools with an appropriation of 1,010,000 yen for 1947.

The 726 primary schools will be furnished part-time dentists. All students of the primary school will be examined once each year, but treatment will be limited to first year students.

The mobile dental clinics are under construction for use in outlying districts.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Elizabeth Pickens, Public Health Nurse Consultant has been assigned to Nursing Affairs Division.

Education

The Nursing Education Council met on 12 February to discuss the final draft of the now legislation.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

An additional ration of rice was granted the Pharmaceutical Workers in the Tokyo Area. This additional ration will coincide with that of other prefectures and should ease the unrest of the pharmaceutical worker caused by the feed shortage.

Owing to the unavailability of amyl acetate from America, the substitution of Japan available n-butyl acetate in the manufacture of penicillin has been initiated. Its use is only slightly less desirable than amyl acetate. Negotiations are underway to import the special penicillin stimulating ingredient, corn steep liquor. Arrangements are progressing for manufacture of penicillin bottles with rubber stoppers and aluminum caps, all similar to American bottles. First drafts of flow sheets and detail design drawings of the Government Penicillin Pilot Plant were completed and examined; alterations and criticisms are expected to be made and final drafts available in about one week, construction to commence immediately thereafter. Fermentation and extraction phases are included.

The DDT products production program by the Japanese Government is progressing satisfactorily. Sizable quantities of 10% DDT dust, DDT residual effect spray and typhus vaccine are now in Japanese stocks. Decision has been made to supply Japanese needs for DDT products and typhus vaccine from Japanese sources on and after 1 March 1947. Instructions covering distribution methods have been furnished all prefectures by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government. Military government officials must maintain close liaison with prefectural officials to coordinate releases of DDT products.

A complete survey has now been made to determine the number of photorcentographic machines available in Japan for utilization in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in children of school age. Additional reports have been received which indicate a total of 405 machines in good condition and 156 machines which may be repaired. Decision has been made to repair 95 machines and produce 100 new machines. This will provide 600 photoroentographic machines which is considered adequate for this program. Production of 6 new machines has been accomplished. Production of the remainder will be completed on or about 1 April 47. A small

原史料の1ページ欠損

2. Number of hectares under hemp cultivation showing number of plots or fields, by prefecture.
3. Quantities of matured stalks gathered, by prefecture.
4. Number and amount of transactions in marihuana seeds and plants, by prefecture.

The violations are to be reported in accordance with SCAPIN 1319-A, 23 May 1946, subject: "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan". Marihuana Control Regulations will be issued by the Ministry of Welfare within ten days. The penalties provided will be three years penal servitude and 5000 yen fine or both.

A narcotic investigation involving at least 19 persons has resulted in the arrest of 9 Japanese including three doctors, one dentist and one unregistered pharmacist. Tokyo narcotics officials, working with Narcotic Control officers, have seized 1,050 grams of codeine, 700 grams of cocaine hydrochloride and 500 grams of Narcocon. The narcotics were originally stolen from the Japanese Navy Meguro Medical Supply Arsenal, Tokyo, near the end of the war.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: Typhus fever as reported by the Ministry of Welfare. (Includes figures of 12 February for both years.)

1946	-	984 cases
1947	-	360 cases

Education

1000 colored sets of 24 each of Kami-Shaibi posters on "Shirami Fufu" and 100 film strip copies in full color have been produced by the Ministry of Welfare and are being distributed to the prefectures of Japan by the Ministry of Education. These posters portray in a semi-comic manner the essentials of typhus control and were designed to reach the school children particularly.

On 16 January 1947 the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare jointly issued a letter of instruction to the prefectural governors requesting a training program for primary school on typhus and its control. It was suggested that at least one teacher from each primary school attend a meeting conducted for them by prefectural health office. They were to return to their respective schools and instruct the pupils. A following letter of instruction to the prefectural health officers, dated 20 January 1947 suggested the minimum subject matter to be covered. Both of these letters should have reached the prefectures by the first week in February 1947.

Venereal Disease Control

The health department is the proper agency primarily responsible for the prevention, and control, of communicable diseases in its area. No other public service has this primary function and it cannot be left to private operation. The health department, therefore, has the primary responsibility for the establishment of public clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases. Until recently in Japan this responsibility for operating venereal disease diagnostic and curative clinics for the entire people was never acknowledged or assumed by the public health agencies. It is necessary therefore to stress the primary responsibility for this work to health department officials continuously.

In addition to curative venereal disease clinics in health centers, a number of Military Government health officers are supervising out-patient venereal disease clinics in municipal, prefectural and national hospitals. These out-patient clinics for the general public are to be encouraged but need extremely close supervision. No interference or direction by the "bosses" of the prostitute areas should be tolerated.

Prostitutes, promiscuous persons and other patients diagnosed as having venereal diseases in the course of a routine, periodic examination will be quarantined until not infectious.

In the case of gonorrhea and chancroid, this means until the patient is cured. It should be remembered that one course of sulfonamides probably does not cure 30% of females chronically infected with gonorrhea. Any clinical evidence of gonorrhea should be sufficient for another course of sulfonamides. Three consecutive negative Gram stained smears (or preferably cultures) must be obtained at daily intervals, and it is a good practice to obtain a smear following the next menstrual period. If all these laboratory reports are negative and the patient appears clinically cured, quarantine may be lifted.

If the diagnosis of syphilis is made on any of the patients listed above, the patient will be quarantined until at least 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals have been given. This is a minimum amount after which the remaining 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals may be given on an outpatient status.

Port Quarantine

The repatriation of German Nationals is now under way. The Marine Jumper, the first two ships engaged for this work is now loaded and ready to sail from Uruga Fort 15 February. Quarantine processing was carried out without event. A few cases of convalescent scarlet fever and a small number of whooping cough cases have been boarded and are being maintained in isolation.

A complete set of forms and declarations for use in quarantine operations has been designed and assembled by Military Government, Headquarters, 8th Army. It is expected that these forms will soon be available to those in the field.

The Port of Hakodate remains inactive due to the temporary stoppage in repatriation from the northern areas. The medical officer at that station has been called to Yokohama to assist in port operations there.

Report on incoming quarantinable disease: - No reports received this period.

SECTION VII SOCIAL INSURANCE

Budgets for the coming year present current problems, as it is considered of essential importance this insurance program be kept actively alive by adequate Government appropriation pending a more comprehensive study. The social security and insurance program will have considerable effect on the potential economic security of the low income class of people.

National Health Insurance

Considerable emphasis is heeded in order to keep this program active and efficient until the economic situation becomes more stabilized. The National Health Insurance is for the rural population where essential health facilities are needed in order to make adequate medical service available to all people. The establishing of clinics in localities which need them is considered necessary in providing preventive and curative measures for large groups. Additional Government subsidy has been requested by the Ministry of Welfare to assist in providing economical medical services and to establish a widespread systematic health education and examination programs for the purpose of detecting early health defects.

Welfare Pension Insurance Act

The Ministry of Welfare submitted translations of completed drafts of the new Workmen's Compensation Bill and proposed amendments to the Welfare Pension (Worker's Annuity) Insurance Act. The Ministry hopes to have both the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Labor Standards Bill acted upon by this session of the Diet. Amendments to the Welfare Pension Act are concerned mainly with deleting from that law those provisions relating to occupational accidents and diseases which are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and in standardizing comparable requirements contained in these two measures and the Seamen's Insurance Law.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICES

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 27 December 1946 shows 3,051 hospitals with a capacity of 216,416 beds, 101,868 of which were occupied. During this same period 254,691 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX CONSULTANT

Nutrition

The data obtained from the nutrition surveys 1946, on the physical examinations and the consumption of nutrients and weight of food groups were assembled and reorganized for use by the Food and Fertilizer Mission examining the food situation in Japan. The information was of particular importance since it forms the background for the presentation of the nutritional status for the Japanese population.

SECTION X MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 8 February 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 8 February 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 February – 22 February
1947
Number 8**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins was mailed with the weekly bulletin on 28 February 1947.

Title

Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea
Short Title: TB-PH PREV MED 3

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins have been turned over to the Welfare Ministry for translation into Japanese:

TB-PH-PREV-MED 1, 2 and 3
TB-PH-NURSING 1
TB-PH-VET 2 and 3

It is expected these translations will be distributed by the Welfare Ministry to all Prefectural Health Departments, Health Centers and to such other Japanese health workers as may be necessary in order to effect proper coordination of public health activities between the Military Government and prefectural health organizations.

SECTION II
WELFARE

Public Assistance

The present cash relief allowable, which was increased 50% in November 1946, is still not adequate to provide minimum living requirements on a rising (inflationary) market and an additional increase in relief grants is necessary. Therefore a new schedule of allowable daily grants is given below (in yen) which becomes effective 1 March 1947.

	Number of Persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	7.50 (7.70)	12.80 (13.10)	15.80 (16.20)	18.80 (19.30)	21.00 (21.70)	2.20 (2.40)
Intermediate Cities	6.70 (6.80)	11.30 (11.90)	14.00 (14.30)	16.70 (17.00)	18.70 (19.10)	2.00 (2.10)
Towns & Villages	5.80 (6.00)	9.90 (10.10)	12.20 (12.50)	14.50 (14.90)	16.30 (16.70)	1.80

Note: Amounts in () indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these () amounts requires the approval of Health and Welfare Ministry.

The above allowances apply to persons both in and out of institutions. Family income, except for small casual, amounts, is to be deducted in determining allowances.

Food for infants, (under 1 year of age), will not be charged against the family relief grant.

School lunches, served to children who are members of families receiving relief grants, will not be charged against the family relief grant.

It is requested that Military Government personnel insure that (1) these standards are put into effect and (2) provisions are made for additional in cash or kind, or both, when necessitated by cases of unusual hardship or circumstances.

Private Welfare

It has been the policy, once each year, of the Health and Welfare Ministry to distribute lump sum cash grants to certain selected private welfare agencies under the provisions of the Social Work Law, Article 11, which

reads "The government within the limit of budget may pay subsidy to a person who manages a social work." The amount of subsidy paid has varied although prior to the end of the war certain selected private welfare organizations received amounts in excess of 50% of operating costs.

The last subsidy paid by the Japanese Government, through the Health and Welfare Ministry, in accordance with the provisions of the Social Work Law, was in February 1946 and amounted to 750,000 yen.

The Health and Welfare Ministry selected 896 private welfare agencies to share in a similar grant this year. The payment of this grant was not approved since it was reverting to the old system of paternalistic lump-sum grants which is contrary to SCAPIN 775 "Public Assistance" and the established "SCAP Policy on Subsidies to Private Welfare Institutions" transmitted to the Health and Welfare Ministry on 30 October 1946.

Clarification and interpretation pertaining to government financial support of private or quasi-official welfare agencies is contained in Memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, file AG 091.4 (7 Nov 46) PH, reference; Inclosure 3 to Operational Directive 9, Hqs Eighth Army, dated 14 January 1947.

Foreign Nationals

Tokyo-To in conjunction with the Meidi-Ya Co., Ltd., opened a new store, on 27 February 1947, to serve foreign nationals in the Tokyo area. The store is larger than the one previous and has added other features such as vegetables and meats.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Trip to Aichi prefecture

A representative of the Division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Aichi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Military Government Team and Prefecture Government, Dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses and livestock farms were visited.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1947 Tuberculin test is in progress. Plans are being made to immunize all dogs against rabies.

Meat Inspection

Ante and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses in a satisfactory manner. Sanitation and disposal of wastes are comparatively good.

Dairy Inspection

Dairy farms and milk plants are receiving a monthly inspection and the "Score Card System" is in use. Milk is pasteurized in autoclaves at a temperature of 95 degrees F. for 20 minutes and distributed hot. The bulk of this milk is being manufactured into powdered skim milk and butter. The bacterial examination is partially neglected due to destruction of laboratories and equipment in Nagoya and other cities.

Summary

In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute necessary corrective measures.

Under the guidance of Public Health Office of the Military Government Team, the veterinary service in this Prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 16-22 February 1947.

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the past month, 13 dentists were reestablished in practice. The total number rehabilitated since the termination of hostilities is 4886. This represents over 80% of those bombed out.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

Members of the staff have assisted in the classes for nurse instructors being held by the Institute of Public Health. To date lectures and practical demonstrations have been given in Maternity Hygiene, Child Hygiene, Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Principles of Public Health Nursing and Supervision in Public Health Nursing.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY

General

The Chief of the Supply Division has been designated to represent Public Health & Welfare Section on the Controls Coordinating Committee, which has been organized at SCAP for the purpose of coordinating activities with respect to industrial controls and related economic problems.

A conference was held with interested staff sections of SCAP and Japanese ministries concerning stocks of relief clothing. The purpose of the conference was to clarify the status of stocks earmarked for relief. A definite decision was reached concerning the amount of clothing available to the Welfare Ministry and steps will now be taken by that Ministry to effect necessary redistribution between prefectures. In this connection it should be noted that only certain portions of former Japanese Army-Navy clothing have been set aside for direct relief. This is in accordance with the policy of SCAP, under which the Japanese Government is authorized to determine the amounts of former Japanese Army and Navy materials that are to be distributed for direct relief. Effective 1 April 1947, stocks of former Japanese Army-Navy clothing which are uncovered will be released to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for distribution. The Welfare Ministry will prepare a yearly program of relief clothing requirements, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will supply stocks to the Welfare Ministry as required for direct relief. Under this procedure the inventory held by the Welfare Ministry will be kept at a low level, sufficient to cover only emergency requirements.

Production

The below listed releases of 10% DDT have been approved by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, during the past week.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Osaka	10,000 lbs.
Hiroshima	4,000 "
Ishikawa	2,000 "
Shizuoka	1,000 "
Kagawa	1,000 "
Nagasaki	5,000 "
Akita	1,000 "

Release of the below listed quantities of typhus vaccine has been approved by the Welfare Ministry:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Nagano	250 vials
Aomori	50 "
Fukushima	500 "

The above releases represent initial releases of DDT products by the Japanese Government. These quantities are small and were approved by Public Health and Welfare Section in order to provide experience in handling these products and further to fulfil actual needs in prefectures indicated above. Production schedule for DDT products is progressing satisfactorily and stocks will be adequate to provide for all civilian needs by 1 March 47. The Welfare Ministry Japanese Government had advised all prefectures that requirements for DDT products and typhus vaccine will be fulfilled by the Japanese Government on and after 1 March.

A conference with officials of the Japan Injection Needle Industrial Association revealed that the current monthly production approximates 500,000 with an average sale per month of 250,000. A total of 52 factories are engaged in this production and 40 of the factories are located in the Tokyo area. No reports indicating a shortage of injection needles in Japan have been received by this section and it is assumed that current production is exceeding the demand. The Association reports a total of 500,000 needles in stock at present. Injection needles are not controlled and the entire output is sold on the open market. The possibility of increasing production sufficiently to permit export is being investigated.

Monthly report of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry, indicates production of Insect and Rodent control supplies during January 1947 as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	2,895,540 (3 gram packages)
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	1,944 kgs.
Rat traps, spring type	25,000
Rat traps, cage type	1,000
DDT concentrate	39,777 lbs.
10% DDT dust	454,200 lbs.
Mixing & milling of 10% DDT dust from American furnished	
DDT concentrate	74,580 lbs.
DDT dusters	7,842

The above production of 10% DDT dust by Japanese factories during the month of January was approximately a 300% increase over previous monthly productions during 1946. Production of other items remained approximately the same.

In order to provide laboratory animals for assaying potency of Japanese produced typhoid vaccine, request was submitted to the War Department for 300 females and 50 males of typhoid susceptible Swiss white mice. A production of sufficient typhoid vaccine to immunize all individuals in Japan over the age of 5 years is planned. Considerable time will be required to produce sufficient white mice from the small increment requested in order to assay large quantities of Japanese produced typhoid vaccine.

The monthly report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of the principal biologicals during January as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand - 31 January</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	-	-	628,500 cc	549,380 cc
Plague	-	-	-	562,800 cc
Typhus	-	1,839,154 cc	-	3,631,161 cc
Triple Typhoid	10,000 cc	121,780 cc	2,096,925 cc	1,735,218 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	45,550,600 ds.	17,996,800 ds.	23,981,050 ds.	1,713,950 ds
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	156,800 cc	-	426,653 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	14,800 cc	-	551,235 cc

Production of typhus vaccine continues to increase over all previous monthly outputs. However, the shortage of necessary laboratory animals to continue proper assay will delay distribution of this vaccine. Production of all vaccines is considered satisfactory. Production of approximately 180,000,000 cc of typhoid vaccine will be started on or about 1 April.

A Japanese committee comprising officials of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, the Agricultural Ministry, Japanese Government, and the Laboratory Animals Producing Association had been formed

as a committee to alleviate the shortage of necessary laboratory animals (guinea pigs), rats and mice in all laboratories producing biologicals. A plan has been made by this committee to increase production to meet requirements during 1947, to provide sufficient feed for increased production of these animals and to conduct distribution in order to insure that biological laboratories are given first priority in distribution. Monthly meetings will be held with this committee to determine action of the committee in carrying out the objectives of the plan. Representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section and Natural Resources Section will be present at these meetings. A specific report will be submitted monthly by the committee indicating the following:

- a. Actual production of animals.
- b. Number of animals furnished each laboratory.
- c. Amount of animal food furnished.

Narcotics

Information has been received that several ships, engaged in smuggling operations with narcotics as part of the cargo, have been seized. It is imperative that the Narcotic Control Branch, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, receive the following information on all ships carrying contraband narcotics: Name and registry of the ship; port of departure, ports of call and port of arrival with dates; quantity and disposition of narcotics and other action taken. This information is the subject of reports compiled by the Narcotic Control Branch for International Narcotic Control Bodies.

An investigation involving three Japanese narcotic officials, one other government official, one druggist, one pharmacist and seven doctors has been completed in Yamanashi Prefecture. One of the narcotic officials who resigned a year ago removed a large quantity of narcotics from a former Japanese Navy Hospital. After dividing the loot with two other narcotic officials a large quantity was sold to various persons for thousands of yen. Registered doctors who received the narcotics failed to report them at time of registration. All of these defendants will be tried in Provost Court.

Recent investigations indicate that large quantities of narcotics were probably removed from Japanese Military Hospitals and Medical Depots near the end of the war and are now being sold and held illegally. Military Government Teams should insure that Japanese narcotic officials and police made every effort to determine if such diversions occurred and to apprehend the violators and seize the narcotics.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

Comparative score: (Including reportings of 19 February)

1946	-	1,467
1947	-	408

Immunization of Commuter Groups

An extensive program for the immunization of commuter groups in the two greatest "danger zones" of Japan will be launched on 25 February 1947 in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and on 1 March 1947 in the Osaka-Kobe area. This program will include over one million persons. The plan calls for the administration of 1 cc. injections of Cox-type typhus vaccine to commuters holding commuter passes in the two areas mentioned. The Ministry of Welfare has issued a letter of direction to the prefectures concerned.

SCAP memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 710 (21 Nov 45) PH, (SCAPIN 331) dates 21 November 1945, subject: "Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan; and AG 710 (29 Nov 45) PH, (SCAPIN 368) dated 29 November 1945, subject: "Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan" have been rescinded. A new memorandum, AG 710 (12 Feb 47) PH, (SCAPIN 1523) dated 12 February 1947, subject: "Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan" replaces the two memoranda as listed above.

Venereal Disease Control

It is necessary at this time to have certain information on diagnostic and treatment facilities. Each Military Government Health Officer is referred to enclosure No. 1 to this Bulletin. It is desired that he fill in the required information and return to Public Health and Welfare Section immediately.

Port Quarantine

Report on incoming quarantinable disease:

Week-ending 8 February - Negative

Week-ending 15 February - Repatriation Ship Tibadack from Batavia to Ujina (2 February)
Typhus Fever, 1 case, no deaths. Date of diagnosis, 13 February 1947.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY

For the information and guidance of Military Government, Public Health and Welfare officers, the following organizational setup of the Social Security Division is published.

Mission and Function

The function of the Social Security Division is a continuous review of those activities of the Imperial Japanese Government which affect social security. Particular concern is with administrative procedures, policies, and the nature of benefits paid by insurance bureaus and government-sponsored insurance associations. Similar emphasis is placed upon the study of the relationship of social insurance programs to other welfare service agencies and public relief programs.

The Social Security Division maintains liaison with other Staff Section and with agencies of the Japanese Government in evaluating the soundness of existing social security programs and to assure the effective and continuing operation of the plan designed to relieve unnecessary dependency and to provide protection from the hazards of old age, illness, unemployment, accidents, and other conditions over which the individual has no control and which might result in social unrest prejudicial to the occupation.

The Division receives and compiles regular statistical reports from agencies and sources which may bear on the general welfare and economic status of the social security program. Representatives of the Division make periodic surveys on national, regional and prefectural levels to render technical assistance and guidance to welfare personnel of military government, lower echelons and Japanese agencies in their social problems and policies. Recommendations are made to higher authority on plans, programs, policies and procedures when necessary to coordinate and consolidate current social security systems or to eliminate such social security or insurance programs as may be prejudicial to the occupation.

The Division's operations are divided among three Branches, designated as: "Social Insurance," "Health Insurance," and "Economic Analyst."

Within the Division, the Social Insurance Branch is responsible for the appraisal of existing and proposed legislation in those social insurance programs planning security against risks other than illness and accident. This branch is charged with the development of an integrated social security program in which social insurance and public assistance programs are combined to meet basic needs of the population without major gaps or overlapping and with maximum simplicity of operation. It is responsible for the development and application of appropriate policies dealing with old age security, aid to the blind and to dependent children, and other measures, such as Seamen's Insurance and family allowances, to assure security of income. In addition, it reviews, and maintains liaison with other Sections in the consideration of such other programs as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, mutual aid associations, and postal insurance and annuities.

The Health Insurance Branch initiates, directs and supervises the application of policies in the field of insurance providing security against wage-loss resulting from disabling illnesses and accidents. It is concerned with aid for crippled children and maternal and child health, and ascertains needs for health insurance programs involving general and specialized care by physicians and surgeons, hospitalization, home nursing, medicines and dentistry.

The Economic Analyst Branch evaluates and integrates economic data obtained from governmental sources which is required to properly assay social security proposals in relation to (a) national income, (b) the extent and character of economic insecurity resulting from various cases, (c) the probable cost of contemplated changes in

the programs, and (d) the economic effect of various methods of financing. It prepares recommendations concerning the economic aspects of social security, covering such questions as the extent of employer and employee contributions, governmental contributions from general revenues, relation of benefit structures to wages, and effect of benefits on employment.

CONDITIONS AS FOUND UPON ARRIVAL BY ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN

Insurance systems created by the Japanese Government prior to the occupation, and which may be characterized as social insurance or related thereto, are the following:

Health Insurance (1922) - A compulsory system for certain industrial, mining, commercial and transportation employees; paying limited cash benefits during incapacitation and providing medical and dental care, maternity care, and funeral expenses. This type of insurance was further expanded in 1934.

National Health Insurance (1938) - A program in extension of "Health Insurance" and sponsoring voluntarily organized health associations which are supported by members' premiums and a government subsidy; providing medical care and hospitalization to the rural population.

Seamen's Insurance (1939) - A composite social insurance program for seamen with provision for medical care, limited cash benefits to the insured seamen for sickness, invalidity due to occupational accidents, and in old age, and to his surviving dependents, and funeral expenses.

Welfare Pension Act (Formerly "Workers' Annuity Insurance") (1941) - A compulsory system for practically the same group as are covered by "Health Insurance" and providing cash benefits for old age, permanent disability and aid to survivors on death.

Employers' Liability Insurance (1931 and revised in 1941) - A system of compensation for occupational disabilities, providing medical care and cash benefits to injured workers in engineering, construction and lumber industries, and assistance to survivors of such workers.

Post Office Insurance and Annuities - Two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications and which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, but due to their extremely wide application (over 91 million policies with more than 26 billion yen face-value are currently effective), consideration must be given to these systems in appraising the social insurances.

Considerable revision of the laws governing the health, old age, and accident insurances are being drafted by the Ministry of Welfare. In addition, new legislation embodying principles of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation are under consideration.

There is no possibility of giving an accurate picture of the number of persons who would be covered by these programs under "normal" conditions. Wartime figures reflect a peak in industrial employment that may not reappear in Japan for many years, while post war figures represent a period of abnormally low industrial activity and extensive inflation and are of only transitory value.

Review of Past Activities: Immediately following the activation of the Public Health and Welfare Section in October, 1945 the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was directed to submit current statistics on coverage, contributions, benefits paid, reserve funds, and related subjects. From information obtained it was apparent that contributions paid into social insurance funds before the end of hostilities far exceeded benefits grants under any of the programs. The Ministry reported in January, 1946, that on 31 December 1945 there were 10,443 local insurance agencies and organizations administering the five social insurance programs and that 41,409,450 individuals were insured.

Attention was directed to the Health Insurance and National Health Insurance programs at an early date. Field studies indicated that insufficient transportation facilities and low fees for doctors in the face of inflationary prices were the chief underlying causes of the deficiencies in the operation of the programs.

The bulk of the preliminary study made of the social insurance programs was accomplished by Social Insurance Consultants of the Labor Advisory Committee and their recommendations led to the creation of the Social Security Division in May, 1946.

A series of conferences were held between representatives of the Labor Advisory Committee, the Public Health and Welfare Section, the Labor Division in the Economic and Scientific Section, the Bureau of Insurance in the Ministry of Welfare, and the Japanese Social Insurance Investigation Committee. This latter committee was created by the Japanese Cabinet with membership drawn from labor, employers, the faculty of leading universities of Japan, and officers of the Japanese Government.

Many tentative drafts of partial revisions and amendments of the social insurance programs were submitted by the Insurance Bureau and reviewed by the Labor Advisory Committee and the Public Health and Welfare and Economic and Scientific Sections. Difficulty has been encountered, however, in obtaining complete and accurate translation of existing laws and pertinent ordinances.

The Labor Advisory Committee prepared a detailed report of its studies and conferences and this has served as the foundation for the operations of the Social Security Division.

The Committee found that the legal framework of Japanese social insurance is of relatively recent date. Compulsory health insurance for industrial workers and miners, although introduced in 1922, was in its initial form very limited in scope and social value. Even more restricted in its coverage and in the level of its benefits was social insurance against industrial accident as established in 1931.

The broader development of social insurance legislation occurred largely during the period of preparation and prosecution of the war and, in many ways, was influenced by wartime objectives. It was found that modern Japan, in the field of social insurance as in many other fields, had taken over Western institutions without accepting their basic philosophies. The principles that the insured worker acquires the right to benefits and services as firm as any contractual right, and that he acquires the right to participate in the formulation of policies for and in the management of social insurance programs, were not in fact recognized. The paternalistic and authoritarian character of the Japanese regime had definitely influenced their social insurance program.

While the Labor Advisory Committee deemed it impossible to make detailed proposals for a comprehensive social insurance system until the policies with respect to Japan's economic future are more definitely formulated, it did reach conclusions with respect to implementing the existing structure and these findings now serve as a guide to the Social Security Division.

Current Projects: Based upon the surveys and recommendations of the Social Insurance Consultants of the Labor Advisory Committee, the current projects have centered around health insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. Investigations and surveys of the health insurance program have brought forth such important factors as keeping the program alive during the inflation; adjusting finances to assure survival of the program; instituting measures to raise the standards of service; extending medical service to these groups not now covered and arranging for broader participation of the employer and the insured in the management of the program. Through consultations and conferences directions were conveyed for raising standards, improving methods, and emphasizing hospital and sanatorium use as a part of an extensive medicine program.

The low patient census in health insurance hospitals and sanatoriums caused a survey of procedures and operations. As a result, a revision in the hospital and sanatorium procedures has been directed in an effort to increase efficiency in the use of equipment, facilities, and professional personnel. Each institution surveyed was found to be well-staffed and sufficiently financed to render service to a larger number of people. Heads of governmental insurance departments have initiated a program to bring about a cooperative plan among all government insurance agencies in making efficient use of insurance hospitals and sanatoriums.

With problems confronting the unstable labor conditions, constant supervision has been exercised in the development of the Employers' Liability Insurance for employees in case of accidents. The program has been extended to many small organizations not previously covered under Health Insurance. Concerted efforts have brought about the inclusion of such provisions as the furnishing of artificial aids, rehabilitation programs, longer periods of benefit payments on the installment plan, paying direct to the employee by the insurance office rather than through the employer under the old procedure, and the providing of an easier appeal system.

The Post Office Insurance and Annuities, two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications, and which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, have been surveyed due to the extremely wide application and the possible application they might have in the Social Insurance program.

Budget adjustments and requirements are under current supervision, with a view toward reallocating the use of the Welfare Pension Fund in the National Health Program. Government subsidy being essential in the over-all requirement, constant demands are made for increased allotments for improving health facilities for the benefit of the low income and unemployed class.

Future Programs: Social insurance is unavoidably weakened during a period of inflation. Therefore, the urgent need confronting the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare is maintaining the present status for a limited time as necessary measures are taken to assure a higher degree of coordination in their activities and more adequate governmental supervision. There are some issues which clearly enough justify immediate recommendation, while others need further exploration before decisions are reached.

This Division sees the need for intensive study of the entire social insurance program, with the thought of readjusting and coordinating the coverages and benefits of the various types of insurances. Chief among these are the old age and survivors' insurance, family allowance and health benefits.

Administrative procedures seem to be a weakness in the Japanese system. A particular fallacy is that many provisions appear on paper, but few people are generally informed; another is the lack of adequate investigations, surveys and deliberations by a representative group of the people. Therefore, the leading point in the future program would be extending the scope, authority and public representation on the committee established by the Japanese Cabinet for investigation of the Social Insurance Program. Another point in need of emphasis, end of no less importance, is the administrative supervision of operations from the national as well as from the prefectural level. This will mean a more adequate staff of qualified personnel to serve as a field force so the whole process of supervision will include statistical reporting and standardization of procedures to assure complete and effective control.

Additional programs, which are immediate and future in character, include:

Added efforts in order to keep the social insurance program alive during the period of inflation.

Adjustments of financial measures to assure survival of the National Health Insurance and Sickness Insurance programs as to income and government subsidy.

To emphasize coordination and cooperation between the government insurance officials and the medical associations in raising the standards of medical services to the insured and fee-for-service allowance to doctors. Also, effecting a definite program for extending medical care to a larger group of people not now covered.

Encouraging broader participation by the insured in the social insurance program.

Developing the information, education and orientation program as to the value and benefits of social insurance.

Initiating the development of unemployment insurance with provisions to establish an adequate financial reserve for providing greater security to workers currently unemployed.

The establishing of a workmen's compensation insurance to assure security against industrial accidents and occupation diseases.

While appeal provisions appear in practically all schemes, they are hardly ever used, as no information is given that they are available. To overcome this weakness, the insured will be encouraged, by a simplified and non-partisan method, to make more use of the appeal privileges, which should increase individual participation in the program.

Even though special projects have been mentioned as a part of the future program, the entire field of social security and social insurance is in need of intensive study before a more comprehensive program can be announced.

- - - - -

Social Insurances

The social insurance program is a long range project and considerable emphasis and study is immediately needed to maintain active interest in keeping it alive. Health and pension insurances will be regulated in accordance with the industrial labor requirements.

Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a revised Health Insurance (Industrial) Law to be presented to the Diet. The revised law was necessary with the development of the Workmen's Compensation Law. The original Health Insurance Law had covered illness and injuries incurred in the line of duty as well as off duty. With the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law all occupational injuries and illness will be the responsibility of this law. The Health Insurance Law will then cover only illness and injuries incurred which are not in the line of duty.

National Health Insurance

A partial survey indicates that approximately 10% of the associations have suspended operation during the past year. The principal reasons given, was the increased cost in medical care by private physicians, the deficiency of medical supplies, the neglect by government in rendering adequate assistance and the lack of a clinic for medical examination and group treatment.

Three associations which are functioning efficiently have been recently visited and it was found that each had a central clinic for rendering economical group medical care. Those which are functioning efficiently, however, are not free of difficulties. The opinions expressed were that these associations will have to meet the advancing costs by increasing premiums, however, this must be encouraged by improvement of government interest and assistance by additional subsidy for medical treatment and a more adequate distribution of medical supplies. The clinic seems to be the logical solution for rendering economical and adequate medical care.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICES

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 31 January 1947 shows 3,047 hospitals with a capacity of 215,755 beds, 98,565 of which were occupied. During this same period 233,640 outpatients were treated.

SECTION X CONSULTANT

Nutrition

A summary of the nutritional survey for 1946 covering the three prefectures - Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto (Fukuoka Area) of Kyushu, is given for the nutrients in grams and calories and the various classes of food consumed per capita.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day

KYUSHU
(Fukuoka Area)

3 Prefectures
Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capital per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	2644	3583	3636	3394
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.819	0.849	0.868	0.900
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	7.6	4.6	7.0	7.0
Vegetable	55.0	56.5	50.2	50.5
Total	62.6	61.1	57.2	57.5
<u>Fat</u>	--	12.1	13.4	11.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	393.3	398.5	485.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Pation	334	180	264	86
Free Market	104	27	40	70
Home Production	1460	1749	1615	2169
Gift	55	10	19	12
Total	1953	1966	1938	2337

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946				
	February	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>	No date			
Rice		273.2	222.6	337.0
Wheat		} 158.7	134.3	21.8
Barley			107.3	76.9
Others			14.5	1.2
Total		446.4	481.1	436.9
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		--	--	0.1
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		100.4	24.1	455.8
White		--	23.8	0.2
Others		13.0	1.9	78.4
Total		113.4	49.8	534.4
<u>Sugars</u>		--	0.02	0.04
<u>Oils</u>		0.6	1.3	0.3
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		} 52.6	2.6	0.4
Soya products			22.8	47.0
Other beans			12.4	5.1
Total		65.0	28.3	52.5
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		17.5	16.4	28.0
Meat, Poultry		0.4	0.7	1.0
Eggs		0.9	0.7	0.3
Milk		0.7	0.4	0.04
Total		19.5	18.2	29.3
<u>Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables</u>		85.2	238.0	65.2
<u>Other Fruits and Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.07	0.4	0.4
Other fruits		--	1.0	0.1
Other vegetables		129.7	144.0	124.5
Total		129.7	145.4	125.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>		1.9	1.2	0.4
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		2.9	0.1	0.9
Pickled		82.7	25.1	38.8
Total		85.6	25.2	39.7
<u>Flavours</u>		3.7	12.0	16.8
<u>Others</u>		0.3		

SECTION XI
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls

1. Venereal Disease Control Form
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 15 February 1947, with digest.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 15 February 1947.

Venereal Disease Control:

The information requested below is necessary in planning for future facilities with the Welfare Ministry. The data requested can be filled in directly on this sheet and returned to Oscar M. Elkins, M.D., Consultant for Venereal Disease Control, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500.

------(Tear along this
line)-----

PREFECTURE _____

MIL. GOV. HEALTH OFFICER _____ PREFECTURAL VDCCO _____

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE
IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

(Do not report private clinics or clinics in prostitute or geisha areas now being used entirely by prostitutes)

Location of Public Out-patient Clinics	Number of Venereal Disease Out-patient Clinics now operating - Feb. 1947	Additional Number of Public V.D. Out-patient Clinics to be in operation by 1 June 1947
--	---	--

- In Prefectural Health Centers
- In Municipal Health Centers
- In Municipal Hospitals
- In prefectural Hospitals
- In National Hospitals
- In Medical School Hospitals
- In other locations (state where)

Your informal suggestions and comments on the V.D. control situation in your Prefecture are solicited.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 February – 1 March
1947
Number 9**

SECTION	I	– Welfare
SECTION	II	– Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III	– Dental Affairs
SECTION	IV	– Nursing Affairs
SECTION	V	– Supply
SECTION	VI	– Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VII	– Social Security
SECTION	VIII	– Medical Service
SECTION	IX	– Vital Statistics
SECTION	X	– Consultants
SECTION	XI	– Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The following incomplete report (40 prefectures) covers Public Assistance statistics for January 1947.

Individual persons assisted (institutional & non-institutional)	2,364,601
Total relief cost (grants in cash and kind)	yen 210,942,465

Rehabilitation of Repatriates

Japanese governmental programs for "War Sufferers and Repatriates" include a number of special projects designed to meet the need of not only those made homeless by the war and its attendant destruction, but also for the millions of returning civilians, many of whom are coming to Japan for the first time.

Already 5,100,000 persons have been returned to Japan and it is estimated that 1,400,000 persons are still to be repatriated.

To meet the problem facing these persons a number of programs are in operation. Japanese reports include the following activities:

a. Reception centers at Hakodate, Uraga, Mizuru, Ujina, Otake, Nagoya, Hakata and Sasebo, and Kagoshima.

1. Money is exchanged in a sum not to exceed 1,000 yen; a certificate of repatriation is issued.
2. Free room and meals are furnished at the center, and a free ticket to destination and five days food there after is given; clothing and bedding if needed, plus a gratis issue of 500 yen if the repatriate is without funds is also allowed.
3. Free medical care is furnished including hospitalization at a national hospital as indicated by reception center doctor.

b. Enroute from reception centers to place of destination, usually the official residence of the respective family, the national and local governments provide places for rest and feeding, and medical treatment in the main stations along the route.

c. After the repatriate has reached the selected place of residence he either secures work in his profession or trade through the local employment bureau or through his family. If nothing is available locally he is advised of the location of work and assisted in reaching it.

If the repatriate is unable to find employment or otherwise to care for himself and his family, he receives care under the provisions of the "Daily Life Security Act" and also receives necessary cooking and household equipment, ration cards and sufficient relief funds to purchase food, and a free but limited issue of clothing. Distribution varies from prefecture to prefecture dependent in part on local resources. Through the local Social Affaire offices, housing is provided by the utilization of former factories, barracks and warehouses and similar large unused structures. However, by the end of 1947 only 15% of the repatriated will be so housed, the remainder securing shelter by "doubling up" with relatives and friends.

Business loans not in excess of 3,000 yen are available through the Peoples' Banks for use in establishing small business enterprises or in purchase of hand tools. These loans draw no interest for one year, 6% for the next four years and are due at the end of five years. Applications have exceeded the 1,000,000,000 yen loan fund and demands are now being made for additional funds, a larger loan limit figure and a longer term for the individual loans.

A repatriate wishing to settle on the land may purchase land through the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and may borrow up to 10,000 yen for this purpose, or he may rent land from others and borrow from the ministry for farm tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

A repatriate upon returning to his place of residence presents his certificate of repatriation and returns to full citizenship of the nation. Certain residence laws will not permit voting until he has lived in his ward or ku for six months, although this law has been suspended from time to time to permit large groups of repatriates to exercise their franchise. However, the repatriate who wishes to file for public office may do so the day he returns.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The American Junior Red Cross confirms the allocation of the following supplies, to be distributed to Japanese school children through the auspices of the Japanese Junior Red Cross and the Ministry of Education.

50,000	Gift Parcels
500,000	Pencil Tablets
500,000	Pencils
500,000	Erasures

Plans are now being perfected for the authority to ship these supplies, for supervision and control of their distribution and for warehousing and transportation.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first issue of a Monthly Bulletin, devoted to an interpretation of Red Cross activities and subjects of general interest in the field of public health and welfare. The initial distribution will be limited to Red Cross organizations and selected government and private agencies. As additional resources and materials become available, the Japanese Red Cross plans to publish sufficient copies for general distribution to those individuals and organizations interested.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for December 1946, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	35960	727	466	8755	7501
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	1	0	1	5
Partial	394	6	0	13	271
Viscera	6247	47	0	2398	781

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for December 1946, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm inspections	1
Samples examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5687
Samples examined	8061
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	608
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	878
Plant inspections	2786
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	196
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	352

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	37
Samples examined	77
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry), reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 23 Feb to 1 March 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental materials reported produced for the month of January totalled 1,180,095,00 yen; dental instruments totalled 604,468,00 yen.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Prefectural surveys of the Schools of Nursing on Honshu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, have been completed. Six in Kyushu remaining to be surveyed.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Distribution

It is apparent that excessive stocks of medical supplies are held in the various echelons of distribution. This is due somewhat to the policy of control companies, both at the national and prefectural levels, of distributing only once each quarter. Close supervision is maintained over the central distributing company with a view to increasing the distribution cycle and thus provide a more rapid flow of materials to prefectures. Local distributing companies should be required to review inventories at frequent intervals and make distribution whenever available stocks warrant such action.

Complaints have been received of inability of physicians and hospitals to purchase medicines expect during regular distribution periods. All medicine distributing companies maintain reserves for emergency use and are required to sell medicines whenever required for actual treatment of a patient.

As previously announced, the Welfare Ministry assumed responsibility for distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine on 1 March 1947. Under the plan as set-up, prefectural health officers will submit request for these items direct to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The ministry will advise prefectural health officers as to specific amounts approved for release and the source from which these supplies may be purchased. A similar notification will be sent to the designated wholesaler who will be authorized to ship upon request of the prefecture. Military Government officials should exercise necessary supervision in this connection to insure validity of request submitted to the Welfare Ministry and proper storage and distribution by operating agencies.

The number of controlled medicines has been reduced from 201 to 124. This action will relieve somewhat the financial burden of distribution companies, encourage free trade and permit greater concentration of effort in distribution of the more important medicines remaining in a critical supply status. The following is a revised list of controlled medicines and sanitary materials. All other medical supplies and equipment are being distributed through normal commercial channels:

M E D I C I N E S

1. ACETOPHENETIDIN - POWDER (Phenacetine)

2. " Tablets
3. ACRINOL (Rivanol)
4. ACETYSALICYLIC ACID (Aspirin) POWDER.
5. " " " TABLETS.
6. ACETO-SULFAMILAMIDE - Injection.
7. ALCOHOL, ETHYL 90%
8. ALCOHOL, DILUTED 60%
9. ALCOHOL, DISINFECTANT
10. ALBUMIN TANNATE
11. AMINOPYRINE – POWDER
12. AMINOPYRINE – TABLET
13. ATROPINE SULPHATE
14. BAGNON INJECTION
15. BARBITAL
16. BISMUTH SUBNITRATE
17. BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE
18. " " Injection.
19. BITTER TINCTURE
20. BROMISOVALERYLUREA - POWDER
21. " TABLETS.
22. Caffeine with Sodium Benzoate
23. Calcium Lactate
24. Carbromal, (Bromdithlacetyl urea)
25. Castor oil
26. " " Aromatic.
27. Calcium Chloride
28. " " - Injection
29. Collodial Silver
30. Cinchona
31. Cinchona Tincture
32. Cinchona Fluid Extract.
33. Chloroform for Anesthesia
34. Digitalis Preparation – Powder
35. " " Injection
36. Dextrose.
37. Epinephrine Hydrochloride (Epirenamin)
38. Ether for Anesthesia
39. Extract of Scapolia
40. Ethyl Chloride
41. Ephedrine Hydrochloride.
42. Euipan
43. Ergot
44. Emetine Hydrochloride
45. Glycerine
46. Hydrogen Peroxide
47. Hydrochinin
48. Hydrus Wool Fat (Lanolin)
49. Insulin.
50. Indramin
51. Iodine
52. " Diluted
53. " Purified
54. " Tincture
55. Lobeline Hydrochloride
56. " " Injection
57. Lysol, Saponated (Saponated Cresol Solution) .
58. Mapharsen, (Mapharsol)
59. Mercuric Chloride Disinfectant

60. Mercurochrome
61. Magnesium Oxide
62. Nupercaine
63. Nux Vomica Extract.
64. Oil Sesame
65. Ointment Japanese Wax.
66. Procaine Hydrochloride
67. " " Injection
68. " " Tablets
69. Phenol, Crystal
70. " Liquid
71. " Disinfectant
72. Paste of Tar and Sulphur
73. Powder of Japanese Chiretta
74. Phenobarbital
75. " Tablets
76. Protein Silver
77. Potassium Bromide
78. Penicillin
79. Potassium Iodide
80. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
81. Pyridin "B" Carbonic Diethylamide (Amino Cordin)
82. Pituitrin
83. Quinine Sulphate
84. " " Tablets
85. " Hydrochloride
86. " " Tablets
87. " Ethylcarbonate (Euichinin)
88. " " " Tablets
89. " Iron
90. " " Ampules
91. " Injection.
92. Remijin (Ethyl Hydro Cuprein)
93. Sulfanilamide-methylthiazol - Powder
94. " " Tablets
95. " Thiazol Powder
96. " " Tablets
97. " Guanidin Powder
98. " " Tablets
99. " Pyridine Powder
100. " " Tablets
101. " " Injection
102. Solution of Potassium Acetate.
103. Sulfadiazine - Powder (Sulfapridimine)
104. " Tablets
105. Sulfanilamide - Powder
106. " Tablets
107. Sodium Chloride Solution Physiological
108. Simple Ointment.
109. Santonine
110. " Tablets
111. Sodium Salicylate
112. Sodium Bicarbonate
113. Sodium Bicarbonate - Tablets
114. Soluble Saccharin
115. Solution of Formaldehyde
116. Scopolamine Hydrobtomide

117. Silver Nitrate
118. Thiantol
119. Theobromine w/Sodium Salicylate (Diuretine)
120. Theophylline w/Sodium Acetate (Theo Phyllol)
121. Zinc Oxide Powder
122. " " Ointment
123. " " in oil
124. " Sulphate.

SANITARY MATERIALS

1. Depurated Absorbent Cotton.
2. Absorbent Cotton
3. Sanitary Cotton
4. Gauze
5. Bandages
6. Abdominal Bandage
7. Triangular Bandage
8. Absorbent Lint.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT Dust and Typhus Vaccine as indicated below during the past week:

<u>Prefecture &/or Port</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Maizuru		350 vials
Tokyo		50,000 "
Osaka		60,000 "
Kanagawa		6,000 "
Miyagi		1,000 "
Hyogo		12,5000 "
Kyoto		2,520 "

<u>Prefecture &/or Port</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Miyagi		10,000 lbs.
Osaka		6,000 "
Ibaragi		3,000 "
Hakodate		10,000 "
Maizuru		20,000 "
Sasebo		20,000 "
Ujina		7,000 "
Hakata		2,000 "

The DDT products program shows continued satisfactory progress. Approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust is now in stock.

Narcotics

Reports have been received that some Japanese National Hospitals are holding large stocks of narcotics. With it is realized National Hospitals could probably justify holding a ten to twelve months' supply, if the proper security is provided, it is imperative that all excess stocks, including those in National Hospitals, be returned to local wholesalers and become part of the working stock of narcotics in Japan. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to direct inspections of National Hospitals and to take the proper action. Ministry Government teams

should assure that prefectural narcotic officials have returned excess narcotic stocks to local wholesalers. Records of consumption held by all registrants since June 1946 should be a suitable basis for determining the amounts required for a six to eight months' supply.

Control Regulations governing the growing of Marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa L.*) for fiber purposes in twelve prefectures have been drafted by the Ministry of Welfare and should be promulgated within a few days.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A staff visit to the island of Kyushu showed, the communicable disease situation to be satisfactory; the diphtheria immunization program had been brought to a good level; smallpox and typhus fever were at a low level and had so far not developed to a significant public health problem; the population had been revaccinated against smallpox during November and December. The majority of the prefectural health departments were already setting up plans for extensive typhoid vaccination and for measures to be undertaken against dysentery and cholera.

Tuberculosis Controls

At a meeting of the Japanese prefectural health officers, held in Tokyo, a lecture was given on the present status of the tuberculosis situation in Japan.

Maternal and Child Health

An inspection was made of the Imperail Gift Aiiiku Kai Foundation, in regard to its activities in maternal and child health. This is the only institution in Japan, so far as is known, which offers facilities related to the mental health of children.

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score: - (includes figures of 27 Feb.)

1946	-	2999
1947	-	449

In order to determine a more accurate incidence of typhus fever in Japan it is necessary that complement fixation tests be performed on serum samples taken from patients in the second or third week of illness or during convalescence or recovery. We would like to receive a 10cc blood sample from each reported case of typhus fever that has occurred since 1 January 1947. The blood samples should be sent to Major T. O. Berge, 406th General Medical Laboratory, APO 500 as expeditiously as possible through the RTO or by courier. Blood collected should be allowed to separate either by clot formation or by centrifugation; properly labeled and iced if possible. Date accompanying each blood specimen should include: -

Date case reported
Name of case - age - sex
Locality (city, town, village and prefecture)
Vaccination against typhus. Yes or No. and Date

Sanitation

Plans for mosquito and fly control should be made now. Estimates of material and equipment required, worked out and requests submitted through supply channels. Materials left from last season should be checked. Emphasis should be put on environmental sanitation. By systematically cleaning up block by block, burying garbage and refuse, opening and cleaning drainage ways, much unemployed labor can be utilized and permanent insect and rodent control effected.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Division of the Welfare Ministry has prepared REPORT CARDS which will be distributed to all physicians and clinics through the prefectural health departments.

Every physician making a diagnosis of a venereal disease will report the patient on this card. The cards will be sent to the local health centers who will then forward them to the prefectural health department. Every venereal disease patient whether under the care of a private physician or a public clinic will be reported.

Every patient's chart should have a space on it to indicate that a report card was forwarded. Data taken from these cards should aid the prefectural V. D. Control Officer in making out his monthly report of V. D. Control activities for the V. D. Division in the Ministry.

Port Quarantine

Port facilities in and around Yokohama were inspected to find a suitable location for the port quarantine activities of the Yokohama - Tokyo area. At the present time the Military Government Quarantine Officers at Yokohama operate from the Office of The Surgeon, Second Major Port.

90,000 repatriates are expected to be returned from Dairen in the month of March. To reduce the load on Sasebo, and to avoid the longer passage to Maizuru. The Hakata Reception Center is being reopened.

A program is under way to obtain chest plates on all incoming repatriates as a part of the current tuberculosis control campaign. The first of these units will use 35mm. x-ray film and will be put into operation at Sasebo within the near future.

A complete set of forms and declarations for use in Quarantine operations has been designed and assembled in Military Government Headquarters, Eighth Army. These forms will be released simultaneously with the Eighth Army Operational Directive covering SCAP Circular #10 "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan" (28 Oct. 1946). Also available to Quarantine officers at that time will be detailed instructions regarding standard operating procedures at Air and Maritime Quarantine Stations.

The first of two lifts intended to complete the repatriation of German Nationals was made during the past month. One case of scarlet fever was reported among the 1200 repatriates sailing from Uraga aboard The Marine Jumper, 15 February 1947. A few cases of convalescent scarlet fever and whooping cough were also boarded.

Repatriation Stations now in operation are as follows:

Uraga	
Ujina	
Maizuru	
Hakata	(Reopened to process repatriates from Dairen During the month of March).
Sasebo	

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurance

Petitions and requests have been informally received from several sections of Japan expressing the desires and wishes of the people for additional governmental assistance in providing facilities for improving preventive medicine and medical treatment programs through insurance. This is an indication of the attitude of the people regarding their interest in the health insurance program. Additionally, reports have been received from two towns where industrial and non-industrial activities were so interwoven through out the population that a coordinated program has been effectively functioning, involving Health and National Health Insurance, on a mutual basis.

Pension and Workmen's Compensation

Tentative agreements have been obtained in coordinating the benefits received from Workmen's Compensation and Welfare Pension Insurance regarding occupational illness or injury. The arrangement will provide for continuous care for invalidity disability resulting from occupation. This in no way will affect the normal provisions provided by the Welfare Pension Insurance for old age or invalidity disability from cause other than Occupation.

SECTION VIII
MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 10 January 1947 shows 3,054 hospitals with a capacity of 216,864 beds, 97,195 of which were occupied. During this same period 253,432 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX
VITAL STATISTICS

Births: The number of births (275,221) declared in January 1947 is the highest number recorded in the 7 months since the new reporting system went into effect, and represents an increase of approximately 50 percent over the number (183,965) declared in December. This, however, is in line with past experience. January was the peak month for births during the 10 year period 1934-1943, and the number ranged from 50 to more than 100 percent greater than the December number throughout this period. The birth rate per 1,000 population increased approximately 50 percent from 29.6 in December to 44.3 in January. The increase was general throughout the country and about the same in city and non-city areas.

Deaths: Deaths increased 15 percent from 102,103 in December to 117,489 in January. This too follows the pattern of previous years. The death rate increased approximately 15 percent from 16.4 to 18.9 per 1,000 population. The increase in the rate of city areas was nearly 25 percent and more than twice as great as in non-city areas where the rate increased only 11 percent.

Infant Deaths: The number of infant deaths (20,840) in January was nearly 25 percent greater than the number (16,739) in December. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births, however, declined approximately 17 percent from 91.0 to 75.7. This is explained by the fact that the relative increase in live birth was greater than the relative increase in infant deaths. The number of infant deaths in city areas increased more than 40 percent compared with an 18 percent increase in non-city areas.

Stillbirths: The number of still births increased 10 percent from 9,350 in December to 10,338 in January. The rate per 1,000 live births, however, declined more than 25 percent from 50.8 in December to 37.6 in January. This, too, is explained by the fact that the relative increase in live births was greater than the increase in stillbirths. As in the case of live births, the change in numbers and rates was about the same in both city and non-city areas.

Marriages: For the fourth consecutive month marriages increased and reached a new high point for the past 7 months. The number declared in January (72,760) was approximately 13 percent higher than the number (64,393) in December. The marriage rate per 1,000 population was 11.7 in January compared with 10.4 in December. The city rate increased only 7 percent from 9.0 to 9.6 and the non-city rate increased nearly 15 percent from 11.0 to 12.6.

Divorces: The number of divorces (6,649) in January remained about the same as in December (6,627). There was a slight decrease in divorces in city areas compensated by a slight increase in non-city areas. The divorce rates per 1,000 population remained the same; 1.1 for all Japan, 1.0 in city areas, and 1.1 non-city areas.

Corrections: Further November and December reports received too late to be included in the respective summaries are shown below:

Months & Prefecture	Birth	Death	Infant Death	Stillbirth	Marriage	Divorce
<u>November:</u>						
Total	5	8	2	-	-	-
Kumamoto	5	8	2	-	-	-
<u>December:</u>						
Total	2	18	-	-	3	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	3	-
Tokushima	2	18	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES

AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUARY 1947

Prefecture	Births	Deaths	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>StillBirths</u>	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	275,221	117,489	20,840	10,338	72,760	6,649
Total all "Shi"	82,673	37,062	6,223	3,542	18,120	1,888
Total all "Gun"	192,548	80,427	14,617	6,814	54,640	4,761
Aichi	10,497	4,583	862	364	2,384	190
Akita	4,982	1,852	375	231	1,704	169
Aomori *	5,469	1,521	351	154	1,255	97
Chiba	7,963	3,290	649	264	1,725	114
Ehime	5,467	2,190	374	172	1,559	147
Fukui	2,412	1,105	189	86	692	89
Fukuoka	12,445	5,041	890	436	3,067	306
Fukushima	6,265	2,765	515	253	2,052	234
Gifu	4,933	2,173	348	159	1,374	134
Gumma	5,868	2,102	377	231	1,450	91
Hiroshima	7,778	2,975	474	260	2,200	220
Hokkaido	14,851	5,439	1,193	540	3,333	267
Hyogo	10,087	4,611	730	417	2,446	253
Ibaraki	7,215	2,923	620	302	1,497	120
Ishikawa	3,844	1,424	278	135	1,178	122
Iwate	4,445	1,933	460	185	1,333	162
Kagawa	3,671	1,556	322	125	875	91
Kagoshima	6,022	2,874	401	211	1,700	197
Kanagawa	7,104	2,782	492	270	1,452	132
Kochi	3,131	1,458	191	85	864	111
Kumamoto	6,763	2,690	427	250	1,873	177
Kyoto	5,322	2,741	400	193	1,121	147
Mie	4,622	2,478	454	172	1,193	94
Miyagi *	5,768	2,009	385	219	1,755	117
Miyazaki	4,331	1,581	327	166	1,035	104
Nagano	6,244	2,639	405	280	2,016	132
Nagasaki	5,548	2,805	422	174	1,769	141
Nara	2,251	1,330	228	88	639	65
Niigata	7,779	3,128	469	371	3,709	239
Oita	4,695	2,189	415	176	1,222	102
Okayama	5,880	2,797	498	231	1,434	147
Osaka	9,752	5,254	827	479	1,994	240
Saga	3,625	1,709	367	88	970	97
Saitama	8,313	3,085	591	348	2,021	105
Shiga	2,671	1,586	234	94	698	84
Shimane	3,393	1,471	222	135	912	113
Shizuoka	8,155	3,345	541	285	2,233	214
Tochigi	5,586	2,047	370	215	1,429	104
Tokushima	3,190	1,582	266	157	815	61
Tokyo	14,617	6,888	1,314	554	3,029	253
Tottori	2,018	804	118	96	611	53

Toyama	4,394	1,448	326	115	1,481	149
Wakayama	2,867	1,582	209	92	835	89
Yamagata	4,396	1,950	390	179	1,579	145
Yamaguchi	5,694	2,507	356	208	1,492	149
Yamanashi	2,898	1,247	188	93	755	82

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

* Report includes all declarations made for 1 Jan to 31 Jan and declarations of January events filed from 1 Feb - 15 Feb. Reports for all other prefectures include only declarations filed during January.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES
ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUARY 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Birth*</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Death*</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Infant</u> <u>Death</u> <u>Rate**</u>	<u>Stillbirth</u> <u>Rate**</u>	<u>Marriage*</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Divorce *</u> <u>Rate</u>
All Japan	44.3	18.9	75.7	37.6	11.7	1.1
Total all "Shi"	43.8	19.7	75.3	42.6	9.6	1.0
Total all "Gun"	44.5	18.6	75.9	35.4	12.6	1.1
Aichi	42.3	18.5	82.1	34.7	9.6	0.8
Akita	49.1	18.2	75.3	46.4	16.8	1.7
Aomori	59.1	16.4	64.2	28.2	13.6	1.0
Chiba	46.7	19.3	81.5	33.2	10.1	0.7
Ehime	46.6	18.7	68.4	31.5	13.3	1.3
Fukui	40.8	18.7	78.4	35.7	11.7	1.5
Fukuoka	50.5	20.5	71.5	35.0	12.4	1.2
Fukushima	38.4	17.0	82.2	40.4	12.6	1.4
Gifu	40.2	17.7	70.5	32.2	11.2	1.1
Gumma	45.3	16.2	64.2	39.4	11.2	0.7
Hiroshima	48.2	18.4	60.9	33.4	13.6	1.4
Hokkaido	50.1	18.4	80.3	36.4	11.3	0.9
Hyogo	42.0	19.2	72.4	41.3	10.2	1.1
Ibaraki	43.8	17.7	85.9	41.9	9.1	0.7
Ishikawa	51.6	19.1	72.3	35.1	15.8	1.6
Iwate	43.0	18.7	103.5	41.6	12.9	1.6
Kagawa	49.6	21.0	87.7	34.1	11.8	1.2
Kagoshima	43.5	20.8	66.6	35.0	12.3	1.4
Kanagawa	41.4	16.2	69.3	38.0	8.5	0.8
Kochi	46.2	21.5	61.0	27.1	12.8	1.6
Kumamoto	48.8	19.4	63.1	37.0	13.5	1.3
Kyoto	38.6	19.9	75.2	36.3	8.1	1.1
Mie	39.7	21.3	98.2	37.2	10.2	0.8
Miyagi	46.4	16.2	66.7	38.0	14.1	0.9
Miyazaki	53.2	19.4	75.5	38.3	12.7	1.3
Nagano	36.2	15.3	64.9	44.8	11.7	0.8
Nagasaki	46.1	23.3	76.1	31.4	14.7	1.2
Nara	35.6	21.0	101.3	39.1	10.1	1.0
Niigata	39.4	15.8	60.3	47.7	18.8	1.2
Oita	48.2	22.5	88.4	37.5	12.5	1.0
Okayama	45.0	21.4	84.7	39.3	11.0	1.1
Osaka	38.6	20.8	84.8	49.1	7.9	0.9

Saga	49.8	23.5	101.2	24.3	13.3	1.3
Saitama	48.2	17.9	71.1	41.9	11.7	0.6
Shiga	37.8	22.5	87.6	35.2	9.9	1.2
Shimane	47.1	20.4	65.4	39.8	12.6	1.2
Shizuoka	42.5	17.4	66.3	34.9	11.6	1.1
Tochigi	43.7	16.0	66.2	38.5	11.2	0.8
Tokushima	45.3	22.5	83.4	49.2	11.6	0.9
Tokyo	41.1	19.4	89.9	37.9	8.5	0.7
Tottori	42.6	17.0	58.5	47.6	12.9	1.1
Toyama	55.5	18.3	74.2	26.2	18.7	1.9
Wakayama	36.2	20.0	72.9	32.1	10.5	1.1
Yamagata	40.0	17.7	88.7	40.7	14.4	1.3
Yamaguchi	48.7	21.5	62.5	36.5	12.8	1.3
Yamanashi	42.8	18.4	64.9	32.1	11.2	1.2

* Per Annum rates per 1,000 population.

** Per Annum rates per 1,000 live births.

SECTION X CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The initial report on the February Nutrition Survey for the food consumption of Tochigi (rural) prefecture has been submitted by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare. Comparison with the November Data indicated a decrease in the sweet potatoes and leafy green yellow vegetables consumed.

Following are tables on the activity of members of Japanese families studied in the November Nutrition Surveys in terms of percentages of adult male unite for various degrees of activity for male and females. Included are nine cities, twenty-seven prefectures and coal mines.

Nutrition Survey in Japan - 1946

Activity of all members of Japanese families studied in nutrition surveys in terms of the percentages of adult male units for various degrees of activity for males and females of different ages based on the total number of persons examined. Adult male unit of 1.0 and 0.8 represent a moderately active degree of work for men and women respectively.

NINE CITIES *

MALES - Number examined: 17,154

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	273	316	427	1332	1174	2487	4233	3930	1036	959	926	59
Percent of Total	1.591	1.842	2.489	7.765	6.844	14.498	24.676	22.910	6.051	5.591	5.398	0.34

FEMALES - Number examined: 17,826

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	275	301	412	2754	3336	7491	2497	508	219	30	3	0
Percent of Total	1.543	1.689	2.311	15.449	18.714	42.023	13.991	2.850	1.229	0.168	0.017	0

TOTAL - Number examined: 34,980

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	548	617	839	4086	4510	9978	6730	4438	1257	989	929	59
Percent of Total	1.566	1.764	2.398	11.681	12.893	28.524	19.240	12.687	3.593	2.827	2.656	0.10

* Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Matsuyama.

27 PHEFACTURES *

MALES - Number examined: 23,675

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	348	465	619	1748	1743	2445	2461	3475	886	2508	6305	678
Percent of Total	1.470	1.964	2.615	7.383	9.362	10.327	10.395	14.678	3.742	10.593	26.631	2,863

FEMALES - Number examined: 25,084

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	327	476	587	3300	3210	5145	3922	6150	1791	138	29	9
Percent of Total	1.304	1.898	2.340	13.156	12.797	20.511	15.635	24.518	7.140	0.550	0.116	0.036

TOTAL - Number examined: 48,759

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	675	941	1206	5048	4963	7590	6383	9625	2677	2646	6334	681
Percent of Total	1.384	1.930	2.473	10.353	10.158	15.566	13.091	19.740	5.490	5.427	12.991	1.397

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi.

COAL MINES *

MALES - Number examined: 1815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	52	49	56	184	173	247	174	106	85	127	304	258
Percent of Total	2.865	2.710	3.085	10.138	9.532	13.609	9.587	5.840	4.683	6.997	16.749	14.215

FEMALES - Number examined: 1703

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	44	31	55	265	322	503	278	107	87	9	2	0
Percent of Total	2.584	1.820	3.230	15.561	18.908	29.536	16.324	6.283	5.109	0.528	0.117	0

of Total

TOTAL - Number examined: 3518

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	96	80	111	449	495	750	452	213	172	136	306	258
Percent of Total	2.729	2.274	3.155	12.763	14.070	21.319	12.848	6.055	4.889	3.866	3.698	7.334

* Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
Fukuoka - Miile and Yamano Coal Mines

SECTION XI
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-11 26 Feb 47 - Estimated Requirements of Dangerous Drugs, 1947,
Japan - Supervisory Body, United Nations.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 22 February 47, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Diseases Report for week ending 22 February 47.
3. Summary of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 22 Feb 47, w/Digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWOERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For period
2 March – 8 March
1947
Number 10**

SECTION I – Welfare
SECTION II – Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III – Dental Affairs
SECTION IV – Nursing Affairs
SECTION V – Supply
SECTION VI – Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII – Social Security
SECTION VIII – Medical Service
SECTION IX – Consultants
SECTION X – Memorandum to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Private Welfare

There continues to be instances of certain individuals or groups who call upon Military Government personnel, as well as other members of the Occupation Forces, to secure verbal and/or written approval to establish a private welfare organization or institution. These interested parties not infrequently request a written statement encouraging their endeavor, which they in turn use to influence Japanese officials.

It is contrary to the policy of SCAP, for any member of the Occupation Forces, unless duly authorized, to act as an intermediary between private individuals or groups and the Japanese Government in matters which pertain to the approval of establishing new private welfare agencies. This does not preclude continued and vital interest in the private welfare agency field but the actual licensing of such agencies must be through normal Japanese government channels, without any outside influence other than that of those individuals, other than occupation forces, directly interested in the enterprise.

There also appears to be some question regarding the use of Japanese Government funds in establishing private welfare agencies. Under SCAP policy, "no governmental funds will be expended to establish a new private welfare agency".

Extension of Restrictions on Civilian Population Movement

The Home Ministry requested an extension to 31 December 1947 on the restrictions of free movement of civilian population in Japan. The Home Ministry considered the extension necessary inasmuch as there is no appreciable change in the food and shelter situation within the urban areas.

The request of the Home Ministry was approved as presented, and an Imperial Ordinance revising Imperial Ordinance No.542 ("Urgent Measure Concerning the Control of Population Inflow into Urban Areas") will be issued.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The Japanese Red Cross, in an effort to meet the demands of personnel for increased salaries, has agreed to revise its pay scale on the same basis as revisions now being made for comparable classes of employees by the Japanese Government. The new salary scale will be put into effect following conferences to be held with Chapter and Hospital Directors at The National Headquarters (Tokyo), on 8 – 9 March 1947.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry), reported no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 2 – 8 March 1947.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

General

Out of the nations 22,288 primary and middle schools, 9693 have at least part dental attendance. This service consists of periodical examinations, limited treatment, and instruction in oral hygiene.

Only 260,000 yen was appropriated by the national government for this program in 1946, but this amount was supplemented by varying amounts from each prefecture.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

The procedure manual for the Tokyo Demonstration school has been completed in Japanese. Publishing and printing privileges have been received from C.I. & E. Section and the publisher is ready to begin work as soon as paper is obtained. There will be 20,000 copies of the manual printed for the first edition and these will be made available to the schools of nursing.

The Communicable Disease Chart prepared by this Division has been approved by C.I. & E and is being printed now. These charts will be made available to Public Health Nurses of Japan. Two thousand are being printed by News Company as a “complimentary gift”, to the nurses.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT Dust and Typhus Vaccine as indicated below during the week:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Chiba		4,000 vials
Mie		1,440 "
Aichi		5,000 "
Kagawa		100 "
Okayama		2,000 "

	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	
Chiba		20,000
Mie		3,000
Yamaguchi		10,000
Aichi		20,000
Saga		27,000
Kagawa		5,000
Shizuoka		4,000

A total of 6775 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray was released to the following prefectures for disinfection of jails: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Shiga, Wakayama, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Mie, Tokyo, Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Akita.

Weekly progress report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of medical supplies for antituberculosis campaign indicates a total of 9 photoroentographic machines and 6900 rolls of 35 mm film have been produced. A total of 82 photoroentographic machines remains on production program. Production of this quantity together with machines now on hand will make a total of 600 machines which is considered adequate. Production of the remaining 82 is expected prior to 30 April. Production of 100,000 rolls of 35 mm film monthly from 1 April – September 47 is scheduled.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of absorbent cotton from American imported raw cotton indicates the following factual data:

Production <u>during</u> period 19 Jan – 15 Feb:	72,801 lbs.
Total production to date:	355,952 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton in factories:	572,351 lbs.
Stocks of absorbent cotton 15 Feb:	355,952 lbs.

None of this production has been distributed. Distribution has been delayed because prices had not been established.

Prices have now been established and are as indicated below:

	<u>50 grams</u>	<u>100 grams</u>	<u>500 grams</u>
Manufacturers Price	3.34 yen	5.91 yen	26.35 yen
Wholesale Price	3.74 yen	6.62 yen	29.51 yen
Retail Price	4.49 yen	7.94 yen	35.41 yen

Penicillin program continues to gain momentum especially in relation to the development of the tank process. Designs and flowsheets of 9 different pilot plants have been examined in detail in consultation with engineers of the various companies. One company, Toyo-Rayon in Otsu has completed its fermentation pilot plant. Additional design studies are made daily in cooperation with various engineering staffs.

Detail design of first pilot freeze drying unit in Japan has been almost completed; installation will be in the Government Central Pilot Plant.

Request has been made for importation of American corn steep liquor to increase penicillin, output and to conserve critical foodstuffs and processing chemicals which otherwise would be necessary.

Distribution

The Ministry of Health and Welfare reports that approximately two million 1/2 gram sulfathiazole tablets have been distributed to prefectures during the past two months. In addition a small reserve is being held in Tokyo and Osaka by the Central Medicine Distributing Company. Although the overall supply of sulfathiazole is limited, there would seem to be no reason why Japanese physicians could not secure a sufficient quantity for treatment of seriously ill patients in cases where the use of sulfathiazole is particularly indicated. When sulfathiazole is not available locally, the Prefectural Health Officer should immediately contact the Pharmaceutical Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare giving specific information as to amount required.

Narcotics

Marihuana Control Regulations which were drafted by the Japanese Government have been received and approved. Possession, planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana and import, manufacture, compounding, selling, dealing in, dispensing, prescribing, administering or giving away marihuana are prohibited except that production for fiber purposes or for the purpose of research, instruction, or analysis will be permitted by persons licensed by the Minister of Welfare.

The districts and areas for marihuana cultivation will be determined by the Minister of Welfare and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Arrangements for the designation of marihuana producers in the twelve selected prefectures are going forward on the national level. Military Government teams should assure that personnel have been appointed and other necessary arrangements made for licensing the appropriate persons in the prefectures as stated in SCAPIN 3203-A, 11 February 1947.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (Includes figures of 5 March)

1946	-	5,272
1947	-	484

Commuters Vaccination

Vaccination of commuters against typhus in Tokyo and Osaka areas began on 1 March. The work will be completed within two weeks.

Venereal Disease Control

The Welfare Ministry has been informed of their responsibility for aiding and encouraging the prefectures in the development of a comprehensive program for the prevention, control and cure of venereal diseases for all the people of Japan. Visits to the prefectures show that the clinics established thus far have been placed in operation

solely on the initiative and interest of the Military Government Health Officer plus such dependable Japanese physicians that he can develop to carry out his instructions.

Using such national prefectural or municipal facilities as are available, the Military Government Health Officer should establish several venereal disease diagnostic and treatment clinics for the public. These should be set up according to our standards, closely supervised, take good histories, physical examinations, attempt to bring the contacts in for diagnosis and treatment, and follow our treatment regimes strictly. These clinics, when properly supervised, should use American drugs. Such drugs should be ordered through Military Government channels in the usual manner. Do not allow good drugs to be wasted by untrained personnel using improper amounts or improper schedules.

The main use of prostitute hospitals is to keep as many prostitutes out of circulation as long as possible. Since these patients continuously become reinfected, this would be a proper group on whom to employ Japanese drugs, although these drugs may have to be supplemented by American drugs.

Military Government Health Officers should remember that a SCAP directive changes pre-existing Japanese laws. No prefectural or municipal health official should be allowed to shirk his duty by disclaiming authority to carry out projects under former Japanese laws. SCAPINS 48 and 153 give sufficient authority for the establishment of public venereal disease diagnostic and treatment clinics in prefectural and municipal health centers and in national, prefectural and municipal hospitals.

Laboratory Activities

A series of conferences held in Tokyo on the 25th, 26th and 27th February culminated two months of intensive work for setting up a Laboratory Control Program in Japanese at the National level.

Eventually all phases of laboratory activity, both biological manufacture and clinical diagnostic, will be regulated under this program. Negotiations are being conducted to create a Japanese National Institute of Health, located in Tokyo and under the control of the Welfare Ministry.

Immediate efforts have been directed toward getting into operation a Biologics Control Program. A Laboratory Control Section will be under the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. This agency will carry out surveillance of laboratories to check for compliance with the official regulations through a system of inspectors, both local and national. As soon as these men are appointed, they will be given an intensive period of instruction in Tokyo. Upon their return to the peripheral areas, they will be directed to contact their respective Military Government Public Health officers to synchronize activities in this program. Public Health and Welfare's laboratory consultant will make frequent inspection trips to explain the details and to coordinate activities at the local level.

Every biological manufacturer in Japan had representatives attending the meeting on the 25th. The foregoing was explained in detail and was followed by an open discussion period. As soon as the Minimum Requirements regulating the operation of Biologics Manufacturing laboratories are completed, they will be distributed to each Military Government Public Health Officer.

On the 26th and 27th, meetings were held with the technical personnel working with typhus, typhoid and para-typhoid vaccines. The official minimum requirements for these products are being forwarded to Military Government Teams for the information and guidance of Public Health Officers. Shortly, through Japanese channels, each Ken Director of Public Health and each biologics manufacturer in Japan will receive both English and Japanese copies, identical to those forwarded to Military Government.

Eventually Minimum Requirements will be drawn up for every biological produced in Japan.

In the inspection of laboratories, particular attention should be directed at carefully examining their production protocols, checking for compliance with the official "Minimum Requirements."

Following is the map location of Biologics Manufacturers Laboratories in Japan:

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Arima Institute	Ebie Fukushima-Ku,	Tubercle Bacilli Vaccine "A-O."
Aichi Kessei	Osaka City	Diphtheria Anti-Serum

	Shinpukuji-Machi, Nishi-Ku, Nagoya-City	Tetanus Anti-Serum Gas gangrene Anti-Serum Gas gangrene Bacillus Coli mixed Anti-Serum Typhoid and Paratyphoid Anti-Serum diagnosis Etyphosus suspension for diagnosis Liquid Paratyphoid A and B Bacillus for Diagnosis Old Tuberculin diluted Typhoid and Paratyphoid mixed Vaccine Cholera Vaccine Whooping Cough Vaccine Typhoid Vaccine Diphtheria Antitoxin Typhus Vaccine
Chiba Kessei	Furusaku-Machi, Funabashi-City, Chiba Prefecture	Typhoid Vaccine Diphtheria Antitoxin Diphtheria Toxoid Triple typhoid Vaccine Tetanus Antitoxin Cholera Vaccine Gas gangrene Anti-Serum Typhus Vaccine
Chiba Medical College*	Yasaku-Machi, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture	
Govt. Institute for Inf. Dis.	Shiroganedai-Machi, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo-To	Cholera Vaccine Plague Vaccine Typhus Vaccine Small Pox Vaccine Triple Typhoid Vaccine Antirabies Vaccine Whooping cough Vaccine Staphylococcus Vaccine Mixed Stephylo and Strepto Vaccine Streptococcus Vaccine Diphtheria Antitoxin Antitetanic Serum

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Govt. Institute for Inf. Dis. (continued)	Shirogane-Machi, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo-To	Antivenom Serum Anti-Serum for Weil's Disease Diphtheria Toxoid Staphylococcus Toxoid Streptococcus Toxoid Old Tuberculin Typhoid Paratyphoid A and B for diagnosis
Hokkaido Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	Minami 4-Jyo, Sapporo-City, Hokkaido	Diphtheria Antitoxin Small Pox Vaccine Diphtheria Toxoid Antitetenic Serum Typhus Vaccine
Hokkaido Imperial University	Kita 12-Jyo, Sapporo City, Hokkaido	
Hokuriku Kessei	Nishi-Machi, Ishikawa Prefecture	Diphtheria Antitoxin Typhus Vaccine Diphtheria Toxoid Triple Typhoid vaccine
Ishigami Institute	Hamedera-Koen, Minami, Sanpoku-Gun, Osaka-Fu	Tuberuculin Streptococcus Vaccine B. Coli Vaccine Erysipelas Streptococcus Vaccine Whooping cough vaccine Cholera vaccine Typhoid vaccine Influenza and Pneumococcus mixed Tuberuculo -toxoidin
Japanese Anti-tuberculosis Association Kitasato Institute	Misaki-Cho, Kanda-Ku, Tokyo-To Shirogane Sanko-Cho, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo-To	B.C.G Anti-diphtheria serum To Vaccine virus Diphtheria Toxoid (Acetonal) Anti-rabies vaccine Anti-strangles Serum Strangles Vaccine Vasunel (Katanabe's T.B. Vaccine) Koch's old Tuberculin Tuberuculin for Mantoux skin test

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Kitasato Institute (cont'd.)	Shirogane Sanko-Cho, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo-To	Meningococcus /nti-Serum Meningococcus Vaccine Cholera Vaccine Pertussis Vaccine Dysentery Vaccine Typhoid Vaccine Shiga's anti-toxic dysentery serum Triple Typhoid Vaccine Anti-dysentery rabbit serum for diagnostic use Anti-tetanus serum Staphylococcus Vaccine Streptococcus Anti-serum Vaccine Staphylococcus antitoxin Antistaphylotoxic serum Gas gangrene anti-serum Leptospiral anti-serum Vaccine for Well's disease Typhus vaccine
Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute	Karasumaru-Dori, Chukyo-Ku, Kyoto City	Cholera Vaccine Triple Typhoid Vaccine Smallpox vaccine
Kyoto Imperial University	Yoshida-Machi, Sakyo-Ku, Kyoto-City	Typhus Vaccine
Kobe Eisei	Niban-Cho, Nagata-Ku, Kobe-City, Hyogo Prefecture	Cholera Vaccine Meningococcus Vaccine Mixed vaccine of strepto and Staphylococcus Staphylococcus Vaccine Tuberuculin Diluted old tuberuculin Diagnostic suspension for typhoid fever Diagnostic suspension for para-typhoid / and B Typhoid vaccine (for preventive use) Triple Typhoid Vaccine Influenza vaccine B. Coli vaccine

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Kumamoto Biological Institute	Furukyo-Machi, Kumamoto-City	Smallpox Vaccine Cholera Vaccine Typhoid – paratyphoid mixed vaccine Diphtheria Anti-serum Tetanus serum Pertussis Vaccine Diphtheria toxoid Typhoid diagnosticum Paratyphoid A and B diagnosticum Typhus Vaccine
Kumamoto Jikken Institute	Honjio-Cho, Kumamoto-City, Kumamoto Prefecture	Mixed typhoid paratyphoid vaccine Cholera Vaccine Pertussis Vaccine Mixed streptostaphylococcus vaccine
Meguro Institute	Kanda Ueshima Ikeda-City, Osaka-Fu	Cholera vaccine Triple typhoid vaccine
Nitto Hoken	Nishi Mukohi-Machi, Otokuni-Gun, Kyoto-Fu	Cholera vaccine Typhoid Vaccine Typhoid-paratyphoid mixed vaccine Tuberculin Diluted tuberculin
Osaka Imperial University Inst.	Dojima Nishi-Machi, Kita-Ku,Osaka City	Anti-diphtheria serum Typhoid vaccine Typhoid paratyphoid mixed vaccine Cholera vaccine Streptococcus vaccine Whooping cough vaccine Smallpox vaccine B. Coil vaccine Normal horse serum Staphylococcus vaccine Staphylococcus, Streptococcus mixed vaccine Anti-tetanus serum Pneumococcus anti-serum Tuberculin Diluted tuberculin Diphtheria toxoid Gas gangrene anti-serum Typhus vaccine

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Osaka Kessei	Kamihukushima Fukushima-Ku, Osaka-City	Small pox vaccine Diphtheria toxoid Typhoid paratyphoid mixed vaccine Diphtheria antitoxin Cholera vaccine Tuberuculin
Osaka Saikin Institute	Kamihukushima Fukushima-Ku, Osaka-City	Diphtheria antitoxin Smallpox Vaccine Tuberuculin Cholera vaccine
Osaka Red Cross	Otemaeno-Machi, Higashi-Ku, Osaka-City	Typhus vaccine
Sankyo Company Ltd.	Muro-Machi, Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo-To	Triple Typhoid Vaccine Diphtheria Antitoxin Cholera Vaccine Diphtheria toxoid Tuberuculin dilution for Mantoux reaction Vaccine of Ducrey's bacillus (Ducrein) Diagnostic
Sukegawa Institute	Shikishima-Machi, Tsuchiura-City, Ibaraki Prefecture	Smallpox Vaccine
Takeda Company Lid.	Dosho-Machi, Higashi-Ku, Osaka City	Diphtheria toxoid Staphylococcus Vaccine
Tohoku Boeki Institute	Kita 4-Ban-Cho, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.	Diphtheria toxoid Diphtheria antitoxin Diphtheria toxin for Shick test Typhus Vaccine Cholera Vaccine
Torii Company Lid.	Hon-Machi, Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo-To	Triple typhoid vaccine
Torigate Mencki Institute	Abeno-Suji, Abeno-Ku, Osaka-City	Influenza B. Koptigen Tuberculosis B. Koptigen Chancroid B. Koptigen Common coli B. Koptigen Typhoid B. Koptigen Pneumo-C Koptigen Mixed influenza B.and pneumo C. Koptigen Epidemic meningo C.Koptigen Paratyphoid A & B mixed Koptigen Strepto C. Koptigen Staphylo C. Koptigen

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BIOLOGICALS PRODUCED</u>
Torigata Meneki Institute	Abeno-Suji, Abeno-Ku, Osaka-City	Stephylo and Strepto C mixed Koktigen Whooping cough Koktigen Typhoid B and paratyphoid A & B Mixed Koktigen Dysentery B. Koktigen Cholera V. Koktigen
Toshiba Institute	Sekiya-Machi, Niigata-City	Triple Typhoid vaccine Cholera vaccine Typhus vaccine Smallpox vaccine Diphtheria toxoid Tetanus toxoid Diphtheria antitoxin Tetanus antitoxin Meningococcus vaccine Old tuberculin Whooping cough vaccine Leptospira Icterohaemorrhagica vaccine Antisera for Leptospira icterohae-morrhagica
Yashima Company. Lid.	Kaji-Machi, Kanda-Ku, Tokyo-To	Diphtheria toxoid

* Produce only Epidemic Typhus Vaccine.

The following are governmental laboratories. Formerly, they were permitted to produce Typhoid para-Typhoid and Cholera Vaccine. With the exception of (a), (b) and (c), all of these laboratories are no longer to produce biologicals for distribution unless specific prior approval has been obtained from the Biologics Control Sub-Section of the Welfare Ministry.

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Aichi Prefecture laboratory	Nagoya-City, Aichi-Prefecture
Fukuoka Pref. Laboratory	Fukuoka-City, Fukuoka-Prefecture
Fukushima Pref. Laboratory	Fukushima-City, Fukushima-Prefecture
Gifu Pref. Laboratory	Gifu-City, Gifu-Prefecture
Ishikawa Pref. Laboratory	Kanazawa-City, Ishikawa-Prefecture
Kanagawa Pref. Laboratory (a)	Yokohama-City, Kanagawa-Prefecture

<u>NAME OF LABORATORY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Miyagi Pref. Laboratory	Sendai-City, Miyagi-Prefecture
Nagasaki Pref. Laboratory	Nagasaki-City, Nagasaki-Prefecture
Nagoya-City Laboratory	Nagoya-City, Aichi-Prefecture
Niigata Pref. Laboratory	Niigata-City, Niigata-Prefecture
Oita Pref. Laboratory	Oita-City, Oita-Prefecture
Osaka-Fu Laboratory (b)	Osaka-City, Osaka-Fu
Tokyo-To Pref. Laboratory (c)	Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo-To
Toyama Pref. Laboratory	Toyama-City, Toyama-Prefecture
Yamagata Pref. Laboratory	Yamagata-City, Yamagata Prefecture
Yamaguchi Pref. Laboratory	Yamaguchi-City, Yamaguchi-Prefecture

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY

Personal

Mr. Leonard R. Anton, has been assigned to Public Health and Welfare Section, as Chief, Social Insurance Branch, of the Social Security Division.

Social Insurance

Considerable effort has been exercised in coordinating the various types of Social Insurances which will be affected with enactment of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. Pension Insurance and Health Insurance are to undergo changes, the basic point to be the difference between occupational and non-occupational diseases and accidents.

National Health Insurance

Additional emphasis was exhibited in behalf of National Health Insurance when representatives from all prefectures in Japan met in Tokyo to place the unification of their pleas before the Government for increased financial support. There were 160 present representing more than 40 million people. Each brought the desires and wishes of many people in the rural communities who are in need of adequate medical care facilities. The names of those attending the meeting are being recorded for information and reference to the Military Government Teams.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE

Hospital Report

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 17 January 1947 shows 3,054 hospitals with a capacity of 216,462 beds, 94,641 of which were occupied. During this same period 256,369 out-patients were treated.

Medical Education

During and immediately prior to the war a large number (45) of second class medical schools (Senmon Gakko) were established in Japan to meet wartime medical requirements. These medical schools accepted large numbers of students directly from middle school (11th year of school) and were graduating them as licensed medical practitioners after a four year course of study. Some of these schools were attached to medical universities and others were established as separate and distinct private facilities.

The need for inspection and classification of these schools for purposes of evaluation of their present and future role in medical education was recognized early by the Japan Medical Council which recommended a group of inspectors to the Ministry of Education for the purpose of carrying out their plan of evaluation.

These inspectors were appointed by the Ministry of Education, completed their survey of the 2nd class medical schools of Japan and have divided these schools into Class A and B. PH & W, CI & E, the Japan Medical Council, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Welfare recommended that class B schools cease to function at once, as schools for the preparation of, or graduation of, physicians, and that class A schools be allowed to graduate students until 1950 when they also will cease to exist as 2nd class medical schools.

The results of the inspection and the final decision of the Ministry of Education regarding an interim program will be distributed to schools concerned at an early date.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Affairs

The Japanese Government is attempting to obtain the results of nutrition surveys at an earlier date. During the past week nutrition survey reports from Saitama, Chiba, Shiga, Iwate and Gunma prefectures and Osaka city on the food intake and deficiency symptoms, of weight deviations for Nagoya city and Kyoto prefecture were submitted by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare.

At a press conference with SCAP, nutrition problems and future plans were discussed concerning the Japanese school lunch program.

SECTION X MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-13 30 Jan 47 – National Food and Nutrition Council for the Japanese

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls.

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 1 March 47, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 1 March 47.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9 March – 15 March
1947
Number 11**

SECTION I – Welfare
SECTION II – Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III – Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV – Supply
SECTION V – Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI – Social Security
SECTION VII – Medical Service
SECTION VIII – Consultants
SECTION IX – Memorandum to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Mr. Irvin H. Markuson joined the staff of the Welfare Division as Chief, Public Assistance Branch.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for January 1947 shows a small increase in total number of persons assisted with an appreciable increase in grants over December 1946 (average of 75.10 yen per person in December as against 87.05 yen in January).

Comparative figures for the months of December 1946 and January 1947 are given below:

	<u>December 1946</u>	<u>January 1947</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,744,429	2,790,791
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Gov't	<u>92,778</u>	<u>100,545</u>
<u>Total number persons assisted</u>	2,837,207	2,891,336
Net Cash Grants	yen 144,075,959	yen 160,259,872
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>62,045,606</u>	<u>91,344,697</u>
<u>Total Grants</u>	206,121,565	251,604,569

Note: Considerable interest has been shown in the Prefectural Public Assistance Reports and for the information of Military Government personnel, a recapitulation of the latest available Prefectural monthly data will be included in the Weekly Bulletin. The Weekly Bulletin (16 March – 22 March) will contain Prefectural Public Assistance statistics for January 1947.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 9 – 15 march 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Anthrax	1

ANNUAL CONDEMNATION REPORT ANTE AND POST-MORTEM MEAT INSPECTION 1946 (January - December)

	CATTLE				CALVES				SHEEP				GOATS				PIGS				HORSES				
	p.S.	C.W.	C.p.	V.C.	p.S.	C.W.	C.p.	V.C.	p.S.	C.w.	C.p.	V.C.	p.S.	C.W.	C.p.	V.C.	p.S.	C.W.	C.p.	V.C.	p.S.	C.w.	C.p.	V.C.	
Infectious Diseases	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pyæmia	1	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Uraemia	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Sent icaemia	1	11	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	7	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
(#### jirious to men)	-	6	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	9	4	
Icterus	-	4	-	13	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	10	14	
Cedema	1	14	135	277	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	215	-	7	78	59	
Tumors:																									
Actino-mycosis	-	-	54	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1860	-	-	4	43	
Others	-	-	73	430	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	36	109	
Open tuber-culosis	-	6	3	644	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	-	-	-	-	
Closed tuber-culosis	-	-	27	587	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	-	-	-	1	
####	-	-	93	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	
Distoma	24	6	213	24050	-	-	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	111	-	-	58	128	
####																									
& others	-	11	1751	6220	-	1	88	202	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	15	-	1	174	2769	1	12	2387	3122	
####																									
####Atrophy	-	2	88	1112	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	12	164	-	1	152	737	
Others	8	39	498	6132	-	11	11	130	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	74	-	-	80	10076	11	31	432	3024	
TOTAL	37	115	2945	39795	1	19	106	427	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	94	2	7	371	15247	27	69	3168	7242	

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The refresher course for Nursing Education Leaders (12 March – 10 April) at the Red Cross Central Hospital was opened. This is being sponsored by the National Nurses Association. All prefectures are to be represented in this group.

A radio program for recruitment of nurses began 15 March and is continuing through 31 March. Broadcasts are being made three times daily. This is an appeal to high school graduates who wish to enter schools of nursing.

Visitors: Personnel

Miss M. E. Tennant, Rockefeller Foundation Nursing Consultant for the Far East is a current visitor at SCAP and through her years of experience in the nursing education field is providing counsel and suggestions for the National Public Health Program for nurses and future nursing education programs.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY

Production

The first tank pilot plant for production of penicillin was completed by the Toyo-Rayon Co. at Otsu. Operation was begun 11 March. This significant event was attended by Col. Sams, Lt. Col. Riordan and Dr. Foster of GHQ, SCAP. While still not perfected, and while considerable operating difficulties are anticipated, this pilot plant marks a big stride in the penicillin program. A novel feature of the Toyo-Rayon process is the utilization of clams as a source of protein nitrogen for the mold. These shell-fish are harvested from Lake Biwa, adjacent to the plant, and are extracted by boiling with water.

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT dust and typhus vaccine as indicated below during the past week:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>
Tokyo	15,000 Vials	
Miyazaki	500 "	
Hiroshima	470 "	6,000 lbs.
Kumamoto	50 "	4,000 "
Hokkaido		44,000 "
Niigata		15,330 "
Osaka		50,000 "

Production of DDT products continues to be satisfactory. Approximately 1,500,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust is now in stock. Production of 5% DDT residual effect spray is being increased and additional quantities will be available for distribution.

Current Japanese production of injection needles exceeds Japanese requirements. Japanese requirements are estimated at approximately 5,000,000 annually. Current production is averaging 1,000,000 monthly and manufacturing capacity is approximately 1,500,000. It has been recommended that all production over and above 6,000,000 annually be considered for export.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry, Japanese Governments, has removed "sanitary goods" from control channels and they are now classed as "open market" items, allowing the using agencies more freedom in procurement of these supplies from wholesales of retail sources. Sanitary goods consist of rubber materials, such as rubber gloves, ice caps, hot water bottles, syringes and finger cots. This is another step towards competitive open market trade in Japan.

Recent trip by medical supply division representative indicated that the prefectural health officials in many prefectures have not carried out the provisions of a directive issued by the Japanese Welfare Ministry, January 1947 to conduct a bazaar or sale of the remaining returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies. The prefectures visited still had a fair quantity of the above mentioned supplies. Military Government officials should exercise supervision to insure that aggressive action is taken at the prefectural level to distribute remaining stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. The distribution of these supplies through the medium of a bazaar has proven to be very satisfactory.

The prefectural health officials in the prefectures visited seem to have no knowledge as to the sources of medical supplies, outside of medicaments, in their prefecture, causing them to be of little or no help to the practitioners or hospitals when they request aid from them in procuring medical supplies. The Japanese Welfare Ministry is making arrangements to publish medical supply sources and other information pertaining thereto in the new Japan Medical Journal soon to be published.

Narcotics

The January narcotic report from the Japanese Government shows a decrease of 8,987 registrants from the 85,881 registered in 1946. Local wholesalers were decreased by nine since re-registration was denied in some instances because of inadequate storage facilities. The number of retail registrants declined 1,979 and is attributed to the fact that Japanese doctors habitually dispense their own preparations rather than write prescriptions to be filled by pharmacies. This has resulted in many pharmacies not stocking narcotic drugs. Registered practitioners decreased 3,679 which is explained by the fact that many veterinary surgeons and dentists are not using narcotics in their practice and did not re-register, and by the fact that some doctors were registered twice in 1946 through misinterpretation of the narcotic regulations. It is not necessary for a doctor who is registered at his office to register at a hospital in order to be able to prescribe hospital narcotics for the patients of the hospital. Exempt Narcotic Dealers decreased 3800 since the number of exempt narcotic preparations is comparatively small under the new narcotic regulations as compared to the old Japanese narcotic law.

During the month of January twelve physicians and eighteen non-registrants were arrested for violation of the narcotic laws. Two of the doctors were addicts and five of the other doctors arrested were supplying narcotics to addicts. Three of the non-registrants were addicts. Two doctors were found guilty of violating the narcotic laws during the month and fines were assessed.

The number of reported narcotic thefts in Japan increased to 51 during January. Special emphasis is being placed on preventive measures.

SCAP Narcotic Control Officers met with narcotic and agricultural representatives of the Japanese Government and the twelve prefectures authorized to produce Cannabis Sativa L. for fiber purposes. Emphasis was placed on preparations for registering and licensing producers as expeditiously as possible so that planting may be carried out at the appropriate time. Prefectural officials received instructions regarding the marihuana control regulations and were advised to pass the information to registrants, thus holding technical violations to a minimum.

Twenty-seven narcotic investigations are now being supervised and directed by the new Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Mr. W. F. Tollenger, who reported this week to the Narcotic Control Branch, Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP, from the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Japanese Government is now required to report tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles and whooping cough in addition to other communicable diseases already being reported. Although the initial response has been fairly good, reports are still not being received from all prefectures. Military Government Health Officers should check to see that these reports are being made in their prefectures.

Typhus Control

Comparative Score (Includes figures of 13 March)

1946 – 7219

1947 – 523

Education

During the week of 12 March to 17 March the Metropolitan Government, Bureau of Health, Tokyo-To in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, placed on display an exhibit of posters prepared by school children of the city. These posters depict all phases of typhus control and many are exceptionally well done. The five best posters were selected from each Ku in Tokyo for the exhibit. Following the final judging of the posters, prizes for the five winning posters were presented to the outstanding contestants. This and similar displays of posters demonstrates that the typhus educational program is progressing.

Sanitation

Sanitary teams organized and assigned to typhus control dusting and spraying that are not actively engaged in these operations should extend their activities to cover certain other phases of insect and rodent control. These should include:

- Residual house spraying with pyrethrum and DDT emulsion
- DDT dusting of rat harborages
- Rodent extermination programs using ANTU

Particular attention should be made to complete coverage of entire areas.
Clean up programs should also be carried systematically block by block to effect complete elimination of all fly and mosquito breeding places in specific areas. In order to be effective, this work must be started well in advance of the heavy breeding season.

Port Quarantine

The questions of food, medical supplies and medical treatment aboard repatriation vessels, have been analyzed to correct any existing deficiencies. As a result of this analysis the Quarantine Section of the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has submitted a four point corrective program which has been approved and is now being put into effect. This program includes special instruction on treatment methods, issued to the Japanese doctors working with repatriates.

In connection with this program a representative of SCAP will inspect the hospital ship Takasago Maru, returning from Dairen to Sasebo, Eta 15 March.

Tuberculosis case finding efforts are being increased at Repatriation Reception Center Medical Installations. Several 35 mm. x-ray "Screening" units are being installed at Sasebo as part of this program. There units will be ready for operation on or about 15 March, from which date, chest films will be made on all incoming repatriates. Tuberculin testing of all repatriates, B.C.G. injections of "Tuberculin Negatives" are other phases of this program.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurances

The Insurances Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare reports an agreement has been reached with the Medical Bureau to initiate a program for effecting a more adequate distribution of medical supplies to the Health and National Health Insurance Association hospitals and clinics. Lack of medicines has been one of the main reasons given by the Insurance Bureau for the unsatisfactory condition of many National Health Insurance Associations. With improvements in the medical supply manufacturing and a better supervised system of distribution, more adequate supply for those in need of medical care should be provided.

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill

The Ministry of Welfare this week submitted to the cabinet the proposed "Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill" with the recommendation this legislation be introduced in the current session of the Diet. The Ministry of Welfare plans to follow this bill with amendments to the Welfare Pension Law's provisions relating to invalidity pensions and allowances arising from occupational accidents and diseases. Further major revision of the Welfare Pension Law is concerned with a general revamping of the procedure for appeals by individual claimants. It is proposed that facilities be markedly decentralized and made readily available for prompt consideration of all appeals.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 24 January 1947 shows 3066 hospitals with a capacity of 216,526 beds, 97,344 of which were occupied. During this same period 263,240 out-patients were treated.

The Scientific Congress of Japan will hold meetings in Osaka during 1 – 7 April 1947. The Congress is made up of sections including many fields of scientific endeavor and prior to the war held meetings every four years, inviting scientists from many countries to participate. Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP has been very interested in the revival of the Congress, and their first meeting in Osaka. Several SCAP representatives will attend.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

The Nutrition Sections of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare and Tokyo-To were supplied samples of corn meal for their nutritionists to experiment on methods of preparing corn meal of 93% and 83% extraction into dishes adapted to Japanese tastes and methods of cooking.

The formation of a National Food and Nutrition Council under the Prime Minister was officially announced. The Council will collaborate with the Economic Stabilization Board in relation to food and nutrition.

Nutrition surveys. The following results on food consumption were obtained from nutrition surveys in February 1947 which are complete for the cities of Nagoya and Kure and their surrounding prefectures.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - February 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of Various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

CITY OF NAGOYA

Nagoya (Tokai) Area: Shizuoka and Aichi

CITY OF KURE

Kure (Sanyo) Area: Okayama and Hiroshima

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Nagoya	Tokai Area	Kure	Sanyo Area
<u>Number</u>	3858	6123	1631	1698
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
Adult Unit	0.832	0.841	0.817	0.831
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	9.2	5.2	13.9	10.0
Vegetable	46.0	49.9	43.4	46.4
Total	55.2	55.1	57.3	56.4
<u>Fat</u>	11.0	10.7	10.8	8.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	384.0	431.4	368.2	426.8
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1195*	370	910*	43
Free Market	634	136	576	60
Home Production	38	1559	267	2009
Gift	36	28	64	17
Total	1903	2093	1817	2129

* Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – February 1947

	Nagoya	Tokai Area	Kure	Sanyo Area
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	330.6	432.7	296.6	419.2
Wheat	40.1	31.6	80.1	9.8
Barley	8.3	47.2	25.4	42.6
Others	0.6	4.7	0.4	0.2
Total	379.6	426.2	402.5	471.8
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	235.0	303.0	139.1	153.0
White	7.0	4.3	32.2	5.7
Others	20.9	26.7	14.6	20.0
Total	262.9	334.0	185.9	178.7
<u>Sugars</u>	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.3
<u>Oils</u>	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.3
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	3.5	3.6	1.8	5.7
Soya Products	33.5	34.5	12.5	26.0
Other beans	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.7
Total	38.8	39.2	16.5	33.4
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	44.1	20.3	54.6	29.8
Meat, Poultry	8.3	1.8	6.7	2.7
Eggs	1.6	1.1	1.6	3.3
Milk	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.2
Total	55.2	24.8	64.1	36.0
<u>Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	98.2	81.8	51.2	61.4
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	2.9	35.3	11.2	1.6
Other Fruits	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.8
Other Vegetables	252.7	230.5	281.0	208.1
Total	258.0	265.9	293.9	210.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>	5.1	1.3	53.0	2.1
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried	12.3	2.0	5.4	7.8
Pickled	30.0	71.2	128.0	84.9
Total	42.3	73.2	133.4	92.7
<u>Flavors</u>	32.8	28.7	37.5	12.9

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 9 March 47, w/Digest
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 9 March 47.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 March – 22 March
1947
Number 12**

SECTION I – General
SECTION II – Welfare
SECTION III – Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV – Dental Affairs
SECTION V – Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI – Supply
SECTION VII – Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII – Social Security
SECTION IX – Medical Service
SECTION X – Consultants
SECTION XI – Memorandum to I. J. G.

SECTION I GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin was mailed with the Weekly Bulletin on 28 March:

Title: Anthrax
Short title: TB PH VET 4

Public Health Courses

During the past few months Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, has been re-organizing the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo in an effort to utilize this Institute for teaching public health. The Institute Building was given by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of teaching public health. The present building was constructed in 1937. The Institute during its early years was devoted almost entirely to research and in 1943 the Ministry of Welfare moved into the Institute building. Since that time both teaching and research have been at a standstill.

Through the efforts of Public Health and Welfare, plans have been made and curricula have been prepared for the following courses:

Public health officers (doctors)
Public health nurses
Public health sanitarians
Public health sanitary engineers
Public health nutritionists
Public health veterinarians
Public health pharmacists

The original plans called for the opening courses for the above public health personnel on 2 April 1947. However, arrangements for dormitories and class room facilities have not been completed and it now appears that the school for public health nurses is the only one that will open on 2 April as scheduled. The remaining courses, will be delayed until about 1 May.

The Ministry of Welfare will extend invitations to the various prefectures to send the best qualified personnel as students for the various refresher courses as outlined above. The courses will be short and intensive of approximately three months duration, with the exception of the engineering and nursing courses which will be of four months duration.

These courses will be repeated continuously in order to train as many public health workers as possible. When adequate facilities for dormitories and class rooms are provided, two or more courses will be conducted concurrently. The first students for these courses should be the best available personnel. Those selected should be leaders and the key personnel in each prefectural health department. By exercising good judgment in the selection of personnel to attend these courses, it will be possible to coordinate and stimulate public health activities throughout Japan. Additional information relative to these courses will be published in this bulletin from time to time.

SECTION II WELFARE

General

Father Flanagan, founder of "Boys' Town" in Nebraska, is to visit Japan in April. Father Flanagan will be accompanied by his secretary Mr. Byron Reed.

Father Flanagan's presence in Japan will create wide public interest and will be at an opportune time since the Health and Welfare Ministry will be developing the newly created Children's Bureau.

Child Welfare

The Japanese Cabinet officially approved on 20 March 1947 the reorganization of the Health and Welfare Ministry to include a Childrens Bureau. The Childrens Bureau will consist of three (3) sections (1) Planning (2) Foster (3) mothers and Childrens Health and Sanitation.

Japanese Red Cross Society

In order to be of maximum assistance to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of their national disaster program, Miss Isabel Auld, American Red Cross Consultant, has been assigned to devote full time to disaster preparedness and relief planning and operations.

Emphasis is to be given during the coming months in the development of the Inquiry and Message Service of the Japanese Red Cross. Consultant help has been assigned to assist the Society in the development of these services on basic social service principles.

Public Assistance

Public assistance statistics for January 1947 covering each prefecture are given below for information and comparison purposes.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE Prefectural Reports – January 1947

PREFECTURE	No. of Persons Non-institutional	No. of Persons in Institutions	Cost of Assistance in Cash	Cost of Assistance in Kind
AICHI	96,401	4,280	Yen 5,149,914	Yen 1,114,878
AKITA	50,809	1,388	2,408,204	---
AOMORI	45,058	1,957	1,946,579	---
CHIBA	40,802	4,931	2,139,805	83,954
EHIME	40,297	641	2,249,858	5,125,428
FUKUI	59,088	3,066	1,968,322	241,300
FUKUOKA	161,370	446	3,742,022	3,035,661
FUKUSHIMA	86,375	951	3,863,199	140,063
GIFU	72,057	2,746	3,171,921	2,700,814
GUNMA	65,901	685	3,340,231	74,147
HIROSHIMA	60,466	2,717	4,125,940	358,029
HOKKAIDO	69,238	2,621	5,221,405	378,351
HYOGO	122,267	1,519	7,419,884	972,444
IBARAKI	59,575	1,939	3,830,162	70,805
ISHIKAWA	41,746	1,899	1,960,548	168,524
IWATE	57,371	285	2,621,706	301,459
KAGAWA	29,945	4,633	1,572,689	258,121
KAGOSHIMA	122,265	155	4,669,630	276,284
KANAGAWA	45,665	5,772	4,467,837	141,742
KOCHI	120,586	457	1,927,132	58,158,000
KUMAMOTO	42,227	1,289	2,164,344	123,121
KYOTO	78,703	3,169	4,919,751	151,549
MIE	35,602	466	2,175,916	58,131
MIYAGI	56,527	749	2,482,363	60,484
MIYAZAKI	36,235	1,234	1,601,014	61,445
NAGANO	93,180	550	4,754,249	26,350
NAGASAKI	35,588	493	2,290,754	---
NARA	22,725	269	1,225,289	21,156
NIIGATA	77,694	6,662	3,980,740	147,204
OITA	21,868	2,179	1,185,197	9,543,119
OKAYAMA	40,214	3,698	2,216,933	169,073
OSAKA	134,596	9,600	6,934,800	51,803
SAGA	28,228	381	2,400,018	1,857,939
SAITAMA	59,699	570	2,409,853	339,175
SHIGA	33,972	307	1,031,120	514,467
SHIMANE	33,857	1,263	2,132,403	---

SHIZUOKA	54,454	3,459	3,613,968	86,729
TOCHIGI	32,575	267	1,299,742	42,119
TOKUSHIMA	31,445	471	1,950,736	58,970
TOKYO	151,252	15,235	22,393,027	423,106
TOTTORI	30,442	569	3,589,680	102,456
TOYAMA	39,094	436	2,310,186	580,642
WAKAYAMA	41,143	134	4,471,610	114,692
YAMAGATA	57,858	544	4,370,752	57,764
YAMAGUCHI	51,115	2,957	3,379,974	3,022,565
YAMANASHI	23,216	116	1,178,465	190,634

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys.

SHIMANE PREFECTURE

Livestock

The dairy cattle population is decreasing and draft cattle increasing. Shortage of concentrate feed is the cause.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1946 Tuberculin test is being completed this month and a program for the 1947 test has been initiated. Plans have been completed to immunize all dogs against rabies.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses, but inspection methods lack uniformity. Proper ante and post mortem procedure was demonstrated.

Dairy Inspection

Dairy farms and milk plants are receiving a monthly inspection and the "Score Card System" is being utilized. Pasteurization is faulty in that crudely fashioned autoclaves without adequate temperature controls are in use.

Summary

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were directed to take corrective action. The Public Health of the Military Government Team has inaugurated a satisfactory surveillance program with reference to veterinary affairs.

MIE PREFECTURE

Livestock

Native draft cattle are in good condition. However, dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Animal Disease Control

Measures for the control of animal diseases are effective. The 1946 Tuberculin test was completed and plans are underway for the 1947 test. The immunization of dogs against rabies will commence shortly.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but ante and post mortem procedure is faulty because insufficient areas in the carcass are examined. Proper inspection methods were demonstrated. Sanitation is satisfactory except in the disposal of wastes. Many pits have inadequate walls and covers.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card System" is being satisfactorily utilized. Health examination of personnel is being practiced. Sanitation is satisfactory except in the matter of disposal of wastes. Manure piles and disposal pits are frequently neglected. Pasteurization of milk by means of autoclave method is universal.

Summary

The quality of native draft cattle slaughtered for meat is the best observed in Japan.

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were directed to take corrective action.

The Public Health Section of the Military Government Team is exercising excellent surveillance over the Prefecture veterinary service.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 12-22 March 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Yamagata	Anthrax	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	3

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total production of dental materials for the month of February amounted to 2,963,565.55 yen.

The value of instruments produced for the same period was 3,236,307.40 yen.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The model Demonstration College of Nursing will have its first graduation exercise 27 March 1947 at 0930 at the Central Red Cross Hospital. There are 71 candidates for graduation.

Two Institutes for nurse will be held in Kyusyu in May, one in Fukuoka 5 – 10 May and one in Kumamoto 12 – 17 May inclusive.

The four months course sponsored by the National Institute of Public Health to train 1500 Public Health Nurses in Japan will open 2 April 1947. This course is planned for the overall program in public health and is to prepare the nurse to be of greater value to her community and Public Health doctor. This course is arranged for 50 nurses the first month and each additional two months 50 more will come until the entire 1500 have received this training. It will give each nurse theoretical work, demonstrations and six weeks of field work in an urban or rural health center. The Institute of Public Health is asking for Public Health Nurses in key positions to be selected and sent in first. Only those who have met the qualifications set up by the Japanese staff are to be selected.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Distribution

Korean civilian needs are currently being satisfied in three fields. First, a shipment is being prepared for air transportation of supplies to help keep the Seoul Dental College from discontinuing operation. Secondly, to enable the vaccine production program to be continued, phenol and peptone are being supplied by air, phenol from Japan and the United States, and peptone from the United States. Thirdly, four shipments of 40 CAD Reserve Medical Units will be enroute by the end of next week. Two of the total of four shipments has already left Japan, one is leaving this week, and one, the final, is to leave before the end of next week. All of these supplies are of an emergency nature to alleviate supply deficiencies until shipments are received under regular import programs.

Sanitary materials such as gauze, absorbent cotton and bandages, manufactured from cotton imported from the United States, will soon be distributed to all prefectures in Japan through controlled channels. The selling prices of the above have been agreed upon and will become official when published in the Japanese Official Gazette. It is contemplated that publication of the above will be made before 31 March 1947. Reports from the Sanitary Material Company indicate a fair distribution of sanitary materials produced from stocks of Chinese cotton remaining on hand.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine as follows during week 17 – 22 March:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Aomori	5000 lbs		
Akita	5000 "		
Iwate	15,000 "		
Kanagawa	32,000 "	1605 gallons	20,000 vials
Shimane	2,500 "	150 "	250 "
Ibaragi			1,000 "
Tokyo			10,020 "
Hokkaido		30,000 "	
Kagawa		3,700 "	
Nagano		700 "	
Transportation Ministry	6,000 "	30,000 "	

Quantity released to the Transportation Ministry will be utilized on rail-roads throughout Japan.

Decision has been made to provide Korea with the below listed quantities of X-ray film monthly from Japanese production.

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
14 x 17	7200
10 x 12	7200
1 1/4 x 1-5/8	600 (Dental film)
35 mm film	1500 rolls

The above quantities have been tentatively established as minimum monthly requirements for Korea. Japanese production is being stimulated to meet this demand. This plan will become effective for the month of May.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of principal biologicals during February as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 28 Feb.</u>	
	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera Vaccine	544,000 cc	26,000 cc	1,321,730 cc	279,840 cc
Typhus Vaccine	0	2,450,664 cc	0	5,694,175 cc
Plague Vaccine	0	0	0	562,800 cc
Triple Typhoid				

Vaccine	1,734,000 cc	787,000 cc	6,025,525 cc	1,645,800 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	444,000 ds.	3,910,330 ds.	23,520,100 ds.	2,505,110 ds.
Whooping Cough Vaccine	0	427,180 cc	0	0
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	0	1,900 cc	0	560,239 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	0	400,000 cc	0	429,010 cc

Production of all vaccines continues to be satisfactory. Typhus Vaccine production exceeded all previous monthly productions. Production of typhus vaccine during December 46, January, February and March 47 will approximate 8,000,000 cc. This quantity is almost adequate for annual requirements of Japan. Additional assay studies of Japanese produced typhus vaccine are being made and provided results are favorable, further importation will not be necessary.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates yen value of production of medical supplies during February 47 as follows:

Distribution Controlled Medicines	yen	42,641,255
Non-controlled medicines		50,584,897
Patent medicines		93,740,732
Biologicals		10,366,022
Dental Materials		2,963,565
Sanitary Materials		1,793,195

These figures represent a small reduction as compared with December 46 and January 47 production. This is attributed to an acute shortage of electric power and coal throughout Japan during February. The production of Distribution Controlled Medicines during February was larger than any previous monthly production. This is an increase of approximately 26,000,000 yen over December 46 and approximately 12,000,000 yen over January 47. Continued emphases is being placed on increasing production of this category of medicines.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies during February 47 as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	3,934,778 (3 gm packages)
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,723 kg
Rat Traps, spring type	30,000 each
10% DDT Dust (mixed and milled with American furnished DDT concentrate)	682,690 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (From American furnished DDT concentrate)	50,046 gallons
10% DDT Dust produced in Japanese factories from Japanese produced concentrate	175,000 lbs.
Pyrethrum Emulsion	0
DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment	0

The production of rat poisons during February represents an increase of approximately 35% over January and the preceding six (6) months. This production was increased due to reports from Military Government personnel that shortages exist in prefectures. Military Government personnel must encourage local prefectural health officials to educate the populace in order that the people will understand the need for rat poisons and will accordingly purchase needed quantities willingly.

Production of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate represents a 1000% increase over January production. This program was initiated on 14 January and numerous difficulties were resolved during the remainder of January, hence the excellent production during February.

Production of pyrethrum emulsion will be started during April in order that larvaciding may be initiated during May. Extraction of pyrethrin content from pyrethrum flowers, the first process in manufacturing, has been progressing during the past three months and finished spray production will be started early in April.

The factories engaged in production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment are assembling raw materials for this production. Allocation of raw materials for a large production program, indicated below, has been made and production will be started during the month of April.

Production Program for 1947

DDT Dusters	100,000
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	50,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	20,000
Sprayer, Hand, 1/2 gallon	50,000

Narcotics

A Japanese national who was reported during the latter part of 1946 and the early part of 1947 to be posing as a narcotic official for the purpose of obtaining narcotics from hospitals, was arrested 12 March 1947. The investigation showed the Japanese doctor had been wearing a GHQ shoulder patch and had a name card with "Public Health & Welfare Section GHQ" written thereon. The doctor was an addict and was not placed in jail, pending the completion of the investigation which involved several more registrants who had furnished him narcotics. On the night of 18 March, the doctor committed suicide at his father's home in Osaka. Military Government Teams should warn all hospitals that only those persons having with them official identification as a narcotic official should be allowed to inspect narcotic records and stocks.

A recommendation that morphine tartrate syrettes 1/4 and 1/2 grain and morphine sulfate tablets 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 grain be substituted for bulk morphine hydrochloride on the import program has been accepted. Likewise codeine sulfate tablets 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 grain and codeine hydrochloride powder 1/4 and 1 oz. bottles will be substituted for a portion of the codeine import program. Dihydrohydrocodeinone, which was formerly used in the preparation of Pavinal, a Japanese trade name for a codeine preparation, has been removed from the import program since codeine phosphate or sulfate, basic narcotic drugs, can be used in place of a highly advertised narcotic preparation. Tropococaine, which it has been determined can easily be substituted for by procaine as a lumbar anesthetic, has been likewise removed from the import program.

Annual Narcotic Statistical Report forms for Japan and Korea, which are being forwarded to Washington, clearly show the advantage of the Narcotic Control Program in Japan operating under new narcotic regulations. Consumption figures for the latter half of 1946 were easily determined, whereas prior to that time consumption figures were merely estimates.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Tuberculosis Control

During the past month, the Welfare Ministry, Bureau of Chronic Diseases, presented a plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan. This plan has been approved by SCAP and if carried out as planned, will augment and extend the work in the control of tuberculosis. It will include enlargement and improvement on both local and governmental levels with assignment of full time trained personnel in the Health Centers in control of tuberculosis, the establishment of lay organizations to assist in the care of the tubercular patient both at home and in the hospital, further refresher courses for the practitioners and nurses, public education and publicity on tuberculosis and revision of the anti-tuberculosis act.

Sanitation

Due to a general breakdown in the routine garbage and refuse collection services in Japan and subsequent indiscriminate dumping by the individual, official and semiofficial garbage collectors, there are wide spread accumulations of garbage and litter in the streets, public parks and vacant lots. With the coming of summer this material will afford an enormous amount of fly breeding. Sanitary teams should be started immediately on a city wide clean-up program, with emphasis on the removal and disposal of organic matter.

This can be accomplished in many instances by digging a pit in the area and collecting the material in baskets and dumping into the pit after which it is covered over. Particular attention should be paid to removing the trash and debris from ditches and drains.

This type of clean-up program should be supplemental to the regular collection and street sweeping services and used primarily to get rid of backlog of trash and refuse.

Venereal Disease Control

The following table is a summary of the information submitted by military government health officer in twenty-four (24) prefectures of Japan.

Location of Public Out-patient Clinics	Number of Venereal Disease Out-patient Clinics now operating Feb.1947	Additional Number of Public V.D Out-patient Clinics to be in operation by 1 June 1947
In Prefectural Health Centers	35	53
In Municipal Health Centers	26	17
In Municipal Hospitals	24	7
In Prefectural Hospitals	13	11
In National Hospitals	34	4
In Medical School Hospitals	17	3
In other locations (state where)	39	5

Medical schools will, of course, conduct clinics in this work. National hospitals have been conducting clinics for special groups even before the present program began. These hospitals should also operate their clinics being developed, although, in general, they are located in areas too remote to be useful as out-patient clinics. Private agencies cannot be entrusted with the entire responsibility for venereal diseases control.

Typhus fever

Comparative score: (Includes figures of 20 March)

1946 - 9,405
1947 - 546

Results of complement-fixation tests on serum samples taken from reported cases of typhus.

Prefecture	No. of Cases Reported since 1 Sept. 46	No. of Determinations	Results				Neg
			Epidemic	Murine	Doubtful		
Tokyo	137	55	2	19	7	27	
Aichi	128	70	2	51	3	14	
Hokkaido	77	24	22	0	0	2	
Hyogo (Kobe)	59	36	3	23	2	9	
Osaka	35	23	No. Lab. Report				
Niigata	28	9	"	"	"		
Gifu	19	5	0	3	0	2	
Nara	12	10	0	10	0	0	
Miyagi	12	1	1	0	0	0	

A letter of instruction concerning the collection of blood specimens from all typhus cases reported since 1 September 1946 has been sent to each prefectural health office from the office of the Ministry of Welfare in Tokyo. Blood samples from such cases will be sent in to Tokyo as soon as possible. Samples should be sent to Maj. T. O. Berge, 406th Medical General Laboratory, APO 500, by the most expeditious route.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY

Health Insurance

Provided the recommended change in the Health Insurance Act are enacted by Diet, the length of time employees are eligible for benefits, after becoming unemployed, will be extended.

National Health Insurance

A recent survey revealed a prefectural insurance office had not contacted any of the suspended associations in an effort to ascertain the reasons for suspending operation, or to assist them in reorganizing, indicating erroneous reporting on non-active associations. Steps are being taken to obtain more comprehensive information on associations in this group.

SECTION IX
MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 31 January shows 3067 hospitals with a capacity of 216,851 beds, 96,619 of which were occupied. During this same period 277,168 out-patients were treated.

SECTION X
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Affairs

The Department of Public Health and Welfare, Military Government in Korea is planning to conduct a nutrition survey in several of the Korean hospitals.

At present "low cost feeding" and "prison dietaries" are under study. A class of nurses are experimenting on the proper preparation in use of American released foods. A book will be published as a guide for use in Korea Hospital.

The Nutrition Consultant will present a paper on "Nutritions in Medicine" at the meeting of the Japanese Medical Congress in Osaka in April.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN
FEBRUARY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of Various classes of food consumed per capita per day for following

City of Tokyo, Kanto (Tokyo Area of 7 Prefectures*), City of Fukuoka
Kyusyu (Fukuoka Area of 3 Prefectures**),
Average of 4 cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	City of Tokyo	Kanto (Tokyo Area) 7 Pref.	City of Fukuoka	Kyusyu (Fukuoka Area: 3 Pref.)	Four Cities
<u>Number</u>	13,316	18,971	2173	3116	13,849
<u>Pop. Patio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. Persons	0.934	0.844	0.830	0.820	0.826
<u>Protein</u>					
Animal	16.4	3.3	15.5	6.2	11.7
Vegetable	41.5	5.5	49.6	45.8	45.3
Total	57.9	5.8	65.1	52.0	57.0
<u>Fat</u>	10.2	10.6	11.1	9.5	10.0
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	388.2	478.3	380.5	409.1	371.0
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	934	95	1187	76	1202
Free Market	924	31	680	49	562
Home Production	19	2170	23	1868	48
Gift	44	3	41	11	34
Total	1921	2299	1931	2004	1846
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice	285.6	377.4	293.5	370.3	322.4
Wheat	47.1	35.7	109.9	23.9	67.1
Barley	5.1	54.8	4.0	16.6	10.9
Others	1.6	11.8	0.7	3.9	0.7
Total	339.4	479.7	408.1	414.7	401.1
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	0.3	0.2	----	----	0.02
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet	394.3	293.0	143.3	294.1	143.4
White	28.5	21.2	1.7	1.7	9.5
Others	11.2	33.7	4.6	24.2	13.5
Total	434.0	347.9	149.6	320.0	166.4
<u>Sugars</u>	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.7
<u>Oils</u>	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.5
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya	1.5	3.3	0.7	1.5	3.1
Soya products	16.2	53.5	28.4	48.6	23.2
Other beans	2.3	3.4	2.3	0.5	1.8
Total	20.0	60.2	31.4	50.6	28.1
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish	60.5	13.3	112.8	22.1	52.3

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per
Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – Feb. 1947

	City of Tokyo	Kanto	City of Fukuoka	Kyusyu	Four Cities
<u>Animal foods (cont'd)</u>					
Meat, Poultry	5.8	0.8	6.7	3.0	7.6
Eggs	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.8
Milk	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8
Total	68.5	15.1	122.9	27.0	62.5
Leafy, Green & Yellow Veggies.	69.3	97.8	64.7	76.1	64.4
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes	4.3	1.5	9.4	1.1	7.8
Other fruits	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.04	2.1
Other Veggies.	138.7	183.7	357.7	208.9	228.0
Total	144.5	185.5	368.2	210.0	237.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	5.5	1.3	6.5	1.2	12.6
<u>Processed Veggies.</u>					
Dried	1.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	7.6
Pickled	47.2	87.4	87.6	71.8	61.2
Total	48.3	90.2	91.0	74.9	68.8
<u>Flavours</u>	16.8	15.0	30.0	26.6	28.0
<u>Others</u>	1.5				
	(Konnyoku)				

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa.

** Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

SECTION XI
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-14 17 March 1947 – Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control

PHMJG-15 17 March 1947 – Physical Examination, Immunization, and Medical Cars of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 15 March 47, w/Digest
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 15 March 47.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 March – 29 March
1947
Number 13**

SECTION I – Welfare
SECTION II – Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III – Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV – Supply
SECTION V – Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI – Social Security
SECTION VII – Medical Service
SECTION VIII – Vital Statistics
SECTION IX – Consultants
SECTION X – Memorandum to I. J. G.

SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

The following incomplete report (41 prefectures) covers the Public Assistance statistics for February 1947:

Individual persons assisted (Institutional & non-institutional)	2,496,623
Total relief cost (grants in cash and kind)	159,768,673 yen

School Lunch Program

Children attending those schools serving school lunches are required to pay a small fee for each meal they consume. Children from families which are receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law receive their meals under one of the two following plans:

- (1) Family cash relief allowance is raised in an amount to cover school lunch cost of each child participating and the child in turn pays for each meal.
- (2) School makes no charge for such lunches served and receives refunds covering these lunches, upon requisition, from the Prefectural Welfare Bureau.

Note: Either one of these plans is optional. However, all reports indicate that (1) is proving more satisfactory since it eliminates the school waiting a period of many weeks for refunds and the child (under the cash system) is not subjected to whatever stigma might develop from being in a free (charity) lunch category which would be obvious with segregation with in the school.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for January 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	30751	588	602	8493	6954
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Condemned Post-mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	4
Partial	287	5	0	31	221
Viscera	5563	33	0	2574	630

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly daily inspection report for January 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Samples examined	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6292
-------------------------	------

Samples examined	8137
Over bacterial standards	277
Under butterfat standards	938
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4765
Over bacterial standards	142
Under butterfat standards	551

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	29
Sample examined	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	5

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for February 1947, submitted by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Trichomoniasis	96
Brucellosis	2
Swine Erysipelas	1
Texas Fever	2
Rabies	1
Strangles	75
Equine Infectious Anemia	27
Pullorum Disease	2063

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 23 – 29 March 1947.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The Model Demonstration College of Nursing held its first graduation exercise 25 March at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

Sixty three received certificates for the four year course, 150 Red Cross Hospital Nurse received certificates for the two year course which is being discontinued. Of these 150, 80 are remaining to complete the four year course.

Surveys of the femning four prefectures in Kyusyu have been finished, which complete 44 of the 46 in Japan.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Distribution

Since the Japanese Government assumed responsibility for distribution of DDT on 1 March 1947, releases from regional warehouses have averaged approximately 100,000 lbs. of DDT dust per week. Sizeable quantities of residual effect spray also are being released. It is essential that supervision be exercised by Military Government officials to insure that DDT products are not being disposed of through unauthorized channels and that prefectures do not accumulate stocks grossly in excess of requirements.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT, Typhus Vaccine and 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray during the period 24 – 29 March as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	5% DDT Residual		
	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Effect Spray</u>
Tochigi	50,000 lbs.		
Oita	4,000 lbs.	200 vials	
Saitama	40,000 lbs.	15,000 vials	15,000 gallons
Hokkaido		4,500 vials	
Agriculture & Forestry Ministry	970 lbs.		

Production and distribution of DDT products continues to be satisfactory. The following indicates total quantities now stored in Japanese depots and factories throughout Japan.

10% DDT Dust	1,768,141 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	150,059 lbs.
American Typhus Vaccine	180,805 lbs.

Preliminary investigation to determine manufacturing capacity of DDT concentrates in Japan indicates an assured capacity of 33 tons monthly. The actual production depends upon availability of necessary raw materials. A study is in progress with a view to increasing Japanese production to a maximum. Provided production is favorable, reductions will be made in current import programs. Assay procedures for DDT are concurrently being established.

Narcotics

The Osaka Appeal Court handed down sentences on twelve defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case (7.5 tons of smuggled opium seized in February 1946). Eight sentences imposed by the Wakayama Local Court were unsatisfactory to the Government and were appealed. Four defendants appealed from the decision of the lower court. In all twelve cases the Osaka Appeal Court imposed either the same sentences as the local court or heavier ones. No suspended sentences were imposed and all dependents were sentenced to penal servitude for periods varying from 6 months to 3 years.

Inspections of registered local wholesale houses by Narcotic Control Officers revealed that proper security is not being afforded narcotics in many instances. Large stocks are now held by most of these dealers who were warned that loss of narcotics by fire or theft because of failure to follow security instructions will probably result in the Japanese Ministry of Welfare canceling the dealer's license.

A field trip through Central Honshu revealed that Japanese narcotic inspectors are in many instances limiting their activity to superficial inspections of registered dealers' stocks and records. The Ministry of Welfare is being directed to issue the following instructions to all prefectural narcotics officials.

- (1) Inspections must be carefully made not only to instruct the registrant in proper procedure under the narcotic regulations, but also to obtain information for further investigations.
- (2) Narcotic addicts must be questioned or kept under surveillance for the purpose of obtaining information.
- (3) All possible sources of information must be the subject of careful investigation.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Recent receipt of several radio and telegraphic reports of serious epidemic diseases, upon investigation, have been found to be without basis. In some cases this has been found to be the fault of the transmitting agency, however, Health Officers should check the text of all such reports at their point of origin, so as to minimize the possibility of error.

Military Government health officers should investigate personally or directly supervise the investigation of reports of new outbreaks of epidemic diseases, particularly if the disease has not been reported for a considerable period or if there is a likelihood that the diagnosis may be erroneous or doubtful.

Typhus Control

Comparative Score (includes 27 Mar 47):

1946 - 12, 254

1947 - 569

During March over 2,500,000 persons were immunized in the commuters' vaccination programs approved for the Tokyo and Kobe-Osaka Areas. The response exceeded the initial estimates for the program considerably.

The Preventive Medicine Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, proposes to have a National Health Poster Contest in May on subjects of typhus and other public health diseases in which the primary school children have received instruction. The Prefectural Health Poster Contests (already held or to be held) will result in selection of about 10 of their best posters by the end of April. These local selections are to be forwarded to the National Contest. Appropriate prizes and perhaps trips are to be given the winners.

Port Quarantine

REPATRIATION: The Ports of Maizuru and Hakodate have been ordered reactivated to resume the repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and Sakhalin.

The lists of the Japanese in Dairen are now being embarked for Japan. With the completion of this phase of repatriation, Hakata will be closed.

Weekly Reports of Incoming Quarantinable Disease:

Week of 9 March to 15 March 1947

Negative Report

Week of 16 March to 22 March 1947

Negative Report

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to Section VII, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Number 12, which announced SCAP approval of the Ministry of Welfare's plan for tuberculosis control in Japan. Approval of the proposed program was confirmed by memorandum for Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government (PHMJG-14) dated 17 March 1947.

For the information of all concerned the full text of the outline for tuberculosis control, as presented, is quoted below.

Outline of Program for Tuberculosis Control in Japan (as presented by Welfare Ministry)

1. Strengthening the System of Tuberculosis Control.
 - a. Strengthening the Organization of Tuberculosis Control.
 - (1) Central Government
 - (2) Local GovernmentTo increase the number of the members in charge of T.B. control.
 - b. Advisory Council
 - (1) Central Government
 - (a) Central committee for tuberculosis control.
Sub-committee
 - (b) Liaison committee
 - (2) Local Government
Local Government for tuberculosis control.
 - c. Improvement and Expansion of System of T.B. control.
 - (1) Improvement of the functions of health centers.
 - (a) Stationing the full time members in charge of T.B. control.
A physician, two clerks and two public nurses in charge of T.B. control per 50,000 population will be stationed at health centers (or branches).

- (b) Branches of health centers.
 - (2) Establishment of T.B. Care Committee in a city, town and village. This committee will take charge of the following matters.
 - (a) Diffusion of knowledge of T.B. Control.
 - (b) Guidance in a mode of living for T.B. control.
 - (c) Help for entering sanatoriums.
 - (d) Care for T.B. cases at home and supply of nutrition.
 - (e) After care for T.B., cases released from sanatorium.
 - (f) Livelihood protection of T.B. cases.
 - (3) Strengthening the activities for T.B. control in a town and village.
 - (4) Establishment of close contact of health centers with sanatoriums and encouragement of the members of sanatoriums to do field work for T.B. control.
 - (5) Co-operation with Physicians Association, Dentist's Association, Pharmacist's Association and Public Nurse's Association.
 - (6) Co-operation with National Health Insurance Society, Farmer's Union, Labor's Union, etc.
 - (7) Mass Examination.
 - (a) Range of aged of the persons to be examined.
 - Young persons of 6 to 29 years of age.
 - 1. Tuberculin test.
 - 2. X-ray examination.
 - 3. Close examination.
 - (b) Materials
 - Remarks: X-ray machinery in health centers and X-ray automobile.
 - (1) Guidance and Observation of T.B. cases at home.
 - (2) Medical examination and instruction of the family of T.B. cases.
 - (3) Enforcement of notification of T.B. cases.
 - (For this purpose supply of nutrition to notified cases is to be considered).
 - (4) Close contact of health centers may be available by practitioners.
2. Improvement and Increase of Sanatoriums and their Accommodations.
- a. Beds
 - 80,000 beds are necessary.
 - (48,050 beds are granted by the budget for 1947).
 - b. Nutrition.
 - 2,400 calories should be granted per a day for a case in sanatorium.
 - (About 90 grams of protein and about 30 grams of fat are necessary for a T.B. case per day.)
 - c. Improvement of the patient's daily life in sanatorium.
 - d. Transportation of T.B. cases.
3. Improvement of the technique of the persons relating to T.B. control and treatment.
- a. Investigation of T.B.
 - (1) Fundamental investigation.
 - (2) Investigation of the methods of T.B. control.
 - (3) Investigation of T.B. treatment.
 - (4) Investigation of nutrition for T.B. cases.
 - (5) Study of social and economic problems of T.B.
 - (6) Establishment of model district of T.B. control
 - (7) Study of management of sanatoriums.
 - b. Providing manual of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of T.B.
 - c. Course for Retraining
 - (1) Administration and method of T.B. control.
 - (a) Central Government
 - Course for the prefectural medical officers in charge of T.B. control will be held in Tokyo.
 - (b) Local Government.
 - 1. Course for prefectural members (including physicians) engaging in T.B. control will be held in each prefecture by the medical officer in charge of T.B. control respectively.
 - 2. The medical officer in charge of T.B. control in health centers will held courses in T.B. control for the care committee.
 - (2) Treatment of T.B.
 - (a) Central Government
 - 1. Course for representatives of the physicians of principal sanatoriums in each prefecture will be held in Tokyo.

(b) Local Government

1. Course for the physicians and nurses in sanatoriums will be held in each prefecture by the above mentioned representatives.

2. Course for the members (including physicians) engaging in T.B. control will be held by the representatives mentioned in paragraph (a).

3. Courses for practitioners.

Courses for practitioners will be held by Physician's Association, with the Government subsidy.

Lecturers will be sent also from the Central Government.

a. Formation of leaders in T.B. control.

4. Publicity and Public Education.

a. Strengthening the Functions of Anti-tuberculosis Bodies.

(1) Strengthening and making the best use of Japanese Anti-tuberculosis Associations. The Japanese Anti-tuberculosis Association shall be the center of such bodies.

(2) Strengthening and making the best use of other anti-tuberculosis bodies.

(3) Formation of female anti-tuberculosis committee.

(a) Organization.

1. Central --- Central Female Anti-tuberculosis committee.

2. Local --- Local Female Anti-tuberculosis Committee in each prefecture and branch in a city, town and village.

(b) Aims.

Diffusion of anti-tuberculosis knowledge and application of the knowledge. Help for T.B. care committee.

b. Diffusion of Anti-tuberculosis Knowledge through Schools.

T.B. shall be included in teaching subjects of school. Anti-tuberculosis education of the families through school-children. Guidance of a made of living for T.B. control through older school children.

5. Inoculation of BCG

a. Range of ages of the persons to be inoculated. Persons of 6 to 29 years of age, showing negative tuberculin reaction shall be inoculated with BCG.

b. Production of BCG.

Manufactories of BCG will be increased, if necessary.

Remarks: Two manufactories at present.

6. Revision and Amendment of Anti-tuberculosis Act.

Venereal Disease Control Reports

The following is a summary of venereal disease control reports submitted by Military Government health officers throughout Japan. It represents the first compilation of such data for all of Japan.

The period covered, probably represents the situation during the last months of 1946, since most of the reports were received during December and January. This is the period during which the present program was just beginning. The majority of the reports used December 1946 as the current month described.

No distinction can be made between public and private patients, between prostitutes and patients in the general population, and between facilities offering just periodic examination and those also furnishing treatment.

At the time these reports were made there were very few public treatment facilities for the general population. Total population reported - - 72,344,384.

Hospital facilities for venereal disease patients

National Hospitals	40	Average beds occupied	790
Prefectural Hospitals	79	" " "	1855
Municipal and local hospitals	37	" " "	317

Out-patient facilities for venereal disease patients

National	9	Average beds occupied	77
Prefectural	214	" " "	3117
Municipal	45	" " "	515

Classification by Disease: (9 prefectures reported data not available).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Month of the Report</u>
Gonorrhoea Acute	3444	7137
Chronic	3924	1875
Ophthalmia	11	4
Syphilis Primary	2442	1571
Secondary	1440	1376
Early Latent	1880	896
Late Latent	443	332
Late	131	102
Congenital	45	28
Chancroid	1156	1851
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	36	41
Granuloma Inguinale	12	10

Sex of Patient: (5 prefectures were unable to furnish this data.)

Males 15,878
Females 14,223

Occupation of Patients: (12 prefectures were unable to furnish this data.)

Prostitutes 4946
Entertainers 212
No Occupation 3177
Factory Worker 746
Clerks 1189
Farmers 2275
Sailors 145
Waitresses and Cooks 334
Fishery 325
Laborers 785
Railroad 140
Domestics 22
Others 561

Sources of Infection: (17 prefectures were unable to furnish this data. Eight of these started "prostitutes were the chief source".)

Commercial 6584
Clandestine prostitutes 1462
Friends 417
Husbands 1241
Wives 132
Congenital 18
Unknown 2000

The following are helpful comments of Military Government health officers which have been extracted from reports received by SCAP.

“Of the 141 cases reported in October only 3 voluntarily came for treatment. The police netted another 109; and the remaining 30 were referred by private physicians.”

“117 prostitutes, geishas, streetwalkers, waitresses, etc, were brought in for examination by Japanese doctors under the supervision of medical officers from - - - troops. Fourteen cases of lues were diagnosed and 74 cases of gonorrhea. Ten (10) girls had both, so the total number of infections was 78. These are all now under treatment.”

“Quite a few men are treated at the V.D. clinic in - - - and their occupations range from railway workers, farmers, truck drivers, etc. Most of the women are geisha girls, dancers, and waitresses in hotels, etc., though a minority of the women are wives that have been infected by their husbands.”

“It might be of interest to you to know that we have had radio broadcasts over the local - - - station about venereal diseases. They are in very simple language that the ordinary Japanese can easily understand. We have also published articles in the daily local newspaper in this prefecture and hope that these methods will help to enlighten the public.”

“An intensive orientation campaign aimed primarily at the medical profession to consider VD as a problem common to the entire population is my suggestion. Subsequently this campaign should filter down to the lay public liberally diluted with the local idiom.”

“I suggest a presentation of the actual medical aspects of the treatment and diagnosis of the venereal diseases to the medical profession based upon the assumption that one is dealing with a group which is completely unformed or misinformed. A sophomore medical school level is not too elementary; and a brief review of basic anatomy would not be amiss.”

“It is very difficult for the Military Government Public Health Officers to find time to adequately train the Japanese physicians in Venereal Disease Control. I would suggest that the Home Ministry set up a post graduate school in V.D. to be attended by one or two members from each prefecture.”

“There are 12 Health Centers in this Prefecture. At the present time none of these are being used as venereal disease clinics. Both from a financial standpoint, and strategic locations, I feel that Venereal Diseases clinics should be attached to these Health Centers. Such a plan is now contemplated in this Prefecture.”

“I don't believe the ordinary Japanese physician is aware of the prevalence of venereal disease in the lay population so they have no idea of the amounts of supplies needed in order to give everyone adequate treatment.”

“An interesting survey of known prostitutes was recently conducted under the supervision of the legal section of this headquarters. Out of over 400 women examined, the results so far tabulated show about 85% to have one or more venereal diseases. This rate is much higher than would appear from the results of the routine weekly examinations and gives an indication of the true picture of venereal disease in prostitutes and of what the Japanese diagnosticians are able to do if properly prodded.”

“One particularly bad situation, not local, is the matter of self-treatment due to the ability of the laity to purchase drugs, such as Japanese sulfonamides, without the advice of a physician. Also, in this connection, many private practitioners are inadequately treating these patient and claiming “cures” unwarrantedly.”

“This office feels that the only satisfactory way to cope with the V.D. problem here is to first get the prefectural health authorities interested in the control of these diseases by creating an awareness of their scope and potential dangers.”

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurances

The former Naval Mutual Aid Insurance Association has requested the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to take over the administration of the Association and all of its assets. It was further requested that the provisions guaranteed by the association be assured by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare for the benefit of the insured members. There are a number of established and well equipped former naval hospitals

which may be absorbed by the unified national hospital system to be coordinated with the Social Insurance Health program.

Welfare Pension Insurance

Comments obtained from employees regarding benefit payments under provisions of this insurance were; the benefit seemed so far in the future, little thought had been given as to what they would actually receive. The present law does not begin pension benefit payment until 1955. Another comment came from a Japanese sociologist who has recommended, following recent statistical studies, that the eligible age for receiving pension benefits be changed from 55 years of age to 60 years, however, that payments begin now.

The prefectural offices have another problem in that they are short of personnel to adequately run the office. The reason given is that government pay is too low to attract qualified personnel.

Seamen's Insurance

The slowness in paying benefits is a complaint received from employers and employees. This matter is being given considerable study as to whether it exists in the prefectural office or in the government offices in Tokyo. Necessary changes will be accomplished based upon existing conditions.

Health Insurance

The complaint regarding the margin between the charges by doctors for medical services and the rate allowed by the association will be solved in the near future. With a unification of the various hospital systems, a cooperative agreement will be arranged to overcome the high cost of medical care group treatment.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 7 February 1947 shows 3073 hospitals with a capacity of 216,899 beds, 97,383 of which were occupied. During this same period 252,750 out-patients were treated.

Medical Education

A year of joint effort by SCAP and the Japan Council on Medical Education to establish higher medical educational standards, was culminated this month when the Ministry of Education presented a SCAP approved plan for the improvement of Medical Education.

Inspection was made of all existing medical Senmon Gakko (51 in number), using the university affiliated Senmon Gakko as a standard and grouping them into Class "A" and "B".

The "A" class Senmon Gakko will be allowed to continue its medical education program until its present students are graduated. After one additional year of study and one year internship, the graduate will be eligible to take national examination for medical licensure.

The "B" class Senmon Gakko will be refused the privilege of continuing medical education courses. Students of "B" class schools will be transferred to vacancies in "A" class schools, with a repetition of the year just completed and then continue their education as specified for "A" class students above.

In addition, students of "B" class schools may be absorbed by the Koto Gakko (university preparatory schools) in the following manner:

- (1) Seniors and Juniors of the Senmon Gakko will be admitted to 3rd and 2nd years of the Koto Gakko respectively.
- (2) Sophmores and Freshmen will be admitted to graduate and proceed directly to intern training.

Fifth year students, now enrolled in class "A" schools offering a five year course, will be permitted to graduate and proceed directly to intern training.

The inspections resulted in continuing the temporary operation of 45 medical Senmon Gakko as class "A" schools.

The over-all Medical Educational plan will be completed by 1950. After this date, Senmon Gakkos which have been raised to university standard will continue as medical schools. Others, which cannot meet the requirements of a university type medical school, will cease to exist as medical schools.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

Visits were made to the local registration offices in Fujisawa, Omiya and Chiba to confer on methods of checking completeness of local registration.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

The attached nutrition survey consumption data for February 1946 is submitted for the four cities and nineteen prefectures.

RESULTS ON NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN – 1946 - 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

19 PREFECTURES

(Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, and Kumamoto)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	1946 February	1946 May	1946 August	1946 November	1947 February
Number	37,836	38,547	38,399	37,834	37,849
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>					
Adult Unit No. persons	0.818	0.886	0.867	0.916	0.839
<u>Protein</u>					
Animal	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.0
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0	54.7	52.6
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1	60.5	57.6
<u>Fat</u>	-	12.2	11.8	11.2	10.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	393.8	395.2	489.4	454.1
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	233	449	354	226	118
Free Market	75	54	58	75	53
Home Production	1613	1462	1533	2054	2013
Gift	31	18	15	14	9
Total	1952	1983	1960	2369	2193

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

19 PREFECTURES

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946 – 1947

	1946 February	1946 May	1946 August	1946 November	1947 February
<u>Grains</u>	No data				
Rice		313.4	196.3	300.1	390.7
Wheat		114.0	99.5	40.7	26.3
Barley			129.6	87.5	48.3
Others		6.9	14.9	7.2	7.1
Total		464.3	440.3	435.5	472.4
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.03	0.03	0.5	0.1
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		82.8	8.1	495.0	243.2
White		15.3	160.5	8.8	15.0
Others		27.4	0.4	68.5	29.0
Total		15.5	169.0	572.3	287.2
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.03	0.3	0.5
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		39.3	1.3	3.5	4.2
Soya Products			34.6	39.3	41.4
Other beans		3.5	6.1	3.1	2.2
Total		43.3	42.0	45.9	47.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		20.5	15.2	19.9	17.9
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8	2.7	1.8
Eggs		1.5	1.4	0.5	1.2
Milk		3.1	1.6	0.4	0.5
Total		26.1	21.0	23.5	21.4
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		109.3	173.5	95.9	83.5
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	34.2	1.2	8.0
Other Fruits		0.6	20.9	9.4	0.3
Other Vegetables		72.7	177.3	149.1	203.0
Total		74.3	232.4	159.7	211.3
<u>Seaweeds</u>		4.3	1.0	3.5	1.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.6	0.4	0.6	3.6
Pickled		50.8	68.8	66.1	81.4
Total		55.4	69.2	66.7	85.0
<u>Flavours</u>		9.4	15.8	14.0	20.1
<u>Others</u>		2.8			

RESULT OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN – 1946 – 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FOUR CITIES
(Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka)
Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	1946 February	1946 May	1946 August	1946 November	1947 February
<u>Number</u>	13,810	14,426	13,943	13,796	13,849
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.812	0.823	0.824	0.823	0.826
<u>Protein</u>					
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0	14.1	11.7
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5	42.0	45.3
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5	56.1	57.0
<u>Fat</u>	-	13.1	11.8	11.5	10.0
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	304.7	285.0	376.7	371.0
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	1092	1128	910	1153*	1202
Free Market	443	385	458	621	562
Home Production	53	49	110	75	48
Gift	89	41	48	33	34
Total	1677	1603	1526	1882	1846

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

FOUR CITIES

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946 - 1947

	1946 February	1946 May	1946 August	1946 November	1947 February
<u>Grains</u>	No data				
Rice		294.1	86.4	185.0	322.4
Wheat		61.2	188.2	84.6	67.1
Barley			33.9	25.0	10.9
Others		8.4	4.1	5.4	0.7
Total		363.7	312.6	300.0	401.1
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.04	0.4	0.14	0.02
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		10.6	13.8	481.1	143.4
White		2.4	59.4	8.7	9.5
Others		5.8	0.2	26.7	13.5
Total		18.8	73.4	516.5	166.4
<u>Sugars</u>		0.2	0.13	0.33	0.7
<u>Oils</u>		1.9	2.3	1.5	1.5
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		20.8	1.5	1.2	3.1
Soya Products			14.9	14.5	23.2
Other beans		12.1	3.0	4.3	1.8
Total		32.9	19.4	20.0	28.1
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		68.2	27.5	55.0	52.3
Meat, Poultry		3.7	10.0	10.1	7.6
Eggs		2.0	2.2	0.7	1.8
Milk		0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8
Total		74.8	40.2	66.7	62.5
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetable</u>		123.4	151.1	67.8	64.4
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.6	23.0	8.0	7.8
Other Fruits		0.2	6.8	5.5	2.1
Other Vegetab.		116.2	232.8	245.7	228.0
Total		117.0	262.6	259.2	237.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>		8.8	6.5	7.0	12.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		5.2	1.4	0.4	7.6
Pecked		277.7	13.1	31.0	61.2
Total		32.9	14.5	31.4	68.8
<u>Flavors</u>		17.5	14.5	24.1	28.0
<u>Others</u>		2.9			

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 22 March 47, w/Digest
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 22 March 47.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 March – 5 April
1947
Number 14**

SECTION I – Welfare
SECTION II – Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III – Dental Affairs
SECTION IV – Nursing Affairs
SECTION V – Supply
SECTION VI – Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII – Social Security
SECTION VIII – Medical Service
SECTION IX – Vital Statistics
SECTION X – Consultants
SECTION XI – Memorandum to I. J. G.

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for February 1947 shows a decrease in the total number of persons assisted with an appreciable decrease in grants over January 1947 (average of 87.05 yen per person in January as against 65.52 yen in February).

Comparative figures for months of January 1947 and February 1947 are given below:

	<u>January 1947</u>		<u>February 1947</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,790,791		2,602,833
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Gov't	<u>100,545</u>		<u>98,837</u>
<u>Total number persons assisted</u>	2,891,336		2,701,670
Cash Grants	yen 160,259,872	yen	156,671,451
Grants in Kind (cost)	<u>91,344,697</u>		<u>20,365,204</u>
<u>Total Grants</u>	yen 251,604,569	yen	177,036,655

Note: The decrease in grants in kind accounts for the wide variances in relief costs between January and February. The decrease in number of persons receiving assistance was primarily caused by the suspension of casual grants in Osaka and Kochi. (These two prefectures had a decrease of 53,208 persons and 89,152 persons, receiving assistance, respectively over the previous month).

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and February (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 March – 5 April 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Nagasaki	Blackleg	2
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

The first written National Dental Examination to be given in Japan was held 1, 2, 3, April in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka simultaneously. Twelve hundred applicants participated.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Publications

Four articles on nursing subjects, requested by the Japanese Journal of Nursing, were prepared, approved and now await publication.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Distribution

An emergency air shipment of 57 kgs., of peptone was made to Korea, from Japanese stocks, to permit continuation of manufacture of typhoid and cholera vaccine, pending arrival of shipments of peptone scheduled on the import program.

Sales of former Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments and appliances amounted to 584,142 yen for February as compared to 98,961 yen during January.

The Welfare Ministry has notified prefectural officials of their responsibilities in connection with medical treatment, including prescribed physical examination, of Japanese nationals employed for the occupation forces.

Any supply problems, which cannot be solved locally, should immediately be reported to the Welfare Ministry by telegraph, marked for attention of the "Pharmaceutical Affairs Section".

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine as follows during period 31 March – 5 April:

<u>Prefecture and/or Port</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kagawa	1000 lbs	250 Vials
Hiroshima		1440 Vials
Gifu	9000 lbs	150 Vials
Tokyo	13000 lbs	
Maizuru Port	3000 lbs	
Shimane		1900 Vials

A total of 11650 lbs DDT Concentrate was released to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for utilization on agriculture crops.

The production control plan of the Welfare Ministry, implementing Economic Stabilization Board regulations on this subject has been approved. This plan provides for transfer of production allocation functions formerly performed by various control associations to the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry. The ESB will allocate to ministries on an industry basis and manufacturers will be issued allocation certificates by the responsible ministry.

Narcotics

A Tokyo hospital, which was inspected in October 1946 Narcotic Control Officers, was again inspected on 3 April 1947. In October, the hospital had used 71 grams of cocaine hydrochloride in 81 days and the doctors were advised to limit the use of cocaine to cases in which use is actually indicated and not to use stock formulas of narcotic preparations as means of relieving, but not treating, patients when non-narcotic mixtures would suffice. As a result of the October conference and discussion, the records now show a requirement of 15 grams of cocaine hydrochloride for approximately 180 days. In this large hospital the use of ethylmorphine hydrochloride (Dionine) has declined to one half gram during a six-month period. Since the hospital has a stock of 330 grams of Dionine, Tokyo narcotic officials are directing transfer of 320 grams to local and central wholesale registrants.

Reports have been received and investigation is being made of Allied Nationals demanding narcotics from Japanese doctors for Japanese persons. Physicians are not required to supply narcotics to any person on demand and will be prosecuted for doing so. Narcotics are administered or supplied only to patients of the physician according to the diagnosis of the patient by that particular physician. If any person demands narcotics of a physician or any other registrant, law enforcement officials must be notified and the person arrested.

Former Japanese military medicinal narcotics taken into custody by Occupation Forces and returned to SCAP-approved wholesale registrants for distribution under new narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require, have an approximate value of 10,394,018 yen. Since many of the items were prepared solely for military use and are not in suitable containers for civilian use, extensive repackaging operations have been underway since the beginning of the year.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The following is quoted for the information and guidance of health officers in regard to the collection and shipment of blood specimens from patients suspected of having Japanese B. encephalitis:

a. Blood samples for serologic diagnosis should consist of 25 to 30 cc. and should be withdrawn with a dry sterile syringe and transferred to sterile screw capped bottles or to sterile heavy glass tubes which can be stoppered tightly. Corks or rubber stoppers should be held in place by adhesive tape. If vacuum tubes are available, specimens may be forwarded directly in these tubes after breaking off the glass tubing at a point between needle and rubber stoppers. If freezing temperatures may be encountered during transit, serum should be separated from the

clot whenever possible using aseptic technique. The clot may then be discarded. If whole blood is to be sent, blood should be allowed to clot firmly at room temperature before being handled.

b. Specimens should be collected as follows:

- (1) At the time of onset of the disease or as soon thereafter as possible.
- (2) Ten to fourteen days after onset.
- (3) Twenty-eight to 30 days after onset.

c. Specimens should be prepared for shipment as follows:

- (1) Label each bottle or tube properly, using adhesive tape or paper label covered by transparent type.
- (2) Place bottle or tube containing specimen in a rubber covering tied at the top to keep out water. Pack carefully in a vacuum jar or suitable closed container filled with cracked ice.
- (1) Address and send specimen to 406th Medical Laboratory, Virus and Rickettsial Division, APO 500, Tokyo. Railway Express Service, Air Courier Service or Courier Service will be used. Ordinary mail will not be utilized for this purpose.

d. The first blood specimen will be accompanied by an abstract of the history, clinical finding, laboratory data, dates and type of encephalitis vaccination if any, and any other data which may be pertinent. Subsequent blood specimens will be accompanied by a summary of the progress notes. No serological work will be done on specimens which are not accompanied by such notes.

Typhus Control

Comparative Score (includes 3 April 1947)

1946	-	15,312
1947	-	586

Training of personnel for diagnostic laboratories is to start 14 April 1947 in the Government Infectious Disease Institute. One person from each of the following places is to attend the first course from 14 through 24 April 1947:

Sapporo
Niigata
Sendai
Osaka
Takamatsu
Kumamoto

They will be instructed in the theory and technique of performing Wail-Felix tests and the complement-fixation tests for typhus fevers. Following instructions the technicians will return to their respective laboratories and another technician from the same laboratories will be sent for instruction. As soon as these laboratories are ready to perform complement-fixation tests, their names will be announced.

Three railroad cars have been authorized for conversion and use as a mobile public health training unit. This unit will serve to help reach the more remote areas with basic public health information.

Sanitation

Instructions to start insect and rodent control programs have been issued to the prefectural health officials by Welfare Ministry. Training conferences are scheduled for both military and civilian health department officials. The schedule is:

Kyoto

Military Government Personnel	-	May 6 and 7th
Japanese Health Officials	-	May 8 and 9th

Sendai

Military Government Personnel	-	May 13 and 14th
Japanese Health Officials	-	May 15 and 16th

The organization and operation of control teams will be similar to last year. However, control measures of a permanent nature are to be accentuated; such as drainage filling, clearing debris, cleaning sewers, etc. Also residual spraying of house with DDT where cases of malaria, dengue, encephalitis, dysentery, typhoid, cholera and

plague occur is to be instigated. Insecticides are to be delivered to the prefectures starting 1 May, the cost of material and labor to be borne on the following bases:

Drugs and Insecticides

National Government 1/3

Local Governments 2/3

Personnel

National Government 1/2

Local Government 1/2

The cost of environmental sanitation programs of purely local house cleaning nature, will not be participated in by the National Government.

Venereal Disease Control

The following statistics are taken from a prostitute hospital. The hospital is considered about average in size, average or slightly above the average in operation, but in general illustrating problems common to all such hospitals.

Patients in hospital - - - 171

The total hospital staff is 59, divided as follows: - - Office personnel, 9; Nurses, 18; Physicians, 6; Laboratory employees, 5; Pharmacy, 2; kitchen Employees, 7; Janitors, 3; Guards, 9.

The number of patients treated in six months - - - 2,140

Of this number 232 patients were treated twice, 56 treated three times, 34 treated four times, 22 treated five times, 3 treated six times and one patient treated seven times.

Total syphilis patients - - - 593

Total syphilis patients who received 20 or more arsenicals - - - 36

Total syphilis patients who received 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals - - - NONE

Total gonorrhea patients - - - 1,484

Presumably the gonorrhea patients were all considered "cured", but in analyzing this figure, it should be noted that in chronically infected females (which includes most prostitutes) neither smears nor cultures offer reliable evidence of cure. Furthermore, sulfonamides are known to cure less than 50% of acute cases in males.

No patients received sufficient treatment for the cure of syphilis and no patient received even the minimum amount of therapy necessary for non-infectiousness.

Finally, it is noted that the more emphasis placed on the care of prostitutes, the less attention given to the provision of venereal disease clinic facilities for the general public.

Improvements in the medical standards in prostitute hospitals will only come about after diagnostic and treatment facilities for the general public are established and improved.

Port Quarantine

Present Telegraphic Health Intelligence Reports from Port Cities in Japan, through Japanese channels, cover only communicable diseases found aboard incoming vessels. Beginning this week, weekly telegraphic reports covering quarantinable disease will include Port Cities. These weekly report will be supplemented by detailed mailed reports and by special telegraphic reports as indicated.

Report of incoming quarantinable disease, week of 23 March to 29 March – Negative.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

In the closing days of its Session, the Diet passed the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law which, when promulgated, will supercede the Employer's Liability Insurance Law. Revisions in the Welfare Pension and the Health Insurance Laws were also passed which were necessitated by the passage of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance.

The Diet attached the following recommendations for guidance of the next Diet. They desire:

- a. That the reserve funds in the Welfare Pension Insurance be made available for the benefit of employees in establishing necessary Welfare institutions.
- b. That the reserve fund of the Health Insurance program be made available, from year to year, for the purpose of establishing hospitals and clinical facilities where most needed.
- c. That the Government realize its responsibility for the National Health Insurance program and that an extra subsidy be allowed for enlarging this program.

In superceding the Employers' Liability Insurance Law, the newly enacted Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law was extended to industry in general. This form of insurance, under the Employers' Liability Insurance Law, was limited to employees of civil engineering, construction, and forestry undertakings. There had been wider coverage for invalidity pensions and allowances under the Welfare Pension Insurance Law than in the Employers' Liability Insurance program, but the actual benefits were quite limited under the former and the worker as well as the employer was required to contribute. With the revisions of these laws more adequate compensation for disability due to occupational injuries and diseases will be provided under the workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law. The Welfare Pension Insurance Law will continue to insure against non-occupational disabilities and will make provision on an extended benefit computation basis, for certain occupational injuries which are not covered by other insurance programs.

Health Insurance

The principle difference between the Workers' Accident and the Health Insurance Laws are the coverages for occupational and non-occupational, diseases and injuries, respectively. The types of industrial workers covered by the two insurances remain relatively the same. However, in Health Insurance the insured's family is eligible for medical care and hospitalization at one half the cost. The law does provide that the insured will not receive benefits from both insurances for the same disease or accident. However, Health Insurance may carry on if necessary, when the Worker's Compensation Insurance benefits cease.

National Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare's request for an increase in the appropriation for the operation of National Health Insurance was disapproved by the Minister of Finance. The increase requested was considered necessary in order to provide additional medical care and to enlarge the preventive medicine program for rural people. It is expected the next Diet will give more thought to this question.

Eligibility

Farmers and rural people are eligible for participation in the National Health Insurance Program (non-industrial). They are not eligible for Health Insurance (industrial) unless they are employed as an industrial worker in an organization that is covered by the Health Insurance law.

Employee's Relief Ordinance

This Ordinance provides benefits for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces for illness or injuries incurred in the line of duty. The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, has made appropriations to the Prefectural Governments for the purpose of obtaining equipment and medicines necessary to establish a dispensary where there is a concentration of 500 workers or more. For additional operating and medical supply expenses, found necessary, the Prefectural Government can direct a request to the Accounts Division, Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the weekly period ending 14 February 1947 shows 3072 hospitals with a capacity of 217,038 beds, 102,038 of which were occupied. During this same period 282,094 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

Following is a corrected table for January, showing the true count of declarations filed in January in Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures and corresponding changes in the totals for all Japan, all Shi, and all Gun. These corrections are necessitated by the fact that Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures included in their origin 1 reports not only all declarations filed in January but all declarations filed through 14 February for January events. With those corrections, both the January and February report for all prefectures include all declarations made in the respective month regardless of the month of occurrence.

Births The number of births (222,405) declined nearly 20 percent from the high of 273,527 established in January but remained above the number reported in any of the previous 6 months. This follows the pattern of past experience in Japan. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum declined approximately 10 percent from 44.1 in January to 39.7 in February. The decline in the birth rate in the city areas (12 percent) was slightly greater than in non-city areas (9 percent).

Deaths For the third consecutive month deaths increased. The number in February (119,299) was only about 2 percent higher than in January (117,321) but the rate in February (21.3) was 13 percent greater than in January (18.9). In the 10 year period 1934 – 1943, the number of deaths in February was always less than in January. The non-city death rate increased somewhat more than the city rate.

Infant deaths Infant deaths (23,390) were approximately 12 percent greater than in the previous month (20,808). The infant death rate per 1,000 live births (105.2) was nearly 40 percent greater than in January (76.1) and was the highest rate recorded in the past 8 months. The tremendous increase in the rate was due to the fact that the number of infant deaths increased while the number of births decreased. For the first time in these 8 months the infant death rate in city areas (107.9) exceeded that of non-city areas (104.1).

Stillbirths Stillbirths (9,900) declined nearly 5 percent from 10,309 in January. The rate per 1,000 live births (44.5), however, increased nearly 20 percent over the January rate (37.7) since the decline in live births was so much greater than in stillbirths. The stillbirth rate in city areas increased much more sharply (approximately 25 percent) than in non-city areas (15 percent).

Marriages For the fifth consecutive month marriages increased to reach a further high point. The number (73,833) in February was only about 2 percent greater than in January (72,722) but the February rate (13.2) was nearly 15 percent higher than the January rate (11.7). The non-city rate increased somewhat more than the city rate.

Divorces The number of divorces (6,221) dropped approximately 6 percent below the January figure (6,648) but the rate remained the same (1.1). The decline in the number of divorces in non-city areas was approximately 8 percent with no resulting change in the rate but the decline in the number of divorces in cities was so slight that there was a 10 percent increase in the city divorce rate.

- CORRECTED REPORT -

BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES
(NUMBER AND RATE) ACORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUATY 1947

Prefecture	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still-Birth	Marriages	Divorces
Number:						
All Japan	273,527	117,321	20,808	10,309	72,722	6,648
Total all						
“Shi”	82,309	37,009	6,212	3,510	18,120	1,888
Total all						
“Gun”	191,218	80,312	14,596	6,799	54,602	4,760
Aomori	4,655	1,452	339	145	1,244	97
Miyagi	4,888	1,910	365	199	1,728	116
Rate:						
All Japan	44.1	18.9	76.1	37.7	11.7	1.1
Total all						
“Shi”	43.6	19.6	75.5	42.6	9.6	1.0
Total all						
“Gun”	44.2	18.6	76.3	35.6	12.6	1.1
Aomori	50.3	15.7	72.8	31.1	13.4	1.0
Miyagi	39.4	15.4	74.7	40.7	13.9	0.9

BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND
DIVORCES RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, FEBRUARY 1947

Prefecture	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Still-Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
All Japan	39.7	21.3	105.2	44.5	13.2	1.1
Total all "Shi"	38.2	21.5	107.9	53.6	10.5	1.1
Total all "Gun"	40.3	21.2	104.1	40.8	14.3	1.1
Aichi	37.1	21.2	118.8	42.2	11.1	0.8
Akita	54.4	18.4	77.9	40.5	17.6	1.7
Aomori	51.3	18.0	84.6	37.3	14.7	1.3
Chiba	40.0	21.2	110.0	39.3	12.2	0.7
Ehime	44.1	22.3	100.7	36.0	13.5	1.2
Fukui	38.5	21.2	81.7	43.3	10.6	1.3
Fukuoka	42.9	24.1	128.6	40.5	13.0	1.2
Fukushima	38.7	20.0	90.2	43.4	15.3	1.2
Gifu	36.0	19.6	101.7	42.7	13.2	1.1
Gunma	36.8	18.3	86.6	44.8	15.2	0.7
Hiroshima	40.1	21.1	104.5	42.4	13.3	1.3
Hokkaido	44.6	16.4	84.2	39.0	11.0	0.7
Hyogo	37.9	21.5	117.5	53.4	11.3	1.0
Ibaraki	38.6	20.5	105.3	48.9	12.5	0.8
Ishikawa	49.1	21.4	91.0	34.8	15.5	1.3
Iwate	43.0	20.5	114.3	52.1	14.3	1.4
Kagawa	45.6	24.2	120.0	53.8	16.4	1.5
Kagoshima	35.8	22.7	102.3	41.6	12.6	1.7
Kanagawa	35.4	20.8	112.2	49.8	10.7	0.9
Kochi	39.5	26.7	108.3	33.1	15.2	1.3
Kumamoto	41.7	22.6	94.8	42.5	14.9	1.2
Kyoto	33.4	20.1	99.5	47.7	9.9	1.0
Mie	34.6	24.2	39.5	39.0	12.6	1.1
Miyagi	41.6	18.7	100.4	48.0	15.7	0.8
Miyazaki	43.9	23.6	105.8	46.3	13.1	1.3
Nagano	35.5	18.0	83.0	55.4	13.3	1.0
Nagasaki	39.1	25.6	118.4	38.6	15.6	1.4
Nara	33.4	23.2	137.2	41.9	13.8	1.2
Niigata	40.6	17.6	74.3	42.6	15.3	1.0
Oita	43.3	25.1	109.4	37.8	16.1	1.4
Okayama	40.1	22.0	115.1	45.8	12.7	1.1
Osaka	35.5	21.7	121.6	62.1	9.5	1.2
Saga	43.9	24.7	132.4	35.7	13.7	1.4
Saitama	40.9	22.7	107.5	44.3	14.8	0.8
Shiga	37.9	26.6	113.5	38.9	13.1	1.2
Shimane	44.9	23.1	92.3	42.0	16.3	1.8
Shizuoka	36.2	20.5	106.8	44.0	15.5	1.1
Tochigi	38.2	19.1	95.2	45.4	14.6	0.8
Tokushima	43.5	26.8	119.3	48.8	16.0	1.2
Tokyo	34.8	22.9	126.5	50.5	10.2	0.9
Tottori	39.5	22.9	104.3	48.6	16.4	1.3
Toyama	53.4	19.8	101.3	39.0	13.9	2.1
Wakayama	31.9	19.9	95.0	42.0	12.0	1.0
Yamagata	40.6	19.9	93.5	37.7	13.4	1.2
Yamaguchi	40.7	24.6	169.2	49.1	13.2	1.4
Yamanashi	34.2	19.5	80.9	49.8	14.3	1.2

* Per 1,000 population per annum

** Per 1,000 live births per annum

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND
DIVORCES REPORT ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, FEBRUARY 1947

AREA	BIRTHS	DEATHS	INFANT DEATHS	STILL-BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
All Japan	222,405	119,299	23,390	9,900	73,833	6,221
Total all "Shi"	65,097	36,596	7,022	3,486	17,846	1,845
Total all "Gun"	157,308	82,703	16,368	6,414	55,987	4,376
Aichi	8,301	4,748	906	350	2,483	175
Akita	4,993	1,687	389	202	1,611	159
Aomori	4,290	1,502	363	160	1,232	110
Chiba	6,162	3,264	678	242	1,873	112
Ehime	4,668	2,363	470	168	1,429	132
Fukui	2,056	1,130	168	89	566	72
Fukuoka	9,576	5,379	1,231	388	2,893	263
Fukushima	5,690	2,942	513	247	2,254	171
Gifu	3,983	2,168	405	170	1,457	121
Gunma	4,305	2,135	373	193	1,782	85
Hiroshima	5,847	3,084	611	248	1,940	185
Hokkaido	11,942	4,377	1,006	466	2,951	195
Hyogo	8,227	4,652	967	439	2,445	227
Ibaraki	5,744	3,049	605	281	1,357	116
Ishikawa	3,306	1,439	301	115	1,041	88
Iwate	4,014	1,915	459	209	1,337	132
Kagawa	3,049	1,622	366	164	1,095	99
Kagoshima	4,475	2,843	458	186	1,575	217
Kanagawa	5,478	3,223	609	273	1,664	139
Kochi	2,419	1,637	262	80	928	78
Kumamoto	5,221	2,824	495	222	1,861	150
Kyoto	4,150	2,495	413	198	1,233	127
Mie	3,642	2,542	508	142	1,321	118
Miyagi	4,663	2,102	468	224	1,760	88
Miyazaki	3,224	1,661	341	151	961	98
Nagano	5,519	2,507	458	306	2,068	162
Nagasaki	4,249	2,790	503	164	1,695	150
Nara	1,910	1,323	262	80	786	66
Niigata	7,251	3,148	539	309	2,730	173
Oita	3,812	2,210	417	144	1,419	126
Okayama	4,733	2,598	545	217	1,497	133
Osaka	8,100	4,953	985	503	2,169	272
Saga	2,885	1,625	382	103	902	89
Saitama	6,372	3,539	685	282	2,303	131
Shiga	2,415	1,631	274	94	838	75
Shimane	2,926	1,502	270	123	1,064	116
Shizuoka	6,273	3,555	670	276	2,688	199
Tochigi	4,403	2,205	419	200	1,684	92
Tokushima	2,765	1,702	330	135	1,017	74
Tokyo	11,157	7,337	1,411	563	3,267	293
Tottori	1,687	981	176	82	700	57
Toyama	3,819	1,420	387	149	994	149
Wakayama	2,285	1,422	217	96	856	74
Yamagata	4,034	1,981	377	152	1,334	118
Yamaguchi	4,295	2,594	469	211	1,397	144
Yamanashi	2,090	1,193	169	104	876	71

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

SECTION XI
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

4 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 29 March 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 29 March 1947.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases for Comparable Periods.
4. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Five Weeks Ending 29 March 1947, w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 April – 13 April
1947
Number 15**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affair
SECTION III - Dental affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V- Supply
SECTION VI- Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII- Social Security
SECTION VIII- Medical Services
SECTION IX- Vital Statistics
SECTION X- Consultants
SECTION XI - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I
WELFARE

General

Monsignor Edward J. Flanagan of Boy's Town, Nebraska is expected to arrive in Tokyo on 16 or 17 April 1947.

As a consultant to SCAP, Father Flanagan will devote his full time to conferences with Japanese Welfare agencies active in programs involving the rehabilitation of orphans and abandoned children. It is also anticipated that his presence and work here will serve to call general public attention to the difficult position of orphaned and neglected children in Japan at the present time. Out of this interest, community organizations can be developed that will permanently serve to encourage local action for the betterment of the condition of orphaned and homeless boys and girls.

Public Assistance

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PREFECTURAL REPORTS

February 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u>		<u>Cost of Assistance</u>
	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>in Institutions</u>		<u>in Cash</u>	<u>in Kind</u>
Aichi	91,996	5,164	yen	5,932,351	189,997
Akita	52,907	1,643		2,653,469	---
Aomori	46,638	1,853		2,338,979	9,826
Chiba	37,435	2,493		2,420,372	45,217
Ehime	38,470	642		2,224,125	2,577,104
Fukui	62,741	2,899		2,701,479	97,742
Fukuoka	110,751	1,470		3,259,329	1,102,953
Fukushima	86,563	1,141		3,891,049	200,135
Gifu	77,697	3,008		3,069,218	2,669,503
Gumma	65,758	614		3,956,267	116,765
Hiroshima	62,699	3,631		3,980,750	227,491
Hokkaido	66,399	3,056		5,265,362	247,090
Hyogo	101,845	1,919		7,034,670	23,902
Ibaragi	52,946	1,919		2,734,346	70,100
Ishikawa	30,272	1,321		2,013,062	85,348
Iwate	54,228	196		2,746,678	112,648
Kagawa	26,227	4,640		1,420,557	258,135
Kagoshima	136,152	169		5,529,605	534,428
Kanagawa	46,272	3,770		4,020,349	286,762
Kochi	31,340	551		2,333,710	1,309,375
Kumamoto	44,493	690		2,475,597	---
Kyoto	79,385	3,426		5,502,114	168,767
Mie	39,078	403		2,393,421	385,442
Miyagi	59,854	803		2,517,537	66,264
Miyazaki	39,357	327		1,804,050	567,664
Nagano	92,430	720		4,592,730	241,978
Nagasaki	41,291	484		2,398,382	---
Nara	22,264	298		1,463,527	30,791
Niigata	70,240	6,666		4,605,726	160,074
Oita	22,988	2,181		1,107,601	4,327,633
Okayama	41,888	3,713		2,592,094	71,705
Osaka	81,244	9,644		6,988,889	20,660
Saga	32,870	180		2,002,630	1,609,773
Saitama	65,908	605		3,074,158	502,175
Shiga	28,436	320		1,009,337	---
Shimane	36,095	1,258		2,623,999	1,140,379
	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>		<u>Cost of Assistance</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u>
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>in Institutions</u>		<u>in Cash</u>	<u>in Kind</u>

Shizuoka	63,709	3,451	yen	4,315,182	yen	70,747
Tochigi	38,650	298		2,148,522		237,100
Tokushima	30,832	448		1,681,255		156,074
Tottori	30,591	504		3,296,762		71,319
Toyama	40,015	553		2,598,147		18,337
Wakayama	29,920	94		1,684,916		74,737
Yamagata	58,652	439		4,284,582		114,284
Yamaguchi	49,305	2,627		3,600,181		334,820
Yamanashi	22,310	142		1,414,935		259,760

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

During the past few months, new personnel have been attached to Military Government Teams and the following statement on LARA is presented for their information and guidance.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (known as LARA) was organized in March 1946 by the Committees of Japan and Korea of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Work Abroad (ACVA) as a committee to coordinate all voluntary agencies seeking to do relief work in the occupied countries of Asia.

Contributions for Japan from November 1, 1946 - April 1, 1947 approximates one million dollars in value and consists of non-perishable food, clothing and medicine.

Two LARA representatives, Father Michael J. McKillop and Miss Esther B. Rhoads arrived in Tokyo June 1946. An agreement was reached with SCAP permitting the importation by LARA of relief supplies (up to 2,000 tons a months) to be distributed through "existing channels" by the Japanese Government.

The responsibility of administering the LARA program has been placed in the hands of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. This Bureau has in turn set up an advisory committees (called the LARA Central Committee) of 20 public and private welfare workers who meet with representatives of SCAP, 8th Army, LARA and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

This committee has studied needs and selected certain projects. The lack of milk for babies whose mothers cannot feed them, the need of more food in orphanages so that the war waifs can be kept off the streets, the lack of food for Tubercular patients, the need of the handicapped, clothing for repatriates and other war sufferers and the school lunch program have all claimed the attention of the committee.

Geographic areas of greatest need have also been studied by this committee using the findings of SCAP and the Japanese Government.

All distribution is on the basis of need without respect to birth, religion or political affiliation. Most of the recipients are children under 13 years of age.

Because of the great danger of LARA goods getting into the black market, most of the supplies are distributed to institutions rather than to families or individuals. Each institution selected is recommended, by prefectural bureaus of welfare, as being able to administer the supplies impartially.

LARA Operations

The LARA representatives are notified that a shipment is on the way. The Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare is, upon arrival of the shipment, solely responsible for warehousing and transportation and a LARA representative as consignee meets the boat, and turns the shipment over to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare. The supplies are trucked to a special four story warehouse in Yokohama where they are classified and checked for loss.

The LARA Committee works out a general plan of allocation for approval by SCAP and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The prefectures included in the allocation are then notified that they may recommend institutions to receive supplies. These recommendations are reviewed by the Central Committee and when approved, the shipments are made.

In order to maintain a unity of the programs a Japanese Welfare official of each prefecture has been called to a conference in Tokyo and the LARA program explained in detail. The agenda includes an explanation of LARA, the motivation of the sending agencies, program in Japan, and emphasis placed on security and proper use of supplies.

These Japanese officials return to their respective prefectural Welfare Bureaus and prepare the list of institutions for approval by the LARA Committee and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Next, a conference is held in each prefecture where representatives of the institutions to receive supplies are called together for a conference and discussion of the program. An official of the Ministry accompanied by a LARA representative participates in these conferences and the local Military Government should be represented.

The LARA representative making such visits checks with the Military Government, allows time for consultation with the Welfare Officer, attends the conference, meets local Japanese welfare officials and workers, visits a few representative institutions and sees that warehousing is adequate.

The supplies are then distributed. To prefectures in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, supplies are sent direct by truck to the using agencies. To the prefectures more distant, they go by special sealed freight and are met by welfare officials and the warehouse company (Mitsui) representatives who have been notified by wire. The breakdown is then made at the local warehouse according to the plan worked out in advance and distribution made by the Mitsui Company on behalf of the Japanese Government. All expenses of distribution in Japan are borne by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Outline of LARA Projects

1. Social Welfare Institutions

a. Sustained Programs

1. Milk for babies whose mother cannot feed them. Distributed through carefully selected hospitals, clinics and institutions caring for abandoned or sick infants. Total of 6000 babies.
2. Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to children in orphanages. Distributed once in 3 months with a review at the beginning of each period. Total 15,000 children.
3. Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to T.B. Sanatoria emphasizing preventative and incipient care. Total 6,000 T.B. patients.

b. Special Programs

1. Gift of 5 lbs. of food and some clothing to war sufferers and repatriates living in hostels or camps where there is adequate supervision.
2. A slightly larger contribution to persons in selected leprosaria, homes for deaf, blind and aged.
3. Emergency relief supply grants made after clearance with other agencies to avoid overlapping, such as allocation of milk and clothing to earthquake area in January and similar grants to centers receiving repatriates at the parts of Sasebo, Maizuru and Hakkodate.

2. School Lunch Program

Allocation handled by Ministry of Education and combined with food from Japanese sources.

3. Distribution of Medical Supplies through about 40 selected hospitals and clinics in 8 cities.

4. Distribution of clothing to persons in projects listed above and through other authorized channels such as a distribution by the Tokyo Education Bureau of over 12000 pairs of underdrawers and socks to the neediest teachers of Tokyo.

Out of LARA Distribution

Note: Areas for distribution are divided into 4 groups, namely A, B, C and D on the basis of most urgent (A) to areas of less need (D).

December 1946

1st allocation of food to Group "A" areas

Tokyo	183 Institutions	22,535 Persons	207,237 Pounds
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Kanagawa	43	"	2,792	"	55,090	"
Aichi	58	"	7,200	"	55,090	"
Kyoto	35	"	2,461	"	48,259	"
Osaka	75	"	9,724	"	110,280	"
Hyogo	45	"	2,344	"	43,241	"
Hiroshima	20	"	1,663	"	18,153	"
Nagasaki	28	"	907	"	9,971	"

January-February 1947

1. Earthquake relief to Wakayama, Kochi, Tokushima (Milk and clothing about 9 tons)
2. Repatriate relief at ports Sasebo, Maizuru, Hakkodate (Milk and clothing).
3. Clothing distribution in Group A areas through nearby institutions.
4. School Lunch Program in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba Ken. 220,000 lbs. to 820 schools feeding 669,521 children. This Supplemental ration is combined with food from Japanese sources.

February-March 1947

1st allocation to Group "B" areas

1. Hokkaido	4. Saitama	7. Ibaragi	10. Okayama
2. Niigata	5. Chiba	8. Tochigi	11. Fukuoka
3. Miyagi	6. Shizuoka	9. Mie	12. Kagoshima

Approximately 2,000 babies, 4,000 children in institution, 2,000 T.B. patients, 16,000 special. (Supplies total approximately 200 tons)

April 1947

School lunch allotments doubled for Spring Term (400,000 lbs)

Group C First allocation now being planned Delivery during April

1. Aomori	6. Gifu	11. Shiga	16. Ehime
2. Fukushima	7. Toyama	12. Wakayama	17. Kumamoto
3. Kochi	8. Ishikawa	13. Yamaguchi	
4. Gumma	9. Fukui	14. Tokushima	
5. Yamanashi	10. Nagano	15. Kagawa	

(Estimated total 100 tons)

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 6-12 April 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Kumamoto	Blackleg	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	17
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS

Recently formed the "Nippon Dental Dealers' Association" comprises some 600 members throughout the nation. The announced purpose of the organization is to assure equable and free distribution of dental supplies and to render a better service to the practitioners.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

The one month refresher course for Nursing Education Leaders, held at the Red Cross Hospital was completed 10 April 1947. Certificates were issued to 41 of the prefectural representatives who completed the full course.

A representative of the Nursing Affairs Division attended the prefectural meeting in Tottori.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry issued a directive No.146 Raku, Setsu, Kei, Go, from the Director of Bureau of Medical Treatment, to all Governors, 13 February, pertaining to the establishment of medical facilities and procurement of medical supplies for the treatment of Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

The directive in general provided for the following:

Medical supplies to be furnished each established dispensary.

Each established or, to be established dispensary, will be provided with a basic list of medical supplies and furniture. Items which are not on the basic list may be requisitioned if required.

Doctors will be furnished by the governor or his representative in the prefecture concerned.

Each dispensary or clinic will have a full time nurse on duty.

The recruiting and assigning of nurses will be the responsibility of the prefectural Governors, or his authorized agent.

Officials responsible for the payment of doctors, nurses and medical supplies will be the prefectural governor who is a disbursing officer, or the Director of the Local Liaison in the case of a local district.

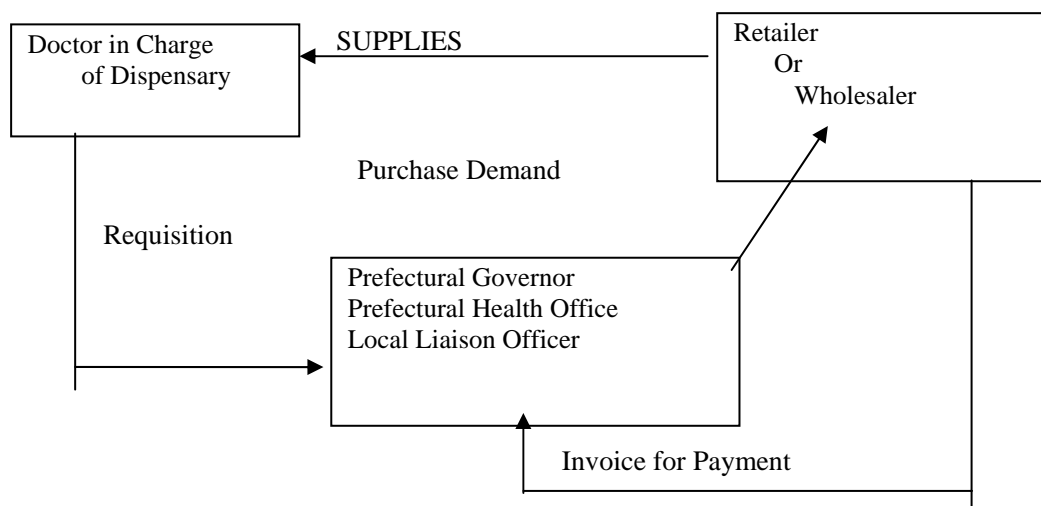
The expenditures will be made from the following:

Expenditures involving medical supplies will be drawn from Miscellaneous Equipment Expenses included in the Post-War Disposal Fund.

Doctors and nurses will be paid out of Miscellaneous Allowances included in Post-War Disposal Fund.

Doctors operating dispensaries will submit their requirements for medical supplies to the prefectural health office, who will procure them, and see that they are delivered to the requesting dispensary, and forward the invoice for payment to the Prefectural Government, or Director of the Local Liaison office for payment thereof.

The following drawing is the flow chart pertaining to the above:



Reports from the field indicate that the prefectural officials when reporting to the Welfare Ministry on matters pertaining to supply and narcotic control, are not always able to contact the proper officials and as a result, quite often do not accomplish their mission. Following are the supply officials in the Welfare Ministry:

- Mr. H. Kamiya - Chief Pharmaceutical Affairs Section (Distribution and manufacture of miscellaneous equipment)
- Mr. I. Keimatsu - Chief Drug Manufacturing Unit (Manufacture of medicines and insecticides)
- Mr. H. Kamiya – Acting Chief Narcotic Section (Narcotic Control)

The Welfare Ministry issued comprehensive instructions to Prefectural Governors on 20 March 1947(No. 22, S.B) on the subject of “Distribution of Former Japanese Military Clothing”. These instructions supplement Notification No.1,009 S.B., 2 December 1946 issued by Director, Social Bureau, Welfare Ministry and Director, Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry and set a target date of 30 April 1947 for completion of distribution.

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine during week as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>
Yamaguchi	2,000 lbs		
Akita	30,000 lbs		
Shizuoka		2,592 Vials	
Aichi			3,000 gallons
Hokkaido			15,000 gallons

Narcotics

Thefts of narcotics reported in Japan for the month of February show a decided decrease, from 52 thefts reported in January to 29 reported in February. This decrease is partially due to the emphasis placed upon the safeguarding of narcotic stocks by registered persons and hospitals, and of their purchase of narcotic supplies in small quantities as needed, rather than quantities for several months in a single order. Also, partially due to instructions issued to hospitals to allow their narcotic stocks to be inspected only by persons presenting the correct authorization to do so, thus eliminating inspections by bogus inspectors resulting in thefts from hospital stocks.

Violations and arrests of registered and non-registered persons indicates a trend from the registered to the non-registered persons, tending to show that physicians, pharmacist and hospitals are becoming more acquainted with the provisions of the Narcotic Laws and are complying with these regulations; and that the majority of future narcotic violations will be committed by addicts in efforts to relieve their addiction and by persons purchasing and selling narcotics for a monetary consideration. Records of narcotic violations indicate 31 registered persons and 18 non-registered persons arrested in January 1947 as compared to 18 registered and 45 now registered arrested in February.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score (includes cases of 10 April)

1946 -	17246
1947 -	626

Typhus Outbreak

A minor outbreak of typhus fever has occurred at a large poor farm in the Tokyo area. Twenty-seven (27) suspected cases have been reported – inmates were found to be louse-infested. Blood is being tested to determine if epidemic or murine typhus or both are present. No secondary cases have been reported outside the institution as yet!

This emphasizes the fact that we are still in the typhus season and that an epidemic of sizeable proportions is still possible. An excellent job has been done to date, but this recent outbreak in Tokyo should make all concerned realize that typhus control efforts should not be relaxed.

The Ministry of Welfare will, by telegram, remind all prefectures to carry out to the fullest extent typhus control procedures with emphasis on Poor Farms, Orphanages, Vagrant homes, jails prisons and similar institutions.

Blood Samples

The cooperation in the task of collecting and submitting blood samples for complement fixation tests for typhus fever is gratifying. Some lots have been completed. Other lots received are undergoing a screening process to rule out the negatives by use of a soluble antigen. Final results will be furnished at the earliest possible time.

Campaign against head lice in school children

Plans have been completed and the contemplated nation-wide campaign against head lice will soon be underway.

Venereal Disease Control

The Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has agreed to support 118 venereal disease treatment clinics in existing health centers and 50 similar clinics in various public hospitals by 1 July 1947. Since we already have more than this number in operation, it indicates national support of this work.

The Osaka Health Department was assured 1,650,000 yen by the Ministry, which represents one-third of their budget for the next year for venereal disease control.

The Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has been advised of the following salient features which should be included in a venereal disease control program for the nation. These points have been translated and will be distributed to the prefectural health departments.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

The Welfare Ministry is responsible for planning and coordinating a comprehensive program for the prevention, control, and cure of venereal disease for all the people of Japan.

1. Provide financial support and professional stimulation, leadership and guidance to the prefectural health department authorities in the development of preventive and curative facilities for venereal disease control for the general public.

2. Initiate and direct education, information, and further training for public health venereal disease control physicians in order to raise professional techniques to modern acceptable levels, and to inculcate public health methods of venereal disease control.

3. Initiate, direct, and conduct a continuous campaign of sound public education in venereal disease control to tell the people what the venereal diseases are, how they are transmitted, how they can be prevented, and stressing the availability of free, public, diagnostic and treatment centers.

4. Provide capable laboratory personnel and adequate laboratory facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of these diseases, and to aid the prefectural health departments in the development of similar diagnostic laboratories.

Conferences were held with the branch managers in each office and there were many indications of the personal initiative, industry and interest of the managers in achieving progressive improvement of the social insurance program. Although serious problems exist as to medical care for insurance beneficiaries, the branch offices have taken original and active steps to remedy the situation in some degree. In an attempt to solicit the cooperation of the 271 doctors in his district, one manager urged them to form a committee or association to consider the problems of the doctors and the social insurance beneficiaries. Such an association has been formed by 80 of the doctors who meet monthly and evidence a genuine interest in the questions involved.

A large share of the permanent insurance records were burned during bombings but, in the course of a year, secondary evidence has been obtained from employers and the records are now virtually replaced.

Every branch office manager brought out the serious need for an adequate informational service to acquaint the public with the social insurance program. Numerous instances were cited showing almost all criticisms of the program were due to misunderstanding and misinformation. Representative meetings with employers' associations and labor unions, were said to result in general cooperation and support on the part of those to whom the principles of the laws were explained. It is known that many benefits are lost or forfeited through lack of knowledge and the cost of administration could be substantially diminished through well organized dissemination of headed information.

Mutual Aid Associations

The Mutual Aid Associations are a type of social insurance, but operated separately by the Government departments and restricted to their own employees. These Associations have not been under the supervision or control of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, but have operated independently. The Salary Allowance Division of the Ministry of Finance is the only Government department to which the Associations make any financial reports. There are some Associations of a similar type being operated by municipal governments for their employees, in cities other than Tokyo. The mutual aid insurances provide health, pension and survivors' benefits. A study has been initiated with a view toward coordinating and possible unification of those various systems into an over-all Government employee insurance.

The former Naval Mutual Aid Association (Navy Department employees) is in the process of being dissolved. A request has been made by the Association that the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare assume operational control of the Association for the purpose of continuing the benefits provided by previous contributions. This Association has a number of former naval mutual aid hospitals which are a part of its assets. It is possible that these hospitals will become a part of the coordinated national hospital system and associated with the Health Insurance program.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Law provides that a portion of the reserve fund may be used for establishing hospitals and clinics where there is a lack of adequate medical service facilities. For the past two years, this fund has been conserved, but it is possible that a part of the fund may be available during the year. Additional information is now being compiled as to where hospitals and clinics are critically needed for improving the Health Insurance program.

Conferences have been held regarding fee-foe-service rate to doctors serving insurance patients. An effort is being made to increase this rate with a view toward improving the relationship between doctor and insured patient. It may, however, be delayed due to the possibility of a change in the cost of medical supplies. A new rationing system now being developed for the distribution of medical supplies should greatly improve the medical service for members of the Health and National Health Insurance Program.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian hospital Strength Report for the period ending 21 February 1947 shows 3,089 hospitals with a capacity of 217,761 beds, 110,385 of which were occupied. During this same period 285,065 outpatients were treated.

Medical Education

At a recent special three day session of the Japan Council on Medical Education, the problem of premedical education was discussed at great length. The Council voted unanimously to present the following recommendations to the Ministry of Education reaffirming previous recommendations made in August of 1946.

(1) Minimum requirements for entrance into medical school should be three years of a university or college level liberal arts course, including certain science courses considered basic to the study of medicine.

(2) A school normally offering liberal arts education on a university or college level should prepare students for medical school. Preparatory courses set up for the purpose of satisfying only the minimum basic medical requirements should be eliminated.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

Conferences on Vital Statistics and registration problems were held in Takamatsu, Kochi, Matsuyama, Kure and Hiroshima with Japanese Government officials. They were attended by prefectural court, health and statistical representatives.

SECTION X CONSULTANTS

Legal

Action was taken to revoke the license of a medical impostor. He had been granted a medical license by the Welfare Ministry upon his representation that he was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University which was found to be untrue.

Nutrition

The Japanese Nutrition Conference held in Yamaguchi City, April 7-8, was attended by representatives of SCAP, and two Japanese members of the Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi City and surrounding area, with the assistance of the Military Government officers, have undertaken a plan of supplying a school lunch to the children. They have also initiated nutrition surveys aside from those conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Health.

SECTION XI MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 5 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 5 April 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13 April -19 April
1947
Number 16**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affair
SECTION III- Dental affairs
SECTION IV- Nursing Affairs
SECTION V- Supply
SECTION VI- Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII- Social Security
SECTION VIII - Medical Services
SECTION IX - Consultants
SECTION X - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I
WELFARE

General

The Japanese Government has submitted to PHW, SCAP for study and suggestions, a draft of a National Disaster Plan. The plan sets responsibility for action and will make funds available at the national government level. Further reports as to its progress and content will be reported in the Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease the period 13-19 April 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>
Nagano	Anthrax	1

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education established a Committee on Textbook Revision and a committee to study procurement of supplies for dental schools. A committee for improving the method of teaching the basic science subjects was also appointed.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS

Surveys of Schools of Nursing

All 46 prefectures have now been surveyed.

New students arrived in Tokyo this week to take entrance examinations for the Demonstration College of Nursing.

SECTION V
SUPPLY

Production

The following releases of DDT products were approved by the Welfare Ministry during the period 14-20 April.

<u>Prefecture & Ports</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi	2,900 lbs.	300 gal.	200 vials
Kagawa	10,000 "		250 "
Tochigi		3,975 "	
Nagoya			500 "
Ichikawa	3,500 "		
Hakodate, Maizuru, Sasebo, Ujina	76,417 "		

The following stocks of DDT products and typhus vaccine were stored in Japanese depots on 12 April:

10% DDT	1,566,930	lbs.
5% DDT Spray	94,060	gal.

Typhus Vaccine 163,478 vials

The below stocks are in transit:

10% DDT 437,940 lbs.
5% DDT Spray 16,600 gal.

Production of principal biologicals during the month of March was accomplished as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks on Hand 31 March</u>	
	<u>Crude</u>	<u>Finished</u>	<u>Crude</u>	<u>Finished</u>
Cholera	20,000 cc		861,000 cc	306,870 cc
Typhus		1,325,758 cc		6,506,733 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,222,000 cc	396,620 cc	4,319,900 cc	840,348 cc
Smallpox	1,828,000 cc	3,988,648 ds.	23,878,550 ds.	2,046,379 doses
Diphtheria Anti-toxin		59,000 cc		583,932 cc
Diphtheria toxoid		90,000 cc		461,675 cc
Tetanus Toxoid		15,000 cc		210,000 cc

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during the month of March was accomplished as follows:

Antu (rat poison) 3,945,431 packages 3 gram
Nekoirazu (rat poison) 2,627 kgs.
10% DDT Dust from American furnished
DDT concentrate 650,091 lbs.
5% DDT Spray 68,733 gal.

Production of pyrethrum emulsion was started on 1 April. The entire production for 1947 will be an emulsion requiring dilution with thirty parts water prior to actual spraying. Production of 23,950 gal. was accomplished by 10 April. A production of 198,750 gal. is planned by 25 April. A total production of approximately 700,000 gal. is planned for the 1947 program.

Distribution

A shipment of 180,000 one quarter pound cans of anesthetic ether arrived in Japan. This ether is part of the medical supplies on the import program for civilian use for 1946, and will greatly aid in bolstering the stocks of ether now available in Japan. Distribution thereof will be made to all prefectures in the near future.

Approval was given for the sale of U.S. surplus x-ray apparatus to Korea.

Narcotics

Using modern methods of investigation introduced by the Narcotic Control Officers, Japanese Narcotic Inspectors of the Narcotic Division, Kanagawa Prefecture, successfully pursued and completed an investigation relative to narcotic violations by the proprietor of a pharmacy. Purchasing narcotics from the defendant and seizing a considerable quantity of narcotics from his residence, culminated in his arrest.

The successful completion of this investigation marks the passing of another milestone in the march towards narcotic control in Japan and is the culmination of a concerted effort by Narcotic Control Officers, to indoctrinate Japanese Narcotic Officials to the use of modern investigating methods.

At a meeting of the Japanese Dental Association of Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to, on 14 April, Narcotic Division and Narcotic Control Officials clarified many points of the Narcotic Laws found troublesome to the association members.

An inspection trip through northern Honshu revealed narcotic inspectors are making numerous superficial inspections of registrants with the result that little good is being accomplished. Many doctors, hospitals and other registrants are being permitted to retain stocks far beyond the amount needed for a six to eight months' supply. Conferences with Japanese narcotic inspectors throughout Japan will be held in Fukushima and Nara prefectures on the 6th and 13th of May respectively, at which times instruction will be given in the proper procedure of making inspections and investigations.

First hand information was also obtained that sufficient preparation has not been made to license appropriate farmers with designated areas for cultivation of marihuana for commercial fiber purposes. In one prefecture it was planned to license 30,000 farmers to grow marihuana for home use of fiber. This cannot be done since the required records and control would be so voluminous as to cause a breakdown in the marihuana enforcement program. The Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have been advised to limit the number of producers of marihuana for fiber to approximately 30,000 for all the area (5,000 hectares) authorized for such cultivation in Japan. Appropriate corrective action has been taken on the national level and Military Government teams in the 12 prefectures concerned should determine that the number of farmers licensed for the authorized cultivation is as nearly as possible in proportion to the national program.

Some local wholesalers have not carried sufficient levels of narcotics to supply the area concerned. It is again stressed that local wholesalers by use of order forms may purchase narcotics at any time from central wholesalers all of whom now have adequate stocks on hand.

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to take appropriate action against any narcotic dealer who advertises narcotic items for sale. Narcotics will be furnished only as the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people require but not as part of any sales promotion program.

SECTION VI PREVENT MEDICINE

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 18 April)

1946 - 19,646

1947 - 686

Outbreak of Typhus in Tokyo Poor House

As of 18 April, 57 suspect cases of typhus fever have been reported from the Oyama Poor House in Itabashi Ku. Results of Well-Felix and complement fixation tests performed to date are as follows:

	Positive			Negative	No Date	Total
	1:40	1:80	1:160			
Weil - Felix	14	17	21	2	3	57
Complement Fixation	No report					

Based on this outbreak, the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Justice has issued instructions to all prefectures to execute a dusting program in poor houses, vagrant homes, orphanages jails, prisons and similar institutions to prevent a similar occurrence in other parts of Japan.

Training Course for Laboratory Technicians in Tests Relating to Laboratory Diagnosis of the Typhus Fever.

On 14 April 1947, a representative from each of six prefectures in Japan met in the Infections Disease Institute in Tokyo for the first session of the ten day course designed to train qualified selected laboratory technicians to perform Well-Felix and complement fixation tests in the laboratory diagnosis of typhus fever. Similar courses will be held during the coming months for other groups of selected technicians from other prefectures of Japan.

Poster Contest by School Children

A nation-wide poster contest emphasizing typhus fever is being sponsored by the School Hygiene Association; an association subsidized by the Japanese Government. Posters depicting other phases of public health may be submitted in this contest.

Laboratory Control

During the past four months officials from the Welfare Ministry have been devising a system to supervise and aid laboratories throughout Japan. Many conferences have been held with Japanese representatives which resulted in their submitting a plan for the "Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program" to which SCAP had no objections. (Ref. PHMJG-17)

In brief, the Welfare Ministry is adding a Laboratory Control Section to the Preventive Medicine Bureau to attend to the overall administrative details. A National Institute of Health, staffed by skilled scientific men, is being created to carry out the practical assay work and undertake various research projects. This will be a relatively independent agency with an extremely wide range of latitude as regards the scope of its activities, which will be decided by the scientific director and his staff.

The highly technical assay procedures on biologicals and anti-biotics will be carried out here. Certain sensitive unstable diagnostic sera, reagents, and items such as plague and rabies vaccine which are technically difficult to make and infrequently used will be produced and distributed to peripheral ken health offices. Research will be undertaken on the etiology, pathogenesis, prophylaxis and therapeutics of infectious and other specific diseases. Vaccines will be produced for experimental evaluation only, and if improvements are noted, bulletins will be dispatched to all manufacturers in Japan.

National Institutes for Cancer, Tuberculosis and Cardio-Vascular Disease Research, etc. will be set up as component units of the parent organization.

A system of national and local inspectors to maintain surveillance over all biologics manufacturing and eventually all clinical diagnostic laboratories is being evolved.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, the first group of laboratory instructors received the initial instruction course in Tokyo. The following kens were represented:

<u>Ken</u>	<u>Representatives</u>	
Aichi Prefecture	Dr. Minoru Yamamoto	Dr. Kazuo Tomoyama
Chiba Prefecture	Dr. Ren Ishikawa	Dr. Takeo Takano
Fukuoka Prefecture	Dr. Somaki Ono	
Fukushima Prefecture	Dr. Yukiyasu Maniwa	
Hiroshima Prefecture	Dr. Minoru Okinami	
Hyogo Prefecture	Dr. Taro Yamazaki	
Ibaragi Prefecture	Dr. Mizuho Henada	Dr. Masami Kawasaki
Ishikawa Prefecture	Dr. Takeo Kanedo	Dr. Ko Yoshida
Kagawa Prefecture	Dr. Korehiro Hamada	Dr. Hideo Okamoto
Kanagawa Prefecture	Dr. Takeshi Kodama	Dr. Kenjiro Yamada
Kumamoto Prefecture	Dr. Tateyoshi Tsuchiya	
Kyoto Prefecture	Dr. Tatsuo Yoshida	
Niigata Prefecture	Dr. Hiroshi Mizutani	Dr. Itaru Shinokawa
Oita Prefecture	Dr. Katsumi Ninomiya	
Okayama Prefecture	Dr. Tatsuo Kuwabara	Dr. Susumu Yamagami
Osaka Prefecture	Dr. Michinori Hori	Dr. Masao Matsubara
	Dr. Kyoji Yamaguchi	Dr. Shinji Nishimura
Shiga Prefecture	Dr. Mitsusaburo Kawashima	
Tokyo Prefecture	Dr. Akinori Tada	Dr. Fumihiko Morita
	Dr. Masao Nagai	Dr. Minoru Ishido
Yamaguchi Prefecture	Dr. Kinichi Yamaguchi	Dr. Y. Sato

The following regional epidemic Control Officers attended:

Tohoku	Dr. J. Matsui
Tokai-Hokuriku	Dr. K. Goto
Shikoku	Dr. T. Matsuura
Chugoku	Dr. K. Shimizu
Kyushu	Dr. K. Taise

The above individuals were instructed to render a complete report to the ken Director of Public Health when they returned to their respective kens; and then to visit the Military Government Public Health Officer and review the details of their instruction course, enumerating the responsibilities which the Welfare Ministry had entrusted to them.

This is the first time that such a system of inspectors has been organized in Japan. Another instruction course which is being planned for the second group of inspectors, will take place approximately two months.

Sanitation

Mosquito Control. In order to be successful, mosquito control must be carried on largely by the individual. By the use of posters, news articles, lectures in schools shorts on the radio and such, the public should be informed as to what the individual must do to assist in the overall program. It is of vital importance that this be done immediately as the mosquito breeding season has already begun.

Both the Culex and Aedes, important disease vectors and the source of greatest annoyance, are largely domesticated and breed in fire reservoirs, urns, ornamental basins and incidental water in and around human habitats. Containers that catch and hold rain water can often be emptied or filled with sand, reservoirs for night soil and irrigation water storage tanks can be covered, and clogged drainage ditches on private property can be cleaned out by the individuals.

If breeding areas found that cannot be corrected, these should be reported to the Ku Health Office.

The elimination of mosquito production is the fundamental requisite of mosquito control. This requires, in addition to full cooperation of the individual, a well-planned overall program consisting of:

1. Field inspection by trained personnel to locate mosquito breeding places and determine the type of control most applicable.
2. Well trained and equipped crews to carry out control measures.

Emphasis must be put on complete coverage of areas. The plan must not only include treatment of all breeding places but be continuous throughout the entire breeding season.

The prefectural governments must provide transportation for insect and rodent control teams and supplies, otherwise the program will not succeed. Surplus U.S Army vehicles have been made available to the Welfare Ministry for this purpose and it is expected that the Welfare Ministry will allocate these vehicles to prefectural governments for insect and rodent control purposes.

Post Quarantine

The immediate objectives of the plan to make cyanide fumigation facilities available to all ports of entry have been accomplished. Trained Japanese teams are now active in this work at the key ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Kure and Moji. These services are thus reasonably accessible to all but the two Hokkaido ports of Otaru and Hakodate. When the demand is great enough, cyanide will be available in that area. In the meantime, sulfur is being used for such fumigations as must be done.

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable disease:

Week ending 12 April – Negative (No telegram received from port of Nagoya)

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

Recent investigations revealed that the Japanese Government has a procedure for providing pensions for government career employees, somewhat similar to that provided by the U.S. Civil Service Retirement Act. Some aspects of the law seem to have been inaugurated as early as 1871. The program is administered by the Government Pension Bureau, which is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister. A 2% deduction is made from the basic wage of each employee, except for teachers and policemen, from whom only one percent is deducted.

The benefits include ordinary, invalidity and survivors' pensions, with the qualifying period for ordinary pensions being seventeen years. Policemen, however, are qualified after 12 years of service. The pension provides one-third of the basic wage at the time of retirement, with an increased monetary increment for each year of service in excess of qualifying period. The maximum pension is payable after 40 years of service. The most any individual would be eligible to receive would be 50% of basic salary.

Worker' Accident Compensation Insurance

The new Labor Standards Law precludes complete administration of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance program by one ministry, therefore, it is necessary for the functions to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and the new Ministry of Labor.

Health Insurance

The Japanese Medical Treatment Corporation is in the process of being dissolved. The hospitals belonging to the corporation have handled some of the medical service for members of the Health and National Health Insurance Associations. Plans, however, have been proposed for reorganizing these hospitals under a national hospital system to be coordinated with the National Health Insurance program. The former Medical Treatment Corporation hospitals are continuing their operations pending disposition by Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a Board of Council for Social Insurances to determine the rate of medical examination fee to be charged members of health insurance associations by doctors, hospitals and clinics. The council is composed of representatives of the Insurance and Medical Bureaus within the Ministry, also, representatives of the medical, dental, employers, and employees associations, and individuals engaged in sociological research.

National Health Insurance

Recent surveys have revealed that the All-Japan National Agricultural Association has approximately six hundred hospitals located in rural areas. These hospitals have, in numerous instances, participated in the administration and operation of the National Health Insurance Associations. The Agricultural Association is among those associations which are to be dissolved and will probably be re-organized into cooperative agricultural organizations. It is expected their hospitals will then be coordinated with the over-all national hospital system as a part of the national health program.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 28 February 1947 shows 3131 hospitals with a capacity of 217,047 beds. 109,996 of which were occupied. During this same period 286,382 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX CONSULTANT

Nutrition Surveys

The February Nutrition Survey results on the average deviation of body weights for the twenty-seven prefectures and families of special workers (Coal mines – copper mines and railway workers), are given in the attached tables.

NUTRITION SURVEY – FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS - 1946

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in families of Special Workers from the Japanese stand sex, height and weight in percentage of the number examined in each age group (shown in parentheses). Included in this group are 4 #### mines (Bibai of Hokkaido, Joban of Fukushima, Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano of Fukuoka). Kosaka Conner Mine of Akita and Rail-way workers of Tokyo. Only the under weights are shown for May and August.

4 Coal Mines	No.	Age Group	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average		
			%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	
	May	6175	Less	23.2	2.0	11.7	2.3	7.2	2.8	7.4	4.6	9.9	6.6	10.2	6.9	13.4	7.1	15.7	7.8	36.6	8.4	12.6	5.6
				301		873		1021		890		553		722		856		631		328		6175	
	Aug	5994	Less	26.4	1.6	15.1	2.1	13.3	2.8	18.6	4.6	19.3	6.8	18.4	7.3	24.6	7.4	31.7	8.0	49.0	8.6	21.1	5.8
	Nov	5884	Less	22.3	1.6	10.9	2.2	5.1	3.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.0	8.8	7.5	11.4	7.3	21.7	7.8	8.8	5.8
	Feb	6340	Less	23.8	1.7	17.8	3.4	13.2	3.6	7.8	5.5	8.9	7.9	5.8	6.9	6.4	7.3	10.7	6.9	27.4	7.8	11.6	5.3
	47		±	59.4		55.3		54.9		60.3		62.3		67.9		66.1		70.3		61.9		62	
			Over	16.8	1.5	26.9	2.2	31.9	3.5	31.9	5.4	28.8	8.3	26.3	8.2	27.5	8.2	19.0	8.3	10.7	7.4	26.4	5.9
				315		781		961		878		628		900		887		654		336		6340	
Akita Commer	May	2508	Less	24.4	1.6	8.3	2.3	5.0	6.1	6.4	7.2	10.4	6.7	9.0	7.9	11.2	7.0	16.3	7.2	35.5	8.6	11.6	6.8
Mine				82		168		200		283		384		500		473		294		124		2508	
	Aug	2000	Less	39.2	1.4	30.4	2.3	15.5	3.7	20.1	7.4	29.1	7.4	18.4	8.0	18.3	7.8	32.7	8.3	38.6	8.3	25.3	6.6
				51		148		238		209		209		288		360		339		158		2000	
	Nov	1981	Less	20.0	1.6	6.1	2.2	3.7	3.3	6.5	5.2	8.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	7.9	8.2	12.6	7.2	32.8	9.0	9.0	5.1
				45		195		323		339		200		226		292		230		131		1981	
	Feb	1986	Less	36.2	1.2	11.4	1.9	5.3	2.3	3.2	6.8	3.4	6.2	3.3	6.5	3.2	7.1	8.4	7.5	14.0	7.5	6.6	4.7
	47		±	36.1		65		63.1		60		59.6		63		68.4		65.6		75.7		63.9	
			Over	27.7	1.7	23.6	2.3	31.6	3.5	36.8	5.1	38.1	8.3	33.7	7.9	28.4	8.3	26.0	8.3	10.3	7.9	27.5	6.1
				47		220		342		285		146		273		310		227		136		1986	

NUTRITION SURVEY – FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS – 1946(Cont'd)

No.	No.	Age	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average	
			%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg
May	1200	Less	12.5	1.8	19.0	2.7	10.5	4.3	17.6	6.5	17.6	7.7	19.7	7.5	34.3	8.0	46.6	8.7	71.2	9.4	28.3	7.8
			24		84		95		142		221		157		169		249		59		1200	
Aug	982	Less	22.7	1.6	24.1	2.0	21.4	2.8	30.0	6.3	24.4	7.9	32.4	8.3	37.7	8.1	52.7	9.2	83.8	8.8	37.7	7.9
			22		54		70		120		168		136		138		207		67		982	
Nov	1142	Less	25.0	1.2	19.7	2.8	13.0	2.7	16.9	4.5	22.9	6.0	18.6	7.5	38.0	3.0	42.5	8.4	64.5	8.5	29.0	6.9
			24		66		92		136		223		156		150		233		62		1142	
Feb	981	Less			20.5	1.6	11.3	4.4	11.6	4.9	12.0	6.7	11.8	7.5	23.8	8.2	27.5	8.6	29.8	9.0	17.9	7.3
	147		60		61.3		80.3		73.7		70.3		79		69.3		67.2		67.4		71.1	
		Over	40.0	1.5	18.2	2.7	8.5	3.0	14.7	6.0	17.7	6.9	9.2	6.0	6.9	6.8	5.3	8.2	1.8	5.0	11.0	5.9

NUTRITION SURVEY-27 PREFECTURES-1946-1947

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in Japanese rural population from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentage of the number examined in each age group (given in Parentheses). For May, August and November 1946 only the under weights are shown while the complete findings are presented for February 1947. The February 1946 results are not given as they were examined for 5% deviation instead of 10%.

	Month	No.	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average		
			%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	
19 Pref.	May	59,181 Less	27.5	1.6	14.2	2.1	6.5	3.2	6.9	4.8	7.1	6.8	11.3	6.8	16.3	7.4	22.1	7.7	34.8	8.1	14.8	6.3	
			1773	5894	11,711	8737	5053	6141	5634	5564	8001	56,181											
	Aug	59,482 Less	23.2	1.5	10.6	2.1	6.5	3.3	8.6	4.9	10.6	6.8	16.9	7.3	24.5	7.5	32.3	7.7	46.2	8.1	19.2	6.7	
			1826	6225	10,235	9019	5472	6849	6081	5668	8109	59,482											
	Nov	56,924 Less	20.2	1.5	11.3	2.2	5.6	3.3	6.7	5.2	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.3	14.1	7.4	19.7	7.3	33.6	7.7	12.9	6.2	
			1745	6104	10,907	9115	5044	5982	5490	5174	7363	56,924											
	Feb	57,248 Less	22.5	1.6	13.0	2.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.9	9.7	7.0	14.5	7.1	24.9	7.4	10.6	5.8	
			±	52.5	64.2	65.7	62.2	61.5	70.4	73.7	71.7	65.7	66.2										
			Over	25.0	1.5	22.8	2.3	29.8	3.4	33.4	5.4	32.6	7.8	23.4	7.9	16.6	7.7	13.8	7.9	9.3	7.7	23.2	5.6
				1905	5620	9404	8580	5316	6813	5754	5742	8114	57,248										
	8 Pref.	May	16,582 Less	21.5	1.7	10.8	2.4	5.8	3.3	4.9	5.7	5.2	7.1	6.2	7.5	8.9	7.2	13.8	7.6	25.2	7.9	10.4	6.1
				622	1866	2760	2333	1681	1987	1689	1519	2125	16,582										
Aug		15,540 Less	31.8	1.8	17.8	2.4	8.8	3.5	9.1	5.1	9.7	6.1	9.5	7.4	14.7	7.4	21.4	7.6	32.8	7.8	15.4	5.9	
			479	1744	2542	2410	1582	1876	1584	1422	1891	15,540											
Nov		15,378 Less	21.9	1.6	17.0	2.3	6.4	3.2	5.5	4.8	4.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	9.1	6.9	13.9	7.6	25.1	7.4	10.8	5.4	
			479	1810	2898	2544	1470	1649	1425	1372	1731	15,378											
Feb		16,288 Less	20.2	1.4	14.1	2.7	5.9	3.1	4.9	5.4	3.4	7.1	4.0	7.2	5.9	6.8	9.8	6.8	19.8	7.6	8.9	5.3	
			±	53.8	63	59.3	54.9	52.1	59.4	65.4	67.3	65.1	60.2										
			Over	26.0	1.6	22.9	2.5	34.8	3.5	40.2	5.7	44.5	8.4	36.6	8.4	28.7	8.3	22.9	8.3	15.1	8.1	30.9	6.2
				673	1907	2573	2486	1493	1971	1776	1424	1985	16,288										

NUTRITION SURVEY-27 PREFECTURES-1946-1947 (Cont'd)

Month	No.	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average	
		%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg
27Pref. May	75,763 Less	25.9	1.6	13.4	2.2	6.4	3.2	6.5	5.0	6.7	6.8	10.1	7.0	14.6	7.4	20.3	7.7	32.8	8.1	13.8	6.3
Aug	75,022 Less	25.0	1.6	12.2	2.2	6.9	3.4	9.5	5.0	10.4	6.7	15.3	7.3	22.5	7.5	30.1	7.7	43.7	8.1	18.4	6.5
Nov	72,302 Less	20.5	1.5	12.6	2.2	5.8	3.3	6.5	5.1	5.6	6.9	7.9	7.2	13.1	7.3	18.5	7.4	31.9	7.6	12.4	6.0
Feb	73,536 Less	21.9	1.6	13.3	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.8	13.6	7.1	23.9	7.4	10.2	5.7
147	±		52.8		63.9		64.3		55.9		59.4		67.9		71.7		70.8		65.6		64.9
	Over	25.3	1.6	22.8	2.4	30.9	3.4	32.3	5.5	35.2	8.0	26.4	8.0	19.5	7.9	15.6	8.0	10.5	7.8	24.9	5.8
			2578		7527		11,977		11,066		6809		8784		7530		7166		10,099		73,536

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-17 - 17 April - Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 12 April 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20 April - 26April
1947
Number 17**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affair
SECTION III - Dental affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Medical Services
SECTION IX - Consultants
SECTION X - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I
WELFARE

General

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan arrived in Tokyo 23 April 1947. Father Flanagan is best known for his work at Boys Town, Nebraska.

Father Flanagan's purpose while in Japan will be to reawaken the interest of the Japanese people and Government in children. His interest will be devoted to all children with no greater emphasis on delinquency than on other problems concerning children.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Allocation and distribution of LARA relief supplies are based on 4 groupings of areas, namely A, B, C, and D; the most urgent, (A), to areas of less need (D). The first allocation was made to Group "A" areas in December 1946, reference; Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #15 for period 6 April-13 April, page 5.

The first allocation and distribution of LARA supplies to Group "B" areas began in March 1947 and will be completed in April 1947. The following chart shows the allocation and destitutions to institutions in Group "B".

Prefecture	Institutions (infants)		Institutions (children)		Institutions (tubercular)		Institutions (special)		Total	
	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	Inst's	Resident
Shizuoka	3	90	6	230	1	130	23	2,100	33	2,550
Saitami	3	120	6	165	1	50	1	70	11	405
Miyagi	6	155	4	165	2	90	7	255	19	665
Mie	4	110	3	120	1	90	8	1,975	16	2,295
Ibaragi	1	60	4	70	1	100	5	1,700	11	1,930
Niigata	4	110	2	135			13	2,700	19	2,945
Okayama	2	150	5	480			8	2,920	15	3,550
Kagoshima	3	90	5	150	2	40	4	2,295	14	2,575
Chiba	3	90	6	200			14	1,965	23	2,255
Tochigi	1	60	2	60	2	150	8	2,560	13	2,830
Hokkaido	8	270	11	470	2	90	12	830	33	1,660
Fukuoka	7	300	14	690	3	70	7	280	31	1,340
Total	45	1,605	68	2,935	15	180	110	19,650	238	25,000

Recent Fire Disasters (Summary)

A series of serious fires during the past ten days was climaxed with a tragic conflagration at Iida on 20 April 47. The fires were in widespread areas as indicated below:

NAGANO PREFECTURE

Iida City: The fire started at 1215 on 20 April 47 and continued to rage until midnight. Two-thirds of city was damaged with 3,984 homes destroyed and 17,814 persons homeless. Casualties were; 1 dead, 10 serious injuries and 170 minor injuries. Homeless are receiving temporary shelter in school houses and in homes of friends or relatives in adjacent areas. Estimated property damage 1,200,000,000 yen. Prefectural Governor has established disaster relief headquarters with Prefectural Welfare Chief in charge of relief operations.

AOMORI PREFECTURE

Aomori: The fire started at 1510 on 18 April 47 and burned out at 1720 on same date. 500 homes destroyed with 2500 persons homeless.

Damaioka: (fire on 16 April 47) 42 homes destroyed with 552 persons homeless.

Towada: (fire on 15-16 April 47) 27 homes destroyed with 178 homeless (15 April) 68 homes destroyed with 346 persons homeless (16 April)

MIYAGI PREFECTURE

Uguisuzawa: The fire started at 1200 on 18 April and was put under control at 1610 the same date. 28 homes destroyed with 422 persons homeless. 30 other buildings also destroyed. Estimated property damage 9,320,000 yen.

Ryotu: The fire started at 1540 on 17 April 47 and burned out at 2030 the same date. 350 homes were destroyed with 1900 homeless.

Yokohama: Fire during the afternoon of 17 April 47. 250 homes were destroyed with 1900 homeless.

FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

Kagamiishi: The fire discovered at 1520 on 17 April 47 and brought under control at 1700 on the same date. 40 homes destroyed with 300 persons homeless.

AKITA PREFECTURE

Wada: Fire broke out at 1230 on 18 April 47 and extinguished at 1430 on the same date. 94 homes destroyed with 600 persons homeless. Casualties: 1 dead

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE

Arakawa: Fire of two hours duration on 17 April 47. 16 homes destroyed with approximately 100 homeless. 30 other buildings destroyed. Estimated damage to property 150,000 yen. Casualties: 1 injury.

All prefectures reported their ability to meet emergency relief needs and have expressed gratitude for guidance and assistance by Military Government Units.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys:

Hiroshima Prefecture

Livestock

A gradual increase is in progress due to the trend of people toward farm life. There is a shortage of concentrate feed.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1947 Tuberculin testing program was started on 1 April; rabies immunization will begin in May 1947; a Pullorum disease control program will be initiated in June 1947.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but inspection methods are faulty. Proper ante and mortem procedure was demonstrated.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card" system of dairy farm and milk plant inspection is being utilized.

Summary

Prefecture officials are exercising insufficient supervision over field inspectors. Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were advised to take corrective action. The Public Health Section of Hiroshima Military Government Team has recently inaugurated a satisfactory surveillance program over veterinary affairs.

Gifu Prefecture

Livestock

Considerable grazing land is being utilized river bottoms in certain areas. Where grazing is not available, dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1947 Tuberculin test of dairy cattle and rabies immunization of dogs has been inaugurated.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses, but procedures are faulty because insufficient areas in the carcass are examined. Proper inspection methods were demonstrated. Sanitation is satisfactory, except in the disposal of wastes. Many pits have inadequate walls and covers.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card System" is being utilized. Some dairy farms were scored too high. Sanitation is satisfactory except in the matter of manure disposal.

Summary

The first land on the island of Honshu actually being utilized for grazing purposes was observed. Approximately 300 cattle were scattered along a river bottom. The grass was plentiful and the animals appeared to be in good condition.

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were advised to take corrective action.

The Public Health Section of the Military Government Team is exercising excellent surveillance over the Prefecture veterinary service.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal industry) reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurs during the period 20-26 April 1947.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 13 dentists reestablished in practice during the month of March. Manufacturers' price of dental instruments produced during March amounted to 402,322,100 yen, while that for dental materials amounted to 298,283,895 yen.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Personnel

Miss Thompson and Miss Collins left for U.S.A. 21 April 1947.

The first annual meeting of the National Association (Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses) is being held in Tokyo 27,28, 29 April.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Field trips to prefectures in central Honshu reveal that the distribution of medical supplies leaves much to be desired. Particular attention was given to the distribution of former Japanese military medical supplies and controlled medicines. There is a general laxity on the part of prefectural health officials in supervising this distribution.

In regard to the former military supplies, it was found that there are still large stocks of these in the Medical Distributing Companies' warehouses and in the warehouses of National Hospitals. The Welfare Ministry has issued instructions to prefectural authorities to dispose of these supplies to consumers. These instructions have either been disregarded or have not been carried out completely.

Plans for the distribution of controlled medicines seem satisfactory as formulated, but in operation prove very unsatisfactory. Too much authority is delegated by the responsible prefectural officials to other agencies, such as the Medicine Distributing Companies and Doctors' Associations. The Doctors' Associations should be advisory, not operating agencies, but in practice they become operating agencies. Due to the lack of proper supervision of prefecture government officials, the individual practitioner is deprived of his due share of these vital medical supplies. He is thus very often forced to seek relief by purchases on the black market. The situation may be summed up by saying that the distribution warehouses are too full, the individual practitioner's cabinet too empty.

It is not necessary to dwell on the importance to public health of the adequate distribution of medical supplies. It is desirable that Military Government Health Officers make every effort to discourage this hoarding of supplies in warehouses, and make constant checks to see that these supplies are distributed promptly and equitable, according to the needs of the individual practitioner. Only the authorized emergency reserve level of 5% is to be kept at the Medicine Distribution Company's warehouse.

Production

The following tabulation indicates releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine during week 20 – 26 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Aomori	8,000 lbs		300 vials
Wakayama	1,980 "		
Saga	2,000 "	1,500 gal	
Okayama	3,300 "		
Aichi	50,000 "		
Kagawa	5,000 "	1,000 "	
Iwate	10,000 "		
Ibaragi	11,880 "	5,200 "	1,000 vials
Gifu	10,180 "		
Miyagi	10,000 "		
Ehime	1,000 "		
Mie	6,000 "		
Nara	2,500 "		
Hokkaido			77,200 vials
Ujina (Quarantine Station)			500 "
Nagoya	2,200 "	250 "	200 "
Kanagawa	50,000 "		
Gumma	3,000 "		
Saitama	3,700 "	7,000 "	
Toyama	20,000 "		
Total	200,740 lbs.	14,950 gal.	79,220 vials

Narcotics

An inspection trip through western Honshu revealed similar conditions as ascertained in northern Honshu, with the Japanese narcotic inspectors making superficial inspections of registrants resulting in little good being accomplished. Some physicians, pharmacists and hospitals still retain far more than the normal six to eight months supply; and some hospitals and local wholesalers stock far too little in the amounts and varieties of narcotics in general use. It was again stressed that excess stocks of narcotics should be transferred from practitioners and retailers to local wholesalers for normal distribution, and that practitioners and retailers may purchase necessary narcotics, by use of order forms, from the local wholesalers, who in turn may secure all necessary stocks from the Central Wholesalers.

The registration of farmers for the licensed cultivation of Marihuana (Taima) in the prefectures allocated Marihuana cultivation areas, is progressing in a satisfactory manner, with corrective action being taken relative to eliminating the cultivation of small patches for the farmer's own home consumption.

Special emphasis was given to the safeguarding of narcotic stocks, and especially to precautions against loss by fire of local wholesalers stocks.

Two narcotic officials in Yamanashi Prefecture who were charged with embezzlement of narcotics and malfeasance in office were sentenced in Provost Court on 24 April to 4 1/2 years penal servitude plus a 20,000 yen fine and 3 years at hard labor plus a 10,000 yen fine. A former prefectural official, charged with participation in the above narcotic violation, was sentenced in Japanese court to 2 1/2 years imprisonment at hard labor.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhoid Fever

Triple typhoid vaccine is being manufactured and an immunization program is being developed in an effort to immunize as many people as possible throughout Japan. Originally it was planned that the entire population of Japan would be immunized against typhoid and the para-typhoid fevers this summer. The problems of supplying sufficient potent vaccine for this program have been great and it now appears there will not be sufficient vaccine to take care of the needs of the entire nation. The Welfare Ministry is preparing a plan for the proposed typhoid immunization program.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 24 April)

1946 - 21,975

1947 - 722

Typhus Fever in Tokyo

Reports through 24 April 1947 show a total of 62 suspect cases have occurred in the poor farm in Itabashi Ku. No cases were found on 20 and 23 April. The outbreak has been brought under control through the prompt action of responsible Military Government and Tokyo health officials. Complement-fixation tests performed on early cases demonstrated the presence of murine typhus.

Training Course for Laboratory Technicians.

The first in the series of 10 day courses being conducted in Tokyo designed to train Japanese laboratory technicians in the techniques of the Well-Felix and complement fixation tests was completed on 23 April 1947. The second 10 day course is scheduled for 12 May 1947.

The technicians have received a through training and have now returned to their respective areas to be of service in the laboratory diagnosis of typhus fever.

Technicians representing the following prefectures were present.

Miyagi Prefecture	Mr. T. Sakuraba
Tokyo "	Dr. K. Kuratsuka
Niigata "	Dr. T. Shinokawa, Mr. K. Toyama
Osaka "	Dr. Y. Hachiwada
Kagawa "	Dr. K. Yamaoka
Fukuoka "	Dr. T. Kawamura
Kumamoto "	Dr. T. Kaizuka, Dr. N. Ueno

Scrub-Typhus

The Ministry of Welfare submitted a plan of research dealing with scrub-typhus and its control. Work will begin on 1 May 1947 in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and the 406th Medical General Laboratory.

Sanitation

1. Environmental Sanitation

The following programs have been initiated in each prefecture:

- a. Cleaning of rubble, debris and garbage.
- b. Cleaning and repairing sewers and drains
- c. Filling unused war emergency water reservoirs, bomb craters and low areas subject to collecting and water.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the large urban areas. Public works programs utilizing unemployed labor are largely designed for this purpose, and inestimable value is being derived there-from. By proper coordination of these programs, effective results can be attained that would otherwise be lost.

2. Insect and Rodent Control

a. Mosquito Program.

Plans for 1947 program have been completed and are already underway in most of the southern prefectures. There are sufficient insecticides and insecticide equipment ready for immediate distribution to the prefectures. Training conferences have been scheduled for Military Government and Japanese Public Health Personal for 6 – 10 May at Kyoto and 13 – 16 May at Sendai.

A limited amount of transportation has been proposed for assignment by the Welfare Ministry to insect and rodent control work in the prefectures from U.S. Army surplus vehicles recently transferred to the Japanese Government.

Port Quarantine

On Okinawa, arrangements are nearing completion to receive 281 lepers now in Japan, whose homes are in Okinawa and Amami-Oshima. These people will be brought together at the Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center and embarked for Okinawa about the fifteenth of May.

Weekly Report of Incoming Quarantinable Disease:
Week ending 19 April – Negative

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY

Personnel

Dr. Lee D. Janis has joined Public Health and Welfare Section as Chief, Health Insurance Branch, of the Social Security Division.

Health Insurance

Recent information obtained through prefectural surveys indicates there is a large decrease in the number of persons formerly employed by industrial organizations carrying Health Insurance and the number now employed.

Additionally, Insurance offices in the prefectures do not have sufficient information as to the disposition of those formerly employed by industrial organizations and how they are now obtaining Health Insurance benefits.

Social Insurance

A social Insurance Medical Examination Fee Council, appointed by the Minister of Welfare, increased the charge per point rates by doctors and hospitals in rendering medical care to insured patients. The council was composed of representatives of the government, insured, employers, doctors, dentists, hospitals and persons engaged in sociological research. The rates are divided into three classes; (1) large cities, (2) smaller cities, and (3) communities and rural areas.

SECTION VIII
MEDICAL SERVICES

The civilian hospital strength report for the week ending 7 March 1947 shows 3140 hospitals with a capacity of 217,992 beds of which 113,878 are occupied. Out-patients treated for this same period were 310,564.

SECTION IX
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Nutrition Survey in Japan – Feb. 1947

Activity of all members of Japanese families studies in nutrition surveys in terms of the percentage of adult male units for various degrees of activity for males and females of different ages based on the total number of persons examined. Adult male unit of 1.0 and 0.8 represents a moderately active degree of work for men and women respectively.

TOKYO CITY

MALES	Number examined: 6663				Average Unit: 0.912								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	56	73	122	483	487	967	1743	1376	468	494	381	13	
Percent of Total	0.84	1.10	1.83	7.25	7.31	14.51	26.16	20.65	7.02	7.41	5.72	0.20	

FEMALES	Number examined: 6653				Average Unit: 0.739								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	54	76	122	945	1221	3335	704	172	22	2	0	0	
Percent of Total	0.81	1.14	1.83	14.21	18.35	50.13	10.58	2.59	0.33	0.03	0	0	

TOTAL	Number examined: 13316				Average Unit: 0.834								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	110	149	244	1428	1708	4302	2447	1548	490	496	381	13	
Percent of Total	0.83	1.12	1.83	10.72	12.83	32.31	18.38	11.62	3.68	3.72	2.86	0.10	

EIGHT CITIES *

MALES	Number examined: 10501				Average Unit: 0.893								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	198	186	224	775	750	1457	2719	2478	586	617	467	44	
Percent of Total	1.89	1.77	2.13	7.38	7.14	13.87	25.89	23.60	5.58	5.88	4.45	0.42	

FEMALES	Number examined: 11302				Average Unit: 0.752								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	188	187	268	1834	2165	4348	1874	290	127	21	0	0	
Percent of Total	1.66	1.65	2.37	16.23	19.16	38.47	16.58	2.57	1.12	0.19	0	0	

TOTAL	Number examined: 21803				Average Unit: 0.820								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	386	373	492	2609	2915	5805	4593	2768	713	638	467	44	
Percent of Total	1.77	1.71	2.26	11.97	13.37	26.62	21.07	12.69	3.27	2.93	2.14	0.2	

*Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanagawa and Matsuyama.

27 PREFECTURES*

MALES	Number examined: 23,442				Average Unit: 0.908								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	419	435	550	1710	1738	2605	4626	7402	898	1217	1532	310	
Percent of Total	1.79	1.86	2.35	7.29	7.41	11.11	19.73	31.58	3.83	5.19	6.54	1.32	

FEMALES	Number examined: 24,764				Average Unit: 0.776								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	385	369	544	3419	3919	9720	3924	1731	710	43	0	0	
Percent of Total	1.55	1.49	2.2	13.81	15.82	39.25	15.85	6.99	2.87	0.17	0	0	

TOTAL	Number examined: 48,206				Average Unit: 0.900								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	804	804	1094	5129	5657	12325	8550	9133	1608	1260	1532	310	
Percent of Total	1.67	1.67	2.27	10.64	11.73	25.57	17.74	18.94	3.34	2.61	3.18	0.64	

* Ibaragi, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi,

COAL MINES*

MALES	Number examined: 1719				Average Unit: 0.933								
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	37	53	54	177	148	225	159	58	81	127	345	255	

Percent
of Total 2.15 3.08 3.14 10.3 8.61 13.09 9.25 3.37 4.71 7.39 20.07 14.84

FEMALES Number examined: 3340 Average Unit: 0.871

Degree of
Activity 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
Number of
Persons 87 97 99 432 440 747 380 160 155 140 345 258
Percent
of Total 2.61 2.9 2.96 12.93 13.17 22.37 11.38 4.79 4.64 4.19 10.33 7.73

* Hokkaido – Bibai Coal Mine
Fukushima – Joban Coal Mine
Fukuoka – Miike and Yokohama Coal Mines

COPPER MINE*

MALES Number examined: 597 Average Unit: 0.952

Degree of
Activity 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
Number of
Persons 7 12 16 73 62 91 76 30 3 15 199 13
Percent
of Total 1.17 2.01 2.68 12.23 10.39 15.24 12.73 5.03 0.50 2.51 33.33 2.18

FEMALES Number examined: 660 Average Unit: 0.737

Degree of
Activity 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
Number of
Persons 7 12 14 115 181 257 45 16 11 1 1 0
Percent
of Total 1.06 1.82 2.12 17.42 27.43 38.94 6.82 2.42 1.67 0.15 0.15 0

TOTAL Number examined: 1257 Average Unit: 0.841

Degree of
Activity 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
Number of
Persons 14 24 30 188 243 348 121 46 14 16 200 13
Percent
of Total 1.11 1.91 2.39 14.96 19.33 27.69 9.63 3.66 1.11 1.27 15.91 1.03

* Akita – Kosaka Copper Mine

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-18 22 Apr 47 – Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles
Released to the Welfare Ministry.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 19 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 19 April 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
27 April – 3 May
1947
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SECTION I - Welfare
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SECTION IX - Memorandum to I.J.G

SECTION I
WELFARE

Monthly Report of Public Assistance

	<u>February 1947</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,602,833	2,773,603
No. of persons (in institutions) Assisted by Govt.	<u>98,837</u>	<u>108,420</u>
Total No. Persons Assisted	2,701,670	2,882,023
Cash Grants	yen 156,671,451	yen 201,012,453
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>20,365,204</u>	<u>51,951,732</u>
Total Grants	yen 177,036,655	yen 252,964,185

Average size of family receiving assistance is 3.7 members.

Average monthly cash grant to families is 255.90 yen.

Average monthly cash grant per person is 72.47 yen.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for February 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15604	524	360	4783	3830
Condemned ante-mortem	0	0	0	0	3
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	19	1	0	1	10
Partial	252	12	0	13	225
Viscera	3458	33	0	1964	468

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for February 1947, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Welfare:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Brucellosis	7
Trichomoniasis	42
Texas Fever	19
Equine Infectious Abortion	33
Swine Erysipelas	5
Strangles	174
Rabies	3
Equine Infectious Anemia	41
Pullorum Disease	2005

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 27 April – 3 May 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	2

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS

National Association

The National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses held a 3 day meeting in Tokyo at which all prefectures were represented. The New officers were elected for the ensuing 2 years and committee appointed for the proposed programs. There are ##### active members enrolled at present.

Demonstration School

There are 59 new first year students enrolled at the Demonstration College of Nursing for classes which opened 2 May.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Production

Concurrence was given to application of the following ##### ##### permission to negotiate a loan for ##### ##### production:

Mitsubishi Chemical Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Chemical Co., Ltd

1ページ原稿抜け

activities throughout the various prefectures. The total number of vehicles involved is as follows:

Truck 3/4 ton, weapons carrier	347
Ambulances	145
Command cars	58
Trailers 1 ton	175
Trailers 1/4 ton	145

The Ministry of Health & Welfare was requested to submit an informal quarterly report which will include general information as to the distribution and use being made of surplus U.S. medical equipment and supplies, except trucks, purchased by the Japanese Government.

The estimated yearly requirement of clothing required for direct relief purposes has been computed by the Welfare Ministry at 23,263,794 pieces. This estimate has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for planning purposes. In order to obviate holding large stocks of relief clothing in storage by the Welfare Ministry, it is planned that quarterly requests will be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry covering relief clothing requirements. In accordance with present agreement between the Ministries concerned, all stocks of former Japanese Army-Navy clothing uncovered in the future will be turned over to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for disposition.

Narcotics

Conference with Japanese narcotic officials and representatives of the companies concerned resulted in the following preparations being classified as exempt narcotics:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Preparation</u>
Tomimatsu Phar. K.K.	Tokushima	Opiel
Taisei Phar. K.K.	Osaka	Allinda
Taisho Phar. K.K.	Tokyo	Papaxin
Taiwa Phar. K.K.	Nagoya	Keshinol
Nakakita Phar. K.K.	Nagoya	Opinarco

The above companies held considerable quantities of the named preparations and the Ministry of Welfare is granting temporary compounders' licenses to them to permit marketing of the products on hand and to compound the preparations from the materials in stock.

The Taisho Company is being required to reduce the narcotic content of Pabron and Papaveraekisu, which they have in stock, to within the exempt narcotic level. All the companies were advised it is their responsibility to keep the preparations compounded within the allowable narcotic content which is to be shown on the labels. The preparations which are in the stocks of wholesalers and which contain more than the exempt narcotic percentage allowable, are to be sold as regular narcotics to registered practitioners and pharmacies.

Three out of four sizeable burglaries reported during the week were from National Hospitals. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been advised this situation must be corrected and thefts curtailed. Narcotic agents are being instructed to prefer charges against and demand prosecution of registrants, under Article 48 of the Narcotic Regulations, who fail to keep narcotic stocks in a place considered reasonable safe from theft and burglary.

As a result of advice recently given in modern narcotic investigative procedure by Narcotic Control Officers to a group of Japanese narcotic agents, one prefecture has reported the arrest of a Korean with a large stock of illicit narcotics. The narcotic agents kept a known narcotic addict under surveillance to determine his source of narcotic. The trail led to the Korean. The surveillance is continuing and other arrests are expected as a result of the illicit trading being carried on by the addict.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus

Comparative score 1 Jan to 2 May

1947	735
1946	24,234

Prophylactic Vaccination Programs

Hokkaido has started a louse-borne typhus vaccination program in the larger cities and coal-mining areas. Complete courses of vaccination are to be given this spring and a booster dose next November.

In Niigata, a limited number of scrub typhus vaccinations will be given in infected areas, as a field trial of the new scrub typhus vaccine.

Laboratory Activities

(Ref. PH&W Weekly Bulletin #10 and 16)

A series of conferences have been held by the Japanese Council on Cholera Vaccine. Military Government Health Officers will receive through the Weekly Bulletin English Translations of the Official Minimum Requirements which were drawn up during these sessions. As before, thru Japanese channels, the Welfare Ministry is forwarding identical English copies and literal Japanese translations to each Ken director of Public Health and to each biologics manufacturer in Japan.

It is suggested a check be made by 20 May to insure that copies have been received.

A complete list of biologics manufacturing laboratories is given in PH&W Weekly Bulletin #10, 2-8 March.

A recent inspection of laboratories in the Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya Area revealed that manufacturers had failed to initiate mass production of triple typhoid vaccine due to failure of the Welfare Ministry to notify them as to their quota. These notices were sent out by the Ministry on 21 April and should now have reached each manufacture.

The current TAB vaccine production program is an urgent one. In order to insure optimum production immediately it is suggested that:

1. The Military Government health officers check to see that all producing laboratories are making maximum efforts to meet production quotas.
2. Inform laboratories to store final diluted vaccines under refrigeration for a 3 to 5 day period and then have the local inspectors collect and send samples to the central assay laboratory in Tokyo.
3. Check the details of collecting samples with the local inspectors in your prefecture. (Ref. Min. Req. Typhoid Vaccine dtd 2-27-47, Sect. V par 2).

An increase in the price of the triple typhoid vaccine is now under consideration by the Welfare Ministry. As soon as it is approved by the Price Control and Rationing Board, the manufacturers will be notified of the new price through official Japanese channels.

Venereal Disease Control

A number of Military Government health officers have asked for suggestions in planning a prefectural V.D. control program. The following suggestions are submitted as a basis upon which each prefecture can make adaptations according to its own needs.

PREFECTURAL PROGRAM FOR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

With the national support of the Welfare Ministry and with the local advice and recommendations of the Military Government Health Officer, the Prefectural Health Departments should:

1. Establish and maintain a Division of Venereal Disease Control, whose function shall be to conduct a comprehensive program for the prevention, control and cure of venereal diseases for all the people of the prefecture.
2. Appoint a full-time chief of the division of Venereal Disease Control who should devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The chief of this division should be a qualified doctor of medicine who is best informed as to modern public health methods of venereal disease control, and who is best able to teach these methods to other public health physicians. The chief of the division of Venereal Disease Control should be given such assistants as are necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this program.
3. The chief of the division of Venereal Disease Control (Prefectural Venereal Disease Control Officer) and his assistants, should perform and discharge all of the powers, duties, purposes and functions which are herein or may hereafter by law be vested in them to carry out effectively the national and prefectural programs.
4. Organize, establish and supervise, in national, prefectural and municipal hospitals and all health centers, such in-patient and out-patient diagnostic and treatment facilities as are necessary to furnish adequate services for the general population. Private facilities will not be used by government agencies where public buildings exist.
5. Provide, with the support of the Welfare Ministry, adequate laboratory personnel and facilities to carry on the program effectively.
6. Initiate, direct, and conduct a continuous program of sound public education which will tell the people what these diseases are, how they are transmitted, how they are diagnosed, and telling where the people can obtain free public diagnostic and treatment services.
7. Establish effective cooperation for modern venereal disease control with private physicians, local medical societies, scientific groups, and other agencies which will help in the development of the program. This can be done through conferences, provision of consultation services, distribution of helpful literature, provision of laboratory services, and such other assistance which will lead to more willing participation in the health department's program.
8. Organize and supervise contact tracing, effective treatment schedules and follow-up services. Study and supervise efficiency of these epidemiologic and clinical procedures.
9. Collect, record, consolidate, and forward to the Welfare Ministry, Division of Venereal Disease Control, monthly reports of venereal disease control activities.
10. Cooperate with other governmental agencies for the prevention, control and cure of venereal diseases.

Port Quarantine

An agreement was reached during the past week whereby the Welfare Ministry will provide the port authorities at Yokohama with Japanese personnel to assist in the work of Port Quarantine. This personnel will assist the USN Quarantine Officer in maintaining quarantine liaison through the Welfare Ministry. They will also handle the immunization of Japanese dock workers and assist in the port Rodent Control program.

Weekly Report of Incoming Quarantinable Disease

Week ending 26 April – Negative.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

Surveys reveal the Japanese Government did not foster social insurance programs in Korea.

No objections were made to proposed ordinances by the Ministry of Welfare incorporating features prescribed by the New Constitution into the administration of the Welfare Pension Insurance program. They included:

- a. Granting of equal status to all children involved as survivors instead of giving sole consideration to eldest male child.
- b. Participation of elected officials of prefectural government in administration of program.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has initiated a program for assembling data on industrial conditions with a view toward establishing an unemployment insurance program.

National Health Insurance

Representatives of the Visiting Nurses Association of the National Health Insurance Associations presented a request to the Ministries of Welfare and Finance that additional appropriations be made to the national health program in order that more adequate medical care can be provided in the rural areas.

An inquiry regarding the budget allotment for National Health Insurance during 1947 has revealed that a tentative amount had been approved, which may be increased by the Diet under provisions of the New Constitution.

The nurses further revealed that a majority of the people in the rural areas desire a national health program. Most of the Associations that had to suspend operation were in low income areas or small communities where finances and lack of clinical facilities are a problem.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 14 March 1947 shows 3,147 hospitals with a capacity of 218,641 beds, 102,174 of which were occupied. During the same period 307,034 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The Japanese Society of Food and Nutrition, recently organized, held its initial conference 1 and 2 May at Keio University, Tokyo. Membership in the Society included all individuals trained in the basic science of nutrition as well as those professionally interested in food.

The Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, addressed the members on the opening day of the conference. The Chief Nutrition Consultant, SCAP, addressed the group on the topic, "Broadening the Field of Nutrition for National Health".

Nutrition Surveys

Scheduled for the May nutrition surveys were received from Miyagi, Tochigi, Kanazawa, Gunma and Chiba.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 26 April 1947.
3. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, for four week period ending 26 April 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
4 May – 10 May
1947
Number 19**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II- Veterinary Affair
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Preventive Medicine
SECTION V - Social Security
SECTION VI - Medical Services
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SECTION VIII - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PREFECTURAL REPORTS
MARCH 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u>	
	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>in Institutions</u>	<u>in Cash</u>	<u>in Kind</u>
Aichi	99,388	5,447	yen 6,282,185	2,964,214
Akita	54,525	1,558	3,163,356	
Aomori	43,016	1,928	2,678,924	9,638
Chiba	37,276	2,795	2,303,030	
Ehime	38,643	645	2,875,597	1,099,500
Fukui	62,853	2,999	2,631,827	631,670
Fukuoka	142,592	905	5,192,866	8,498,567
Fukushima	33,018	458	5,780,528	24,038
Gifu	69,422	2,611	3,730,845	2,768,135
Gumma	55,731	542	5,551,938	91,266
Hiroshima	64,397	2,969	5,485,909	397,582
Hokkaido	69,382	2,978	7,556,331	404,965
Hyogo	106,769	3,506	9,747,105	7,857,087
Ibaragi	55,650	1,869	3,137,854	147,462
Ishikawa	30,950	1,447	2,314,267	176,271
Iwate	53,837	180	2,639,326	170,757
Kagawa	22,935	4,940	1,653,741	249,115
Kagoshima	135,415	215	6,214,346	372,260
Kanagawa	47,010	3,495	5,990,046	69,920
Kochi	32,599	479	7,920,542	8,498,567
Kumamoto	46,419	1,530	2,998,188	
Kyoto	73,855	3,725	6,493,243	121,174
Mie	40,902	783	2,980,257	6,351
Miyagi	59,701	788	3,361,906	15,603
Miyazaki	43,363	584	2,292,503	779,235
Nagano	94,336	755	5,311,695	264,035
Nagasaki	42,517	519	3,486,706	12,714,635
Nara	25,246	377	1,843,333	304
Niigata	80,119	7,397	5,712,758	146,584
Oita	24,175	2,350	1,885,242	2,298,868
Okayama	44,005	3,824	2,929,497	70,278
Osaka	153,962	10,067	9,827,651	32,228
Saga	85,745	395	2,618,470	4,991,556
Saitama	61,927	782	3,342,717	273,525
Shiga	29,726	250	1,364,568	
Shimane	35,507	1,350	2,460,524	800
Shizuoka	60,585	3,436	4,921,461	208,023
Tochigi	38,765	315	2,737,923	250,000
Tokushima	33,018	458	1,781,125	24,038
Tottori	26,069	627	3,219,853	94,357
Toyama	41,101	573	3,299,442	84,985
Wakayama	33,538	73	2,698,306	78,456
Yamagata	58,766	626	4,864,394	17,503
Yamaguchi	44,008	6,665	3,454,687	388,017
Yamanashi	22,496	163	1,535,673	

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys:

TOYAMA PREFECTURE

Livestock

Practically all farm work in this Prefecture is performed by horses, if the animals now in the fields are any indication. The condition of livestock is the best observed in Japan. Every animal was in good flesh which indicates the presence of ample concentrate feed.

Animal Disease Control

Animal diseases are being controlled. The 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle, rabies immunization of dogs and pullorum test of chickens are in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

Ante and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each slaughter house visited.

The "Dairy Score Card" is being utilized for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants.

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

Livestock

Some reduction in numbers is in progress due to feed shortage. This is especially true of hogs. Dairy cows are generally underfed, emaciated and poorly groomed.

Animal Disease Control

Animal diseases are being controlled. The 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle and rabies immunization of dogs and testing of chickens for pullorum disease are in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

Ante and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses, but its efficiency could be improved by a more detailed examination. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each slaughter house visited.

A large proportion of the milk production is being manufactured into powdered skim milk and butter.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal industry) reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the period 4-10 May 1947.

SECTION III SUPPLY

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has notified all prefectural governors that they must assume responsibility for the distribution of drugs required for the treatment of venereal disease. This includes items that are being imported as well as Japanese production. Under the plan prepared by the Welfare Ministry, each prefecture will be notified as to the amount of drugs that are being allocated for venereal disease control. The allocation of these drugs within prefectures and the development of a distribution system, are the responsibilities of the prefectural health officers.

Prefectural governors have been advised that the present prefectural medicine distributing company has been temporarily designated as the agency to receive and distribute these drugs. Additional agencies may be designated as distributing outlets by the prefectural governor, if desired, but the central wholesaler will ship to only one dealer in each prefecture.

Public clinics are to be given preferences in allocations in accordance with the ministry instructions.

It is essential that prefectural health officers immediately formulate a plan covering the distribution of 220,000 pieces in 1947, as follows:

Sprayer, knapsack type	50,000 each
Sprayer, semi-automatic pump type	20,000 "
Sprayer, hand	50,000 "
Duster, DDT	100,000 "

The allocations to the prefectures are based on population. Instructions regarding this distribution plan are being forwarded by the Welfare Ministry to the prefecture government officials concerned.

Production of much of this equipment is still in progress. As quantities are made available by the manufacturers, they are to be shipped to the prefectures.

Emphasis is being placed on the speedy distribution of spraying equipment, since the season for intensive spraying of insecticides is at hand. There is a quantity of imported equipment which has recently been received, a back-log of previous import programs. This is being used to supplement the supply of Japanese produced apparatus.

Distribution has already started, and will continue until the program is completed. Some 3800 pieces have been shipped to a total of 10 prefectures, on requests from prefecture authorities.

On hand now, and in the process of being distributed are some 44,383 pieces, as follows:

Sprayer, knapsack type	9,383
Hand equipment (sprayers and dusters)	35,000

These are to be distributed to local prefecture authorities, and to the Transportation Ministry, by the end of May. The Transportation Ministry will make use of this equipment for disinfection of rolling stock and other transportation facilities.

In connection with the distribution of spraying equipment, a plan for wide distribution of pyrethrum emulsion is being carried out. Distribution to the prefectures has already been started, and under present plans, will be completed by the end of June. A total of 782,000 gallons will be shipped to the various prefectures under this program.

Production

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine was approved by Welfare Ministry during period 5 - 10 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hiroshima	3,850 lbs.		
Chiba	15,600 "		1,230 vials
Hakodate (Quar. Sta.)			1,800 "
Maizuru	"		1,440 "
Ujina	"		1,080 "
Moji	"		720 "
Nagoya			360 "
Kumamoto	6,000 lbs.		
Shimane		4,150 gals.	

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10 % DDT Dust	2,222,896 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	285,845 gals
Typhus Vaccine	6,630 vials

The below listed companies have been authorized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to manufacture penicillin for sale. The entire output continues to be distributed in accordance with allocations determined by the central committee established by the Welfare Ministry. Two (2) manufacturers have now completed pilot plants. Actual production is still very low averaging approximately 300,000,000 units monthly.

Companies authorized to produce Penicillin for sale

Morinaga Co., Ltd.	Mishima-City, Shizuoka Pref.
Wakamoto Co., Ltd.	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-To
Banyu Co., Ltd.	Kamiora-machi, Okazaki-City
Yashima Co., Ltd.	Kitaurawa-machi, Urawa-City
Lion Co., Ltd.	Date-Gun, Fukukshima Pref.
Wakodo Co., Ltd.	Awa-Gun, Chiba Pref.
Meiji Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Kawasaki-City, Kanagawa Pref.
Gunze Co., Ltd.	Isuka-Gun, Kyoto-Fu
Taito Shokusan Co., Ltd.	Osawara-City, Kanagawa Pref.
Sanyo Yushi Co., Ltd.	Nishi-ku, Nagoya-City
Mitsui Co., Ltd.	Meguro-ku, Tokyo-To
Teikokusha Co., Ltd.	Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-City
Osawa Milk Co., Ltd.	Kumagaya-City, Saitama Pref.
Tamagawa Inst.	Suginami-ku, Tokyo-To
Riken Eiyo Co., Ltd.	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Shinagawa Denki	Naka-kanbara-Gun, Niigata Pref.
Yamanouchi Co., Ltd.	Higashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Nihon Kako Co., Ltd.	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Meiji Milk Co., Ltd.	Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City
Nakajima Kagaku	Sarashina-Gun, Nagano Pref.
Kowa Med. Inst.	Chichibu-Gun, Saitama Pref.
Hokkaido Rakukno Co., Ltd.	Sapporo-City, Hokkaido
Hida Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	Yoshiki-Gun, Gifu Pref.
Toyo Jyozo Co., Ltd.	Takata-Gun, Shizuoka Pref.

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment was initiated early in April and gained momentum during the latter half of the month. Actual production during April was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	9,946
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	1,050

Production program of microscope with dark field attachments, initiated to provide all venereal disease clinics with required number, has progressed satisfactorily during 1947. Actual production of 85 has been accomplished from January through April and distribution has been made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	4	Nagano	3
Iwate	1	Gifu	3
Miyagi	2	Shizuoka	1
Akita	4	Aichi	2
Fukushima	2	Mie	2
Ibaraki	2	Kyoto	2
Tochigi	2	Tottori	2
Gunma	7	Okayama	1
Saitama	2	Hiroshima	2
Chiba	4	Yamaguchi	4
Tokyo	3	Tokushima	1
Kanagawa	7	Kagawa	1

Niigata	3	Saga	4
Toyama	2	Nagasaki	4
Fukui	3	Kumamoto	2
Yamanashi	1		

Narcotics

A two-day conference was held in Fukushima prefecture with Japanese narcotic agents from seventeen prefectures comprising the eastern part of Japan. The narcotic and marihuana laws were explained by four Japanese officials from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare. The SCAP Narcotic Control Officer emphasized the progress made in narcotic control during the past year, the necessity of acquiring prestige for themselves and gaining the cooperation of other public officials and registrants through use of common sense, hard work, honesty and a through understanding of the narcotic and marihuana laws. Corrective action, considered necessary from personal field trips and reports received from the Ministry of Welfare, that must now be taken by prefectural narcotic officials to assure continued progress in narcotic control work was also stressed.

The Assistant Narcotic Control Officer gave instructions in modern narcotic enforcement procedure, citing as examples the results obtained in recent investigations conducted as directed by Narcotic Control Officers.

Narcotic officials from all the remaining prefectures in Japan will assemble in Nara prefecture 13 May 1947.

The Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have instructed prefectural officials to authorize marihuana cultivators to plant the crop now in the areas authorized by registration, without waiting for the actual issuance of a marihuana producer's certificate, since the planting season is at hand.

The Ministries of Welfare, Justice and Home Affairs have been instructed to proceed with a plan to grant power of arrest, for narcotic violations only, to authorized narcotic agents as a result of a conference between the officials of the above Ministries and SCAP officials from the special staff sections concerned. Narcotic enforcement is a national problem rather than a local one and it is necessary that uniform procedure as directed by the Ministry of Welfare and supervised by Narcotic Control Officers, be followed to assure strict narcotic enforcement and control.

SECTION IV PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus

Comparative Score (Includes total figures from 1 January 1947 to 9 May 1947)

1947	762
1946	25,955

Thirteen prefectures reported programs underway for the delousing of school children's heads since 1st of May. Several others have not reported but are known to be working.

Venereal Disease Control

The following epidemiologic data is for March 1947.

	<u>Carried over from previous Month</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
1. Classification by Disease		
Gonorrhea		
Acute	7497	9307
Chronic	4324	4689
Ophthalmia	58	69
Syphilis		
Primary	4014	3025
Secondary	4737	2818

Early Latent	3259	1665
Late Latent	1236	623
Late	528	380
Congenital	721	403

Chancroid		
L. V.	24	50
G. I.	25	25

	<u>Carried over from</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
	<u>previous Month</u>	
2. Sex		
Male:	16,436	12,815
Female:	12,132	12,873

3. Occupation of Patients

	<u>March only</u>			<u>March only</u>	
Farming	3037	11.1%	Taxidancer	329	1.2%
Fishing	637	2.3%	Prostitute	6438	23.6%
Merchant	1586	5.8%	Geisha	566	2.1%
Industrial	364	1.4%	Cooks & Waiters	135	0.49%
Factory Worker	1289	4.7%	Teachers	33	0.12%
Construction	587	2.2%	Sailor	739	2.7%
Mining	130	0.48%	Unemployed	5544	20.3%
Casual Laborer	456	1.7%	Miscellaneous	2303	8.4%
Clerk	2396	8.7%			
Salesman	173	0.64%			
Waitress	531	2.0%			

4. Sources of Infection

	<u>March only</u>	
Commercial Prostitutes	10,219	54.1%
Clandestine Prostitutes	1,511	7.9%
Friend	1,721	9.1%
Husband	2,251	11.9%
Wife	138	0.73%
Unknown	3,068	16.1%

SECTION V SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

The initial major recommendations were made to the Ministry of Welfare with respect to those projects believed necessary to incorporate democratic principles into the administration of the social insurance laws and to attain a comprehensive coordinated social insurance system. The recommended projects are as follows:

1. The establishment of a comprehensive informational and educational program at all administrative levels for conveying to the public full information on all aspects of the social insurance program.

2. The establishment of a system of reports covering statistical and financial information with reference to all the social insurance programs to be gathered and compiled by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, with special emphasis on the regular receipt of reports from the prefectural governments and various mutual aid associations.

3. The initiation of a program of research and analysis for the development of an unemployment insurance program.

4. The development of a plan for the utilization of reserve funds of the Welfare Pension, Seamen's, and health Insurances.

5. The conducting of necessary research and giving consideration to the possibility of paying pension benefits at an earlier date than now prescribed by law and the possibility of revising the present high contribution costs.

6. The development of a supervisory plan for insuring proper administration of the various insurance laws at all administrative levels.

7. The study and consideration of the possibility of unifying the various health provisions of the social insurance laws into one national health program.

The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for the direct supervision of those sections of the prefectural governments administering the social insurance program and controls the appointment of the heads of such sections.

Discussions were held with Japanese officials relative to the administration and coverage under the social insurance programs of employees of concerns operated by foreign interests. It was finally determined that the social insurance laws are applicable to such concerns, and officials will formulate procedures to be followed by such employers for meeting their obligations under such laws.

No objections were made to a revised draft of an Imperial Ordinance which incorporates features prescribed by the new Constitution and Civil Code into the administration of the Seamen's Insurance Law.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 21 March 1947 shows 3162 hospitals with a capacity of 219768 beds, 106,299 of which were occupied. During this same period 279,694 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Nutrition surveys were begun May 4 in the Tokyo area.

During the week, a meeting was held with the Japanese Nutritionists, conducting the surveys.

The nutrition surveys were observed by the Nutrition Consultant in the following Kus:

Shinziku, Adachi, Ushigome, Setagaya, Nabano, Shinagawa, Meguro, Toshima, Takinogawa, and Yadobashi

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-19 22 April - Research in Scrub-Typhus and Scrub typhus Control in Japan.

PHMJG-20 6 May - Information relative to utilization of Imported corn flour, milk, canned foods, etc.

PHMJG-21 10 May - Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies,

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 3 May 1947 w/digest.

2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 3 May 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11 May – 17 May
1947
Number 20**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Social Security
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SECTION X - Consultants
SECTION XI - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Public Health Training Program

Reference is made to Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin for period 8-14 December 1946 and Section I, Bulletin #12 for period 16-22 March 1947.

The inauguration of this program has been delayed, however dormitory facilities are now under construction and it is expected that facilities sufficient to accommodate 100 students will be available by 16 June 1947.

The first course for Public Health nurses began as scheduled on 2 April 1947. The course for Public Health officers (doctors) and a course for Public Health Sanitarians is scheduled to start on 16 June 1947. Each class will have approximately 50 students. Current plans call for the opening of two additional courses on 1 July 1947 and two on 1 August 1947. The two courses beginning 1 July will be for Veterinarians and Pharmacists. Courses beginning 1 August will be for Sanitary Engineers and Nutritionists.

These courses are intended to serve as refresher courses for those with some knowledge of public health practices and to teach modern public health methods to those who are not properly grounded in their respective public health specialities. By this means, it is hoped to provide the necessary training to effectuate a sound coordinated public health program throughout Japan. It is expected that the students for these courses will be selected largely from those personnel who are now actively engaged in public health work in the various prefectures. Each class will have at least one student from each prefecture.

The Institute of Public Health will extend invitations to each Prefectural Health Department in advance of the starting date of each class. Each military government Health Officer is urged to have the prefectural Health Officer notify him upon arrival of the invitations and to exercise surveillance over the selection of students for the various courses. It is believed that the first students selected for attendance should be the key personnel in each health department.

It is important that the prefectural Health Officer himself should attend the course for Health Officers. He should attend the first course, but if this is not possible then he should attend the second course. Courses will be repeated until such time as they are either no longer required or are supplanted by more appropriate training courses.

SECTION II WELFARE

Child Welfare Law

The second draft of the child Welfare Law is now under study by PHW Section, SCAP. Incomplete study indicates that several changes may be necessary in context as well as underlying philosophy.

Personnel

Mr. Don Wilson, formerly Public Welfare Officer, MG, 8th Army, has Joined PHW, SCAP as Social Work Training Consultant.

Summary Covering Recent Fire Disasters (Nagasaki & Ibaraki Prefectures)

Fire disasters have continued and between the period 21 April 1947 - 29 April 1947 there occurred six fires of major proportions which destroyed 1,598 homes and rendered 7,871 persons homeless. A brief summary report on these fires has been received from the Health and Welfare Ministry and is given below:

IBARAKI PREFECTURE

Itako: Fire started at 1420 on 21 April 1947 and was under control at 1740 the same date. 102 homes were destroyed with 570 persons made homeless. No casualties reported. Estimated property damage 35,000,000 yen. Immediate emergency relief measures were taken by the prefecture with 100 yen issued to each destroyed or seriously damaged household. Emergency feeding was accomplished through generosity of neighboring

towns and villages. 2 go of soy, 50 momme of miso and 2.5 go of rice as a daily ration in an amount for a period of 7 days distributed free to disaster sufferers.

Ishizuka: Outbreak of fire discovered at 1210 on 26 April 1947 and extinguished at 1400 on the same date. 158 homes were destroyed with 666 persons homeless. 3 persons were injured. Estimated damage of property placed at 82,000,000 yen. Emergency relief was provided by both prefectural and local officials. The prefecture made available; 250 blankets, 300 pieces of clothing and 17 cases of canned goods. The local officials provided cooked rice to all sufferers. Plans are now underway to construct 150 houses (barrack type) to house the homeless.

Nakaminato: Fire occurred at 1710 on 29 April 1947 and burned out at 2300 on the same date. 1,116 homes were destroyed rendering 5,580 persons homeless. No casualties reported. Estimated property damage 100,040,000 yen. The Chief of Education and Welfare was assigned the responsibility of supervising emergency relief operations. Temporary housing was provided in the schools and temples where food was also made available. The prefecture distributed 550 blankets, 730 pieces of clothing, 131 cases of canned goods and 50 cases of biscuits. Present plans are being made to construct 100 houses (barrack type). Neighboring towns and villages are sympathetic and assisting materially to alleviate the suffering.

Kanasa: Fire started at 1330 on 29 April 1947 and brought under control at 1500 on the same date. 52 homes were destroyed with 300 persons homeless. No casualties reported. Local officials are handling emergency relief problems and have furnished food, 300 blankets and clothing.

NAGASAKI PREFECTURE

Obama: Fire outbreak at 1300 on 22 April 1947 and extinguished on same date. 81 homes destroyed with 364 persons homeless. All homeless persons provided with temporary shelter through relatives and friends. All households in Takaku Country contributed 3 yen to relief which was disbursed to sufferers. Distribution of clothing, foodstuffs and cooking utensils is reported to be underway.

Shinchi: Fire occurred at 1330 on 24 April 1947 and extinguished at 1705 same date. 89 homes destroyed with 391 persons homeless. 1 person reported injured. All homeless were sheltered by relatives with the exception of 50 persons who were housed in Sufuku Temple and Jichu primary school. 100 yen per household was granted and each person was provided with a blanket, clothing, cooking utensil and a special distribution of rice sufficient for a period of 5 to 10 days.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIR

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Brucellosis	2
Triohomoniasis	63
Texas Fever	22
Equine Infectious Abortion	22
Swine Erysipelas	3
Strangles	121
Rabies	5
Equine Infectious Anemia	52
Pullorum Disease	915

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 11-17 May 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Sixteen dentists were re-established in practice during the month of April.

Three thousand dentists attended the first National Dental Convention ever to be held. Lectures and table clinics were given by American dental officers. The general Dispensary Dental Clinic was opened for the inspection of American equipment.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Two, one week courses were held in Kyushu for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations to Japanese nurses. First course was held from 5 to 10 May 1947, at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Lectures and demonstrations on various phases of nursing were given by Japanese and American nurses.

The second week, 12 to 17 May 1947, the course was held in the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kumamoto.

Both programs were very successful, well attended and considerable interest was shown by the prefectural authorities.

Prefectures represented:

Fukuoka	30	Saga	7	Nagasaki	8
Oita	8	Kumamoto	22	Miyazaki	12
Kagoshima	13	Total --	100		

A conference was held in Gifu with Prefectural nurses and doctors for the purpose of discussing their Prefectural nursing organization. Problems relating to the Public Health Nurses course in Tokyo were reviewed. Several hospitals were visited, programs for nurses training schools were discussed.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

The allocation of coal and lignite for hospital use has been increased for the months of May and June by the Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Government. A study is being made by the Welfare Ministry, to determine past consumption and requirements during summer and winter season for all hospitals throughout Japan. Blank forms have been forwarded to all prefectural governors requesting detailed data on this subject. This data will provide a basis for presenting requests for additional allocation of coal to meet actual requirements in hospitals. Military Government Officials should stress the necessity for high priority of coal for hospital use with local prefectural officials handling distribution. In addition a check should be made to determine that local officials are submitting the report mentioned above, to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies continued according to plan during April. April production of DDT Products was sufficient to provide a sizeable reserve stock of 10% DDT Dust and a small stock of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray. Production of pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment, for mosquito and fly control program during 1947, was initiated and progress was excellent. Quantitative production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies during April was accomplished as follows:

Antu (Rat Poison)	2,148,766 (3 gm pkgs)
Neikorazu (Rat Poison)	3,440 kg's
Rat Traps (Spring Type)	5,000 each
Pyrethrum Emulsion (x-30)	216,300 gal's

DDT Dusters	9,946 each
Sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon	1,800 "
Sprayer, Pump Type, Semi-automatic	1,050 "
10% DDT Dust (Utilizing American Furnished DDT Concentrate)	121,510 lbs
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (Utilizing American DDT Concentrate)	45,233 gal's.
10% DDT Dust produced with Japanese DDT Concentrate	80,000 lbs.
Sprayer, Hand, 1/2 Gallon	7,000 each

Produced of X-Ray film during April is considered adequate to meet minimum requirements and compares favorably with previous monthly production. Quantitative production was accomplished as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	6,292 Dozen
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	3,588 "
8 x 10	3,759 "
10 x 12	12,980 "
14 x 17	84 "
35 m/m film	21,417 rolls

The following releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by welfare Ministry during period 12 – 17 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita	8,000 lbs.	300 gals.	
Kyoto	1,500 "	15,000 "	
Mie	1,000 "	75 "	
Nara	15,400 "	250 "	250 vials
Takamatsu	6,000 "	3,550 "	
Saitama	2,750 "		
Gumma	6,000 "		
Nagasaki	2,480 "	350 "	
Gifu	3,740 "		
Shiga	980 "	2,650 "	475 vials
Ehime	1,000 "		
Kagoshima		345 "	
Hokkaido	7,000 "		

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10% DDT Dust	2,155,471 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	291,380 gals.
Typhus Vaccine	113,738 vials

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying equipment decreased for the first ten days of May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	43
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	600

The decided drop in the weekly production, especially in the case of the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon is attributed to the temporary shortage of the necessary brass plate and brass pipe used in the manufacture of this sprayer. This shortage will be resolved in the very near future.

Distribution

Effective 15 May 1947, the Welfare Ministry assumes responsibility of distribution of all imported medicaments and medical supplies. Requisitions are submitted by the prefectural officials to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry for supplies coming under above mentioned category.

The Welfare Ministry has scheduled a distribution, 10 May 1947, of Mapharsen and Bismuth subsalicylate to prefectures having a V. D. population of 1000 and over.

The following is a breakdown as of 14 May 1947, of U.S. Surplus Vehicles sold to Japanese Government, which have been allocated to the Welfare Ministry for distribution to hospitals and government agencies engaged in public health and sanitation activities:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Allotted</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>To be Distributed</u>	<u>Due from Boeki Cho</u>
Weapons Carrier	347	92	51	41	255
Command Car	58	11	2	9	47
Ambulance	145	15	6	9	130
Trailer 1 Ton	100	100	54	46	0
Trailer # Ton	145	58	46	12	87
Trailer Water Tank	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	870	351	210	141	519

During the week ending 10 May 1947 a total of 3,386 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion has been distributed to the prefectures for use in the insect control program.. Shipment was made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>
Hokkaido	50	Nagano	46
Miyagi	45	Kyoto	369
Akita	20	Osaka	264
Yamagata	30	Hyogo	50
Fukushima	76	Nara	15
Saitama	174	Tottori	55
Chiba	188	Shimane	73
Tokyo	691	Okayama	70
Kanagawa	130	Yamaguchi	114
Gifu	35	Tokushima	61
Shizuoka	45	Kagawa	48
Aichi	80	Ehime	182
Mie	40	Kochi	67
Niigata	40	Nagasaki	90
Toyama	42	Oita	40
Ishikawa	40	Kagoshima	76
Fukui	40		
		Total	3,386

Shipments to prefecture not listed above are planned for the near future.

Narcotics

Narcotics seized as a result of recent investigations indicate many repatriates are entering Japan with narcotics concealed in their baggage and on their persons. A report from a Military Government Team to the same effect shows that stern measures are necessary to curtail this activity. Custom Officials in the Revenue Bureau, Finance Ministry, and Narcotic Officials, Ministry of Welfare, have been requested to issue instructions to all officials concerned at ports of debarkation to rectify this situation. Close surveillance by Military Government Teams is considered necessary to assure thorough search of all repatriates and prosecution of any persons criminally

liable for either entering or leaving Japan with narcotics. Heavy penalties imposed on such persons will act as a deterrent to any person contemplating smuggling narcotics for monetary reasons in lieu of currency or other goods. Illegal narcotics entering Japan are being supplied to addicts. Prompt action must be taken to prevent such entry which is highly detrimental to the narcotic control program.

Marihuana grown in Japan for fiber purposes by licensed dealers will be analyzed at the following laboratories: Tokyo Imperial University for eastern Honshu prefectures; Kyoto Imperial University for Hiroshima and Shimane prefectures; and Kumamoto Pharmaceutical College for the three prefectures in Kyushu. What is considered to be an average specimen from each prefecture will reach the laboratories at four-week intervals during the growth of the plant, ending at maturity, according to instructions given to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

Japanese narcotic agents from 29 prefectures attended a conference in Nara prefecture to discuss narcotic problems and to receive instructions from Narcotic Control Officials, PHW, SCAP, and Narcotic Section Officials, Ministry of Welfare. This conference and the Fukushima narcotic conference held the previous week with representatives from the other 17 prefectures, were indicative of the progress made in the narcotic control program during the past year. Instruction in modern narcotic enforcement methods was given. A round-table discussion concerning evaluation of narcotic conditions in each prefecture made by Narcotic Control Officers as a result of personal inspection trips through the prefectures highlighted the proceedings.

According to the Narcotic section, Ministry of Welfare report for the month of March, narcotics are being supplied as required by registrants in an orderly and effective manner by use of order forms. Enforcement also made considerable progress as shown by the number of narcotic seizures and arrests of both registrants (27) and non-registrants (31). Sentences imposed as a result of convictions varied from 150 yen fine for a lesser violation to 1 year penal servitude, 4 year probation and 1,500 yen fine for a more serious violation. Reported thefts (26) continue as a matter of concern since these narcotics constitute a source of supply for narcotic addicts.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B Encephalitis

Experimental work in the field and in the laboratory has conclusively shown that Japanese B Encephalitis is principally a mosquito-borne virus disease. This disease is of importance because of its high mortality rate. Susceptibility is greater in children than in other age groups and may be classified as a "children's disease" among Japanese.

In past years, outbreaks have nearly always been limited to the midsummer and early fall months. It thrives best in parts of the country which experience "hot summers, mild winters, less than average rainfall, low relative humidity and a high percentage of sunshine". Under such conditions, the mosquito vector(s) and mammalian and bird host-reservoirs find a favorable environment. The disease follows a northward wave of progression as summer advances – Okinawa in early July; Kagawa, Okayama, Hyogo in mid-July, and Tokyo and vicinity in August.

The distribution of the disease is wide spread throughout the island of Japan, having been reported from 40 of the 46 prefectures at some time during the past 16 years. Hokkaido in the north is apparently free from infection. The disease is most prevalent in the prefectures surrounding the Inland Sea, namely: Okayama, Hyogo and Kagawa. Outside of Japan proper Japanese B Encephalitis is consistently found in the Ryukus (Okinawa), Formosa, Philippines, China and Southern Korea.

Control measures should be concentrated in the areas of greatest expected prevalence and should be instituted well in advance of the expected encephalitis season. The prompt and compulsory reporting of any suspect case* is a measure of chief importance and must be handled in the most expeditious manner possible as outlined in Headquarters Eighth Army Circular No. 72, dated 3 May 1947, Section I, Japanese B. Encephalitis.

Control programs utilizing pyrethrum emulsion as a larvicide against mosquito larvae and 5% DDT spray in houses, etc, for residual effect of the killing agent in the control of adult mosquitoes, should be started at once, if not already underway. Proper application of residual effect DDT spray in houses and other buildings will serve as a control for flies, fleas, bed-bugs and other insect pests invading the household as well as adult mosquitoes. In order to conserve the DDT residual effect spray supplies, it is suggested that pyrethrum emulsion be used wherever

possible in the control programs. For quick-killing effect and residual DDT effect, a combination spray may be made by mixing one Liter of Pyrethrum (30x) emulsion to 29 Liters of 5% DDT residual effect spray.

(*The definition of a suspect case may be considered to be any person exhibiting clinical signs and symptoms of epidemic encephalitis – particularly if such cases occur during the months of July and August in groups of one, two or three or more within a square mile area.

Blood specimens from suspect cases and from neighbors of such cases should be sent to the 406## Medical General Laboratory, APO – 500 Tokyo.)

Typhus Fever Control

Comparatives Score: (includes figures of 15 May)

1946	26,398
1947	770

Head Lice in School Children

The Ministry of Welfare previously issued instructions to prefectural health offices to institute programs designed to eliminate head lice among school children by dusting with DDT powder. Many of these programs are underway at present, some having been completed.

The incidence of head lice is rather high, particularly among the school girls. In Tokyo, for example, results of a survey of one primary school was as follows:

		<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>% Pos.</u>
Boys Examined	411	0	411	0
Girls "	<u>427</u>	120	307	28%
	838			

In addition, many of the children were found to be infested with body lice as well. After two dustings at a 7 day interval, the incidence has been reduced to zero in this one school.

It is hoped that all Military Government teams in Japan will continue to push this dusting program during the summer.

Public Health "Train"

Any suggestions and ideas for exhibit material concerning public health and welfare, for use in this train, will be welcome. The cars are now in process of conversion.

Send any ideas for posters, models, etc., to Prev. Med. Div. P.H. & w. APO 500 - - Attn: Mr. C. Wheeler.

Smallpox Control

There have been several small outbreaks of smallpox in Japan during recent weeks. There has been no major epidemic during the current season; nevertheless, the disease is endemic in Japan and both sporadic cases and small outbreaks continue to occur. Vaccination with a viable vaccine is the only known measure of practical value in the control of smallpox. For details on control measures, military Government Health officers are referred to TB-PH-PREV. MED. 1 (Smallpox) dated January 1947.

The fact that a considerable number of smallpox continue to occur throughout Japan is evidence there are still large numbers of non-immune persons in the general population. Military government health officers are urged to exercises surveillance over Japanese health authorities in order to make sure that effective control measures are being carried out, particularly vaccination of the entire population of towns and villages in which cases occur. Checks should be made on vaccination technique and results of vaccination. If a viable vaccine and correct technique are used, vaccination will result in one of the following reactions: vaccinia, vaccinoid, or immune. If one of the above reactions are not obtained, these individuals must be revaccinated.

Military government health officers should also see that a maintenance smallpox immunization program is carried out in their respective prefectures. All children who were not of vaccination age last year, but have since reached vaccination age, should have been vaccinated in the interim.

The Committee on Therapeutic Procedures for Acute Infectious Disease and on Biologicals of the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends "vaccinations as early in life as possible - any time after the cord falls off and at least before 3 years of age". Due to the presence of endemic smallpox in Japan, all children should be vaccinated by the sixth month of life and certainly not later than the twelfth month of life.

Typhoid Immunization Program

Typhoid fever is a preventable disease for which effective preventive measures are available. Nevertheless, it continues to be a major public health problem in Japan. Good sanitary practices in matters of food, water, and waste disposal are the most important and most effective measures for prevention. Sanitation alone is not sufficient for complete control, however, and for this reason immunization is of utmost importance, particularly in Japan.

Vaccination with a good TAB vaccine will confer a high degree of protection upon those immunized, even under poor conditions of sanitation. Since the correction of sanitary deficiencies requires an extensive program of construction, education of the public, and a large budget extending over a long period of time, the only immediate effective control measure available for the general population is immunization. Before a nation wide immunization program could be put into effect, it was necessary to set up a most effective biologic control plan for production, assay and distribution. This plan has now been accomplished.

The Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has prepared a plan for a nation wide typhoid immunization plan which has been approved.

a. The immunization program is scheduled to begin on or about 1 June 1947.

b. Persons to be immunized. All persons in Japan between the ages of 5 and 60 years with the exception of the sick and other persons in whom immunization is contra-indicated will be immunized during the current season. The program once begun will continue, as vaccine becomes available, until completion.

c. Order of Priority for Immunization. Due to the lack of sufficient stocks of vaccine to conduct the immunization program in all prefectures simultaneously, the following general order of priority will be followed.

First Stage: Persons in cities, towns (with a population of 30,000 or more) will be immunized first. Vaccine will be furnished to these cities and towns as rapidly as it becomes available. The total population to be immunized in this group is approximately 23 million. It is estimated that that will take two to three months to complete the first stage of the program.

Second Stage: When the immunizations outlined under the first stage have been completed, immunization of the remaining persons in the small towns, villages and rural areas in each prefecture will follow as vaccine becomes available. The order of priority for the 2nd stage will be governed by the incidence rate of typhoid during the year 1946, starting first with the prefectures having the highest rate and progressing in that order until finally the prefectures with the lowest incidence rate are reached. The number of persons to be immunized during the 2nd stage is approximately 50 million. The order of priority of prefectures to be immunized during the 2nd stage is: Tochigi, Kochi, Fukushima, Toyama, Tokushima, Hyogo, Mie, Hiroshima, Shimane, Wakayama, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Okayama, Saitama, Gifu, Hokkaido, Aomori, Yamagata, Kagawa, Chiba, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Niigata, Iwate, Nara, Tokyo, Ibaragi, Miyazaki, Fukui, Fukuoka, Aichi, Osaka, Yamagashi, Nagano, Shiga, Akita, Gunma, Ishikawa, Ehime, Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Saga, Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima.

Venereal Disease Control

Syphilis is taken as an index for reporting purposes by the leading authorities, since it is the best reported of all the venereal diseases. The incidence of gonorrhoea is usually considered to be 4 to 10 times that of syphilis, but because it is subject to so much self-treatment as well as being so much shorter in duration than syphilis, many authorities think that the incidence of gonorrhoea is even more than 10 times that of syphilis.

From available information, venereal diseases probably occur in the Japanese population in approximately the following proportion: 10 cases of gonorrhea to 2 cases of chancroid, to 1 case of syphilis. It is therefore apparent that Japanese VD statistics show two outstanding errors. First, gonorrhea is reported as only occurring half again as frequently as syphilis instead of ten times as frequently. Second, chancroid is reported as occurring only one-third as often as syphilis instead of twice as often.

Using syphilis as an index of reporting, Japanese statistics, therefore, show that about eight out of ten cases of gonorrhea and five out of six cases of chancroid are being missed. Military government health officers should convey this information to the Japanese physicians in the prefectures so that health department clinicians and private physicians will place additional emphasis on finding and reporting such cases.

Port Quarantine

On Wednesday, 14 May, the members of the newly organized Japanese Quarantine Service convened at the Welfare Ministry in Tokyo to open a three day program of study sessions and conferences on quarantine procedures under the new quarantine regulations. The first assembly was opened with a short address by the SCAP port quarantine consultant.

Weekly Report of Incoming Quarantinable Disease:

Week ending 3 May – Negative
Week ending 10 May – Negative

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurance

Recent surveys of prefectural insurance offices and Health and National Health Insurance clinics, indicate a definite need for closer supervision from the national and prefectural level for the purpose of coordinating policies and systems of operation.

Recent visits to several prefectures indicated that insurance officials are of the opinion the decrease in the National Health Insurance budget was approved by SCAP. A clarification of this opinion has been obtained from the Finance Division of ESS, SCAP; that, no objections were made to the total budget for 1947 as presented by the Finance Ministry. The budget is subject to change by the Diet under provisions of the new Constitution.

The Health and National Health Insurance directors in each prefecture should be encouraged to give strong justification in submitting requests to the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as to additional requirements during this year.

A military Government Team initiated a medical service cost survey in their prefecture, conducted through a questionnaire which covered approximately five-hundred doctors. Results will be published in a later bulletin. It is planned to conduct similar surveys throughout Japan.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Report for the period ending 28 March 1947 shows 3172 hospitals with a capacity of 219,677 beds, 105,474 of which were occupied. During this same period 293,048 out-patients were treated.

National examinations for medical licensure were held from 15 to 17 May 1947. Applicants were distributed as follows:

Kanto	615
Tohoku and Hokkaido	190
Chubu	177
Kinki	373

Chugoku and Kyusyu	315
Total	1,670

Results of examinations will be reported as soon as they are available.

SECTION X CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

Physical examinations in the nutrition surveys of the Tokyo-to area will be completed on 20 May.

During the week, the conduct of these surveys was observed by the Nutrition Consultant.

Japanese demonstration and explanation of methods used in the commercial processing of imported corn flour was given by the Ministry of Health. These are in extension of methods prepared by the nutritionists of the Ministry of Health and Agriculture in ordinary home cooking.

SECTION XI MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-21 10 May 1947 Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Insurance and Health (Sickness)
Insurance Agencies

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 10 May 1947 w/digest.
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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 May – 24 May
1947
Number 21**

SECTION I - Welfare
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SECTION I
Welfare

Social Work Training

The fourth and last of a series of training conferences for welfare officers of local Military Government teams was held by the Military Government Section, Eighth Army, during the week of 19 May. This last training conference was attended by the social Work Training Consultant of the Welfare Division. Subjects discussed during the week included organization of welfare administration in the Japanese government, public assistance and child welfare programs, the Japanese Red Cross Society and disaster planning.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Dr. G. Ernest Bott, representative of Church World Service, has been approved by SCAP as the third official representative of LARA.

The seventh and eighth overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies have arrived in Yokohama and consist of the following items:

USAT Aberdeen Victory (4 May 47)

Wheat Flour	80 tons
Clothing	<u>44</u> tons
Total	124 tons

President Madison (23 May 47)

Clothing	50 tons
Foodstuffs	50 tons
Soap	20 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>30</u> tons
Total	150 tons

Note: The amount of relief supplies now received by LARA, since their first overseas shipment, (received dockside at Yokohama on 30 Nov 46) totals 2222 tons.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for March 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,376	556	334	7,025	4,016
Condemned ante mortem	4	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	3	0	2	6
Partial	322	18	0	7	234
Viscera	3,595	43	0	2,234	534

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for March 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections

3

Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6363
Samples examined	7937
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	280
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	770
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4197
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	147
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	709

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	30
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	3

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 18 – 24 May 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kagoshima	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The value of dental materials manufactured for the month of April amounted to 2,788,291.38 yen, and that of instruments to 3,659,297.30 yen.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Distribution

The distribution of insect and rodent control equipment by the Welfare Ministry has begun, with emphasis placed on sprayers, knapsack type. Latest information (23 May 1947) shows the following shipments to prefectures were made, a total of 4,184 sprayers:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity knapsack Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	200
Aomori	160
Iwate	160
Miyagi	160
Akita	160
Yamagata	160
Fukushima	160
Ibaraki	160
Tochigi	160
Gumma	160
Niigata	160
Toyama	160
Ishikawa	160

Nagano	160
Yamanashi	160
Shizuoka	160
Hyogo	304
Saitama	160
Chiba	160
Ishikawa	160
Fukui	160
Shiga	160
Tottori	160
Hiroshima	160
Yamaguchi	160

Shipments are continuing and equipment is expected to reach all prefectures in the near future.

Pyrethrum emulsion for use in the insect control program is also being distributed, and, as of 21 May 1947, a total of 5,170 fifty-gallon drums has been shipped to the prefectures by the Welfare Ministry. Shipments have been made to all but three prefectures. Miyazaki prefecture has not replied to Welfare Ministry request for shipping instructions. The cause for lack of shipments to Wakayama and Hiroshima prefectures is being investigated by the Welfare Ministry. An outline of shipments made through 21 May 1947 follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal.drums</u>
Hokkaido	50
Aomori	27
Iwate	45
Miyagi	90
Akita	80
Yamagata	30
Fukushima	76
Ibaragi	77
Tochigi	25
Gunma	50
Saitama	174
Chiba	188
Tokyo	741
Kanagawa	240
Niigata	80
Toyama	42
Ishikawa	80
Fukui	40
Yamanashi	20
Nagoya	46
Gifu	35
Shizuoka	45
Aichi	80
Mie	105
Shiga	50
Kyoto	427
Osaka	411
Hyogo	430
Nara	15
Tottori	55
Shimane	15
Okayama	120
Yamaguchi	162
Tokushima	61
Kagawa	80
Ehime	182
Kochi	67
Fukuoka	198

Saga	70
Nagasaki	120
Kumamoto	45
Oita	120
Kagoshima	75

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment increased satisfactorily for the manufacturing period of 10 – 20 May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	360
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	340

The temporary shortage of brass plate and brass pipe necessary for the manufacture of the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon, has been relieved. Production, for this reporting period, was increased to 360 as compared to the previous reporting period's production of only 43 sprayers during the brass shortage.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 19 – 24 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kochi	3,750 lbs.	580 gals	135 vials
Osaka	8,000 lbs.	2,000 gals.	
Gifu	3,200 lbs.	500 gals.	
Miyazaki	10,000 lbs.		
Hiroshima	3,000 lbs.	500 gals.	
Fukuoka	800 lbs.	100 gals.	40 vials
Shimane	<u>24,000 lbs.</u>		
Totals	52,750 lbs.	3,680 gals.	175 vials

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10% DDT Dust	2,240,911 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	248,180 gals.
Typhus Vaccine	81,218 vials

The program of the production of pyrethrum emulsion, to be diluted with thirty parts of water prior to spraying, for mosquito and fly control activities during 1947, has progressed satisfactorily since its initiation last year. Welfare Ministry reports, for the period up to 10 May, production of pyrethrum emulsion as follows:

	<u>50 gal. drums</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Estimated Production for year 1947	17,000	850,000
Total Production to date (10 May)	7,503	375,150
Total amounts shipped	3,386	169,300

Total amount of pyrethrum flowers received was 556,083.94 kgs.

Narcotics

A recent inspection trip through Central Honshu showed that hospitals are cooperating with the program of narcotic Control efforts to eliminate thefts of narcotic stocks by storing their supply in regulation steel safes. This will also prevent loss of narcotics by fire. Narcotic stocks in some hospitals and local wholesalers were found to be depleted and in some instances this has been occasioned by the inability of Central Wholesalers to fill requisitions that are submitted on order forms. An investigation of these Central Wholesalers revealed that they have not maintained their stocks at a sufficient level and corrective action has been taken through conferences with the wholesalers and through instructions issued to the Welfare Ministry. Central wholesalers, by purchasing from registered producers, must keep their stocks representative and sufficient to meet requirements without any further instructions from the Japanese Government.

In order to place proper emphasis on narcotic enforcement by regularly appointed narcotic agents, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been advised to require the following monthly reports from prefectural agents:

1. Number of inspections made.
2. Number of investigations begun.
3. Number of investigations being carried on.
4. Number of investigations completed.
5. Estimated number of violations.
6. Extent of illicit traffic.
7. General estimate of narcotic conditions.
 - a. Poor
 - b. Fair
 - c. Good
 - d. Very good
8. Prices of illicit narcotics.
 - a. Opium per kilogram
 - b. Morphine per gram
 - c. Heroin per gram
 - d. Cocaine per gram

A consolidated report from the above information will be completed by the Narcotic Section and forwarded to the Narcotic Central Branch so that proper evaluation of narcotic enforcement can be made.

As a further step to stop the introduction of narcotics into Japan by repatriates, the Ministry of Justice has been advised to inform all procurators that all persons involved in smuggling operations are to be prosecuted and heavy penalties demanded. This applies not only to repatriates but to any person entering or leaving Japan illegally with narcotics.

The order granting police power for narcotic offenses to narcotic agents should become effective within approximately two weeks. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions that such authority is to be granted only to regularly appointed narcotic agents who have no duties other than narcotic enforcement. It is not anticipated that there will be any exceptions to this provision.

A Korean living in Hachioji, Tokyo Prefecture, was apprehended for cultivation of opium poppies. Ninety-five plants were being cultivated and the case is being prepared for the local procurator. It was learned that such cultivation has been carried on by the Korean for the past two years. Military Government Teams should assure that narcotic agents and police make every effort to enforce the SCAP Directive and Japanese narcotic laws which prohibit the cultivation of opium poppies.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 23 May)

1946	-	816
1947	-	27,685

Summary of results of complement fixation tests:

The following table is a summary of the results performed to date on blood samples submitted to the 406th Med. General Laboratory. Other samples are under test. Detailed reports have been sent out to prefectures concerned. Some blood samples received have been badly haemolyzed through faulty technique in collection, thus nullifying the efforts made in collecting and shipping. Blood samples received from Shikoku show the need for improvement technique.

The column headed "Indeterminate" indicates samples in which the differentiation between Murine and epidemic typhus was not possible. This may mean that an "intermediate" form of typhus exists.

	Blood	Complement Fixation				
	Samples	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Epidemic</u>	<u>Murine</u>	<u>Indeterminate</u>	<u>Negative</u>	Anticomplementary
Hokkaido	25	22	0	0	3	
Miyagi	7	5	0	0	2	
Fukushima	1	1	0	0	0	
Todhigi	3	1	0	0	2	
Ibaragi	30	1	9	6	13	1
Saitama	11	0	8	2	1	
Chiba	6	1	3	0	2	
Tokyo	57	4	14	11	27	1
Ishikawa	6	0	5	1	0	
Gifu	5	0	3	0	2	
Shizuoka	49	1	31	9	8	
Fukui	8	0	3	4	1	
Aichi	79	0	48	12	18	1
Mie	5	0	3	2	0	
Nara	1	0	0	1	0	
Osaka	23	0	17	6	0	
Hyogo	36	2	21	4	6	3
Yamaguchi	9	0	5	3	1	
Total	361	38	170	61	86	6

Typhus Fever

Summary of results of complement fixation tests.

We are anxious to complete tests of all suspect cases reported since 1 September 1946. Send in blood sample (at least 10cc) from your suspect cases as soon as possible. We are especially interested in receiving blood samples from reported cases of "Takamatsu Fever" from Shikoku.

Cholera Control

During 1946 there were reported 1229 cases of Cholera in Japan. This does Not include cases that originated on repatriation ships while enroute to Japan or while in quarantine in reception ports. Most of these cases resulted from persons entering the country illegally though smuggling and illicit shipping from Korea and to a lesser extent from repatriation. There have been no cases of Cholera reported in Japan during the current calendar year. Nevertheless, this disease is over present on the Asiatic mainland and constitutes a continual threat to Japan.

Quarantine services other public health agencies did a splendid job last year of preventing the spread of the disease in Japan. The Cholera season is at hand and Military Government and Quarantine officer are urged to keep a close watch for suspects and to take appropriate steps to effect control.

Prefectural health personnel should be alerted for possible Cholera outbreaks by making provisions for vaccines, and isolation measures.

Venereal Disease Control

Contact reports indicate in some areas excellent results are being obtained by the contact tracing facilities initiated by the Military Government Health officer. In marked contrast to these prefectures, reports from other areas indicate that contact tracing is not receiving the serious attention of the civilian agencies responsible for this work.

Contact tracing is a new concept to Japanese public health departments. It is strictly a health department function that will be of increasing importance as a modern V.D. control program is developed. Even now, health department have the responsibility for finding as many cases of venereal disease as they can trace by epidemiologic methods.

The personal of contact tracing teams will vary in different prefectures, but will usually consist of public health nurses or Health Department inspectors. It is essential that these individuals understand the basic principles of the communicability of venereal diseases and something of the diagnostic procedures used. Tact and a real interest in V.D. control are necessary and personnel should be selected with these qualities in mind. These workers are health department employees who are tracing persons possibly infected; they are not police who apprehend violators of the law.

Contacts of gonorrhea patients who found and known to be promiscuous should be diagnosed clinically as having gonorrhea and treated, despite the absence of laboratory confirmation.

Every case that is found though contact tracing and treated may be the means of preventing many other cases.

Sanitation – Insect Control

Inventory should be made weekly of insecticides, and equipment on hand, and the number of control teams actually working. Spot investigations should be made periodically to determine the effectiveness of control measures. Local laws and regulations designed to prevent individuals from committing nuisances should be locked up and published. Routine inspections must be made by sanitary inspectors in order to uncover violations of these regulations and effect corrections.

The individual must be taught the fundamentals of fly and mosquito control, and what part he must play in community control. If it is to be successful, an insect control program must have good cooperation of the individual, the regular agencies that carry on garbage and night soil collection, and auxiliary agencies carrying out measures directed against specific problems, such as the sanitary teams being operated under the direction of the Health Department.

Laboratory control

Reference is made to Sec. VI, Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin #16 dated 13 – 19 April 1947.
RE: National Institute:

Formal dedication exercises were held for the new National Institute of Health (NIH) at Shiba Ku in Tokyo. This was the culmination of five months of conferences and intensive negotiations between SCAP and the Welfare and Education Ministries of the Japanese Government.

The formal dedication exercises marked the beginning of an official governmental organization designed and dedicated to promote the national public health by controlling the production and assay of biologic products and conducting research on diseases and other problems affecting the public health.

The organization functions and aims of the new National Institute of Health are patterned after those of the National Institute of Health in the United States. The birth of the National Institute of Health is one of the major achievements in the promotion of public health in Japan.

The new National Institute of Health will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health and Welfare however, it will enjoy freedom from political interference. It will be a relatively independent agency with an extremely wide range of latitude as regards the scope of its activities. These matters will be decided upon by the scientific director and his staff.

BCG Vaccine

In 1908 Albert Calmette and Alphonse Guerin reported the development of a strain of bovine tubercule bacilli which had lost its virulence by being passed through a long series of subcultures grown on glycerinated ox-bile media. In 1920, these scientists reported that the BCG culture was harmless to man and began the vaccination of newborn infants by feeding them the vaccine by mouth.

Since 1921, millions of vaccinations have been done, particularly in Europe and South America, and in the United States careful studies were made; but the use of the vaccine was not widely adopted. In 1930 Dr. Johannes Holm began his studies in Denmark, and since 1932, that country has used BCG vaccines extensively and feel that it is quite safe, and when carried out properly, few complications arise. In Japan BCG vaccine was developed from a strain given to Dr. Shiga in 1925 by Dr. Calmette, and since then, that strain has been maintained in the Government Institute of Infectious Diseases.

In 1933, the study of BCG vaccine was begun under the direction of the late Mr. M. Nagayo, succeeded by Dr. T. Kumagaya. This work was done on an experimental basis by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and in the various universities. It was not until 1944 that the Japanese Government assumed charge of BCG vaccination programs and carried them out on a national scale. In 1944, the Government supervised the vaccination of 5,025,794; in 1945, 8,671,611; in 1946 approximately 6,242,710 individuals, with negative tuberculin reactions, were vaccinated with BCG vaccine. The Japanese reporting in the past left much to be desired and was inadequate in its follow-up. Consequently, study is yet necessary before the effect of BCG vaccination can be truly evaluated in Japan.

Professional Medical Journals

Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, recognizes the need for professional journals for the use of Military Government Public Health Officers and other technical medical personnel. Efforts were made to obtain subscriptions for a basic list of medical periodicals for each Military Government Team. Sufficient copies of the following journals are being received to supply one copy of each journal to each Regional Headquarters in Japan for circulation among the teams of the Region.

- *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health
- *Journal of the American Medical Association
- *Annals of Internal Medicine
- Journal of Infectious Diseases
- Public Health Reports
- Venereal Disease Information
- *New England Journal of Medicine
- American Journal of Syphilis, Gonorrhea and Venereal Diseases
- American Journal of Nursing
- Water and Sewage Works Journal

*Journals marked with an asterisk are now being received by Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and are being forwarded to Regional Headquarters for circulation within each region in Japan. The remaining Journals will be forwarded to each Region and District Headquarters upon receipt. Journals which have been received during the month will be forwarded to Regional and District Headquarters periodically about once each month. Military Government Health and Welfare personnel will find these periodicals of inestimable value in the prosecution of their health programs.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurances

Mr. William H. Wandel, has been assigned as Chief, Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, on loan from the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

All prefectural insurance officers met in Tokyo on 21 – 22 May for an orientation and instructional conference for the promulgation of the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law. Principal points discussed were, the medical fee costs; coordination with the Labor Standards Law; procedure for appeals; participation of employees in general policies and employers responsibility.

With the enactment of the **Workmens** Accident Compensation Law to be effective as of 1 July 1947, the Employer's Liability Accident Insurance System becomes inoperative and some disposition will be made of the reserve funds approximating 22,800,000 yen as of March 1946 accumulated under the latter law. The Ministry of Welfare is to submit a plan for the allocation of the fund to other social insurance programs.

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare conducted as of 21 May a sample survey encompassing questionnaires to be answered by 163,000 individuals distributed in 15 prefectures and 4,728 concerns from all parts of Japan. The survey was expected to give pertinent data relative to the employment and unemployment situation for possible use in formulating an unemployment compensation program. The results of the survey and conclusions reached will be submitted to the Social Security Division when available.

Health Insurance

In addition to the health benefits provided by the five major programs in the Japanese social insurance system, and by the Postal Insurance program, each of the 13 ministries in the Japanese Government independently operates on behalf of its employees one or more mutual aid associations, one of the main functions of which is to offer protection against the costs and losses of illness.

The result is an extremely complicated system of health insurance coverage, with numerous ordinances, rules and regulations governing the activities of the component parts. It is difficult to find a Japanese official who is thoroughly familiar with all the ramifications of the numerous health insurances. The man on the street, for the most part, is ignorant of the rights and privileges to which he is eligible.

The Japanese Government has been urged to unify these several health benefit programs into a comprehensive national health insurance system.

The first step in this direction has been the achievement of an agreement to place the activities and records of the various Governmental mutual aid associations, mentioned above, under the supervision of the Bureau of Social Insurance in the Ministry of Welfare; Prior to this agreement the Finance Ministry and the Transportation Ministry had insisted on retaining independent control.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 4 April 1947 shows 3177 hospitals with a capacity of 220,740 beds, 103,905 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,956 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS NUTRITION

Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Ration Board) and Ministry of Welfare with regard to the problem of the preparation of imported foods such as green peas, soy flour, milo and soap powder in Japanese homes.

Plans were made to study methods of preparation. It was recommended that nutritionists in the Sanitary Bureaus of cities and prefectures advise the populace how to prepare these foods.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-20 20 May 1947 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of civilian Population for November 1946.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 17 May 1947 w/digest.

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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25 May - 31 May 1947
Number 22**

SECTION I - Welfare
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SECTION I
Welfare Division

Public Assistance Report for April

The Ministry of Health and Welfare reports the following figures for April. Included for comparative purpose are figures for March 1947 and April 1946.

	April 1947	March 1947	April 1946
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,650,272	2,773,603	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	112,769	108,420	
Total No. assisted	2,763,041	2,882,023	2,685,723
Cash Grants	Yen 197,818,652	Yen 201,012,453	
Grants in Kind (cost)	36,642,044	51,951,732	
Total Grants	Yen 234,460,696	Yen 252,964,185	Yen 48,891,879

30 prefectures show a decrease in the number of persons assisted. Average grant per person Yen 84.86 for April.

Social Work Training

The fifth of a series of training conferences for Japanese Welfare personnel was held in Saitama Prefecture from 27 May to 2 June 1947. Previous short training institutes of this kind have been held during the past six months in Shiga, Nagano, Chiba and Fukushima prefectures. These institutes are sponsored jointly by the Welfare Ministry and the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai). Persons attending the conference are selected by the governor of the prefecture and include public officials, welfare workers (minsei-iin) and public health nurses. Plans are being developed for similar training institutes to be held in other parts of Japan in the future. The next institute is tentatively scheduled to be held in Kyusyu in June or July if arrangements concerning housing, food and transportation can be worked out.

School Lunch Program (Elementary Schools)

The following information has been received from the Bureau of Physical Education, Ministry of Education covering above subject for the period 1 January 1947 to 1 April 1947.

1. Approximately 200 cities have inaugurated a school lunch program, serving school lunches not less than twice a week, although not all schools within these cities have a school lunch program due to lack of necessary facilities. Effort is being made to provide facilities so as to effect a school lunch program in these schools, within these cities, who have not been participating and the progress has been encouraging as reflected in the table below:

School Lunch Program (200 cities)

	Jan.'47	Feb.'7	Mar.'47
Number of Schools Participating	92%	96%	97%

2. It is estimated, according to preliminary reports received as of 1 April 1947, that 3,548 schools (200 cities) have established a school lunch program with 3,270,436 children and teachers receiving the benefits of this supplemental feeding program.

3. The school lunch program in the villages has shown a continual increase. As of 1 April 1947, approximately 4,470 schools in village areas are participating with 2,216,182 children and teachers receiving the beneficial effects. Note: These schools have not received governmental or LARA aid (foodstuffs) although the government is to release salt at the rate of 2 grams a meal per head.

4. The scarcity of food has presented a problem in establishing a continuous school lunch program (1 lunch for each school day) however every attempt is being made to serve not less than 2 school lunches per school week

and increasing the number of school lunches as conditions warrant. The following chart reflects school lunch serving progress for city and village schools.

School Lunches Served

Lunches per Week	Jan.1947	Feb.1947	Mar.1947
2	61%	62%	69%
3-5	16%	20%	9%
6	23%	18%	22%

5. The actual expense of school lunches varies within different localities and from month to month but averages 1 Yen in larger cities and 65 sen in smaller cities.

6. Supplies for the school lunch program are divided as follows:

- a. LARA: Approximately 100 tons released to school lunch program and distributed in Tokyo-To, Kanagawa and Yokohama Prefectures.
- b. Former Jap Army and Navy Stocks: 5,000 tons distributed to prefectures to inaugurate school lunch program.
- c. Imported Canned Goods: 14,000 tons of canned goods (chiefly juices) are expected to be made available for period March 1947 to March 1948 as released by Memorandum (SCAPIN 22-A) dated 14 March 1947.
- d. Fuel is necessary and it is contemplated to distribute 16,850 bundles of firewood each month, Nine (9) prefectures will receive a proportionate share of 101 tons of coal each month. The fuel program is to begin 1 April 1947 after consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- e. Salt is being distributed, for seasoning purpose, at the rate of 2 grams a meal per head in the elementary schools in the 200 cities having school lunch program. The Monopoly Bureau is being requested to release sufficient salt for distribution, on the same basis to the elementary schools in those villages having a school lunch program.
- f. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have made available whale meat, acquired recently from Antarctic Expedition, to the school lunch program sufficient for a 7 to 10 day supply on the basis of 30 grams per meal per head.
- g. 4,000 tons of "miso" is to be released through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and will be distributed in the 6 largest cities having a school lunch program.
- h. Approximately 583,180 kan of powdered fish is to be distributed to schools in village areas having a school lunch program and necessary arrangements have been arranged with the Fishery Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- i. Prefectural Governments, city authorities and school authorities are making a sincere effort, within the limit of circumstances, to secure and make available other items of foodstuffs to bolster the program.

7. A short course, sponsored by Ministry of Education and Prefectural Governments, was offered in each city to emphasize management of a school lunch program. The course covered; effect of a school lunch program, foodstuffs, fuel, equipment, menu preparation, cooking practice and school lunch measurement (nutritional accounting).

8. School lunches, within each school, are served the same and equally to each child. Children whose families are receiving relief assistance, shall receive their lunches (expense of same) over and above the regular relief (cash and kind) allowance to the family.

9. Measures have been taken to inspect all former Japanese Army and Navy canned beef allocated to the school lunch program to detect spoilage or contamination. The Director of the Bureau in charge of the school lunch program in each prefecture is charged with this responsibility by joint instructions from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

SECTION II Veterinary Affairs

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported no new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 25-31 May 1947.

A physical examination was made 21 May 1947 on 50 head of horses being shipped to Korea from the Moji Animal Quarantine Station.

SECTION III Supply

Distribution

The supply of laboratory animals continues to be critical. Production is increasing slowly, but it will be necessary to exercise closer supervision over distribution. The Welfare Ministry is making a study of requirements and will assign distribution priorities based on essential needs until such time as total production is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The Ministry of Health & Welfare has been advised there is no objection to the plans submitted covering distribution of surplus U. S. produced medical equipment and supplies purchased by the Japanese Government. The plan provides for handling through normal commercial channels with control of distribution at national and prefectural levels. The Welfare Ministry has designated a group of central wholesalers who will purchase the material and distribute to prefectures in accordance with instructions. At the prefectural level, distribution will be made on a ration basis in accordance with detailed plans to be prepared under direction of the prefectural governor.

The Welfare Ministry has submitted paper requirements to the Economic Stabilization Board for publication of medical textbooks, magazines and manuals. The paper sub-committee of the SCAP Requirements Committee has been advised of these requirements.

Additional shipments of pyrethrum emulsion have been made to the prefectures by the Welfare Ministry for use in the control of insect pests. A total of 6,841 fifty-gallon drums have been shipped, as of 27 May 1947. A breakdown of total shipments to date follows. Prefectures, the names of which are preceded by an asterisk (*), have received their allotted supply. (figures represent 50 gal. drums)

Hokkaido	100	Aichi	155
Aomori	77	Mie	105
*Iwate	87	Shiga	50
Miyagi	90	Kyoto	453
*Akita	50	Osaka	491
Yamagata	30	Hyogo	475
Fukushima	76	*Nara	15
*Ibaragi	77	*Tottori	55
Tochigi	25	*Shimane	15
*Gumma	163	Okayama	120
Saitama	174	Hiroshima	7
Chiba	213	*Yamaguchi	368
Tokyo	1142	*Tokushima	61
Kanazawa	283	*Kagawa	80
Niigata	80	*Ehime	182
Toyama	42	*Kochi	67
Ishikawa	80	Fukuoka	434
*Fukui	40	Saga	70
Yamanashi	20	Nagasaki	215
Nagano	46	Kumamoto	45
Gifu	80	*Oita	152

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment continued satisfactorily for the manufacturing period of 19-24 May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	350
Sprayer, Pump type, semi-automatic	200

Initial shipments of the dusters and sprayers were made during this reporting period. Shipments made were as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,967
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	315

Information received from Japanese prefectural health officials indicate these officials may make plans to dispose of some quantities of their allocation of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for 1947 by sale to commercial organizations. This method of disposal will divert equipment being produced for public health programs in Japan. The percentage of breakdown in this equipment is high and new equipment will be needed constantly to replace broken parts, in order that the spraying program may continue uninterrupted. Close check should be maintained by Military Government personnel to assure usage of this equipment for public health programs.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 26-31 May:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hiroshima	3,616 lbs.		
Miyagi		10,000 gals.	
Aichi	101,000 lbs.	5 gals.	150 vials
Gifu	10,710 lbs.		
Nagasaki	5,500 lbs.	3,000 gals.	
Fukuoka	50,000 lbs.		250 vials
Hokkaido			51,200 vials
Ibaragi		5,000 gals.	
Aomori	20,000 lbs.	1,500 gals.	
Osaka		<u>2,000 gals.</u>	
Total	190,826 lbs.	21,505 gals.	51,600 vials

Narcotics

Memorandum number (PHMJG-24), 28 May 1947, was issued to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, stating there is no objection to the request for release of certain former Japanese military narcotics as submitted. Under the application for release, all codeine phosphate, codeine sulfate, and tincture of opium now held in former Japanese military narcotic stocks by SCAP-approved wholesalers, will be released to regular civilian channels of distribution under the new narcotic regulations. The release of these items is considered necessary because of reported shortage in wholesalers' stocks.

Information obtained from the Ministry of Welfare indicates that severe penalties are being assessed for narcotic violations in some prefectures, whereas in others the penalties are relatively light and in some cases the charges are being nolle prossed even in cases of willful violation. Close liaison is being maintained at the national level with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to determine that any person who wilfully violates the narcotic laws in properly punished. Prior to the promulgation of the present narcotic regulation, people of influence were able to traffic in narcotics with never more than a small fine being assessed when apprehended. Such a procedure is considered highly detrimental to the narcotic control program and Military Government Teams

should assure through proper instruction of and close liaison with Japanese officials that prefectural officials are properly educated to the prevailing worldwide opinion, namely that narcotic violators should be punished more for their crime against humanity than for the monetary value of the narcotics concerned. United Nations reports indicate that severe punishment for narcotic violators in Japan is viewed satisfactorily as a definite means of stamping out trafficking in narcotics.

SECTION IV Preventive Medicine Division

Dysentery Control

Previous years' experience indicates the "dysentery season" is present. A review of 1946 emphasizes the urgency of the situation. Over 87,700 cases of dysentery were reported. The national rate started to rise slowly in April, May and June. In 1946, August was the seasonal high point with a rate of 415.2 per 100,000 per year. Rates for July-207.9, September-377.8, and October 259.9 were nearly as high. It was not until December that reports indicated a return to the lower rates.

The various enteric diseases are largely transmitted by direct or indirect fecal contamination of food or water that is ingested. There are no vaccines for the dysenteries. The only preventive methods available are sanitary and personal hygiene procedure aimed at preventing ingestion of the etiologic organisms.

Basic procedures for the protection of food and water are well understood by Military Government Health Officers. What is known must be imparted to the Japanese at all levels i.e., individuals, communities, city governments, prefectures, etc. Equally as important as imparting the knowledge, is to sell the Japanese on the urgency of the situation. The sanitary situation, as it now exists, is not inevitable and need not be tolerated. They should realize that much can be accomplished with the facilities available. Coordination of the activities and responsibilities of each individual with their waste disposal services, water services, food handling services, and special programs must to be stressed.

As in other public health program, the success of this "anti-dysentery" campaign will largely depend on the initiative, interest and resourcefulness of Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (Includes figures of 27 May 1947)

1946-	28,057
1947-	838

Typhus Vaccination Program in Hokkaido:

The typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido is now in operation in the ten largest cities and coal-mining areas of the prefecture. The work should be completed by 1 June 1947. A booster dose of 1 cc will be administered in late October.

Fleas and Typhus

In several instances recently, cases of typhus have been reported following rat control programs conducted in various cities on Japan. The occurrence of such cases indicates that no especial precautions were taken to prevent the fleas, normally found in rats, from migrating and attacking human beings.

Before undertaking a rat control program, particularly if such a program is to be done in the buildings on poor farms, in orphanages, theaters, etc., the proper procedure is to thoroughly apply 5% DDT residual effect spray or 10% DDT dust in and around rat harborages, along rat runways, inside burrows and around burrow entrances. This procedure will kill many wandering fleas as well as a great number of the rats themselves. After the DDT has been spread, proceed with the rat control program. As the rats die, fleas will leave the dead rats, come in contact with the DDT powder and be killed before they can do any harm.

Fleas are notably long-lived even without food and, if allowed to live, will continue to harbor and spread the rickettsiae of typhus to humans and to new rat hosts.

Tuberculosis Control

In the approved plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan, it is planned to establish a Tuberculosis Care Committee in every city, town and village. The first problem of this committee is health education. It is by diffusion of this knowledge concerning the basic principles of tuberculosis control, both generally and specifically within the home, that this education is to be acquired.

The second function of this committee is to assist patients to enter the sanitoria, and when there must be delay in their entrance, to assist the patient and family to so plan their living conditions that they can occupy the same quarters under safe conditions, and the patient himself will be trained in protecting his associates from his infection.

The third function of this committee will be to assist the family in maintenance of their home during the patient's period of hospitalization and to assist both patient and family in making the necessary adjustments within the home upon his return from the hospital. They will also encourage him in maintaining the necessary follow-up examinations to remain in good health.

The fourth function will be assisting the patient to find an occupation of such type that he can support his family without danger of recurrence of his infection.

These phases of tuberculosis are governed in the United States by the medical social service departments of the hospitals. However, there are no such services or trained workers in this field in Japan and it is necessary that the committee assume these responsibilities. This is an entirely new conception for the Japanese because the basic responsibility for individuals began and ended with the family group. The Japanese need to be helped to realize that tuberculosis extends its activity far beyond that group and includes the entire community. To control the spread of this infection requires the cooperation of all the family groups within that community.

Consequently, from the standpoint of preventive medicine as well as education, this is a very important committee.

A second step in the plan for tuberculosis control which is new, is the formation of a Women's Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. This is a very sound idea because illness is so definitely a problem affecting the home, which is the main field of women's activity. It is through these women's committees, both on the levels of central and local governments, that diffusion of knowledge of tuberculosis control can do its effective work.

It is these women's committees who, working with the tuberculosis care committee, can help each community to realize the importance of maintaining medical supervision of their families and to realize the pressing necessity of immediate and adequate treatment of all early cases.

It is through these committees working within the home that basic principles which prevent the spread of infection can be infused. Such basic principles, as training the children and adults to cover their mouths and noses when coughing and sneezing must be taught. Promiscuous spitting is widespread throughout Japan and approved methods of disposal of sputum, such as its collection in tissue and the placing of such infective tissues in paper bags and then burning, is certainly a portion of home training. If a sputum cup is required, it should be a covered cup similar to a tea cup. The cup with its infected contents should be dropped in a 5% Lysol solution, permitting the cup remain there for 1/2 hour, and then it should be washed in very hot water and soap. It is the care of dishes and eating utensils from which a tuberculosis patient has eaten that will prevent spread within the home. These should be washed with hot water and soap separately from those used by the family and the use of the common cup, the common food bowl and the common chop sticks should be discouraged. It is through the interest of the women's committees that the necessity for individual towels, wash cloths, tooth brushes and toilet articles and keeping them separate from those of the rest of the family can be taught. The fact that hands should be washed always before eating and after coughing or sneezing would help to reduce the spread of infection from the respiratory to the alimentary tract.

It is based upon the ingenuity of the woman within the home that close intimate contact between the infected individual and others not infected can be prevented, plus not sharing a common bed and bedding. These are steps which they will understand. Realizing that young children and adolescents need especially to be protected from contact with members of the family with open tuberculosis, it is women working in the home who can assist much in this particular field.

It is these simple principles which the Japanese people need as a basic from which to work in the establishment of control of tuberculosis. They are practical starting points based upon “dos and don’ts” and these simple principles can be used by the Military Government medical officers for discussion groups among the women’s organization in the various prefectures.

“Ekiri” Commission

Plans are being made to receive the “Ekiri” Commission from the United States. The Commission is composed of: Dr. Katherine Dodd, who will carry out the clinical and epidemiological studies, Dr. John Buddingh, who will do the bacteriological, virological and pathological work and Dr. Samuel Rapoport, who will carry out the biochemical studies. Offices and laboratories will be located in the newly dedicated National Institute of Health in Tokyo. The Commission will work with the Japanese for approximately three months. Details of the project are not yet available, but will be published at a later date.

Venereal Disease Control

Report cards should now be in the hands of all prefectural health departments. These cards are to be distributed to all public and private facilities doing V.D. work. A card should be filled out on every patient on whom diagnosis of venereal disease is made. Cards should be forwarded to the prefectural V.D. Commanding Officer. Prefectures not having sufficient cards can request them from the Welfare Ministry.

Prefectural V.D. control facilities are more advanced in some prefectures than in others. As a visual demonstration of physical setup of clinics, conduct of clinics, and how histories, physical examinations and contact tracing are done, Military Government Health Officers should encourage their prefectural V.D. officials to visit other prefectural V.D. facilities.

SECTION V Social Security Division

Social Insurance

The Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has rescinded the decision made in December 1946 to postpone indefinitely the formulation of an unemployment compensation or assistance program and will formulate draft legislation based on the recommendations of SCAP and the Committee for Investigation of Social Insurance.

The Ministry of Welfare will draft legislation and administrative plans for consideration by the New Cabinet. The responsibility for preparing such material has been delegated to the Miscellaneous Affairs Section of the Insurance Bureau.

Health Insurance

Representatives of the Social Security Division, PH&W, SCAP, attended the All-Japan Federation of the Health Insurance Associations convention on 30 May at Nara. Eight hundred delegates were present, representing more than 500 organizations. The convention was held to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the date the Health Insurance law went into effect and the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Federation. The Health Insurance law provides for the organization of a health insurance association in any establishment employing three hundred or more workers. These associations carry out the Health Insurance law, by collecting premiums or contributions from the employees (which must be at least matched by the employer) and providing the benefits required by the act for cases of disability. The benefits include medical care, cash payments for temporary disability, maternity, nursing, and funeral allowances. About 500 associations covering approximately 2,000,000 employees have been formed.

Representatives from PH&W, SCAP, in addressing the convention, emphasized the need to reform the Health Insurance program in terms of changed economic conditions the close relationship of the social insurance programs to the attainment of economic stability, the need to improve service available under the health insurance program and of securing greater employee understanding and participation in the program. Also the need for equalizing the premium payments and making more uniform insurance benefits through a mobilization of all social insurance resources.

SECTION VI

Medical Service

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 11 April 1947 shows 3,173 hospitals with a capacity of 220,952 beds, 107,218 of which were occupied. During this same period 336,660 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII Consultants

Nutrition

A committee has been formed by the Ministries of Health and Welfare, Agriculture and the Ration Board to study methods of utilizing imported foods, particularly corn, dried peas, soy flour and milo, in Japanese cooking. The committee of nutritionists will report weekly to the head of the Ration Board.

Plans are being fostered to send the Japanese nutritionists in prefectures to various coal mines to demonstrate the use of imported food.

An official announcement was made of the formation of the National Food and Nutrition Council under the Prime Minister. The regulations governing the Organization of the Council was also published in the Official Gazette.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-22 20 May 1947 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population for November 1946

PIMJG-23 23 May 1947 Surplus U. S. Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese Government.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, public Health and Welfare Section

1 incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 24 May 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
1 June - 7 June
1947
Number 23**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affaires
SECTION III - Nursing Affaires
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
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SECTION I
Welfare Division

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry's report for April indicates thirty prefectures reporting a decrease in the number of persons assisted.

<u>Prefecture</u>	No. of Persons Non-institutional	No. of Persons in institutions	Cost of Assistance in cash*	Cost of Assistance in kind
Aichi	58,601	6,296	5,977,118	2,467,303
Akita	54,405	1,261	3,267,141	
Aomori	40,912	1,932	2,602,533	6,741
Chiba	39,116	2,618	3,007,264	30,186
Ehime	39,089	656	3,219,905	5,061,940
Fukui	61,726	3,642	2,472,664	737,208
Fukuoka	123,896	909	5,440,410	1,278,210
Fukushima	79,896	2,782	5,107,262	144,518
Gifu	690,161	2,483	3,636,619	1,897,083
Gumma	55,659	919	3,747,178	79,580
Hiroshima	57,861	3,803	4,632,863	282,180
Hokkaido	65,634	4,130	8,303,356	313,852
Hyogo	104,763	4,358	9,346,569	
Ibaraki	54,808	2,329	3,045,043	37,779
Ishikawa	31,126	1,510	2,344,818	51,732
Iwate	55,093	164	3,012,876	1,132,100
Kagawa	24,353	4,945	1,945,223	243,885
Kagoshima	131,979	432	5,889,690	305,635
Kanagawa	46,532	4,051	5,536,955	108,486
Kochi	28,945	467	2,819,719	91,894
Kumamoto	47,759	1,332	3,571,108	
Kyoto	75,892	3,699	6,557,400	257,879
Mie	38,677	495	3,224,165	1,168,949
Miyagi	56,421	911	3,067,846	5,946
Miyazaki	36,706	719	1,951,128	271,231
Nagano	91,012	838	5,845,130	44,716
Nagasaki	41,173	517	3,449,515	6,129,122
Nara	24,607	396	1,535,941	
Niigata	80,435	7,310	6,401,366	193,465
Oita	25,199	2,217	1,685,982	1,267,589
Okayama	40,869	1,355	2,954,797	14,598
Osaka	98,469	10,254	10,201,749	24,539
Saga	80,434	505	3,807,319	3,322,911
Saitama	61,146	782	3,342,717	2,866,412
Shiga	34,326	246	2,083,355	
Shimane	28,498	1,332	2,227,297	
Shizuoka	58,601	3,441	4,913,978	91,146
Tochigi	38,055	275	2,729,562	111,910

Tokushima	32,020	462	1,727,087	19,748
Tokyo	154,685	17,539	20,102,258	
Tottori	27,323	662	3,907,452	89,208
Toyama	42,078	576	3,409,173	85,012
Wakayama	34,501	130	2,790,276	36,283
Yamagata	55,883	661	4,792,563	84,459
Yamaguchi	42,838	6,283	4,587,084	4,646,465
Yamanashi	19,278	145	1,597,198	1,639,844
Total	2,650,272	112,769	197,818,652	36,642,044

*These figures represent the total monthly cost and does not reflect repayments during the month. (36,793 yen)

L.A.R.A. (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

LARA will soon extend its program to include Okinawa. The resident agent selected is Rev. Everett W. Thompson (Methodist Missionary) who for years has resided in Nagasaki as a missionary.

Rev. Thompson is now in Tokyo awaiting transportation to Okinawa and will supervise the distribution of Okinawa's first shipment of supplies which will consist of the following:

- 116 Bales of cotton clothing
- 40 Bales of bedding
- 148 Cases of assorted canned food
- (Approximately 11.47 tons or 22,940 gross pounds)

Foreign Nationals

Chinese Nationals are so certified by the Chinese Mission, Tokyo as to their eligibility to receive the allied nationals ration of foodstuffs from the Japanese Government. Once certified, Chinese Nationals should receive renewals of their ration direct from the prefectural officials of the Japanese Government.

Social Work Training

JAPAN SOCIAL WORK ASSOCIATION (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai)

Purpose of Association

One of the oldest and most important welfare organizations in Japan is the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which has definite responsibilities in the field of private welfare work and close relationship to the Welfare Ministry (Koseisho). The activities of the Association include the followings:

1. Coordinate activities of all social welfare agencies.
2. Carry out research and investigations including the compilation of statistics in the field of social welfare.
3. Publish books and magazines and maintain a central library.
4. Develop and carry out welfare training and educational programs.
5. When requested, provide information to the Welfare Ministry concerning private welfare work in Japan.

Historical Background

The organization of the Social Work Association apparently resulted from the first national welfare conference held in Osaka in 1903 when it was recognized that a permanent central welfare organization was needed. The formation of such an association was delayed however because of the Russo-Japanese war. The Central Charity Association (Chuo Jizen Kyokai) was created in October 1908 with the purpose of coordinating the work of all charity organizations in Japan. In 1921 the name of association was changed to the Central Social Association (Chuo Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which was the name used until March 1947 when the present name was adopted. The association was formally incorporated in March 1924. In March 1947 the association effected a reorganization but the main phases of the work remained the same.

With the establishment of the Welfare Ministry in 1938, the Social Work Association was granted larger responsibilities under the provisions of the Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo Ho) which became effective in 1 July 1938. At that time, the private social welfare agencies of Japan were having difficulty in financing their programs and the government developed an extensive plan of subsidies. At times the subsidies to local associations were handled through the Central Association.

National Organization

The national office of the association is located at 1 Sannen-cho, Chyoda-ku, Tokyo. The work of the association is carried out through the following sections:

1. General Affairs:
 - a. General supervision of the work of the association including personnel.
 - b. Finances - accounts and audit.
2. Activities:
 - a. Guidance of all social welfare activities.
 - b. Education of the public concerning social welfare.
3. Research:
 - a. Research and investigation of social conditions and social problems.
 - b. Research and study concerning theoretical and practical aspects of social welfare.
 - c. Publication of periodicals and books.
4. Library: The association maintains a library in Tokyo containing about 20,000 volumes concerning welfare programs in Japan and other countries, collection and classification of books and other materials concerning welfare matters.

There is a Committee of Representatives which is a part of the national organization. This committee consists of one or more representatives from each prefecture proportionate to the number of regular members in each prefecture. The committee is scheduled to meet at least once a year in Tokyo to establish the budget of the Association and approve proposed expenditures. This committee also approves the plans for future programs of the association which are submitted by the Executive Director. Officials of the association are elected by this committee every three years.

Affiliated Organizations

There are six of the largest national welfare organizations in Japan which are affiliated with the Japan Social Work Association. These organizations are: Japan Red Cross Society (Seikijuji); New Life Association (Saiseikai); National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai); Welfare Workers Federation (Mensei-iin Renmei); Blind Persons Welfare Association (Mojin Fukuji); Mother and Children Welfare Society (Boshi Aiku Kai).

In addition to these national agencies there are approximately 5000 other welfare organizations and institutions which are members of the Social Work Association. Each of these agencies pays an annual membership fee of 100 yen, half of which goes to the national office and half is used by the prefecture branch.

Local Organization

In each prefecture of Japan, there is a local association which is reported to carry on a program in the prefecture similar to the National program. As in other organizations, the prefecture governor is the honorary president of the prefecture association while the other offices may be held by other prefecture officials or persons not connected with the government. The office of the local association is usually located in the prefecture office (kencho).

The name of the prefecture association is not the same in every prefecture. The usual name is the Ken Shakai Jigyo Kyokai (Prefecture Social Work Association), but other names used in some prefecture are Kosei Jigyo Kyokai (Welfare Work Association), Koseikai or Kosei Kyokai. According to the records of the national office each prefecture association has one or more full time employees.

Finances

The association secures funds to carry on its activities from following sources:

1. Membership payments and donations.

2. Payments from the Welfare Ministry for services performed, such as the operation of specified training programs for employees of the Welfare Ministry.
3. Income from enterprises such as the publication and sale of books and magazines.
4. Payments from patrons and foundations.

Education and Training Activities

The association has for many years been responsible for carrying on training and educational programs for persons engaged in private and public welfare work. From 1927 to 1944, the association conducted a training school in Tokyo which was attended by approximately 200 persons. The school was discontinued because of the exigencies of war, but was reorganized and opened again in the fall of 1946.

One Year Curriculum: When the present school opened in the fall of 1946 a total of 50 students entered, including four women. The second term of the school began in April 1946 when 30 additional students entered. These 80 students are enrolled for a one year course of study.

Three Year Curriculum: Plans have been developed for a three year curriculum which will begin in June 1947. Over 100 applications have been received and it is expected that 50 of these applicants will be accepted.

Publications

a. The Association attempts to publish a monthly magazine called Social Work (Shakai Jigyo), but the shortage of paper has made it impossible to publish each month.

b. For many years the Association published the Japan Social Work Year Book (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Nen Kan). A total of eight such volumes have been published but was discontinued during the war. The lack of paper and necessary funds has prevented resumption of publication.

c. The association also compiled and published in 1937 a list of social welfare agencies and institutions in Japan, classified by prefecture and types of work.

SECTION II Veterinary Affairs

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) report the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 1-7 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	5
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	5
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	3
Hyogo	Blackleg	1

SECTION III Nursing Affairs

National Association

The Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association was registered as a juridical person 4 June 1947 at the Welfare Ministry.

Education

The six months course for training in T.B. nursing that was sponsored by the National T.B. Association had its graduation exercises 5 June and 24 nurses received certificates.

Demonstration School

The third year students began their 3 weeks affiliation at Matsuzawa Hospital the 2nd of June.

SECTION IV Supply

Distribution

Authorization has been given the Japanese Government to manufacture 300 motor trucks, 300 small passenger vehicles, and 50 large-sized passenger vehicles annually. Sale for official use can be made only to the following: Hospitals, doctors, police, government agencies, public organizations, business firms and taxi-cab companies.

Distribution of 785,080, 1/4 lb cans of foot powder, and 2,342 five gallon cans of ethyl alcohol, formerly U.S. surplus medical supplies has been planned by the Welfare Ministry, and actual distribution will start in the near future.

Insect and rodent control equipment has been shipped to all prefectures by the Welfare Ministry. Four types of equipment have been distributed. The following figures represent total quantities shipped as of 4 June 1947:

Knapsack Type Sprayer	7,809
DDT Duster	11,003
Foot Pump	126
Hand Sprayer	14,116

Shipments by prefecture follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Foot Pump</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	200	312	6	240
Aomori	160	216	6	240
Iwate	160	216	6	240
Miyagi	160	216	6	240
Akita	160	216	6	240
Yamagata	160	216	6	240
Fukushima	160	216	6	240
Ibaraki	160	216	6	240
Tochigi	160	216		144
Gumma	190	216		264
Saitama	160	216	6	240
Chiba	160	216	6	240
Tokyo	395	515	6	4140
Kanagawa	160	312	6	240
Niigata	160	216	6	240
Toyama	160	216		240
Ishikawa	160	216		240
Fukui	160	216		240
Yamanashi	160	216	6	120
Nagano	160	216		240
Gifu	160	216		120
Shizuoka	160	216	6	288
Aichi	160	312	6	240

Miyagi	160	216		120
Shiga	160	216		120
Kyoto	160	312	6	240
Osaka	160	408	6	240
Hyogo	304	312	6	240
Nara	160	216		120
Wakayama	160	216		240
Tottori	160	216		120
Shimane	160	216		120
Okayama	160	216		240
Hiroshima	160	216		240
Yamaguchi	160	216	6	240
Tokushima	160	216		120
Kagawa	160	216		120
Ehime	160	216		120
Kochi	160	216		120
Fukuoka	160	312	6	1240
Saga	160	216		120
Nagasaki	160	216		240
Kumamoto	160	216		240
Oita	160	216		120
Miyasaki	160	216		120
Kagoshima	160	216		120
Total	7,809	11,003	126	14,116

In addition to figures quoted in previous issues of this Bulletin, the following shipments of a total of 1,425 fifty-gallon drums of Pyrethrum Emulsion were made, as of 31 May 1947:

Prefectures	Quantity 50-gal. Drums
Hokkaido	80
Miyagi	45
Akita	1
Yamagata	36
Tokyo	241
Kanagawa	160
Niigata	40
Toyama	85
Ishikawa	40
Aichi	255
Mie	40
Osaka	90
Shimane	58
Fukuoka	77
Nagasaki	77
Kumamoto	50
Miyasaki	50
Total	1,425

Shipments of both emulsion and equipment will continue until a complete distribution is accomplished.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment continued according to plan. Actual production for the manufacturing period of 26-31 May was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	350
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	340

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 2-7 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita		5,000gals.	
Ishikawa	6,100lbs.	1,000gals.	
Niigata	40,000lbs.	10,000gals.	
Tottori		3,000gals.	
Wakayama		500gals.	
Hyogo	10,000lbs.	2,500gals.	
Tochigi	1,200lbs.	2,300gals.	
Shiga	800lbs.		
Tokyo	4,380lbs.	25,000gals.	400vials
Fukushima		110gals.	
Hakodate Quar. Station	11,170lbs.		1,800vials
Ujina Quar. Sta.	5,350lbs.	40gals.	620vials
Sasebo Quar. Sta.	1,040lbs.	450gals.	620vials
Yokohama Quar. Station			320vials
Nagoya Quar. Sta.			320vials
Kobe Quar. Sta.			320vials
Moji Quar. Sta.			320vials
Nagasaki Quar. Station			320vials
Maizuru Quar. Station	18,178lbs.	200gals.	
Welfare Ministry (For use by Saitama Lab. Animals Producers Association)	22lbs.		
Iwate	15,000lbs.	1,600gals.	
Saga	4,000lbs.	750gals.	
Fukuoka		1,000gals.	
Tokushima	400lbs.	30gals.	200vials
Transportation Ministry		30,000gals.	
Total	117,640lbs.	83,480gals.	4,240vials

Narcotics

According to the Japanese Government's narcotic report for April, seizures made as a result of investigations, included 862 grams of smoking opium, 680 grams of cocaine, 150 grams of codeine, 44 grams of morphine, and 21 grams of heroin. No crude narcotics were seized during the period. Thirty-two registrants and 43

non-registrants were arrested for narcotic violations. Sentences varying from 200 yen fine, to six months penal servitude plus one year probation were imposed on four physicians. Twenty other narcotic traffickers were assessed penalties ranging from 300 yen fine, to five years at hard labor and a 15,000 yen fine. Forty-five were reported including a hospital which lost nine kilograms of morphine and several other narcotic items in much smaller quantities. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to investigate the circumstances of the burglary to determine the persons responsible for holding such a large quantity of morphine in a hospital for which there is absolutely no justification as nine kilograms of morphine are sufficient stock for a large wholesaler.

Details of the investigation are not yet available relative to the recent seizure of five marihuana cigarettes in Central Honshu. Military Government Teams should determine every effort is being made by police and narcotic officials to squelch any traffic in marihuana, by apprehending and demanding severe punishment for violators.

SECTION V Preventive Medicine Division

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score (include figure of 6 June)

1946	28,928
1947	877

Hokkaido Vaccination Program

The typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido is now underway. The Ministry of Welfare reported that up through 28 May approximately 160,000 persons had received the initial course. Plans call for vaccination of over one and a half million people.

Permanent dusting stations in Japan

Reports from the Ministry of Welfare show that permanent dusting stations are being established in the more crowded centers of Japan. These will perform a very valuable function in the control of lice and the prevention of typhus.

Public Health Train

The blue prints for conversion of railway coaches for this train are now completed. Some valuable material for use in preparation of exhibits has been gratefully received from some of the Military Government Teams. Any ideas, suggestions or actual models you may have, will be appreciated.

Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare recognizes that the control of Tuberculosis is a paramount problem, and it aware there are inadequate personnel in the health centers throughout Japan. The Ministry realizes the control of tuberculosis through the health centers activities in a full time job both for physicians and public health nurses; also the extension of the work in the centers into the outlying communities is both necessary and imperative, and that transportation difficulties and distance both play a role in making it difficult for the patients to reach the centers and the workers in the centers to reach the patients. They also appreciate that both medical and nursing personnel are not as thoroughly trained in the control of tuberculosis as they should be. Therefore, the Ministry has made plans to reinforce such training, some of which has begun. It is necessary in the interim, however, to use the personnel they have and to do "on the job" training rather than lose all contacts with the problem. Both the Ministry and the private physicians realize the war has broken contact with the scientific opinions of the world and that the Japanese have not as yet had the opportunity to know and apply the latest procedures.

Japan has tried, in the past, to jump ahead rather than proceed by regular steps in their effort to catch up with the modern science of the world and now both the Ministry and the profession must fill in those gaps. Much help can be given to these men and women, from an advisory and supervisory standpoint, concerning the simple basic procedures which are never mentioned in the more advanced literature.

All these problems require financial support and are dependent upon the budget for public health work. The budget at the present time is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, hence there must be expected some delay until it is established June 30, 1947, and this full program can proceed along the lines as planned.

Sanitation

Sanitary Associations were organization composed of house holders in areas corresponding to wards. They were called voluntary organizations because original expenses for the work carried on by the association was borne by the members. The purpose was to have some agency to carry on community projects involved in epidemic disease control. Actually, they were not voluntary in that there was compulsory membership and payment of fees stipulated by the officers and directors. Due to this feature and their close relationship to the Tonari-gumi (in some cases they were one and the same), they were ordered to be dissolved along with the Tonari-gumi in the plan to decentralize the central government.

Among other things, these associations were used to negotiate contracts for the collection and removal of waste material, garbage, refuse and night soil. They were also used for the distribution of controlled materials much as insecticides and rat poison. The dissolution of these associations has left the sanitation programs generally drifting with no control or direction.

It is necessary to ascertain that the responsibility for sanitation programs is understood and carried by the Prefectural Health Official, the city, Machi-officials and on down to the Ku and block organizations.

At the present time, the Japanese Government is working on plans for a suitable organization to replace the sanitation association, but until such time as they do these responsibilities must be carried by the prefectural office.

Port Quarantine

The formal dedication ceremonies of the Nagahama Quarantine station were held on Saturday 31 May. Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief, PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, was the principle speaker. He congratulated the Japanese Quarantine Officials for their success in preventing the entry of Cholera and Plague during the summer of 1946 and encouraged those present to continue their vigilance through the coming season.

Weekly reports of incoming quarantinable disease:

Period 18 May to 31 May - Negative.

SECTION VI Social Security Division

Social Insurances

A series of conferences is being held with the Ministry of Welfare's Committee on the Investigation of Social Insurances. This Committee is composed of professors of social insurance from various Japanese universities and of present and former officials of governmental and voluntary social insurance organizations. Effort will be made to establish coordination of all social insurance systems into unified program.

Representatives of PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting in Otsu of the General Secretaries of all the Prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations of Japan. These Federations, although voluntary organizations, work very closely with official social insurance agencies at all levels - local, prefectural, and national.

SECTION VII Medical Service

Japanese Civilian Hospital Report for the period ending 18 April 1947 shows 3,179 hospitals with a capacity of 220,176 beds, 105,557 of which were occupied. During this same period 334,754 out-patients were treated.

Medical Education

At a meeting with CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese Ministry of Education, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, concurred in plan to designate some existing medical Semmon Gakko (junior colleges) as Daigaku (University) of the old type. This does not indicate in any way that the schools meet the standard of Daigaku (university) or will continue to exist as Daigaku. The plan as proposed by CI & E merely allows these schools to be designated as Daigaku for the purposes of establishment of attached premedical preparatory schools as an interim measure. When the new type Daigaku form is established, they will be examined very carefully by an accreditation board established to evaluate schools of university level. It has been agreed that the Japan Council on Medical Education working in close liaison with Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, will have the deciding voice in the accreditation council in matters concerning accreditation of medical schools.

Public Health officers of the Military Government Teams are requested to make certain that students entering the medical preparatory schools attached to these newly elevated schools are adequately informed of the above by the deans of the schools prior to their enrollment.

SECTION VIII Nutrition

The Nutrition Consultant conferred with representatives of the Price Control and Rationing, ESS, Information Division, CI & E, Imported Food Section Ration Board (Japanese) and Economic Section CLO (Japanese) with regard to committees to consider use of imported foods. A Food Utilization Committee was formed to consist of two sub-committees, Research and Information. This committee is to report directly to the Imported Food Section of the Ration Board. The Research sub-committee is to supply technical information and study the ways and means of utilization of imported food by the Japanese and help on the preparation of imported material. The Information sub-committee is to develop educational material and consider dissemination of information.

The Research sub-committee held a meeting at which various nutritionists showed methods of preparing corn meal, soy flour, and soy meal. Pictures were taken by the Signal Corps under the supervision of CI & E and PH & W for use in publicity.

There is a special problem in the education of the families of coal miners in the use of imported foods in place of rice. The material of the sub-committee is to be transmitted to prefectural nutritionists for their use in demonstrating the use of imported foods to the women of coal mining villages.

SECTION IX Memoranda to the Japanese Government

PHMJC-24 28 May 1947 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incl:

Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.
Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period**

**8 June - 14 June
1947**

Number 24

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Social Security
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SECTION IX - Vital Statistics
SECTION X - Consultants
SECTION XI - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report (Medical) Oct1946 - Mar1947*

	No. Persons Treated	Patient Days	Total Cost	Average per Case
Delivery Assistance	10,138	10,910	Yen 495,475	74.97
Medical Treatment	240,272	7,525,519	56,425,410	234.83

* Corrected report submitted by Welfare Ministry. (This is a quarterly report. These figures are not included in the monthly public assistance report.)

Red Cross

Tentative plans have been completed by which the American National Red Cross will turn over to the Japanese Red Cross 40,000,000 sheets of surplus paper for use in the publication of a Junior Red Cross Handbook for Teachers, and for use by the CI&E Section in the publication of a Social Studies Supplement for primary schools.

Preparations are being made for the inauguration of an adult course in Home Nursing to be conducted by the Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross. A group of graduate nurses are being called into National Red Cross Headquarters for the purpose of developing an Instructor's Course. On the completion of the Instructor's Course, the nurse will conduct Instructor's Courses in regional centers and supervise the development of Home Nursing Instruction course within their areas. The course will follow, so far as applicable, the American Red Cross Course in Home Nursing.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of disease during the period 7-10 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Toyama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	16

Field Trip

A representative of Veterinary Affairs Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP surveyed Japanese veterinary conditions in Nagano Prefecture during the period 10-14 June 1947. Animal disease control measures and meat and dairy inspection activities were found to be functioning in a satisfactory manner under the guidance of Military Government Officials.

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Sixteen displaced dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending May 15.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Curriculum committee was set up by the Welfare Ministry to meet and discuss the National Curriculums for Midwifery, Clinical Nursing, Practical Nursing and Public Health Nursing Courses. There have been two meetings to date of this group.

Personnel

Miss J. Kaser, (P.H.N.) has been assigned to PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, and will supervise the program of the National Public Health Nurses which is being held at the Institute in Tokyo.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Several informal requests have been received from the Military Government agencies in the field for the assignment of motor vehicles for temporary periods to carry out special projects. Problems of this nature will have to be settled by pooling vehicles available in prefectures for medical and sanitary use. Although the surplus U.S. Army vehicles allocated to the Welfare Ministry have been assigned to specific agencies, it is the intention of the ministry that these vehicles be pooled, under supervision of the prefectural health officer, to carry out special projects. If an agreement cannot be reached at the prefectural level, request should be made to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: General Affairs Section, for assistance in coordinating the particular problem at hand.

The distribution of pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment has reached the point where no difficulty should be experienced, from the supply standpoint, in initiating and carrying out insect and rodent control programs. Sufficient DDT also is available in the hands of regional wholesalers and may be secured by the various prefectures upon direct application to the Welfare Ministry, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. Concerning pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment, attention is invited to the fact that these materials have been manufactured without financial assistance from the Central Government and that manufactures will sell to prefectures on a commercial basis. Prompt payment for the items will insure success of future programs. Under present fiscal policies, prefectures may expect subsequent reimbursement from the National Treasury in varying percentages averaging approximately thirty percent for the various commodities.

Shipments of both pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment to the prefectures have continued. The Welfare Ministry has shipped 1,274 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion, and the following equipment, in addition to the quantities reported in previous issues of this Bulletin:

DDT Duster	13,339
Knapsack type Sprayer	3,188
Semi-automatic Sprayer	3,490
Hand Sprayer	1,296

Shipments by prefectures follow (as of 11 June 1947):

<u>Pyrethrum Emulsion:</u>	
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>
Yamagata	59
Fukushima	43
Tochigi	45
Tokyo	240
Kanagawa	130
Yamanashi	34
Nagano	50
Gifu	45
Kyoto	70
Osaka	227
Hyogo	75
Hiroshima	40
Fukuoka	91
Miyazaki	61
Kagoshima	64
Total	1,274

Equipment:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hard Sprayer
Tokyo	9,339	1,688	1,990	
Kanagawa	4,000			1,296
Osaka		1,500	1,000	
Hyogo			500	
Total	13,339	3,188	3,490	1,296

Production

In developing a production plan for anthelmintic drugs, it was found the low price that has been set for Artemisia Mibu was one of the limiting factors. The price of 10 yen per kilogram is not comparable to similar products, and as a result, farmers are not particularly interested in cultivating the plant. Recommendations have been submitted for an increase in present fixed prices.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan. Increases in production for the manufacturing period of 2-7 June were made with actual production accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer; knapsack type, 3 gallon	600
Sprayer; pump type, semi-automatic	400

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 9-14 June:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita	13,000 lbs.		
Tochigi	25,000 lbs.		
Miyagi			250 vials
Aichi			600 vials
Yamaguchi	5,044 lbs.	1,325 gals.	1,267 vials
Toyama	10,000 lbs.		
Yamanashi		6,000 gals.	
Maizuru Quar.Sta.		1,300 gals.	
<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>10,000 lbs.</u>	<u>5,000 gals.</u>	
Totals	63,044 lbs.	13,625 gals.	2,117 vials

Narcotics

The sentencing of a black-market operator in a Japanese district court to 3 years 6 months penal servitude highlighted the progress made in narcotic enforcement in Japan. The trafficker was apprehended as a result of his pickpocketing 900 yen from a tram-car passenger. In the course of the investigation, 10 grams of morphine and 25 grams of codeine were found in his possession. Formerly no notice would have been taken of the narcotics, but in the present instance the case was reported as a narcotic violation.

Memorandum #PHMJG-27, 13 June 1947, was issued to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, stating there is no objection to the request for release of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics with the exception of powdered morphine, cocaine, medicinal opium and Narcopon. Narcotic reports and accounting procedures have reached such a satisfactory level that all of the remaining Japanese military medicinal narcotics may be released at an early date.

The Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo station masters and Tokyo police assigned to the large railway stations, agreed to furnish rapid and safe conduct to trains to any courier of a sizable quantity of narcotics. These couriers will be properly identified through liaison with officials of the Ministries of Transportation and and Welfare.

A request was received that certain narcotics be released to the Sanitation Bureau of a prefectural government for sale. There is no provision in the narcotic regulation for any government agency to deal in narcotics. Sales may be made only by registered compounders and producers and wholesalers. The Ministry of Welfare was advised to inform all prefectures their sole responsibility under the narcotic regulation is to supervise and inspect narcotic transactions and to investigate narcotic violations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Ekiri

The Ekiri Commission composed of Dr. Katharine Dodd, who will carry out the clinical and epidemiological studies; Dr. John Buddingh, who will do the bacteriological, virological and pathological work; and Dr. Samuel Rapaport, who will carry out the biochemical studies, arrived on 8 June 1947. This project will be under the auspices of the newly dedicated National Institute of Health in Tokyo. On 9 June, the Commission conferred with Drs. Kobayashi and Kojima and arrangements were made for a meeting with the Pediatricians and the chiefs of the isolation hospitals in Tokyo. Bed space for patients with diarrhea including "ekiri", will be made available at the Institute and in other hospitals.

The most important immediate problem is the differentiation of "ekiri" from dysentery and other forms of diarrhea. In order to do this, they must become intimately acquainted with the clinical aspects of acute diarrheal disease in Japan. Therefore, it is essential that the Commission be immediately notified of cases of severe diarrhea, dysentery and "ekiri".

Military government health officers are requested to communicate with the Preventive Medicine Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, by telephone as soon as cases are discovered.

Sanitation Regulations

The Japanese have been cognizant of the importance of environmental sanitation and have in existence adequate laws to cover the prevention of nuisances. The basic law controlling the actions of the individual and the community is the "Law for the removal of foul matter" passed in 1900.

The following extract contains the main points of this law:

"Summary of Law for Removal of Foul Matters

1. Foul matter is defined as rubbish, ashes, mud, foul water and night soil.
2. Occupant of premises is primarily responsible for removal of foul matter. He must provide adequate receptacles, and maintain adequate gutter for its removal.
3. Cities shall provide for central collection of foul matter collected by private individuals. It shall also construct and maintain public gutters to lead off foul matter from private premises. City shall determine method of accomplishing above, and secure approval of local governor.
4. Cities shall appoint inspectors to enforce removal of foul matter. They have right of entry during daylight hours for purposes of inspection. Violators of law are to be given written notice of failure to comply and thereafter are subject to imprisonment (10 days) and fine for continued violation of instructions of inspectors.
5. Where private persons do not make required repairs, or do not construct necessary facilities, the city may do so, and collect cost from private persons in some manner as delinquent taxes are collected."

Law may be cited as follows:

Law No. 31, 1900--Law for Removal of Foul Matter.

Home Ministry Ordinance No.5, 1900 Regulations to Enforcement of the Law for Removal of Foul Matter.

Virus & Rickettsial Disease Control

Comparative Score 1 January to 13 June.

1946	30,016
1947	931

Scrub Typhus Vaccination

About 2000 persons were given 1 cc booster doses of tsutsugamushi vaccine in selected endemic areas of Niigata. This is a continuation of the program to evaluate the new vaccine and to control scrub typhus in endemic areas.

Tuberculosis Control

The first step in the SCAP program in the control for tuberculosis was the return of patients, with the opening of the National Sanatoria from their homes to which they had gone because of inadequacy of the hospitals diets.

Available food in Japanese supplemental ration was obtained upon a joint order of the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture. By 15 April 1947, 43 of the 46 prefectures had increased their staple rations by an average of 130 grams.

The available reports were as of April 1947 and showed a slight increase in the number of cases which were hospitalized.

Because of the shortage of food, it is difficult to maintain a steady flow and this will require a monthly check to determine its maintenance.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Unemployment Insurance

The first of a series of meetings was held with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, to formulate basic SCAP policies with respect to the Japanese unemployment compensation program. General agreement was reached relative to the following:

1. Early adoption of an unemployment compensation system should be encouraged.
2. One integrated system should be established though different eligibility and payment procedures may be evolved for the various categories of covered workers.
3. The choice of the method of payment, whether by check or cash, should be left to the discretion of the Japanese.
4. 4. The Japanese will be encouraged to increase the payment in excess of their proposed limitation of sixty percent of the weekly wages and to include all remuneration in determining the weekly wage.

Seamen's Insurance

The series of conferences held with Japanese officials relative to proposed amendments to the Seamen's Insurance law were completed. The following major changes were suggested by this office and adopted by the Japanese:

1. A representative Seamen's Insurance Advisory Committee is to be established.

2. In determining the basic wage used in computing the amount of benefits, the higher of the two amounts, the average basic monthly wage over the entire insured period or the average monthly wage for the three months immediately preceding disability, will be used.
3. The minimum coverage necessary to qualify for invalidity or retirement allowance has been reduced from three years to six months.
4. Benefit payments are to be paid even though accident resulted from contributory negligence of the worker.
5. Local appeal referees are to be provided with sufficient authority and direction to give the insured an opportunity for a fair hearing.
6. The period to file a protest to a decision of the insurance office has been extended from thirty to sixty days.
7. Miscellaneous amendments to conform with SCAP directive to eliminate use of word "imperial" with respect to governmental matters and to conform with the new Constitution.

National Health Insurance

National Health Insurance was the subject of a press conference held with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese correspondents during the past week. It was emphasized at this conference that National Health Insurance is definitely in need of considerable rehabilitation and financial aid in order to prevent collapse of the program. National Health Insurance is an important part of the over-all social insurance program because of its effect on the economic stabilization of Japan. The following points were indicated as necessary for keeping the program alive and to increase its efficiency for the benefit of the Japanese people.

1. Substantial increase in the central government's subsidy.
2. A long term, low-interest loan from the Welfare Pension reserve fund.
3. Establishment of dispensaries or procure existing dispensaries, including those of the All-Japan Medical Treatment Corporation.
4. Coordination and standardization of all health insurance benefits of the various social insurance schemes with the view toward a unified system.

The possibility of achieving an immediate coordination and cooperation between the Health and National Health Insurance programs was clearly shown in a plan now operated by a factory in the vicinity of Tokyo. This factory had built a rather large hospital at the beginning of the war which now far exceeds its requirements. In order to utilize the facilities of the hospital, the National Health Insurance Associations of eight nearby towns and the Health Insurance Association of the factory have organized a cooperative association. The members come to this hospital for their treatments as out-patients as well as for their hospitalization needs, for which their respective Associations reimburse the hospital at the standard insurance rate. Each Association involved has elected representatives to a council which meets with representatives of the hospital and company in formulating the over-all policies.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 25 April 1947 shows 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 beds, 110,758 of which were occupied. During this same period 339,439 out-patients were treated.

Although the Japan Council on Medical Education has strongly advocated a three premedical course, the Japan Educational Reform Council has recommended only two years of preparation for medical schools.

SECTION IX
VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

On 11 June 1947, instructions were issued jointly by the Director of the Food Administration Board and the Director of the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Justice Ministry, requiring the presentation of official evidence of birth registration when applying for rations for the new-born.

The local Koseki officials, on acceptance of a declaration of birth are required to certify, without charge, to the fact of the birth registration by placing their official seal on the ration application form or by issuing a separate certification blank.

No registrations for rations for the new-born shall be made without presentation of the certification of birth prepared by the local Koseki office.

These requirements will be of great benefit in increasing the completeness and promptness of birth registration, and at the same time assist the ration authorities in the issuance of rations only to persons entitled to receive them.

It was the previous practice of the local ration boards to require a certification by the attending physician or midwife.

SECTION X
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Data on the May 1947 Nutrition Survey are beginning to come in. The following prefectures and city have submitted reports on food consumption: Akita-Copper Mine, Fukushima-Coal Mine, Hiroshima, Gumma, Hyogo, Shizuoka, Okayama, Iwate, Saitama, Tochigi, Kanazawa and Kure City (Hiroshima). Areas reporting on physical examination are: Fukushima-Joban Coal Mine, Saga, Shizuoka, Okayama, Toyama, Iwate, Tochigi, Saitama, Gumma, and Hyogo.

SECTION XI
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-25 9 June 1947 Japanese B Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Czses and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 7 June 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 June - 21 June
1947**

Number 25

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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Two additional shipments of relief goods were received by LARA. These shipments are the 12th and 13th received from overseas since the beginning of LARA operations.

The relief supplies arrived on 14 June 1947 at Yokohama and are as follows:

<u>via President Jefferson</u>	
70 cases salmon(canned)	28,000 lbs.
 <u>via Willamette Victory</u>	
Medical Supplies	13,791 lbs.
Blankets	<u>1,624 lbs.</u>
Total (net) weight	43,415lbs.

NOTE: The medical supplies arriving aboard the Willamette Victory included, 4000 lbs. cod liver oil, mercury, zinc oxide, sulfa drugs, tannic acid, ammonium chloride, pento-barbital and boric acid.

Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross has received a contribution of 129,450 yen for use in its Disaster Relief program. The National Society is developing plans by which it hopes to bring about a closer coordination of its disaster services with the National and Prefectural Governments.

The National Public Health Museum of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo is bringing its exhibits up to date in the important fields of Public Health. The only Public Health Museum in Japan, it is widely used by the schools in the Tokyo area in their health education program for children.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first of a planned series of health pamphlets. Written by an authority in the field, the first pamphlets deals with tuberculosis. Other pamphlets are planned in the fields of infant and child care, nutrition, venereal disease control, etc. The pamphlets are sold at a nominal cost to cover the expense of their publication. The pamphlets will be available through prefectural Red Cross Chapters.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	14,092	595	342	7,297	4,092
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0	1	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	14	1	0	0	3
Partial	241	9	0	29	260
Viscera	42,963	35	0	3,527	573

Monthly Daily Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

<u>Special Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		3
Samples Examined		7
Over Bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>		4
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		5,705
Samples Examined		7,405
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		332
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)		1,056
<u>Plant Inspections</u>		3,482
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		200
Under butterfat standards (3/0 percent)		771
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		26
Samples Examined		49
Over bacterial standards		8
Under butterfat standards		7

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	10
Trichomoniasis	170
Texas Fever	17
Swine Erysipelas	31
Swine Plague	3
Strangles	135
Rabies	6
Equine Infectious Anemia	72
Epizootic Lymphangitis	1
Pullorum Disease	444

Animal Weekly/Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Mie	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	"" ""	2
Oita	Texas Fever	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental instruments produced for the month of May amounted to 10,160,935.50 yen while that for dental materials amounted to 4,208,121.38 yen.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Distribution

Recent field trip throughout the Island of Shikoku revealed the prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, are being influenced by the Doctors' Association in the allocation of controlled medicaments. This practice is proving a great delaying factor in the distribution of medicaments to the hospitals and doctors. Visits to distributing company warehouses and distributing points revealed a fairly large amount of controlled medicines stored therein, and if properly distributed, would be of great help to the doctors and hospitals. The prefectural officials should be encouraged to supervise and to carry out their functions without interference of the Doctors' Association.

There still remains a fair stock of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to be disposed of. Effort must be taken by the prefectural officials responsible to carry out the directives issued by the Welfare Ministry covering distribution through the medium of bazaars which has proven to be the most expeditious method of distribution.

Tokyo-To has been conducting a number of bazaars to dispose of former Army-Navy medical supplies to hospitals and doctors. The latest bazaar was held from 20 to 30 May 1947 at which time 834,122.24 yen worth of medicaments were sold to 4,558 doctors; of that amount 1,564 dentists purchased 134,071.56 yen.

Additional shipments to the prefectures made by the Welfare Ministry, distributed 1,289 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion and 4,862 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program. There are in addition to quantities recorded in previous issues of this Bulletin, and carry the records to 18 June 1947. Shipments by the prefectures follow:

Pyrethrum Emulsion

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drum</u>
Miyagi	87
Saitama	37
Tokyo	237
Kanagawa	125
Niigata	87
Ishikawa	43
Yamanashi	52
Nagano	45
Gifu	48
Shizuoka	35
Aichi	50
Mie	41
Shiga	18
Kyoto	65
Osaka	6
Wakayama	67
Hiroshima	37
Fukuoka	100
Saga	26
Kumamoto	83
Total	1,289

Equipment:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Kanagawa	1340			
Chiba	400	198		
Oita	14			
Iwate	208			
Kagawa	14	40		
Saitama	168			
Kumamoto	310			
Kyoto	500			
Gumma		30	10	
Hyogo		150		
Mie		20		
Yamaguchi		240		
Okayama		276		
Aichi		192		
Osaka		150		
Saga		186		
Nagasaki		186		
Tokyo		90	60	
Fukuoka			110	
Total	2,924	1,758	180	

A shipment of 50 kilograms of chaulmoogra oil was made to Okinawa by air from Japan 20 June 1947. This will help to implement the dwindling supply of drugs for the treatment of lepers in the Ryukyus, until the arrival of those requisitioned from the United States.

Production

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased for the manufacturing period of 9-14 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,200
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	2,250
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	1,930

The marked increases in production of the two types of sprayers can be attributed to the fact that the Hatsuda Industrial Co., in addition to the Shikutani Manufacturing Company, have initiated production in June.

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 16-21 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effort Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			2,840 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			7,200 vials
Gifu		500 gallons	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Osaka	11,500 lbs.	1,500 gallons	
Communication Ministry	5,000 lbs."		
Fukuoka	50,000 lbs."		
Kagawa	50,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	
Total	130,500 lbs.	8,000 gallons	10,040 vials"

Narcotics

A narcotic preparation in ampoule form with the trade-name of "Spasmohin", has been given a laboratory analysis, due to a marked discoloration of many ampoules. The Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory finds that only 10% of the ampoules are fit for medicinal use. The Ministry of Welfare reports approximately half a million ampoules now held in custody in Tokyo, will be destroyed. Approximately this same number of ampoules are held by wholesalers in other sections of Japan, and Narcotic Section officials have been requested to advise all wholesalers there is a probability that stocks of "Spasmohin" held by them are unfit for medicinal use, and either the stocks should be destroyed or tests made to determine fitness for medical use.

Further thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals have been reported recently, and prefectural officials should have the safeguards of every hospital investigated, relative to their narcotic stocks, in efforts to eliminate this source of supply for narcotic addicts. Regulation steel safes, and concrete strong rooms with steel doors, have proved to be the best safeguards, and all hospitals should be requested to make arrangements to store their stocks of narcotics in such a place.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Preventive Medicine and other Public Health activities will suffer a severe shock as a result of a majority of Military Government Health Officers leaving this theatre in the near future. This is especially true because replacements will not arrive for some time after present officers leave their posts. This shock can be reduced to a great extent if the present incumbents will take the necessary action to see that their files are left in order, up to date and as complete as possible. Health Officers are also urged to indoctrinate their enlisted assistants as thoroughly as possible, in order that they may carry on the health work uninterrupted until the new Health Officer arrives and gets oriented on his new job.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Attention is invited to the Weekly Bulletin #20 of PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP, Preventive Medicine Division, for the week ending 16 May 1947, concerning Japanese B Encephalitis.

The mosquito-encephalitis season is rapidly approaching and mosquitoes are breeding in greater and greater numbers with each passing week. To date, no reported suspect cases of Japanese B Encephalitis have been confirmed. The fact that a few suspect cases have already been reported, indicates the alertness of Military Government Team officials, Japanese doctors and health officers in respect to the possible presence of this disease.

Mosquitoes are known vectors. Continue to push mosquito control operations to the fullest extent.

Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare in their plans for the control of tuberculosis are initiating a new procedure among the majority of the Japanese medical profession. This group of individuals is still passing through a difficult phase of development because of its traditional background which has existed for centuries. Medicine in Japan has been the practice of "every man for himself", but in the control of tuberculosis it must be every man for everyone else if this problem is to be solved.

Cooperation between members of the profession for the common health of Japan is still in its infancy; but in the control of tuberculosis, it is of vital importance that this problem shall be adequately handled on a wide basis. The physician in the health center must cooperate with the physician in the sanatorium in the reference of cases to and from each institution; and it is equally necessary that there shall be cooperation between these institutions and the practitioners, the dentists, druggists, nurses, various health insurance companies and unions.

It is a problem of education and cooperation for the common health of the Japanese people which needs careful explanation and encouragement to establish inter-professional confidence and integrity.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 20 June)

1946 - 30,548

1947 - 966

Personnel

Captain M. C. Gephardt, M.C., Typhus Consultant, Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, has been ordered relieved from duty with this headquarters for return to the United States and subsequent processing for separation from the A.U.S.

Head lice and Body Lice in Children

Recent reports of surveys in a few of the prefectures in Japan indicate that louse infestation among school children is higher than the initial reports showed. In some schools in Niigata prefecture, louse infestation was 100% - the girls showing a higher percentage of head louse infestation than the boys, while the boys showed a higher rate of infestation with the body-lice.

The Welfare Ministry has been urged to spur the prefectural health officers to greater efforts in louse control during the summer months. There are large stocks of 10% DDT powder now on hand (approximately 3,000,000 pounds) for use in Japan. No louse should be permitted to live.

It is hoped Military Government Team health officials will continue to point out to the Japanese authorities that lice are absolutely unnecessary in this day and age and every effort should be made to reduce the louse population during the summer in order to circumvent a possible epidemic this coming typhus season. Do not let the Japanese health officers lapse once more into the "It can't happen here - again" attitude.

New Vector of Murine Typhus

In a recent report from China, it has been reported rat mites, Liponyssus bacoti, (the tropical rat mite) were found to be infected with the rickettsia of murine typhus following the occurrence of several cases of murine typhus in an orphanage. This report brings to light what has been suspected for some time by many workers in the field and emphasizes the need for employment of thorough insect and mite control operations prior to any rodent control program.

At the moment, 5% DDT residual effect spray appears to be the most effective material for use in the control of wandering rat mites and fleas. This spray should be applied to rat burrows, rat runaways, around entrances to rat burrows, in and around rat harborages and up to two or three feet on the walls of buildings where rats are found.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to addenda to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #24 for the period 8 to 14 June, relative to the supply and distribution of V. D. drugs. Many health officers have communicated with PHW, GHQ, SCAP expressing grave concern over the future of their V. D. programs because of the supply problems resulting from the change over of the drug distribution channels from Eighth Army to Japanese channels. While it is realized that certain difficulties are to be expected with this change, it is believed that the situation can be handled satisfactorily, provided the Military Government Health Officers will work closely with the Prefectural Health Officers in the distribution of these drugs once the drugs have arrived in the prefectures.

It is emphasized the Prefectural Health Officer has absolute control over the distribution of these drugs once they have arrived in the various prefectures. Therefore, if Military Government Health Officers will exercise supervision over the Prefectural Health Officers in these matters, all the V. D. drugs can be channelled to approved hospitals, clinics, etc., as in the past.

Insect and Rodent Control

Educational and Publicity Program

The Welfare Ministry, with the cooperation of PH&W Section and CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, is undertaking an intensive and extensive, nation-wide, educational and publicity campaign during the next few

months concerning insect and rodent control. Emphasis is being placed on the prevention and control of “filth diseases” such as dysentery and typhoid, etc. and the part each individual can play to help eradicate these diseases.

The first round will be leveled at the “fly” and its control through environmental sanitation. All means of transmittal to the public will be utilized. Prefectural Governments are being urged to join in this program to reduce the incidence of the “filth diseases”. Military Government team officers will be of inestimable value in the counsel and stimulation they can give in the conduction of this program.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

At a meeting with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, a review was made of the plans of the Ministry for determining and requesting a supplemental government subsidy for National Health Insurance. An understanding was also reached that the Welfare Ministry would postpone rate adjustments for Welfare Pension and Seamen’s Insurance until the possibilities of coordinating these adjustments with other changes in the social insurance programs could be more fully explored.

A meeting was held with Japanese officials regarding the utilization of Welfare Pension reserves for loan purposes. In general, it is proposed that 500,000,000 yen be loaned to organizations providing welfare and social insurance facilities with proper safeguards as to the security and earning rate. Among the organization are:

1. National Health Associations.
2. Companies covered by the social insurance laws.
3. Federation of organizations covered by the government operated Health Insurance program.
4. Social Welfare Association.
5. Construction Welfare Association.

The plan presented by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare included utilization of the Welfare Pension fund on a loan basis by the National Health Insurance Associations. The purpose of this loan would be establishing clinics in rural areas that are not now equipped with adequate medical facilities.

Officials brought in a draft cabinet order for establishing social insurance committees with regard to the Health Insurance, the Welfare Pension, and Workers’ Accident Compensation laws. It was recommended that the following features be added:

1. That the committee member be appointed in overlapping terms.
2. That a minimum number of meetings be prescribed and written annual reports be required.
3. That a similar committee be established for Seamen’s Insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A continuation of a series of conferences with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, for formulating basic SCAP policies with regard to the proposed Japanese unemployment insurance program was held during the week. It was agreed that:

1. A special inter-governmental committee should be appointed to formulate the unemployment compensation program.
2. Coverage should be as broad as practical and to include government workers. The seamen may need special study and consideration.
3. The total wages should be taxable, and no exclusion from coverage should be made because an individual’s income exceeded a certain amount.
4. A minimum and maximum weekly benefit amount should be established with consideration given to the minimum wage laws in determining the minimum and with variance between prefectures permitted with respect to both the maximum and minimum amounts.

5. Same principles of qualification and payment should be used for day workers as for others. A special record-book procedure will probably be necessary for processing claims of day workers.

6. The qualifying period should be a year, with a required proportion of insured work measured in terms of time instead of amount of wages.

7. An acceptable formula for determining the weekly benefit amount could be: $WBA - 60\% \times \text{Average Daily Wage} \times 7$. The weekly benefit amount could be reduced by one-fifth for each day of work to cover part-time unemployment.

8. The amount of weekly benefits could be expressed as four days' pay for each week of compensable unemployment.

9. A benefit year concept could be considered with the possibility of adjusting the benefit rate upward during such year, if most recent employment is of sufficient duration and at a higher wage rate.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry described the unemployment compensation program for day workers that was operated by the city of Kobe from 1924 to 1941.

In general, each worker contributed five sen for each day of employment, which sum was matched by the employer. An unemployed worker served a two day waiting period and then received sixty sen for each of the following three days of unemployment. He was then given a job as replacement of another insured worker in employment. The success of the program depended on sufficient employment to assure adequate income to cover those unemployed, and control of the hiring and firing to assure a distribution of the employment. The employment office did exercise such control, and the average rate of unemployment approximated five percent for the period. The program was discontinued in 1941 when the war effort absorbed all available workers into employment.

Similar program were attempted in Osaka and Nagoya in 1928-9 but failed because the employers would not relinquish their control of the individual worker to be hired and laid off. Therefore, there was only a limited sharing of employment by the available manpower.

Health Insurance

The Wage and Allowance Division of the Central Liaison Office has submitted a new wage and allowance scale for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. In this new allowance there has been incorporated a clause which will provide sickness compensation up to a period of ninety days. This applies either to occupational or non-occupational disease or injuries. In addition, there were plans being formulated to establish a mutual aid program for these employees.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 2 May 1947 shows 3,170 hospitals with a capacity of 217,918 beds, 105,817 of which were occupied. During this same period 311,209 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Result of food consumption obtained in the May nutritional survey for Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka and the surrounding rural areas, Kanto, Tokai and Kinki respectively, were as follows:

RESULT OF NUTRITION SURVEYS -JAPAN -MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per day

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya City	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
Number	12,919	21,388	3876	6577	6150	7698
Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons	0.831	...	0.828	0.863	0.821	0.86
Protein						
Animal	12.9	3.5	13.6	10.1	16.8	10.6
Vegitable	53.8	51	39.4	44.6	47.2	49
Total	66.7	54.5	53	54.7	64	59.6
Fat	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.7	12.7	10.6
Carbohydrate	344.2	432.3	365.5	399.4	372.3	417.4
Calories						
Ration	1337	196	980	319	1383	62
Free Market	410	39	23	317	489	58
Home Production	16	1848	23	1276	13	1916
Gift	29	11	34	25	22	14
Total	1792	2094	1776	1937	1907	2050

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys -Japan, May 1947

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya Area	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
Grains						
Rice	212.5	321.4	250.3	308.6	250	431.9
Wheat	98.7	40	27.7	39.3	110.1	12.2
Barley	30.1	62.5	14.4	56.4	11	64.5
Others	21.6	10.4	1.2	4.4	96.6	0.5
Total	362.9	434.3	293.6	408.7	468.6	509.1
Nuts. Etc.	0.3	0.2	...	0.4	0.1	0.2
Potatoes						
Sweet	98.5	222	248.9	230.7	25	22.6
White	39.9	47.9	9.3	1.6	5.3	12.5
Others	18.2	55	40.3	20.3	7.5	13.9
Total	156.6	324.9	298.5	252.6	37.8	49
Sugars	0.9	0.1	...	0.7	1	0.7
Oils	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
Legumes						
Soya	0.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	1	3.9
Soya product	18.6	48	30	29.1	1.7	15.9
Other beans	66.3	6.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	10
Total	85.4	55.9	33.1	31.7	24.8	29.8
Animal Foods						
Fish	58	10.2	45.7	32.6	39.2	31.1
Meat, Poultry	5.5	1.6	6.1	0.9	23.1	12.3
Eggs	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	2.8	1.8
Milk	0.7	3.2	1.7	3	0.3	0.2
Total	66.9	16.5	55.6	37.6	65.4	45.4
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	73.9	95.1	67.6	91.3	90.7	83.4
Other Fruits & Vegetables						
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	0.2	2.9	1.3	7.3	7.6
Other Fruits	0.9	0.1	1	0.2	2.3	1.4
Other vegetables	70.5	60.8	134.7	64.2	82	113.6
Total	75.1	61.1	138.6	65.7	91.6	122.6
Seaweeds	4.4	1.8	5	2.5	6.9	5.2
Processed Veg.						
Dried	1.9	3.6	13.7	11.6	7.8	14.4
Pickeld	29.8	56.3	29.2	57.6	45.8	74.6
Total	31.7	57.9	42.9	69.2	53.6	89
Flavours	15.8	13.2	32	29.4	22.5	25.6

The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting of the Nutrition Section of the Food and Nutrition Council on 20 June. The subject of discussion was the nutritional requirements of Japanese.

At a meeting of hospital nutritionists, Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, gave an address on Nutritional accounting in institutions and hospitals.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG -26 13 June
PHNJG -27 13 June

National Disaster Plan
Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

CRAWFORDS F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report Cases and Death from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

22 June – 28 June

1947

Number 26

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
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SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION IX - Consultants
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry is placing into effect the following public assistance plan as of 1 July 1947 - or retroactive to that date. Previous increases have been approved in November 1946 and March 1947. The present plan is based on the increase in the cost of living plus a more realistic attitude on the part of the Ministry in attempting to meet the needs of persons not able to provide for themselves.

	Number of persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest cities	10.80 (11.40)	18.40 (19.40)	22.80 (24.00)	27.20 (28.60)	30.40 (32.00)	3.20 (3.40)
Intermediate cities	9.45 (9.95)	16.10 (16.95)	19.90 (20.95)	23.70 (24.95)	26.50 (27.90)	2.80 (2.95)
Towns and villages	8.10 (8.50)	13.80 (14.50)	17.10 (17.90)	20.40 (21.30)	22.70 (23.80)	2.30 (2.50)

Note:

- a. Amounts in () indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts () with exceptions noted below, must have the approval of the Health and Welfare Ministry.
- b. Money for school lunches may be given over and above basic allowances without governor's approval.
- c. Food for infants under one year of age will not be charged against the family relief grant.
- d. Charges for individual persons in institutions will be based on the number of persons times the allowance for a single person. Allotments for families in institutions will be based on the regular family allowance.

Public Assistance Report for May

	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April 1947</u>	<u>May 1946</u>
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,637,281	2,650,272	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>126,052</u>	<u>112,769</u>	
Total No. assisted	2,763,333	2,763,041	2,150,536
Cash Grants	yen 208,811,628	yen 197,818,652	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>26,219,215</u>	<u>36,642,044</u>	
Total Grants	yen 235,030,843	yen 234,460,696	yen 40,464,855

Public Assistance Report (Medical) for 6 Months (Oct 46 - Mar 47)

	<u>No. Persons Treated</u>	<u>Patient Days</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Average Per Case</u>
Delivery Assistance	10,138	10,910	yen 495,475	yen 74.97
Medical Treatment	240,272	7,525,519	56,425,410	234.83

Red Cross

Junior Red Cross in selected schools in Japan and the United States will be permitted to resume International School Correspondence in accordance with plans approved by SCAP. Prior to the war Japanese school children, through the Japanese Junior Red Cross carried on School Correspondence with school children of some 50 foreign counties.

Plans are being developed by the Japanese Red Cross for the formation of Red Cross Special Services Associations as a means of enlisting voluntary participation in Red Cross sponsored programs. The associations will be responsible to the Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross. The Associations, according to the proposed plans, will develop socially useful programs in the fields of health, and welfare. They are to have an

important part in the Japanese Red Cross programs of disaster relief and will be given major role in its national fund raising organization. An American Red Cross consultant will shortly be assigned to the Field Service Section of the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its Chapter Services and the Red Cross Associations.

STATUS OF PRODUCTION FUND LOANS - REPATRIATION RELIEF BOARD AS OF 30 April 1947*

Total sum of appropriations	yen 1,666,667,000
1st Plan	1,000,000,000
2nd Plan	666,667,000
The Amount Applied for (and Tentatively Approved)	yen 1,419,481,563
Amount Loaned	907,630,540
No. of Cases (May include one or more family Heads)	97,583
No. of Persons Loaned	212,178
Average Sum per Case	9,393
Average Loans per Head	4,277

*Not to be Confused with "Occupation Aid" Under Daily Life Security Act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH PRODUCTION FUNDS WERE LOANED

					<u>30 April 1947</u>
Classification of occupations	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)
Commercial Business	47,909	87,246	49	360,614,039	40
Industrial business					
Civil engineer and construction industry	3,696	10,333	4	45,774,386	5
Repairing and working-up industry	9,795	18,909	10	78,462,214	8.5
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	10	171,995,605	19
Others	2,850	5,586	3	25,605,645	3
Mining Industry	193	731	-	3,473,000	0.5
Agricultural work					
Developing and clearing land	3,472	9,456	4	36,397,020	4
Others	4,639	7,642	5	31,372,315	31.5
Aquatic Production Industry	3,819	9,383	4	45,399,270	5
Transportation Business	1,095	4,940	1	19,350,900	2
Forestry Production Industry	1,238	4,381	1	19,045,848	2
Others	8,545	16,112	9	70,140,298	7.5
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,540	100

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS TO WHOM THE FUNDS WERE LOANED

					<u>30 April 1947</u>
The Classification	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)
Repatriates					
Repatriated civilians	71,213	154,895	73	707,951,824	78
Demobilized soldiers	3,903	8,487	4	27,228,916	3
Demobilized civilians	195	424	0.2	1,815,216	0.2
Sufferers from war calamities	20,030	43,496	20.5	154,297,191	17
Persons in Distress					
Unemployed persons	683	1,483	0.7	4,538,152	0.5
Wounded soldiers	97	212	0.1	907,630	0.1
Families of dead soldiers	292	636	0.3	1,815,261	0.2
Others	1,170	2,546	1.2	9,076,305	1
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,540	100

Notes: Loans are made for a period of 5 years to be paid off at 6 months intervals. They bear 6% interest with the first 6 months interest free. Two months repayment experience indicates default on 20% of the loans. Ministry officials predict eventual default will be nearer 10%.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 22-28 June 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Anthrax	1
Tottori	Swine Plague	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	4

Veterinary Biological Production

The Veterinary Laboratory Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following biological production report for 1946.

<u>Anti- Sera</u>	<u>Production (unit co)</u>	
	1945	1946
Anthrax	555,200	459,800
Blackleg	10,500	22,000
Swine Cholera	43,850	30,500
Swine Erysipelas	109,700	231,500
Tetanus	33,010	90,400
Fowl Cholera	30,000	34,800
Fowl Diphtheria	120,000	112,300
Strangles	434,300	1,659,950
Canine Distemper	24,000	5,150

Vaccines

Anthrax	20,700	44,830
Blackleg	236,900	561,700
Rabies	50,100	32,150
Swine Cholera	821,650	575,000
Swine Plague	0	149,600
Swine Erysipelas	0	113,000
Brucellosis	0	47,700
Strangles	0	266,950
Fowl Cholera	0	13,350
Fowl Diphtheria	0	96,700
Fowl Pest	0	10,000
Fowl Pox	0	21,930
Trichomoniasis	0	61,900
Tetanus	0	6,450

Diagnostic Agents

Tuberculin	17,330	14,040
Mallein	560	600

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Japanese Education Reform Council approved the 6-3-3-2-4 plan for dental education.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Representative of Nursing Affairs Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended the following meetings and gave lectures on subjects indicated:

1. At the request of CI&E, two lectures were given to high school students on the subject, "Human Liberty and Sex".
2. A lecture was given to Public Health doctors attending the National Institute of Health on, "The Responsibility of the Public Health Nurse in the Program".
3. At a meeting of 200 Midwives, representing 12 prefectures in Japan, a speech was presented dealing with "The Midwife in Japan and Her Responsibility".
4. The Public Health Nurse program in Japan was explained at a meeting of Chief Nurses, U. S. Army, in this theater, held in Yokohama.

The 50 Japanese Public Health Nurses who have been studying in the National program in Tokyo, are now doing their practical field work in the 14 health center that have been assigned for this program.

31 students assigned in 9 Tokyo health centers.
12 students assigned in 3 Saitama health centers.
6 students assigned in 2 health centers in Chiba.
1 nurse is unable to be assigned because of illness.

These nurses will complete the six weeks field practice as planned.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

The following is a list of x-ray film manufacturers, their branch offices and the districts to which they supply x-ray films:

Name of Company	Address	District
Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	3, Nishi 2-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	33, 1-chome, Kyomachi-bori, Kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyusyu
Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., Ltd.	1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto
Nagoya Branch Office	3-chome, Hirokoji, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi	Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	26, 1-chome, Tenzinbashi-suji, Kita,ku, Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku
Kyusyu Branch Office	31, Kaminishi-machi, Fukuoka-shi	Kyusyu

The following table is a breakdown of distribution of U.S. produced Sulfadiazine Sulfathiazole and Penicillin for V.D. and other diseases as prepared by the Welfare Ministry for all prefectures. The sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole will be distributed to all prefectures by 30 June 1947, and the Penicillin will be distributed by 10 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfadiazine</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfathiazole</u>	<u>100000 un. Penicillin</u>	<u>unit 8 tab Sulfadiazine</u>
Hokkaido	46	64	650	40
Aomori	13	18	200	11
Iwate	4	7	700	4
Miyagi	15	21	240	13
Akita	11	15	170	10
Yamagata	10	15	170	9
Fukushima	33	45	510	28
Ibaraki	16	24	260	14
Tochigi	15	21	240	13
Gunma	11	16	180	10
Saitama	15	21	230	13
Chiba	26	36	400	22
Tokyo	42	58	1380	36
Kanagawa	61	85	960	53
Niigata	20	27	310	17
Toyama	13	18	200	11
Ishikawa	21	44	320	18
Fukui	6	8	90	5
Yamanashi	7	10	120	7
Nagano	16	22	240	14
Gifu	12	17	190	11
Shizuoka	15	20	230	13
Aichi	83	119	1210	74
Mie	15	21	230	13
Shiga	12	17	190	10
Kyoto	55	76	800	48
Osaka	94	134	1350	84
Hyogo	43	59	670	37
Nara	9	13	140	8
Wakayama	17	24	270	15
Tottori	10	13	150	8
Shimane	10	13	150	8
Okayama	23	32	360	20
Hiroshima	37	51	500	32
Yamaguchi	10	14	160	9
Tokushima	5	8	80	5
Kagawa	12	16	180	10
Ehime	23	33	370	20
Kochi	5	8	80	5
Fukuoka	107	153	1550	95
Saga	32	44	500	28
Nagasaki	47	65	660	41
Kumamoto	23	32	360	20
Oita	23	32	360	20
Miyazaki	4	7	60	4
Kagoshima	16	23	260	14
Total	1143	1619		1000

Additional shipments of insect and rodent control equipment and pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures have been made by the Welfare Ministry. During the period since the report in the previous issue of this Bulletin, the following were distributed to the prefectures listed, as of 24 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Pyrethrum Emulsion 50 gal. Drums</u>	<u>Quantity DDT Duster</u>
Tochigi	29	
Chiba		192
Tokyo	275	
Toyama		240
Aichi	28	
Mie		240
Shiga		240
Kyoto	45	
Osaka	148	360
Hyogo	20	
Wakayama		350
Okayama		310
Hiroshima	5	310
Yamaguchi		288
Total	550	2530

An emergency shipment of 3,000 doses of smallpox vaccine has been made by air from Japan to Okinawa, for use in southern Ryukyus.

Production

Substantial increases in the production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment can be reported for the manufacturing period of 15-21 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,100
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,100
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	3,250
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	1,450
Total	8,900

The increase in production (3,520) during this period over that reported for the 9-14 June period can be attributed to two things: 1) the initial production of 1,450 of the sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity, 2) adequate supplies of brass plate and brass pipe have been made available for successful completion of spraying equipment production schedules.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 23-28 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Tokushima	3,000 lbs.	300 gallons	
Tottori		2,000 gallons	
Gunma	9,000 lbs.		
Shimane	150,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	3,050 lbs.	750 gallons	50 vials
Fukui		2,000 gallons	
Kanagawa	130,000 lbs.	13,000 gallons	
Yamaguchi	20,000 lbs.		300 vials
Nagano	11,000 lbs.	550 gallons	
Miyagi	10,000 lbs.		
Total	346,050 lbs.	18,600 gallons	350 vials

The supply of laboratory animals in Japan is becoming increasingly important due mainly to increasing demands to meet revised assay standards and for research projects. Shortage of food for breeding farms has been one of the production bottlenecks. In anticipation of increased requirements for laboratory animals, Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, in coordination with Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, and the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture, several months ago, set up a committee of interested Japanese officials to study this subject and take the necessary action to insure minimum supply of laboratory animals.

Results accomplished by the committee have been quite satisfactory. Production has increased during the last two months and further increases may be expected. Actual production accomplished for May was as follows:

	<u>No. Produced</u>	<u>No. Died</u>	<u>Number not Adequate Size</u>	<u>Number Furnished to Laboratories</u>
Guinea Pigs	4,568	206	382	3,980
Rats	1,552	61	73	1,418
Rabbits	1,130	16	44	1,070
White Mice	34,625	1,086	3,532	30,007

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

There appears to be wide variation in the interpretation of PHMJG 15, subject "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces", dated 18 March 1947, as well as in the disposition of the individuals examined, particularly in cases of helminthiasis or positive blood serology.

A uniform set of criteria and an interpretation of the requirements of subject memorandum are now in preparation.

Use of Penicillin

Although production is increasing, the amount of penicillin available to the Japanese health agencies and medical profession is insufficient to supply more than a small fraction of the demand. The penicillin available is now in the hands of the Japanese drug trade and is under the control of the Welfare Ministry at the national level and the prefectural health department at the local level. The prefectural health officers have complete control over the penicillin allotted to their prefectures. Ministry Government Health Officers must exercise surveillance over the distribution and use of penicillin if maximum benefits are to be derived from its use. It is recommended that the purposes for which it is used be confined to two general categories of patients.

First, those cases in which the use of penicillin is indicated as a "lifesaving" measure.

Second, cases of sulfonamide resistant gonorrhea. Due to the small amount of penicillin available, it should not be used for the treatment of syphilis or new cases of gonorrhea at this time. As production of penicillin increases, its use can be expanded to include other types of patients.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (Includes figures from 1 Jan. to 26 Jun.)

1946	30,870
1947	998

Typhus in Yamagata Prefecture

To remind everyone that typhus is far from being a dead issue, the results of complement fixation tests on serum samples drawn from reported cases in Yamagata Prefecture are of interest. These cases had onset dates in May and June.

No. of samples tested	24
Positive Epidemic	22
Positive Murine	0
Indeterminate	2

Scrub-typhus

The vaccination program against scrub-typhus in Niigata Prefecture was completed with the drawing of the final blood samples during the week 23 June to 27 June.

Insect and Rodent Control

Some misunderstanding has developed in the Prefectures as the Welfare Minister in their directive omitted the use of 5% DDT solution as one of the materials to be used in this year's control program. This has been corrected and the prefectural chiefs have been notified this material is available, and should be obtained at once. It is to be used for residual spraying of theaters, bathhouses, public latrines, hospitals and other public buildings where adult insects present a hazard. It is also to be used for residual spraying of private houses in areas where abnormal occurrences of insect borne diseases take place. This is independent of the railway car and station spraying program which is done by the Transportation Ministry with materials allocated directly to them.

Finances for the program have been distributed by the Welfare Ministry to the prefectures. This money is given the prefectures on a matched fund basis and is not to be used to replace regular agencies having the responsibility for garbage, refuse and night soil collection or other sanitation functions, but is to be matched by the prefectures in May. The Governor and the officials handling these funds will be held strictly responsible for their expenditure.

Tuberculosis Control

There is a need for simple basic information on the control of tuberculosis in the home, which material can be placed in the hands of lay organizations and Public Health Nurses. In the manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there are, on the last 20 pages, suggestions for control in the home which can be offered to these groups. This material can be rewritten in a popular and illustrative form, and made applicable for various situations, by various educational groups as a basis for training talks. It is necessary to emphasize that B.C.G. vaccine is merely an adjunct in the control of tuberculosis, and not the panacea for this condition, as seems to be a wide spread impression throughout hospitalization of all open cases, with emphasis on getting early cases under treatment in the sanatoriums, plus continuous education in control of the infection in the community and home.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. George F. Rohrlich arrived to assume his position of Chief of the Economic Analyst Branch, Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP.

An example of public interest in Social Insurance was clearly indicated when a prefectural newspaper sponsored a conference on the current problems and future program of social insurances. The conference included representatives of Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural insurance officials, prefectural medical association, National Health Insurance Federation, and the Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances. National Health Insurance was the Subject of considerable discussion. The need for increased public interest and informational services in social insurances, the integration of all existing health benefit schemes into a unified National Health Insurance system, and the coordination of this integrated health program with all other social insurance programs into a comprehensive social insurance system with a possible universal coverage was emphasized.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared the final draft of the Cabinet order for establishing the Social Security Advisory Committee, which includes desired democratic principles.

Conferences have been started with the Insurance Bureau officials, Ministry of Welfare, with regard to proposed amendments to an ordinance effectuating the recent amendments to the Welfare Pension Law.

The Government Pension Bureau has raised the individual benefit payments by approximately 300 percent retroactive to 1 July 1946 to assist the beneficiary in meeting the increased cost of living.

In a conference held with the members of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee, an important topic was their proposal to adopt a universal national pension system for quarterly payment to each person, upon reaching a designated age of a uniform flat amount. The initial payments would not be the full amount contemplated but would be adequate to meet minimum livelihood demands. The full pension would be given after the program has operated for ten years.

Another topic considered was the advisability of uniformity in various common aspects of the social insurance laws. There was common agreement such uniformity should be maintained particularly as to the inclusion of all forms of remuneration in determining the tax and benefit basis.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 9 May 1947 shows 3,211 hospitals with a capacity of 223,439 beds, 108,191 of which were occupied. During this same period 313,586 out-patients were treated.

The plans for dissolution and disposition of the former properties of the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation (Nippon Irodan) have been completed.

The essential points of the final plan calls for nationalization of all sanatoria formerly owned and operated by the corporation and the establishment of a committee within the Ministry of Welfare to consider individually the disposition of clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals to Prefectures or Municipalities having specific plans for the proper utilization of the properties of the corporation.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The results of the food consumption surveys in the Cities of Kure, Sapporo and Kanazawa, together with that of the corresponding rural areas, Sanyo, Hokkaido, and Hokuriku are presented in the accompanying table.

The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, discussed "Nutrition in Public Health" before the orientation course for Public Health Medical Officers on 24 June.

An agreement was reached between Price Control and Rationing, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, and Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, with regard to the issue by the Japanese of canned foods, either Japanese or imported in the ration for Foreign Nationals as follows:

- a. Meat or Beef, lean, shall constitute either canned or fresh eat, but fresh meat should be issued when available.
- b. Canned goods shall include vegetables or fruits, fish, shrimp, etc.
- c. Butter may be imported, canned butter or fresh butter.

Arrangements were made for instruction of the Japanese with regard to the use of imported foods particularly soya flour, corn flour, dried peas and milo. The Nutrition Section of the Sanitary Bureau of Tokyo has arranged for a series of tall and demonstrations of the use imported foods by members of the Health Bureau and the Imported Foods Instruction Committee to teachers of schools, nutritionists of hospitals and factories and midwives. Material is being prepared by the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture for distribution to Prefectures.

The Imported Foods Committee of the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have arranged with newspapers to include a column (1/5 to 1/6 of the usual paper), 3 times a week on nutrition, foods and methods of cooking, preservation and production of food, school lunches and diets for special categories of people.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day					
	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Number</u>	1769	1836	2348	2840	2146	2423
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. Persons	0.824	0.836	0.812	0.900	0.772	0.929
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	27.7	9.2	20.5	16.3	42.2	13.3
Vegetable	38.1	44.8	44.2	55.0	49.3	50.9
Total	65.8	54.0	64.7	71.3	91.5	64.2
<u>Fat</u>	13.3	8.8	17.0	16.9	19.7	12.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	342.0	380.0	352.1	429.7	380.5	421.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1018	142	1027	483	1320	33
Free Market	603	76	688	131	735	88
Home Production	147	1620	99	1551	16	1956
Gift	22	16	43	10	35	15
Total	1790	1854	1857	2175	2106	2092

Source: Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	341.1	364.4	226.3	221.6	391.6	426.1
Wheat	20.4	12.6	38.2	40.2	7.0	9.1
Barley	12.5	70.1	3.8	44.0	30.8	15.1
Others	0.4	0.9	33.2	91.0	2.8	14.3
Total	374.4	448.0	301.5	396.8	432.2	464.6
Nuts, Etc.	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	112.6	62.5	-	-	25.1	88.3
white	23.6	2.1	524.0	541.2	75.6	34.8
Others	13.4	14.1	8.1	4.6	20.8	15.5
Total	149.6	78.7	532.1	545.8	121.5	138.6
<u>Sugars</u>	1.5	1.4	6.0	2.3	2.4	0.06
<u>Oils</u>	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	2.4	5.0	3.0	4.7	4.9	3.8
Soya Products	12.0	20.7	34.2	33.0	17.6	33.3
Other Bens	2.5	2.1	10.9	13.1	2.4	12.2
Total	16.9	27.8	47.1	40.8	24.9	49.3
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	78.0	29.5	108.3	72.5	220.2	51.5
Meat, Poultry	4.4	4.5	5.3	1	5.4	0.1
Eggs	2.2	6.0	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.1
Milk	1.6	0.3	3.5	29.1	1.7	2.0
Total	86.2	40.3	121.7	105.9	229.4	54.7
Leafy, Green & <u>Yellow</u> <u>Vegetables</u>	114.7	86.2	58.1	103.7	115.5	111.0
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruits</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	12.8	0.1
Other Fruits	1.0	0.8	8.5	0.9	13.4	0.4
Other Vegetables	24.7	78.1	88.6	133.9	191.7	67.3
Total	82.9	80.3	98.2	135.4	217.9	67.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>	9.3	3.0	2.7	1.6	9.8	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	8.7	14.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.9
Pickled	66.7	52.0	90.1	109.4	43.4	64.0
Total	75.4	66.3	90.6	109.6	45.8	68.9
<u>Flavours</u>	-	30.3	20.3	13.4	44.4	8.2

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

29 June – 5 July

1947

Number 27

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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Following report for May 1947, received from the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Persons non-institutional</u>	<u>No. of Persons In institutions</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in cash</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in kind</u>
Aichi	95,105	5,862	6,868,301	49,073
Akita	52,068	1,335	3,165,679	
Aomori	37,864	2,107	3,130,604	
Chiba	35,237	2,573	2,743,266	21,460
Ehime	42,710	799	3,405,690	2,257,636
Fukui	61,920	3,637	2,799,209	774,708
Fukuoka	127,045	877	5,616,937	1,019,542
Fukushima	80,048	3,238	5,253,468	123,207
Gifu	70,800	2,831	3,983,486	3,037,705
Gumma	55,265	819	3,844,715	136,792
Hiroshima	62,325	1,243	5,961,411	1,085,828
Hokkaido	72,768	5,389	8,278,247	664,519
Hyogo	105,225	4,633	10,231,297	719,952
Ibaraki	51,206	1,488	3,388,320	255,571
Ishikawa	32,337	1,988	2,564,749	57,887
Iwate	53,091	159	3,255,922	121,383
Kagawa	27,983	5,860	1,957,345	234,816
Kagoshima	125,454	1,471	6,231,847	
Kanagawa	47,372	4,781	6,163,670	638,833
Kochi	28,761	444	2,568,227	783,765
Kumamoto	46,827	1,695	3,551,809	7,036
Kyoto	74,112	2,819	7,073,639	316,828
Mie	39,427	448	3,556,168	18,268
Miyagi	57,365	674	3,149,638	426,986
Miyasaki	38,068	767	2,374,352	546,672
Nagano	85,683	740	5,737,390	79,881
Nagasaki	78,162	466	3,989,679	8,685,939
Nara	24,857	433	1,840,965	1,733
Niigata	80,023	9,494	5,465,986	182,572
Oita	24,689	2,379	2,054,102	
Okayama	42,785	3,008	3,608,753	34,592
Osaka	94,652	10,318	10,093,042	775,807
Saga	63,846	771	3,297,668	1,555,822
Saitama	56,433	863	4,175,726	17,224
Shiga	32,114	307	1,775,530	
Shimane	31,009	1,385	2,707,791	
Shizuoka	58,476	3,500	5,214,173	140,827
Tochigi	30,151	455	2,577,043	26,542
Tokushima	32,459	436	2,673,196	21,993
Tokyo	155,430	23,977	21,305,197	
Tottori	29,416	719	3,749,171	64,664
Toyama	41,727	653	3,538,666	1,158,948
Wakayama	33,415	151	2,983,126	49,455
Yamagata	57,722	653	5,295,609	10,569
Yamaguchi	41,917	7,274	4,012,659	114,180
Yamanashi	21,932	135	1,618,160	
	2,637,281	126,052	208,811,628	26,219,215

Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Bureau of Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku) of the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) has been assigned the primary responsibilities in the field of welfare administration within the Japanese Government. There is a total of nine (9) bureaus and one (1) board with the Ministry of Welfare which may be divided into three groups:

1. Social Security and Welfare
 - a. Social Affairs Bureau
 - b. Childrens Bureau (Established March 1947)
 - c. Social Insurance Bureau
 - d. Repatriation Relief Board
2. Public Health
 - a. Public Health Bureau
 - b. Medical Affairs Bureau
 - c. Prevention Bureau
3. Labor
 - a. Labor Standards Bureau
 - b. Labor Administration Bureau
 - c. Vocational Stabilization Bureau

Plans are being developed for the establishment of a separate Labor Ministry and it is expected that the three bureaus dealing with labor will be transferred out of the Ministry of Welfare upon the creation of the new ministry.

Historical Background

The Social Affairs Bureau (Shakai Kyoku) was established in August 1920 in the Ministry of Home Affairs and became responsible for all social work activities on the national level. The creation of this bureau was the outgrowth of a relief section which was established in 1917 as a part of the Local Government Bureau and renamed the Social Affairs Section (Shakai-ka) in 1919.

The Social Affairs Bureau was included in the nearly created Ministry of Welfare in 1938. In 1941 the name of the Social Affairs Bureau was changed to Living Bureau (Seikatsu Kyoku) apparently as a part of the general program of reorganizing the welfare program to meet the needs of the military. Early in 1943 the Living Bureau and the Population Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare were merged into the Peoples Health Bureau (Kenmin Kyoku). In the fall of 1945 after the termination of hostilities the social Affairs Bureau was re-established. The responsibilities of the Bureau in the field of child welfare were transferred from the Social Affairs Bureau in March 1947 when a Children's Bureau (Jido Kyoku) was established within the Ministry of Welfare.

Organization and Functions of Social Affairs Bureau

At the present time the total number of persons employed by the Social Affairs Bureau is 104 including clerical employees. The work of the Bureau is carried out through 4 sections: General Affairs, Protection, Welfare and Supply.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are divided among the four sections of the Bureau as follows:

1. General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)
 - a. Overall planning for social welfare
 - b. Investigations and statistics concerning welfare
 - c. Minsei-iin organization
 - d. Social welfare training and education
 - e. Matters not assigned to other sections
2. Protection Section (Hogo-ka)
 - a. Administration of Daily Life Security Law
 - b. Disaster Assistance

3. Welfare Section (Fukuri-ka)
 - a. Special program for disadvantaged groups such as Eta.
 - b. Aid for physically handicapped.
 - c. Special assistance program for Germans in the prefectures of: Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagano, Tokyo Yamanashi
 - d. Program for “street-girls”.
 - e. Public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls
 - f. Other programs such as recreation

4. Supply Section (Busshi-ka)

Note: Busshi-ka is also translated as commodities or materials section.

 - a. Work Shops (Jusan-jo)
 - b. Goods and materials required for relief and assistance.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of animal disease control and meet and daily inspection activities in Tottori and Shiga Prefectures was completed. It was found that conditions are rapidly improving under the guidance of Military Government Officers.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 27 June to 2 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	5

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication 1946

Following is a summary of the report of bovine tuberculosis eradication for 1946 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Incidence</u>
Hokkaido	0.06
Aomori	0
Iwate	0.37
Miyagi	0.17
Akita	0
Yamagata	1.20
Fukushima	0
Ibaraki	0.14
Tochigi	0.13
Gumma	0.21
Saitama	0.15
Chiba	0.22
Tokyo	0.06
Kanagawa	0.29
Niigata	0.26
Toyama	0
Fukui	1.14
Ishikawa	1.08

Yamanashi	0
Nagano	0.31
Gifu	0.33
Shizuoka	0.35
Aichi	4.86
Mie	2.02
Shiga	0.95
Kyoto	6.46
Osaka	17.66
Hyogo	4.43
Nara	4.09
Wakayama	1.49
Tottori	0.65
Shimane	0.72
Okayama	1.83
Hiroshima	0.84
Yamaguchi	0.14
Tokushima	0.78
Kagawa	0.67
Ehime	2.16
Kochi	1.74
Fukuoka	1.00
Saga	0.75
Nagasaki	1.35
Kumamoto	0.10
Oita	0.71
Miyazaki	0
Kagoshima	0
<hr/>	
National Incidence	1.09

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Of the 1079 applicants who completed the National Dental Examination held in May, 762 passed successfully.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Public Health Nurses Program

The 50 nurses undergoing the current four months Public Health Nurses Course and who have been assigned to the various health centers have visited homes, works in clinics, visited special hospitals, and attended conferences in connection with their work.

Public Health Nursing Bags (professional hand-carry bags for P.H. nurses and containing medicines, thermometers, etcetera) will soon be available for these courses. Letters have been sent to the Prefectures explaining the program and the needs of the nurses who are coming for the new course starting in August.

The new legislation which will raise the standards of nurses and midwives in Japan was passed by the Diet on 3 July 1947.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare during the period 28 June-5-July:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Ehime	1,500 lbs.		
Fukui		2,500 gals.	
Fukushima	1,700 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Kagoshima	18,300 lbs.	600 gals.	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Mie	6,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Yamagata	590 lbs.	95 gals.	2,140 vials
Tokyo	1,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Ministry of Welfare	100 lbs.		
Hakodate Repatriation Center			1,800 vials
Ujina Repatriation Center			720 vials
Sasebo			1,080 vials
Yokohama			360 vials
Kobe			360 vials
Total	39,190 lbs.	12,295 gals.	6,460 vials

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to schedule. Actual production for the manufacturing period of 22-28 June was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	4,250
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	2,010
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	4,550
Total	11,810

The program of production of medical supplies required for Anti-Tuberculosis Program, Initiated at the beginning of this year, has shown satisfactory progress.

Actual production for the period 11 June to 20 June was as follows:

Photoreographic machines	5
Total Production of photoreographic machined to 20 June	96
35 mm. Film	20,387 rolls
Total production of 35mm. Film to 20 June	66,200 rolls

Distribution

In connection with the insect and rodent control program, the Ministry of Welfare has continued shipments of equipment and pyrethrum emulsion. In addition to the quantities already listed in previous issue of this Bulletin, the following has been distributed to the prefectures listed, as of 2 July 1947:

Prefecture	Quantity Pyrethrum	
	Emulsion 50-gal. drums	Knapsack Sprayer DDT Duster
Aomori	50	
Fukushima	44	

Ibaraki		100	91
Tochigi	26		
Tokyo	243		
Kanazawa	130		
Nagano	42		
Shizuoka	85		
Aichi	142		
Mie			260
Shiga			110
Kyoto	25		
Osaka	68		320
Hiroshima	209		
Total	1,064	100	781

The following are the manufacturer and outlets of x-ray apparatus where hospitals and doctors concerned may purchase x-ray equipment and supplies. List of x-ray film supply sources appeared in Weekly Bulletin for week ending 28 June.

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Address</u>
Dai Nippon Roentgen Mfg. Co., Ltd.	84, 3-chome, Kanmoku-cho, Joto-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Branch	56, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo
Dai Nippon Paint Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6181, Chigasaki-machi, Koga-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Tokyo Branch	5, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Gofukubashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Goto Fuundo Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2, 1-chome, Kanda Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Branch	6, 4-chome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka
Hida Electrical Works Co., Ltd.	438, 3-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Kawanishi Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd.	5, 1-chome, Wada#####dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Tokyo Branch	Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Marunouchi Building
Koizumi X-Ray Co.	327, 4-chome, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Mikasa Co.	9, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Nippon Surgical Instrument and Apparatus Industrial Co., Ltd.	3, 4-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Nippon Radio Co., Ltd.	930, Kamirenjake, Mitaka-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
Tokyo Branch	693, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Omichi Factory Ltd.	5-chome, Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Roentgen Works	19, 1-chome, Matsudori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka
Sanei Mfg. Co., Ltd.	177, Nozato-cho, Nishiyodo-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Branch	1, 1-chome, Kanda, Ogawa-cho, Tokyo
Sakata Mfg. Co., Ltd.	13, 2-chome, Idamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Shimazu Seisakujo Co., Ltd.	Nishiojinishi, Sanjo-dori, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto
Tokyo Branch	3, 1-chome, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Shibuya Roentgen Equipments Mfg. Co., Ltd.	4286, 8-chome, Shina Machi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.	16, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Tensho Electric Industrial Co.	2256, 5-chome, Shinamachi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

The new "distribution plan" for medicaments will be discussed at conferences held by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, at places and dates designated below, in which prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, doctors', dentists', and veterinary associations concerned will attend:

- 11 - 12 July 1947 inclusive - Tokyo
- 15 - 16 July 1947 inclusive - Yamagata
- 21 - 22 July 1947 inclusive - Kumamoto
- 25 - 26 July 1947 inclusive - Okayama
- 28 - 29 July 1947 inclusive - Osaka

Narcotics

The monthly report for May 1947 records the following facts:

1. Narcotic Registrants in Japan - 84,024.
2. Apprehension of 35 Narcotic Registrants and of 52 unregistered persons for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
3. Nine (9) registered persons and sixteen (16) unregistered persons were convicted or are being presently prosecuted for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
4. Forty-two thefts of Narcotics, including the theft of Order Forms and Temporary License of one physician.
5. Three fires resulting in losses of narcotic stocks.

The first monthly report of Marihuana (Taima) cultivation records the following:

1. Hectares under cultivation 3771.38
2. Fields under cultivation 115,051
3. Registered to cultivate 34,998

No violations of the Marihuana Laws are recorded to date.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A commission consisting of Dr. Wm. McD. Hammon, University of California, Dr. Gordon Meiklejohn, University of California, Dr. Jorge Casals, Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Don M. Reese, University of Utah, has arrived in Japan for the purpose of investigating and studying Japanese B. Encephalitis.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 30 June)

1946 - 31,149

1947 - 1,010

Vaccination in Hokkaido

The vaccination program in Hokkaido is gradually progressing. As of 21 June 1947, a total of 635,683 persons have received the initial dose of 1 cc, while 327,756 persons have received the second dose. At this season of the year it has been extremely difficult to get people to report for vaccination.

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The vaccination program against Japanese B. Encephalitis in Okayama Prefecture is being conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Of the 16,816 persons notified to report for vaccination, 11,656 had received the intradermal booster dose of .1 cc vaccine during the period 1 July to 4 July. The program will be completed by 8 July according to plans.

Insect and Rodent Control

There is available for immediate delivery to the prefectures about 200,000 gallons of 5% DDT solution insecticide. Plans are set up to increase this amount to 1,000,000 gallons by the end of the summer. This is distributed on a population basis similar to the distribution of pyrethrum emulsion 30X. The cost to the prefectures is twenty cents (20c) (2/3 of the cost to Japanese Government).

The Japanese do not fully understand the value of 5% DDT solution used as residual spray inside of buildings. As the pyrethrum emulsion 30X is cut with 30 times as much water the initial cost is lower but it should be borne out that one thorough spraying with DDT will accomplish much better results than 8 to 10 spraying with pyrethrum, the cost of labor and supervision more than offsetting the initial cost of the material.

In some prefectures the pyrethrum emulsion is doled out directly to the individual homes in quantities too small to be of much value, and usually with inadequate instructions as to the use of it. While it is desired to

eventually have available through commercial channels ample insecticides for public purchase pyrethrum and DDT are now controlled and distributed for use in public health control programs by trained personnel and should be so used.

It should also be born cut that the DDT is stable an will keep for a long time, while the pyrethrum loses its strength rapidly when open to the air, and will deteriorate over a period of time even in closed containers. Therefore pyrethrum should be used in the season that it is made while DDT can be held back and stored for future use.

Venereal Disease Control

In V.D. control, the Military Government Health Officer guides the Japanese through the Japanese Venereal Disease Control Officer. This man is the most qualified and a full-time public official from the Prefectural Health Department. He is responsible to set up and supervise modern V.D. clinics according to the recommendations of the Military Government Health Officer, and either conducts these clinics himself or trains other doctors and nurses to operate them, supervises contact tracing as well as the other clinical and administrative work of his division.

By close supervision of the prefectural V.D.C.O. and the development of demonstration clinics, it is believed more Japanese personnel will be introduced to correct public health V.D. control. Regardless of the fact that Japanese personnel are not highly trained in V.D. control, clinical and epidemiologic work on civilians should be carried out only by Japanese personnel.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Worker's Accident Compensation

The Amendments to the Health Insurance Welfare Pension Laws in connection with the new Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Act will not be in force until the latter is made effective early this fall. This means Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance continue to cover some workers for occupational disabilities until the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Act is put into operation.

National Health Insurance

Representatives of the Social Security Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP attended two conferences in Chiba prefecture where considerable interest was shown in the National Health Insurance program. More than 500 people attended each conference which included town masters, association chairman, federation secretaries, doctors, nurses, teachers, students and committee men of numerous associations.

These representatives emphasized that SCAP recognizes health insurance as one of the chief elements in a national health program; that social insurances should be deeply rooted in an understanding and participation by the population it serves; and that the system requires re-evaluation and reformulation.

Each conference prepared petitions for submission to the prefectural and national government asking for an additional subsidy to carry out definite projects especially the establishment of adequate clinics.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 16 May 1947 shows 3,214 hospitals with a capacity of 223,574 beds, 109,965 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,440 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Legal

Military Government Health Officers who have been dissatisfied with Prefectural Health Officials have, in several insurances, exerted pressure at the prefectural level, to effect their removal. These Japanese officials are

appointed by the Ministry of Welfare, and any action on their removal or transfer should be taken on the Ministerial level.

The taking of direct action by local Military Government Health Officers in securing the removal of Prefectural health officials is not permitted. The proper method of removing health officials who are considered unsatisfactory is to initiate a report stating the facts and forward it to GHQ, SCAP, for the attention of PH&W Section, together with a recommendation of action that is desired. Appropriate action will then be taken through the Ministry of Welfare.

Nutrition

The results on food consumption in the nutrition surveys conducted in May 1947 are reported in the accompanying table for the cities of Fukuoka, Sendai, Matsuyama and the surrounding prefectural area of Kyusyu, Tohoku and Shikoku respectively.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day.

	<u>Fukuoka</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Kyusyu</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Sendai</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Tohoku</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Matsuyama</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Shikoku</u> <u>Area</u>
<u>Number</u>	2423	3189	2422	3830	1259	1446
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. Persons	0.828	0.832	0.814	0.911	0.810	0.863
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	20.5	7.8	14.8	12.8	9.8	9.2
Vegetable	39.5	43.8	41.4	53.7	46.5	47.0
Total	60.0	51.6	56.2	66.5	56.3	56.2
<u>Fat</u>	14.4	7.9	12.4	14.6	9.7	13.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	267.5	384.4	349.2	425.8	374.4	414.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	567	310	1241	390	1039	511
Free Market	806	51	483	481	245	323
Home Production	41	1488	33	1275	523	1260
Gift	60	16	19	8	50	34
Total	1474	1865	1776	2154	1857	2128

Source: Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
From Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	<u>Fukuoka</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Kyusyu</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Sendai</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Tohoku</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Matsuyama</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Shikoku</u> <u>Area</u>
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	124.4	364.9	385.9	438.2	312.1	219.9
Wheat	27.5	36.3	12.0	2.8	29.3	14.5
Barley	22.1	22.4	24.8	44.2	7.2	32.1
Others	109.0	4.9	0.6	30.0	59.9	80.9
Total	283.0	428.5	423.3	515.2	408.5	347.4
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	37.3	188.7	6.6	0.6	76.4	411.1
White	20.5	0.3	41.7	71.8	2.6	3.8
Others	5.0	11.4	5.2	1.1	4.7	5.4
Total	62.8	200.4	53.5	73.5	83.7	420.3
<u>Sugars</u>	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.06
<u>Oils</u>	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947 - Cont.

	Fukuoka City	Kyusyu Area	Sendai City	Tohoku Area	Matsuyama City	Shikoku Area
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	1.1	0.3	5.6	2.9	0.5	2.1
Soya Products	13.2	27.3	37.5	61.2	6.6	15.7
Other Beans	0.5	10.4	1.8	4.0	4.8	26.1
Total	14.8	38.0	44.9	68.1	11.9	43.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	79.4	32.1	80.1	69.3	27.2	45.4
Meat, Poultry	7.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2
Eggs	2.1	0.6	2.5	1.1	2.4	2.5
Milk	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	3.7
Total	89.5	34.9	86.3	71.4	30.7	51.8
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>						
	200.5	82.9	68.9	57.5	250.5	107.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	5.2	1.4	1.6	-	2.6	0.9
Other Fruits	0.8	0.5	6.9	-	-	0.4
Other Vegetables	232.5	85.0	58.3	45.3	138.2	112.7
Total	238.5	86.9	66.8	45.3	140.8	114.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>						
	9.2	2.1	4.5	5.6	3.3	1.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>						
Dried	10.8	9.4	1.9	2.3	3.4	10.2
Pickled	26.3	54.5	29.0	83.7	28.2	21.0
Total	37.1	63.9	30.9	86.0	31.6	31.2
<u>Flavours</u>						
	16.9	27.0	16.8	-	16.4	27.8

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-28 30 June 1947 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Ekiri.
 PHMJG-29 30 June 1947 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis.
 PHMJG-30 3 July 1947 Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
 Colonel, Medical Corps
 Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 28 June 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 28 June 1947, w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 July – 12 July
1947
Number 28**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Social Security
SECTION VII - Medical Service
SECTION VIII - Consultants
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Training Conference

A one-week training conference for local welfare personnel will be held from 25 - 30 July at Zentsuji, Kagawa-ken, Shikoku. About 50 persons will attend from the four Shikoku prefectures. The planned program is similar to that of conferences previously conducted by the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Kigyo Kyokai) and the Ministry of Welfare. Other future training conferences of one week duration will be held at various places throughout Japan.

Japan Social Work School

The Japan Social Work School operating under the sponsorship of the Japan Social Work Association and the Ministry of Welfare was recently accredited by the Ministry of Education as a Semmon Gakko, with a three year education program for persons wishing to prepare for the social welfare field.

Japanese Red Cross

The Public Relations Office of the American Red Cross, FETO, has made its facilities and staff available to the Japanese Red Cross for assistance in the development of its public relations program. American methods and principles of public relations and publicity as they might be applicable in Japan, are to be emphasized and assistance will be given in analysis of publicity methods already in effect. Relations with the press will be strengthened and a planned program developed of regular news items to be released at national and prefectural levels.

American Red Cross consultant service to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of its field service and chapter organization will be possible with the arrival in Japan this week of Mr. Ferdinand Michlantz, assigned to the International Activities-Japan staff. Mr. Michlantz will also assist the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its volunteer service activities.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 6-12 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	4
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	8
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	6

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Ward administration and supervision have been stressed this month at the Model Demonstration College of Nursing.

Nurses will no longer take medical histories as they have in the past. These will be taken by the physician. Nurses will no longer take the doctor's census of patients, this having been transferred to the admission office. Nursing is gradually getting placed in the hands of nurses with other hospital work going to proper channels.

The food situation at the college has slightly improved with the aid of LARA. A new director of nurses for the Japanese Red Cross will soon be appointed.

National Public Health Nurses Course

The nurses are engaged in field work and home visiting. Public Health Nurses' Bags have been almost impossible to obtain, so the committee drew plans and had manufactured, a wooden box with compartments for medications etc., which will serve the same purpose. They have been equipped and bag technique has been worked out and accepted.

The curriculum for the next course has been changed to meet the needs of the nurses. Doctors have agreed to cooperate to the fullest extent in giving the desired subjects.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, the Ministry of Welfare has in the past, made allocations and shipments of VD drugs to prefectures on an automatic basis without request from the individual prefectures. This procedure was necessary in order to meet an emergency situation since there was not not time to contact each individual prefecture concerning their requirements. This procedure is now being changed and in the future the Ministry will expect each prefecture to order mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin, required for VD treatment, by direct application to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The Ministry will supply prefectures from various wholesalers throughout Japan who now are maintaining stocks of VD drugs. Distribution after receipt in prefectures will be the responsibility of the Prefectural Health Officer as has been the practice in the past. The Ministry will notify Prefectural Health Officers of the action taken upon their request and will instruct local dealers to notify the Prefectural and Military Government Health Officers when the supplies are received.

The Ministry of Welfare is now processing instructions to prefectures covering the procedures outlined above, the actual date of dispatch will be included in a subsequent issue of the bulletin. In the meantime, Prefectural Health Officers should take immediate steps to compute requirements of VD supplies and be prepared to submit orders to the Ministry of Welfare sufficiently in advance of actual requirements to permit delivery before present stocks become exhausted.

Shipments of insect and rodent control supplies made during the period ending 9 July 1947, were:

Prefecture	Quantity Pyrethrum	Knapsack	
	Emulsion. 50-gal. Drums	Sprayers	Hand Dusters
Hokkaido		100	
Tokyo	120	240	600
Kyoto	56		
Osaka	238		
Hyogo	85		
Okayama	26		
Totals	525	340	600

Since the beginning of April a total of 238,390 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Spray has been distributed under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 5% DDT Spray Unit: gallon</u>
Hokkaido	15,000
Aomori	1,500
Iwate	6,600
Miyagi	16,310
Akita	10,300
Yamagata	95
Fukushima	2,960
Ibaraki	10,200
Tochigi	6,275
Gumma	9,000
Saitama	7,000
Tokyo	26,000
Kanagawa	16,000
Niigata	10,000
Ishikawa	1,000
Fukui	4,500
Yamanashi	6,300
Nagano	800
Gifu	2,000
Shizuoka	150
Aichi	4,505
Mie	1,575
Shiga	2,650
Kyoto	15,000
Osaka	5,500
Hyogo	5,500
Nara	250
Wakayama	500
Tottori	5,000
Shimane	4,150
Hiroshima	1,000
Yamaguchi	1,325
Tokushima	330
Kagawa	10,550
Ehime	5,500
Kochi	580
Fukuoka	1,100
Saga	2,250
Nagasaki	3,000
Kumamoto	2,250
Oita	10,000
Kagoshima	945
<u>Quarantine Station</u>	
Maizuru	1,800
Ujina	40
Sasebo	450
Yokohama	150
Nagoya	100
Kobe	150
Moji	150
Nagasaki	100
Total	238,390

The Ministry of Welfare is distributing to all prefectures, U.S. surplus sulfadiazine in the quantities listed below. Each unit represents a package containing eight tablets:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	5,640
Aomori	1,680
Iwate	480
Miyagi	2,040
Akita	1,320
Yamagata	1,080
Fukushima	4,080
Ibaraki	2,040
Tochigi	1,560
Gumma	1,560
Saitama	3,000
Chiba	3,840
Tokyo	4,680
Kanagawa	6,840
Niigata	2,400
Yamanashi	1,080
Nagano	1,680
Shizuoka	1,440
Toyama	1,680
Ishikawa	2,160
Fukui	600
Gifu	1,320
Aichi	4,320
Mie	1,920
Shiga	1,440
Kyoto	6,240
Osaka	9,960
Hyogo	5,280
Nara	1,200
Wakayama	2,280
Tottori	960
Shimane	1,080
Okayama	1,920
Hiroshima	3,840
Yamaguchi	1,320
Tokushima	600
Kagawa	1,440
Ehime	2,760
Kochi	960
Fukuoka	4,440
Saga	4,200
Nagasaki	7,200
Oita	720
Miyazaki	480
Kagoshima	1,560
Kumamoto	1,680
Total	120,000

The following table shows the distribution of dark field microscopes to the prefectures listed, from September 1946 to 30 June 1947:

Prefecture	46 Sept	46 Oct	46 Nov	47 Jan	47 Mar	47 Apr	47 May	47 June	Totals
Hokkaido					2		2	3	7
Iwate					1				1
Miyagi					1		1		2
Akita					2		2		4
Fukushima		1			1		1		3
Ibaraki					1		1		2
Tochigi					1		1		2
Gunma				2	1		3	1	7
Saitama				2					2
Chiba					2		2		4
Tokyo							3	5	8
Kanagawa	2				2		5	5	14
Niigata					2		1		3
Toyama				1			1		2
Fukui		1			1		2		4
Yamanashi					1				1
Nagano				1	2				3
Gifu				1	2				3
Shizuoka					1				1
Aichi					2				2
Mie				2					2
Kyoto				1	1			8	10
Osaka		1							1
Nara		1							1
Tottori				2				4	6
Okayama					1				1
Hiroshima	1						2		3
Yamaguchi					1		3		4
Tokushima							1		1
Kagawa					1				1
Ehime								1	1
Fukuoka	2								2
Saga					2		2		4
Nagasaki		1			2		2		5
Kumamoto					2				2
Oita								5	5
Miyazaki				2					2
Kagoshima				1					1
Totals	5	5	0	15	35	0	35	32	127

Production

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare, during week ending 12 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Fukui		2,500 gals.	
Fukushima	1,700 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Mie	6,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Yamagata	590 lbs.	95 gals.	2,140 vials
Tokyo	2,700 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Kagoshima	18,300 lbs.	600 gals.	
Aichi	1,500 lbs.		
Kanagawa			360 vials
Hyogo			360 vials
Sasebo Quarantine Port			1,080 vials
Ujina Quarantine Port			720 vials

Mixing of DDT production from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,991,250 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 240,752 gallons of 5% DDT Residual effect spray, kerosene base, represent stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 5 July.

Total production during 47 and production during period 29 June - 5 July of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

	<u>Production 29 June - 5 July</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	19,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	3,850	19,453
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,100	17,720
Sprayer, hand, 1/2 gal.	650	6,650

Narcotics

Thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals continues to be the cause of the larger losses of narcotics by registrants. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested by the Narcotic Control Officers to instruct all hospitals, through prefectural authorities, their stocks of narcotics must be safeguarded by being stored in regulation steel safes or in concrete and steel strongrooms complete with good padlocks.

Several requests for information have been received from various Military Government Teams relative to narcotic control, and for information concerning Opium Poppy and Marihuana cultivation. It is suggested that the Narcotic Inspectors of the prefecture be contacted first, in an effort to gain the necessary information. In the event that such authorities cannot give the information desired, Narcotic Control Officers will obtain and forward the information upon receipt of requests through routine channels.

The Ministry of Welfare reports the breaking of a ring of narcotic traffickers in Nagano-ken, with the apprehension of 20 persons to date, and the investigation being presently continued. This ring of traffickers comprised some seven central "Broker" who, by means of intimidation, secured narcotics from registrants and others, selling by the same means, to both registered and unregistered person. Both police and narcotic officials in Nagano-ken are to be commended for their good investigative work and the close cooperation shown, in successfully conducting this case.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative score (includes figures of 11 July)
1946 - 31,443
1947 - 1,066

Complement-fixation Tests

Through the 406th Medical General Laboratory, the following results of complement-fixation tests were obtained. Serum samples tested were those sent in by various prefectures taken from suspect typhus cases:

Total tested 646
Pos. Murine 276
Pos. Epidemic 103
Type undermined 167
Negative 98

As typhus cases occur, continued cooperation of Military Government Teams in submitting blood samples of suspect cases of typhus is earnestly desired. Send such samples to 406th Medical General Laboratory, APO 500, c/o Major T. O. Berge.

Typhus Vaccination in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 30 June 1947 concerning the progress of the typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido are as follows:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose 716,488
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose 502,792

These results include figures from 31 cities and towns in the prefecture.

Head Louse Control (Results reported 8 July 1947)

Primary Schools

Boys 207,680)
Girls 1,325,550) Includes first and second dustings of children in eleven prefectures.

Orphanages

Boys 696)
Girls 1,107) First and second dustings of children in six prefectures.

Infant Homes

Boys 2,796)
Girls 3,251) First and second dustings of children on six prefectures.

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The Japanese B. Encephalitis vaccination program was completed during the period 1 July to 5 July. A total of 14,473 persons were given a .1cc I.D. dose. Of this number, 13,257 were children and 1,216 were adults. Blood samples prior to vaccination were taken from 210 persons.

Tuberculosis Control

In recent visits to various prefectures, the plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the control of tuberculosis was discussed. It was pointed out the completion of this plan depended upon adequate financial assistance. There has been a considerable cut in the allotted assistance, however, much of the work in the control of tuberculosis within the home is a matter of education. There is no reason why the basic principles, which have already been mentioned, shall not be emphasized more strongly to the individuals in the health centers through women's organizations through the physicians, Public Health Nurses, and dentists and druggists associations. Also, the work of the home care committee in the various cities, towns and villages can certainly be carried out on a voluntary basis. It will require much supervision and constant reiteration until the Japanese public becomes conscious of the value of these points.

Insect and Rodent Control

The Ministry of Welfare has supplied funds to each prefecture on a matched fund basis to carry on the insect and rodent control programs. The funds allocated for insecticides are 1/3 of the total budget set up for each

prefecture and 1/2 for labor. These funds must be matched by the prefectures and are the minimum amounts to be used for insect and rodent control.

Some of the prefectures are not setting up such a budget, but are diverting those funds to pay for other things, such as routine garbage, night soil and refuse collection, sweeping streets and even things unrelated to public health work.

A check as to the amount of money furnished each prefecture should be made, also the manner in which these funds are being used. Any of this money spent for uses other than actual insect and rodent control will be returned to the Ministry of Welfare and the person responsible for such expenditure will be held strictly accountable.

Port Quarantine

A conference, designed to correlate controls over international commerce and travel in this theatre, was recently held under the auspices of the G-1 section of SCAP. The Port Quarantine Officer, GHQ, SCAP, attended and took part in the phase on the discussion dealing with port quarantine.

Full cholera restrictions are in effect against all ships from the Asiatic mainland, but as yet no cases or suspects have been reported. Particular care is being taken with those repatriates now being returned from Hulutao. Due to unsettled conditions there, it is assumed these people do not receive adequate processing on the Manchurian side. Processing is therefore started the first day aboard ship in Hulutao and the first phase is completed before the vessel reaches Japan.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INCOMING QUARANTINE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Quarantine Station	Name Vessel	Port of Dept.	Date of Dept.	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Maisuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 18 (arr Jun 20)	Amebio	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Nihon Maru	Rangoon	Jun 10 (arr Jul 2)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Kumano Maru	Rangoon	Jul 2 (arr Jul 4)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Draft copies of two laws, an unemployment compensation insurance act and an unemployment assistance law were received and analysis begun. The need for such programs will be particularly urgent if the proposed rationalization of employment is instituted with resulting unemployment.

Conferences were continued with Japanese officials with reference to a proposed cabinet order effectuating appeal provisions in the Welfare Pension, Health Insurance, and Workers' Accident Compensation Laws.

Conferences were held with Japanese officials and members of the Social Security Investigating Committee with regard to the mission and report on social security in Japan.

Health and National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has submitted to the Ministry of Finance, a request for a supplementary appropriation of 1,400,000,000 yen for improving the program. The amount requested was arrived at following a conference with the National Federation of National Health Insurance Association Secretaries and the National Health Insurance Reform League. The most important items in the request are those for establishing or constructing adequate medical facilities where vitally needed, and partial compensation for the costs of medical care.

Several magazines are being published, limited by paper in availability, dealing with social insurance problems and medicine, in connection with health insurance. The magazines a limited distribution, being sent to health insurance associations and by subscription to doctors active in insurance practice. The magazines are the

Health, Oasis, Medical Journal, and the Social Security Bulletin. The Prefectural insurance offices should have copies of the magazines.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 23 May 1947 shows 3,221 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,750, of which 113,932 beds were occupied. During this same period 310,885 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The results of physical examinations used in the nutrition surveys are presented in the accompanying tables. There is a slight increase in symptoms associate with vitamin B deficiency in May but not as great as in May of 1946. Such changes are in part related to deterioration of food during storage between harvests.

NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPAN - 1946-1947

Percentage of individuals showing physical symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Tokyo, Eight Cities(Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). Twenty-seven prefectures, rural areas (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi).

CITIES	MONTH	NO.	ANEMIA	HYPER- KERATOSIS	XEROPH- THALMIA	CHEIL- OSIS	GLOSS- ITIS	LOSS OF Knee Jerk	EDEMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY- CARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE MAL- GROWTH	NO SYMPT OMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPT OMS
Tokyo	Dec. 45	31,965	6.9	2.9	-	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.4	19.3	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	32,871	9.5	3.1	0.3	7.6	2.9	12.2	4	2.3	7.2	18.8	39	1.7	63.6	36.4
	Aug. 46	31,116	7.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	1.7	10.3	1.9	1.7	3.3	18.5	27.8	1.9	70.6	29.4
	Nov. 46	29,890	4.1	1.9	0.1	6	2	9.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	16.5	24	0.5	73	27
	Feb. 47	29,691	2.8	1.4	0.1	5.9	1.2	7.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	12.4	29.9	0.8	77.7	22.3
Eight Cities	May. 47	28,858	2.4	0.8	0.1	5.5	1.2	8.8	2.2	0.7	2.1	9.5	33.8	0.3	79.4	20.6
	Feb. 46*	29,257	10.2	4.4	-	8.7	3.7	6.1	4	2.1	4.8	21.1	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	45,586	10.1	3.9	0.3	8.5	3.9	10.2	5	2.4	6.6	20.8	32.6	1.4	62.2	37.8
	Aug. 46	46,420	9	0.9	0.1	5.4	2.1	10	2.8	1.9	3.3	19.3	29.6	1.8	69.4	30.6
	Nov. 46	45,267	6.2	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.1	6.5	2.4	1	1.5	18.5	25.7	0.5	74	26
27 Pre- fec- tures	Feb. 47	46,750	4.6	2.2	0.4	5.6	0.8	5.8	1.5	1	2	13	31.4	0.4	77.7	22.3
	May. 47	46,288	5.3	2.1	0.1	5.9	0.9	7.2	2.2	1.2	3.5	10.8	35.2	1.2	75.3	24.9
	Feb. 46**	64,513	2.3	2.1	-	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.9	3	9.8	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	75,983	2.8	3	0.4	12.8	2	6.1	1.7	0.9	5.6	11.9	26.9	0.8	71.1	28.9
	Aug. 46	75,033	3.2	1.3	0.1	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	22.3	0.7	72.4	27.6
	Nov. 46	72,907	2.7	2.3	0.1	14.2	1.4	6	1.2	0.5	2.4	11.7	20.4	0.4	72.3	27.7
	Feb. 47	74,335	2.9	2.1	0.2	13.3	1.7	5.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	11.4	27.5	0.8	74.4	25.6
	May. 47	79,786	2.6	1.8	0.2	11.3	2	6.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	9	29.5	0.5	75.1	24.9

*The survey in February 1946 included only 4 cities, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka.

**The survey in February 1946 included 19 prefectures - Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

Note: 1. Four sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:

- a. Brady Cardia: Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.
 - b. Delayed Menstruation: Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
 - c. Impaired Lactation: Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
 - d. Bone mal-growth: Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.
2. No Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.
 3. One or More Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.
 4. A new set of subjects are used in the February 1947 surveys and will be used throughout 1947.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 5 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**13 July – 17 July
1947
Number 29**

SECTION I - Welfare Division
SECTION II - Dental Affairs Division
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs Division
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SECTION IX - Medical Service Division
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 14th overseas shipment of relief supplies to LARA arrived in Yokohama on 13 July. Received in this shipment were:

Baby Food (Canned)	74,825 tons
Whole Milk (powdered)	3 "
Chocolate Drink	17,430 "
Shoes & Clothing	1,099 "
Medical Supplies	<u>36 "</u>
Total (net) weight	96,714 "

Japanese Red Cross Society

The SCAP-American Red Cross agreement, through which American Red Cross staff consultants are assigned to the PHW Section for assistance to the Japanese Red Cross Society in the reorganization of it a program, has been extended until 1 July 1947. Emphasis by the consultant staff, during the coming year will be placed on chapter organization fund raising, and the development of fundamental Red Cross services, including Junior Red Cross, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Volunteer Services, Water Safety, First Aid, Home Nursing and the support of government programs in the fields of public health and medical services.

SECTION II
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nine dentists were rehabilitated during June.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Report of Animal Diseases

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 13-19 July 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hyogo	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Monthly Report of Animal Disease for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry):

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Brucellosis	11
Trichomoniasis	50
Texas Fever	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	19
Swine Erysipelas	16
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	174
Rabies	1
Scabies	3
Equine Infectious Anemia	100
Pullorum Disease	40

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Status Report

Press Conference

Nursing Affairs Division held a press conference on 14 July for the Japanese and American editors, in which the new legislation passed by the Diet on 3 July concerning nursing and midwifery laws of Japan, was explained and discussed.

Curricula for Midwives, Class A & B nurses and Public Health Nurses courses have been recommended by the committee and approved by the Ministry of Welfare, and meet the requirements of the new legislation.

NOTE: Being handled by separate attached notice and mailed with W.B. to each M.G. team.

SECTION V
SUPPLY

Production

Indigenous production of anthelmintics is not sufficient to meet requirements. Concerted effort is being made to increase production as rapidly as possible; however, it is estimated that Japanese production will not be adequate for at least 9-12 months. A spot import program of santonin, hexylresorcinols and digenia simplex (herb utilized for extracting a Japanese anthelmintic) is being submitted to meet requirements during the next year.

Release of the following quantities of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare for the period 13-19 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Saitama	40,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Akita	1,000 "	1,840 "	1,000 vials
Ehime	2,000 "		
Saga		3,000 "	
Gifu	10,000 "		
Yamaguchi	50,000 "		
Hiroshima		5,380 "	
Miyazaki		1,860 "	
Niigata		3,810 "	
Aomori			100 vials
Fukuoka	50,000 "		
Kagawa	20,000 "		
Tokushima		1,230 "	
Wakayama	888 "		
Toyama		2,000 "	
Mie	500 "	1,900 "	
Kochi	<u>10,000 "</u>	<u>300 "</u>	
Total	184,388 lbs.	22,320 gals.	1,100 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 4,005,156 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 12 July.

Total production during 1947 and production during period 6-12 July of DDT dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

	Production <u>6-12 July</u>	Total <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	500	20,246
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,860	24,213
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,000	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>850</u>	<u>14,500</u>
Total	7,210	78,679

Narcotics

The following information relative to the "Cultivation of the Opium Poppy" is for the benefit of all Military Government Teams and prefectural authorities:

The cultivation prohibition refers only to the specie *Papaver Somniferum* L., this being the "The Opium Poppy". This is the only one of many species of the Papaveraceae Family, and related species, that have been cultivated for the opium content. Therefore, other species of poppy can be grown for decorative effects as flowers.

The following excerpt from a pamphlet entitled "The Opium Poppy and Other Poppies", edited by the U.S. Treasury Department in 1944 states: - "It is expected that the determination of Opium Poppies, under the law, will be primarily chemical. The term "Opium Poppy" includes the plant *Papaver Somniferum*, any other plant which is the source of opium or opium products, and any part of any such plant." Botanical proof that a plant is *Papaver Somniferum* would be satisfactory, but it is thought that by using a chemical proof, the definition will forestall arguments as to whether a particular kind of poppy found growing in a certain field does or does not belong to the species *Papaver Somniferum*. If it is proved to contain morphine, the most essential narcotic component of opium, that is sufficient to bring it under the Narcotic Control Act.

There is no known variety of *Papaver Somniferum* in which morphine is absent. Chemical tests may be made readily from the fresh latex of the fresh plant by the use of Iodine Reagent M-2 which gives unmistakable morphine-iodine crystals, and by using Froehde's, Marquis' and Mecke's reagents which yield characteristic color reactions. Dried parts of the plant, such as capsules, leaves or petals, must have the morphine content extracted prior to the use of the above reagents for morphine determination.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 18 July)

1945	31,534
1946	1,085

Scrub Typhus

Two cases of scrub typhus have been reported from Niigata prefecture. Neither case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type A" scrub typhus vaccine. One case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type B" vaccine and one case in a non-vaccinated individual.

Typhus Control

Sporadic typhus cases continue to occur in many sections of Japan, particularly in Aichi prefecture (192). Increased emphasis should be planed on the control of fleas, as at this time, fleas are nearing the peak in population density. Species of fleas involved include: all species found on rats; the human flea, and fleas found on cats and dogs. All of these species will bite humans and are capable of transmitting the rickettsiae of typhus fever, through their fecal droppings.

In treating for fleas it is best to begin at the source -- breeding places. Household pets should be dusted with pyrethrum dust or DDT dust. Sleeping quarters of pots cleaned and dusted or sprayed with DDT. Mats in houses and floors under mats should be thoroughly sprayed with residual DDT effect spray or dusted with 10% DDT dust. Bedding should be dusted. One thorough treatment of either spray or dust should be sufficient to kill fleas and flea larvae for at least 3 months. Rat burrows, runways, harborages should also be treated, particularly before an anti-rat

campaign. Publicity concerning fleas should be made among the civilian population. Such material is being prepared by the Ministry of Welfare for reference use in the prefectures.

Hokkaido Typhus Vaccination Program

Results of vaccination against typhus fever in Hokkaido as of 10 July 1947.

Total vaccinated	763,053 (First dose)
" "	580,193 (Second dose)

Sanitation

Insect and Rodent Control

The sanitary associations can be used to carry on field control work -- larvaecidal and adult. It must be remembered, however, that they are no longer operating as a section of the Tonari Gumi but under the supervision and direction of the Prefectural Health Officials. Volunteer labor can be used in lieu of prefecture funds to hire labor of equal value. However, the labor should be scheduled so that personnel is available to carry on a continuous program.

Water Supplies

Close attention to keeping filter cleaned should be made during the hot months as algae and other aquatic plants grow rapidly -- causing bad taste and odor, and worms and certain larvae that live in the slim coating on the filter cause serious trouble by boring down through the sand thereby causing short circuits.

The supply of chorine and necessary chemicals for treatment and sterilization should be checked as this operation is probably the most important in dysentery and typhoid control.

Venereal Disease Control

The following statistics are taken from the Japanese Government Venereal Disease Control Report for May 1947, and includes only the work done by public clinics.

Gonorrhea		
Acute	6,594	
Chronic	3,648	
Ophthalmia	<u>45</u>	
	10,287	
Syphilis		
Primary		1,419
Secondary		1,793
Early Latent		1,582
Late Latent		422
Late	188	
Congenital		<u>257</u>
	5,661	
Chancroid	1,383	
Lymphogramuloma venereum		16
Granuloma Inguinale		9
Classification by sex		
Males	7,322	
Females	10,034	

Occupation of Patients		
Farmer		1,772
Fishing		306
Merchant	894	
Factory Worker	869	
Construction Worker		226
Miner		100
Casual laborer	238	
Officel Worker	1,570	
Food Handlers	519	
Taxi dancers	344	
Prostitutes	5,417	
Sailor		343
Unemployed	2,924	
Miscellaneous	1,673	

Sources of Infection		
Commercial prostitute		5,620
Clandestine prostitute		776
Friend		1,523
Husband	1,660	
Wife		155
Unknown	1,543	

Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases.

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Death
Hakodate	Hankuryu Maru	Maoka	Jul 9	Jul 11	Meningitis	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 15	Jun 18	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	Jul 3	Jul 6	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Sasebo	Kisan Maru	Singapore	Jun 28	Jul 11	Malaria	Jul 11	1	0

Weekly summary. Week ending 5 July

Port	Pratiques		Passengers Detained	Rat Autopsies		Fumigations	Immunizations						
	Free	Prov.		Tot.	Pos		S	T	T-P	P	C		
Otaru													
Hakodate													
Yokohama	15	4	5	39	0	4	230	256	213	0	239		
Nagoya													
Kobe (Ujina)	11	1	0	83	0	4	216	232	236	0	240		
Kure													
Nagasaki	6	0	0	0	0	0	1244	1244	0	0	1244		
Moji	2	11	0	0	0	0	337	384	0	0	337		
Haneda (planes)	0	13	495	33	0	2	0	174	148	310	117		
Iwakuni	22	0	0	0	0	0	119	61	0	53	20		

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In the formation of the new Ministry of Labor, the Cabinet has decided that the administration of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law, to become effective in the near future, and the unemployment compensation Law, new legislation now being prepared, will be the responsibility of this Ministry, also that the administrative responsibilities of the Seamen's Insurance be transferred from the Ministry of Welfare to the

Ministry of Transportation. The above decisions relieve the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of the administrative responsibilities for these three types of social insurance.

Seamen's Insurance

The Ministry of Transportation has decided to comply with the requirements of the 1924 Brussels Convention of the Maritime Commission of the International Labor Conference in that all nations will give free medical care to foreign seamen affected with or exposed to venereal disease. This is the first time in the history of Japan that it has complied with this reciprocal agreement among nations.

A program for providing additional facilities to render adequate medical care to foreign seamen is being developed by the Ministry in coordination with the present facilities of the Seamen's Insurance. The above mentioned programs are in preparation for the resumption of foreign trade by Japan.

National Health Insurance

The Minister of Finance and the Cabinet have indicated they were unable to meet the requests for additional appropriations of 1,400,000,000 yen in the interest of the National Health Insurance program for the remainder of the 1947 fiscal year. It was reported by the Insurance Bureau, however, that an additional appropriation of 177,000,000 yen was made which will provide for only a small part of the planned program for rehabilitating and reorganizing the National Health Insurance Associations.

The Diet has created a Welfare Committee which has taken up the problems of the National Health Insurance program as one of its most important subjects. Already representatives from various prefectures of these Associations have visited the Committee to inform them as to the difficulties and problems facing this program.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

During July and August, Dr. Selwyn D. Collins, Head Statistician, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, will serve as special advisor to SCAP on public health statistics. It is expected that he will visit a limited number of units during his stay in Japan.

Beginning in July, three important procedures will be instituted. First, a post-card report system, using a "free-postage" form of government report card will be used by attendants of berths, deaths and stillbirths to report such occurrences to the local Koseki offices. They will be checked against the declarations of the parents to determine the completeness of registration and in this way will serve as a cross check on the registration system.

Second, a new "free-postage" government post card report form will be used for the first time to report cases of morbidity. A supply of both the above forms has been distributed to all physicians and also to midwives, in the former case.

Third, the morbidity report forms for submitting reports between the local Health Offices, local Health Centers, prefectural Health Offices and the Ministry of Welfare have all been revised.

The most outstanding announcement to be made at this time is the transferal of the vital statistics responsibility, formerly carried by the Bureau of Census, to the Ministry of Welfare, to be made on 1 September 1947. This step is a great advancement in public health statistics in Japan and will unite morbidity and the statistics sometimes referred to as vital statistics, which include births, deaths and stillbirths. There will be much more attention given to public health statistics in the future and the administration of the public health services of the national, prefectural and local levels will be based on public health statistics. This will make possible dependable public health administration.

The following table presents revised vital statistics series for all Japan by months from July 1946 to April 1947. In previous bulletins this Section has released the monthly numeric reports of vital events for the period July 1946 to February 1947. "Numeric reports" are based upon monthly statements from approximately 11,000 local offices as to the number of events for which declarations have been made in each local area.

In October 1946 there was instituted a system whereby local offices each month sent to the national government, through prefectural officers, schedules (or transcripts) of all declarations filed with the local office.

These schedules have been coded and tabulated in the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. The data thus obtained are more complete than the preliminary numeric reports and are tabulated to refer more closely to the month of occurrence than to the month of filing.

The present revised series for July 1946 to September 1946 are from the monthly numeric reports but the counts of births, deaths and infant deaths have been corrected for a small percentage of out-of-Japan events erroneously included in the previously published series. The figures for October 1946 to April 1947 are from the monthly schedule reports not previously published.

The rates shown are based upon the revised vital statistics series and the estimated population as of 1 July 1946 (for 1946) and 1 July 1947 (for 1947). The population estimates were prepared by the Research and Statistics Division, Economic and Scientific Sections.

Births

The birth rate has exhibited a general upward trend. Such an increase could be expected following demobilization of military personnel and the return of a large number of repatriates. The seasonal fluctuations have followed the pattern of previous years. Normally births reach a peak in January, decline to a low in June and then steadily increase throughout the succeeding months.

It should be noted that the January peak is always higher than the true facts and the December and February figures correspondingly lower than they should be due to the Japanese custom of reporting some December and February births as if they occurred in January. This custom derives in part from a desire to keep babies born in December from automatically being considered two years of age in January and in part from the fact that January is generally considered a lucky month. In January 1947 there were reported 294,363 births, representing a rate of 44.4 per 1,000 populations per annum. In April there were 211,188 births with a rate of 32.9.

Deaths

The 1946 death rate declined to the level of the middle 1930's. During the past 11 month deaths have shown approximately the same seasonal fluctuations as in previous years. The monthly median number of death from 1935 to 1941 showed a peak in January, declined fairly steadily to a low in June, rose again to second high point in August, and then declined to the low point of the year in November. During the latter half of 1946 deaths steadily declined to the usual low in November, increased during the subsequent winter months and declined sharply in April, 1947. It may be noted that the decrease from July to November 1946 was somewhat greater than the normal seasonal drop. On the other hand deaths in February and March of 1947 were somewhat higher than in January where as they are usually lower. In April 1947 there were reported 100,308 deaths representing a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 persons per annum.

Infant Deaths

In all but 2 of the 10 months (July 1946 to April 1947) the infant death rate per 1,000 live births was lower than the rate of the corresponding month of any previous year for which monthly data are available (1937-1942). Infant deaths have followed the normal seasonal pattern except in February and March when the number was higher than in January whereas it has usually been lower. Normally infant deaths reach a peak in January, decline steadily, except July, to reach a low in September and then increase steadily to the next January high point. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births during 1946 and 1947 exhibited essentially the same pattern except for slumps in December and February despite increasing numbers. This is because the increase in births was greater than the increase in infant deaths in these months.

It should be noted that the infant death rate per 1,000 live births may be somewhat artificially low in a period of increasing numbers of births and than artificially high when births decline because infant deaths include infants born throughout the previous year. In April 1947 there were 18,067 infant deaths with a rate of 85.5 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths

The stillbirth rate has been lower than in any year prior to 1940. During the war years the recorded stillbirth rate was lower than currently but this may have been due to incomplete reporting. The apparent general upward trend in the number of stillbirths from June 1946 to the first part of 1947 was the normal seasonal pattern. Stillbirths

fluctuate, of course, with births. Normally the peak number occurs in January and the low point for the year occurs in June. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births during the past 10 months has fluctuated from a high of 50.9 in December, 1946 to a low of 34.0 in January, 1947. In April 1947, there were 9,474 stillbirths with a rate of 44.9 per 1,000 live births.

Marriages

The marriage rate has shown a general upward trend since July, 1946. Normally marriages increase, with some fluctuation, from a low in June to a high in the following March. During the past 10 months the increase, therefore, has been a normal seasonal one but has also reflected a real increase over previous years. This was to be expected following demobilization and the return of repatriates. The sharp increase in September and subsequent drop in October was due to an announced change in declaration forms in October which caused people to declare many marriages in September which otherwise would have been declared in October. The peak in marriages (85,111) was, as usual, reached in March this year. In April there were 76,599 marriages and a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population.

Divorces

As in the case of marriages, there was a significant increase in divorces following the war. The extremely high peak in September, however, was at least in part due to the change in declaration procedures in October, causing people to file divorces somewhat sooner than they might have. Although divorces in the first part of 1947 have remained at a fairly high level compared with pre-war years there has nevertheless been a significant decrease compared with 1946. In April there were 6,623 divorces representing a rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCS FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 – APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
1946:						
Jul	160,738	127,632	11,725	7,245	43,866	8,067
Aug	175,423	121,264	10,601	7,532	43,426	8,960
Sep	192,171	112,342	9,336	7,379	61,102	11,639
Oct	188,738	87,742	10,279	8,188	37,216	5,098
Nov	194,891	84,028	11,576	8,609	52,038	6,188
Dec	183,029	99,882	17,168	9,310	64,295	6,585
1947:						
Jan	294,363	111,362	21,229	9,994	72,427	6,524
Feb	227,260	116,610	24,277	9,856	73,663	6,075
Mar	238,616	119,145	24,280	10,280	85,111	7,184
Apr	211,188	100,308	18,067	9,474	76,599	6,623

RATES FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 – APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant** Death Rate	Still-*** Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
1946:						
Jul	25.1	20.0	72.9	45.1	6.9	1.3
Aug	27.4	19.0	60.4	42.9	6.8	1.4
Sep	31.1	18.2	48.6	38.4	9.9	1.9
Oct	29.5	13.7	54.5	43.4	5.8	0.8
Nov	31.5	13.6	59.4	44.2	8.4	1.0
Dec	28.6	15.6	93.8	50.9	10.1	1.0
1947:						
Jan	44.4	16.8	72.1	34.0	10.9	1.0
Feb	38.0	19.5	106.8	43.4	12.3	1.0
Mar	36.8	18.0	101.8	43.1	12.8	1.1
Apr	32.9	15.6	85.5	44.9	11.9	1.0

* Per annum rates per 1,000 population

** Per annum rates per 1,000 live births

Source: Numbers of vital events are based upon monthly numeric reports, July to September 1946 and monthly schedule reports, October 1946 to April 1947, from the Bureau of the Census. Rates are based upon estimated population July 1, 1946 and 1947, from ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The civilian hospital strength report for period ending 30 May 1947 shows 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810 of which 114,997 are occupied.

SECTION X CONSULTANTS

NUTRITION

The data on food consumption obtained in May nutrition surveys in four coal mines, a copper mine and railway workers in Tokyo are contained in the accompanying table.

The best use of imported foods by the Japanese is a matter of concern. The Ministry of Welfare through its Nutrition Section in the Bureau of Public Health has recommended to prefectural officers the need for practical demonstrations on the use of the imported foods – especially in areas where such foods are likely to be distributed. The demonstrations would be conducted by nutritionists on duty in the welfare offices or by competent home economists attached to schools or universities. Some literature on the preparation of the imported foods has been sent out to prefectures by the Ministry of welfare. Subsequent material is being assembled and will be available soon. Definite educational programs have been set up in some prefectures.

A conference of nutritionists will be held in Tokyo the 23rd and 24th of July on the preparation of imported foods. This means that there should be available in the prefectures, for education of the population, individuals who have some experience in the use of imported foods.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day
May 1947

Special Workers
(Four Coal Mines, Copper Mine, Railway Workers)
Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Worker</u>
<u>Number</u>	3016	1210	646
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.887	0.854	0.824
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	21.1	22.2	12.6
Vegetable	43.4	37.5	58.0
Total	64.5	59.8	70.6
<u>Fat</u>	10.7	15.6	12.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	389.6	342.1	369.9
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	1588	1498	987
Free Market	278	186	822
Home production	56	20	13
Gift	31	-	98
Total	1953	1704	1920

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – May 1947

	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Worker</u>
<u>Grains</u>			
Rice	375.8	392.0	177.6
Wheat	12.0	0.9	111.8
Barley	37.2	-	36.3
Others	7.6	1.2	20.9
Total	432.6	394.1	346.6
Nuts, Etc.	0.1	-	0.2
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet	62.5	-	139.7
White	112.0	90.4	56.6
Others	8.5	41.8	16.1
Total	183.0	132.2	212.4
<u>Sugars</u>	2.8	-	1.7
<u>Oils</u>	1.0	0.2	1.2
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya	0.9	-	0.6
Soya products	14.1	13.8	20.0
Other beans	0.6	1.1	78.1
Total	15.6	14.9	98.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish	102.9	115.9	60.6
Meat Poultry	1.1	0.3	1.9
Eggs	2.5	0.2	1.0
Milk	1.3	-	0.4
Total	107.8	116.4	63.9
<u>Leafy, Green & Vegetable</u>			
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	-	4.1
Other Fruits	1.1	-	1.8
Other Vegetab.	77.1	120.7	55.6
Total	89.1	120.7	61.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>	7.6	0.8	3.7
<u>Processed Veg.</u>			
Dried	2.5	-	1.1
Picked	83.8	39.1	30.4
Total	86.3	39.1	31.5
<u>Flavours</u>	30.1	8.0	22.4

SECTION XI
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Section technical bulletins were mailed with the weekly bulletin number 29 on 25 July 1947.

1. Title: The Principles of Venereal Disease Control
Short title: TB-PH-Prev. Med.4

2. Title: Rabies
Short title: TB-PH-Vet 5.

SECTION XII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

- Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

20 July – 26 July

1947

Number 30

SECTION I - Welfare Division
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs Division
SECTION III - Dental Affairs Division
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs Division
SECTION V - Supply Division
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine Division
SECTION VII - Social Security Division
SECTION VIII - Medical Service Division
SECTION IX - Vital Statistics Division
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 15th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama on 21 July aboard the SS Flying Enterprise. The relief supplies in this shipment were as follows:

Whole Milk (powdered)	9,900 tons
Bedding (blankets, etc.)	3,184 tons
Clothing, including shoes	15,000 tons
Medicinals (vitamins)	<u>150 tons</u>
Total (net) weight	28,279 tons

Monthly Military Government Activity Reports

Review of Annex B-2 of subject reports indicates increased activity on the part of MG Teams in checking the efficacy of the public assistance program. Several teams report inefficiency or lack of knowledge of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law on the part of Minsei-iin and local welfare officers.

In an effort to determine the causes of inefficiency and lack of knowledge, the Kyoto team studied the age grouping and occupations of the 1,918 minsei-iin in Kyoto-shi. The facts were illuminating, and as a result local welfare officials will attempt a training program.

Several teams report, that as a result of Father Flanagan's visit, interest in the children's institutions increased to the point where local officials and/or private entrepreneurs hope to set up Boys Towns. Some teams report that existing institutions are sufficient and that funds and energies might more profitably be expended on rehabilitation of such institutions. Teams report lack of recreational area and equipment; lack of vocational programs, equipment and teaching personnel; lack of medical supplies and equipment, as well as lack of general institutional equipment.

Other pertinent comments: Akita suggests day nurseries should be an adjunct to mother and child homes if the training program is to be effective. Fukuoka points out that "there exists among vagrants a tendency to become restless and leave institutions provided for them, at the first opportunity. Cause is lack of close surveillance and inadequate planning for each day. The children are left too much on their own".

Nagano team inspected 20 village public assistance programs. "An outstanding example of the deficiencies in the village public assistance program is the Mura of Mamejima.

1. No case record of reliefee
2. No record of amount of food issued
3. Four months behind in payments of yen in kind

The corrective action taken by this office was to have the local welfare officials accompany our representative during the inspection. We were thus able to show and explain each deficiency that was noted. Also in several flagrant cases a re-inspection was made with the Prefectural Welfare Officials."

Other teams have noted that local welfare officials are inclined to exaggerate the type of records kept, the number of visits made to families by minsei-iin, and their knowledge of the program. Best results seem to follow when team representatives actually check on families involved. The importance of the monthly activity reports in the formulation of national programs and policies cannot be too highly emphasized. Reflections from these reports will be found in the Child Welfare Law, which is expected to be enacted at an early date, and in other laws, ordinances and action taken in the field of welfare.

SECTION II
VETERINATY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 20-26 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tottori	Blackleg	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	3

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The value of dental instruments manufactured during June totaled 9,012,848.10 yen, while that for dental materials 2,987,715.02 yen.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Public Health Nursing Program

The first, four-month refresher course class of Public Health Nurses will have their graduation exercises 28 July. The next class is due to open 2 August 1947.

Education

The Red Cross nurses of Japan held a three day meeting, 22-24 July, at Central Red cross Headquarters, Tokyo. Nursing Affairs Division assisted in lectures on Nursing Education. The purpose of the meeting was to assist the Red Cross Nurses in understanding the new legislation which establishes nursing education standards.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Since the Ministry of Welfare assumed responsibility for DDT distribution on 1 March 47, sizable quantities of DDT dust have been distributed to all prefectures throughout Japan. It was expected that once prefectures had received stocks, that demands might decrease to some extent but the amounts being distributed still average over 100,000 lbs. per week.

Supplies of DDT are adequate for use in health control programs and there is no intention of restricting distribution for that purpose. However, every effort must be extended to insure that DDT is not reaching the black market or being disposed of for other than disease control purposes. It is not intended that DDT be placed on sale in the open market. Distribution is to be strictly controlled by prefectural health officers in order to secure maximum utilization of available stocks. The majority of DDT concentrate being used in Japan is imported, together with all petroleum products used preparation of spray. Under these conditions DDT products must be handled as controlled items with supervision over control being exercised directly by Japanese Government officials. The delegation of authority for distribution control to private agencies is not authorized.

Shipments of pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare have totaled 13,129 drums of 50 gallons each, or a total of 656,450 gallons. This almost completes the distribution as planned, of a total of 13,690 fifty-gallon drums. All prefectures except five have received their allotted supply. These exceptions are Hokkaido, Aichi, Mie, Shiga and Wakayama. On 23 July the completed shipments were as follows (unit is 50-gallon drum).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Allotted</u>	<u>Quantity Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	605	180
Aomori	127	127
Iwate	87	87
Miyagi	222	222
Akita	51	51
Yamagata	185	125
Fukushima	163	163
Ibaraki	77	77
Tochigi	125	125
Gunma	163	163
Saitama	211	211
Chiba	238	238
Tokyo	2,499	2,499
Kanagawa	868	868
Niigata	207	207
Toyama	127	127
Ishikawa	163	163
Fukui	40	40
Yamanashi	106	106
Nagano	183	183
Gifu	173	173
Shizuoka	295	295
Aichi	751	725
Mie	211	186
Shiga	86	68
Kyoto	714	714
Osaka	1,268	1,268
Hyogo	655	655
Nara	15	15
Wakayama	134	67
Tottori	55	55
Shimane	73	73
Okayama	146	146
Hiroshima	298	298
Yamaguchi	368	368
Tokushima	61	61
Kagawa	80	80
Ehime	182	182
Kochi	67	67
Fukuoka	702	702
Saga	96	96
Nagasaki	292	292
Kumamoto	178	178
Oita	152	152
Miyazaki	111	111
Kagoshima	140	140
Total	13,690	13,129

Equipment for use in insect and rodent control activities was distributed under Ministry of Welfare If Welfare supervision to the prefectures listed below, in the period since publication of Weekly Bulletin 28. A total of 9,898 pieces were shipped in this period ending 24 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
Iwate	12	12	24	
Miyagi	6	6	12	
Fukushima	6	6	12	
Tochigi			180	
Gunma	540		108	288
Chiba	12	12	460	
Tokyo	450	120	1,488	400
Niigata	322	60	326	529
Toyama		243		
Ishikawa	6	6	12	
Fukui	6	6	12	
Yamanashi		200		
Nagano		6		
Aichi	6	12	12	
Nara	440	300	480	
Shimane				984
Okayama				984
Yamaguchi			12	
Saga	100	100	580	
Totals	1,906	1,089	3,718	3,185

Production

Releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine for Period 20-26 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Dept. of Trans	8,800 lbs.	25,000 gallons	
Iwate	10,000 lbs.		
Miyagi	30,000 lbs.		
Tokushima	15,000 lbs.		
Hiroshima	50,000 lbs.		
Yokohama Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagoya Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Kobe Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Moji Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Hakodate Quar. Station	3,000 lbs.	500 gallons	3,100 vials
Ujina Quar. Station	1,000 lbs.	200 gallons	1,440 vials
Maizuru Quar. Station	13,308 lbs.	1,000 gallons	1,800 vials
Sasebo Quar. Station	5,400 lbs.	1,150 gallons	
Yokosuka Quar. Station		250 gallons	
Ibaraki			600 vials
Kagawa		3,060 gallons	
Yamagata		2,100 gallons	
Aomori		2,330 gallons	
Total	138,158 lbs.	36,240 gallons	6,940 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,076 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan.

	<u>Production</u> <u>13 – 19 July</u>	<u>Total 1947</u> <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	21,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	26,013
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type		19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,500</u>	<u>17,000</u>
Total	5,800	84,479

Production of supplies required for the anti-tuberculosis campaign continues according to plan. Production program of 100 new photoroentographic machines has been completed. Production of 35 mm film is gradually increasing and a total 37,000 rolls was produced in June. Approximately 20,000 rolls was produced during period 1 - 10 July.

The production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during June was excellent. A total of over 4,000,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and a sizable reserve stock of 5% DDT residual effect spray is now stored in Japanese wholesalers warehouses strategically located throughout Japan. Pyrethrum emulsion production program for 1947 utilizing 1946 pyrethrum crops was completed on 15 June.

Production Insect & Rodent Control Supplies – June 1947

Antu (rat poison)	7,602 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,805 kgs.
Rat traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum Emulsion (X-30)	197,000 gallons
DDT Dusters	9,300 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	12,050 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	10,090 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	6,000 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	826,460 each
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	68,858 gallons
10% DDT dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	336,336 lbs.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biological, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) during 1947 has increased from 123,227,198 yen for January to 337,827,742 yen for June 1947. The largest increases have been effected in non-controlled and patent medicines. During the past three months the amount of coal and electricity furnished the pharmaceutical industry has been increased and is considered the principal contributing factor to the overall increase in production.

The production of biological during June was highly satisfactory with the exception of triple typhoid vaccine. Delay in establishment of a new price and the setting up of rigid assay procedures has delayed production to some extent. A satisfactory price structure was finally established during June.

QUANTITATIVE PRODUCTION OF VACCINES DURING JUNE 47

Vaccine	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand – 30 June</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	720,500 cc	6,000 cc	2,031,000 cc	261,900 cc
Typhus	309,078 cc	-	-	7,029,723 cc
Triple Typhoid	65,112,255 cc	1,848,780 cc	81,428,940 cc	2,998,720 cc
Smallpox	2,333,845 doses	1,473,520 doses	18,258,000 doses	1,512,795 doses
Diphtheria Toxoid	315,000 cc	-	-	846,105 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	76,400 cc	-	534,553 cc

Production of laboratory animals continues to show steady progress. The retarding factor in animal production of inadequate supplies of animal foodstuffs is being reduced progressively. Increased allocations and deliveries have been made of the necessary raw materials to build additional new animal cages. Sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories has been made since February 1947.

No. ANIMAL SUPPLIED LABORATORIES

	<u>Feb. 47</u>	<u>March 47</u>	<u>April 47</u>	<u>May 47</u>	<u>June 47</u>
Guinea pigs	947	1,670	2,783	3,980	5,311
Rats	995	1,158	943	1,418	1,616
Rabbits	475	1,294	1,446	1,070	1,371
White Mice	17,442	23,102	27,763	30,007	36,310

Production of x-ray film during June showed some increase in total output. Concerted action has been taken to increase this production to meet occupation forces requirements and Korean civilian requirements.

PRODUCTION X-RAY FILM JUNE 47

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4-3/4 x 6-1/2	443 dozen
6-1/2 x 8-1/2	278 dozen
8 x 10	401 dozen
10 x 12	8,165 dozen
14 x 17	5,002 dozen
Dental	50 dozen
35 mm.film	39,276 rolls

Narcotics

The Legal Section of GHQ, FEC, has supplied the following information relative the apprehension of Chinese Nationals for violations of Japanese Laws.

1. If the Chinese person is registered with the Chinese Consul General and has a pass-book bearing his photograph, signature and registration number as a Chinese National, he may be arrested only by a member of the occupation forces with power of arrest, and must be tried in Provost Court.

2. If the Chinese person is not registered with the Chinese Consul General, he may be treated as a Japanese National, arrested by Japanese police and tried in Japanese Court.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (include figures of 24 July)

1946 - 31,602

1947 - 1,106

Murine Typhus Control

The remaining summer and fall months are still important ones, in combating murine typhus, in which to effect control of fleas and mites infesting homes and other buildings. With the exception of the prefectures of Hokkaido, Yamagata and Miyagi in particular, the great majority of typhus cases occurring at the present time are of marine origin. In these three prefectures and in most of the other prefectures north of Tokyo, epidemic (louse-borne) typhus is the predominant form. Control measures, therefore must be applied to effect the control of fleas (rat and human, etc.) and mites in homes. The seasonal peak in the flea population density is at hand and flea control is important.

Homes and other buildings infested with fleas thoroughly treated now with 5% DDT residual effect spray will be protected against these insects for a period of at least three months. The "rickettsicidal spray" containing 2% cresolis is also effective in controlling mites as well as fleas and bedbugs. If fire is a hazard, 10% DDT dust may be used in place of spray for fleas.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued information and instruction to all prefectural governments to institute publicity and educational campaigns concerning the prevention and control of murine typhus through the control of fleas and rat mites.

Insect & Rodent Control

Field inspections of the insect and rodent control programs in many prefectures reveal the following facts:

1. There are on hand adequate supplies of pyrethrum emulsion 30x and 10% DDT dust. Reasonably liberal allotments of 5% DDT oil solution are being or have been delivered to the prefectures. There is adequate equipment, and enough trained personnel to carry on necessary programs.

2. Due to the low incidence of insect borne diseases, there is a feeling this work is not actually necessary, and the material should be held pending an actual outbreak of some such disease. When the insect population is low, the most important and inexpensive control can be effected. It is recommended that accumulation of DDT above the amounts necessary for actual disease control should be used for pest control, particularly against fleas, mites, bed bugs etc., which can and may be guilty of transmitting diseases and which present a high moral factor. In some cases where pulverized talc, road dust or other inert material is available the powder can be out to 5% and dusted on the floors, futon, tatami and even in attics for rat flea control. Dusters should be used that spread a fine dust uniformly over surfaces where infestations of vermin occurs.

The important buildings to be so treated are hotels, theaters, buses, bath houses and other places where large crowds of people gather.

The 5% DDT oil solution should be applied to walls, ceilings, light cords, the under side of furniture, particularly movie seats, etc. Due to the limited supply of this material it should be used indoors and priority should be given to hospitals, public baths, public latrines, street cars, buses, hotels, food handling establishments, slaughter houses, dairies and other places where flies and mosquitoes are attracted.

House where insect borne disease occur, particularly typhoid and dysentery, should have top priority.

In some of the rural villages DDT is distributed to the individual. This is not recommended, as it spreads the insecticides so thinly that it is ineffective and the important foci of insect borne diseases are left uncovered.

The pyrethrum 30x should be used for larva control -- fly and mosquito -- it must be used promptly as its insecticidal value decreases with time.

Local adjustments to any of these recommended practices should be made to fit quantity of the various insecticides on hand and local conditions.

Tuberculosis Control

At Yamagata Station, it was noted that following the announcements of train arrivals and departures, there was a short announcement on public health. The control of tuberculosis was mentioned. This is considered an excellent method of bringing this subject to the attention of the public and is recommended for use in other prefectures.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

As a result of extended research by the "Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances", the Ministry of Welfare has a proposed plan to submit to the present session of the Diet providing for a comprehensive and unified Social Security program. This plan would bring together, all of the various social insurance systems now existing in Japan.

Unemployment Insurance

Discussions were held with officials of the Ministry of Finance reference coverage of government employees under an unemployment insurance plan, and it was concluded that such worker would be covered by the pending Unemployment Insurance Law, with a proviso that certain groups could be excluded by Cabinet order.

The Ministry of Transportation is drafting a proposed unemployment insurance bill for seamen.

Welfare Pension Fund

Officials of the Ministry of Welfare have presented a plan for loans from the Welfare Pension Reserve fund, totaling 500,000,000 yen for the purpose of assisting National Health Insurance Associations.

National Health Insurance

The request of the Ministry of Welfare for a supplemental appropriation of 1,400,000,000 yen for National Health Insurance was not granted by the ministry of Finance or the Cabinet. However, there has been 177,000,000 yen authorized, with the possibility that another 100,000,000 yen may be authorized following further reports on the condition of the program. The important points to be covered by the additional appropriation are: an increase in salary for visiting nurses; an increase in pay for doctors on full time bases in National Health Insurance clinics and hospitals; a subsidy for establishing more clinics, and an increase in salary for administrative personnel in National Health Insurance Associations.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DEVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 6 June 1947 shows 3,289 hospitals with a capacity of 223,865 beds, of which 113, 151 were occupied. During this period 340,460 out patients were treated.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The attached tables summarize the vital statistics of Japan for the month of May, 1947. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report with rates being based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, births declined approximately 5% from 211,188 in April to 201,070 in my. The birth rate per 1,000 population in May 1947 was 30.4 compared with 19.3 in May 1946.

Deaths also showed the usual seasonal decline, having dropped 6% from 100,308 in April to 94,332 in May. The death rate in May was 14.2 compared with 17.6 in the same month last year.

The number of infant deaths in May (15,293) was 15% less than in April (18,067). The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 76.1. Comparable data are not available for same period last year.

Despite a decrease in the number of live births, stillbirths increased 5% from 9,474 in April to 9,971 in May. The rate per 1,000 live births was 49.6.

The number of marriages (112,978) was the highest number reported since July 1946 when the present reporting system went into effect and was nearly 50% higher than the April number (76,599). In previous years the number of marriages in May was about the same as in April. The marriage rate in May 1947 was 17.1. Data are not available for 1946.

Divorces increased 20% from 6,683 in April to 7,962 in May. April and my have not differed greatly in past years, for which data are available. The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.2.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.
Vital Statistics Tables for Month of May 1947.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

27 July – 2 August
1947
Number 31

SECTION I - Welfare Division
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs Division
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs Division
SECTION IV - Supply Division
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SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

Further increases in public assistance grants were effective 1 August or retroactive to that date. (List increase dated 1 July). The Ministry of Welfare reports the following budget will meet increases in the prices of staple foods and green vegetables.

	Number of Persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	15.80* (17.85)	26.90 (30.35)	33.20 (37.50)	39.50 (44.65)	44.20 (50.00)	4.70 (5.35)
Intermediate Cities	14.15 (15.80)	24.10 (27.05)	29.75 (33.40)	35.40 (39.75)	39.65 (44.50)	4.25 (4.75)
Towns and Villages	12.50 (13.95)	21.30 (23.70)	26.30 (29.30)	31.30 (34.90)	35.10 (39.05)	3.80 (4.15)

*These figures represent public assistance grant for one day.

Note:

- a. Amounts in () indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts (), must be approved by the Ministry of Welfare.
- b. Expenses for children under one year of age fed. Chiefly by artificial nutrition may be added.
- c. Expenses for school lunches for children may be added.
- d. Single persons in institutions may be paid for at the rate of payment allowed for single persons as noted above. Families in institutions will receive family allowances.

Public Assistance Report for June

	June 1947	May 1947	June 1946
No. of persons (not in institutions)	2,615,884	2,637,281	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>131,628</u>	<u>126,052</u>	
Total No. Assisted	2,747,512	2,763,333	2,194,434
Cash Grants	Yen 213,863,215	Yen 208,811,628	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>20,470,570</u>	<u>26,219,215</u>	
Total	Yen 234,333,785	Yen 235,030,843	Yen 41,143,743

Disaster Relief Bill

The final draft of the National Disaster Law for Japan has been completed and will be submitted to the present session of the Diet.

The law is one of the most advanced pieces of disaster legislation in the world today. It departs from the theory of waiting until disaster strikes before adequate plans are formulated and it begins with the acceptance of the government's responsibility for the results of widespread disaster.

The plan sets up a National Disaster Board at cabinet level headed by the Prime Minister and with the Welfare Minister as Vice Chairmen. Other interested Ministries comprise the balance of the board, plus the President of the Japanese Red Cross Society and outstanding civilians picked by the Prime Minister for their knowledge of disaster planning.

This National Disaster Board will meet for the purpose of projecting plans for aid to the people in time of disaster. During the disaster period this board will, through the Ministers, expedite the flow of disaster supplies, medicines and service from national level.

Each prefecture will have a Prefectural Disaster Board which will prepare plans for the types of disaster peculiar to their prefectures and will function along the same lines as the National Board.

In addition the Prefectures will have a Disaster Operating Team composed of the following sections:

Police	Fire
Health	Welfare
Economics	Engineering

The plan provides for the recognition of the Japanese Red Cross Society as a quasi-governmental agency in time of disaster. The Japanese Red Cross Society will be the coordinator of all volunteer organizations.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 16th and 17th overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama 25 and 29 July 1947 respectively.

The 16th shipment consisted of 1252 cases of canned fruit and vegetables (gross weight 20.43 tons).

The 17th shipment contained:

Skimmed Milk (dried)	44.95 tons
Food (canned & staple)	32.87 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	<u>4.50 tons</u>
Total (net) weight	82.32 tons

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Shiga, Wakayama and Niigata prefectures was completed. The condition of domestic animals is much improved due to an abundance of summer forage. Animal disease control measures are effective. Ante and post mortem inspection of meat is being maintained in all slaughter houses. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each prefecture visited. The "dairy score card" is being utilized for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants. Sanitation of these establishments is generally below standard and equipment badly worn.

Seafood Inspection

Field surveys disclose the absence of seafood inspection in some prefectures and the Ministry of welfare is taking action to correct this situation.

Sausage Inspection

In the past Japanese establishments engaged in the manufacture of sausage, hams, bacon, head cheese and other meat and meat food products have functioned without the presence of an inspector. The Ministry of Welfare is taking corrective action.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for May 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for May 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,070	663	389	8,805	3,468
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	15	0	0	2	6
Partial	255	9	0	45	222
Viscera	2,542	45	0	4,835	754

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for May 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for May 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Sample examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5946
Sample examined	8283
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	411
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1047
Plant inspections	3635
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	166
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	789

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	32
Sample examined	56
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 27 July - 2 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	9
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Public Health Course

The first four-month course in Public Health Nursing was completed and graduation exercises held 28 July at which 49 nurses received certificates. The second course will open 4 August. A representative is expected from each prefecture.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In order to conserve limited stocks of penicillin, one Military Government Team has recommended that penicillin stocks be held at key points within prefectures and released only in those cases in which penicillin is

particularly indicated. This is considered to be an excellent recommendation and follows the pattern of penicillin distribution at the national level. The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a penicillin distribution committee which recommends quantities of penicillin to be allocated to the various areas and hospitals throughout Japan.

During the period ending 30 July, a total of 7,254 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Shipments were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Gifu	984		400	
Tochigi	984			
Niigata	504		400	
Fukuoka				2,365
Yamagata	692	125		360
<u>Yamanashi</u>		440		
Totals	3,164	565	800	2,725

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared allocation of the following U.S. produced medicaments to all prefectures for distribution to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians:

Petrolatum Liquid Heavy: Unit 1 pt. btl.	2,412
Plaster of Paris, orthopedic: Unit 4 lb.can	18,000
Dextrose, 1000 cc: Unit btl.	7,900
Soft Soap: 1 lb. jar	10,883

The above supplies will be shipped in the near future. The actual allotment to each prefecture should be of record in the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health office. Local officials should immediately develop a prefectural distribution plan and be prepared to make distribution to using agencies upon receipt of the items.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported that the Konishiroku Photo Film Industry Co. had shipped the following amount of x-ray films to their Kyusyu Branch for sale to all using agencies on Kyusyu Island.

16 July 1947	100 doz.	10 x 12
25 July 1947	<u>1,000 doz.</u>	10 x 12
Total	1,100 doz.	

The above does not include other sizes of films sent to the above mentioned agency during July for which figures are not yet available.

Production

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,938 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 309,756 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan.

	<u>Production 20-26 July</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,000	22,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	27,813
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	-	19,720
Sprayers, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,400</u>	<u>19,400</u>
Total	5,200	89,679

Production of triple typhoid vaccine has been accelerated during the past two weeks and it is expected that supplies will be adequate to carry out immunization programs throughout Japan in the near future.

It has been decided that barring unforeseen circumstances, further importations of typhus vaccine will not be necessary during the fiscal year 1948. Japanese production together with present stocks on hand is estimated to sufficient to meet all requirements.

Narcotics

In June 1947 all of the remaining Japanese military stocks of narcotics, excepting morphine, opium, cocaine and narcopon, were transferred into civilian socks. A large quantity of codeine was thus transferred, repackaged and made into tablet form, and is now in the hands of the central wholesalers in Tokyo and Osaka, ready for distribution through other central wholesalers and local wholesalers to practitioners, pharmacists, hospitals, etc.

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for June 1947 records the following facts:

- a. 84,078 narcotic registrants in Japan.
- b. Apprehension of 100 registrants and 46 non-registrants for Narcotic Law violations.
- c. Fifteen (15) registered and twenty-two (22) non-registered persons were convicted or are being prosecuted for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
- d. Forty-one (41) thefts of narcotic stocks.
- e. Fifteen (15) fires resulting in the loss of narcotic stocks.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever Control

Typhoid fever control programs have produced good results, the incidence having been reduced approximately 50% since the beginning of the occupation. Rates will be further reduced by extension of the immunization program. Plans for a nationwide immunization program for this season were made and publicized in Weekly Bulletin #20. The necessary vaccine has been produced and is now being packaged and tested for sterility, safety and potency. Military Government Health Officers are urged to consult with prefectural and city health officers in order to ascertain that necessary arrangements have been made to carry out this program. Distribution has already begun. Sufficient vaccine for the first dose and in some instances for the complete course, has been delivered to many cities. Because of considerable flooding in certain areas of Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures special consideration has been given to supplying vaccine for immediate immunization in these prefectures.

Since the success of this program will depend upon the completeness of the immunization program; and since immunizations are not compulsory, it will be necessary to make special efforts to insure that all persons are immunized with three doses of vaccine. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers, through the prefectural health organizations, initiate a publicity campaign through the newspapers, theatres, posters, bulletin boards and other media, emphasizing the importance of the program and the necessity for all persons to report at the appointed time. This type of publicity has produced good results in the past.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 1 August)

1946	31,665
1947	1,117

Murine Typhus

Reference is made to public Health Reports Vol. 62 No. 3, January 17, 1947, Control of Rat Ectoparasites with DDT. By the use 10% DDT dust the control of fleas infesting rats was accomplished in a series of tests performed in grocery stores, warehouses, feed stores, etc. The powder continued to be effective for a period of at least 4 months.

In treating any premise with DDT, it is desirable to apply the dust in such a manner as to insure its contact with the rat ectoparasites. The DDT dust should be applied directly to the ectoparasite breeding places. Dust applied along active rat runways will be picked up on the feet and tails of the rats as they move along the runways, and thereby will be carried back to the nest and harborage areas. Rats also will pick up dust over their entire bodies

when passing through dusted holes and burrows. In addition rats habitually preen themselves, and dust accumulated on their feet will be transferred to the fur in this manner. Fleas on the rats then will contact the DDT dust while moving through the fur. The quantity of dust necessary will vary due to variation in size and character of the places to be treated. A dust composed of 10% DDT in pyrophyllite was applied to rat runways, rat burrows, and rat harborage areas at the average rate of 8 pounds per premise (stores, warehouses, etc.). Particular effort was made to treat burrows and harborage areas thoroughly, so besides dusting of burrows and runways a small amount of dust was placed directly into the mouth of each burrow entrance hole. If the hole was in a horizontal plane a ring of dust was laid around it. This procedure was used to insure maximum contact by the rats on entrance. That maximum contact occurred, was borne out by the fact that dust so applied usually had been wiped up to a large degree by the passage of rats, after several days had elapsed.

Occasionally it was necessary to remove rubbish and other materials to gain access to the more important rat infestations. Such a procedure is recommended for it has been found that a complete treatment of the rat infested premise is necessary for the over-all control of rat fleas.

Recent reports indicate that wet table DDT dusts and water emulsions DDT sprays are being more and more favored in insect control work. Investigations along these lines should be encouraged. Research on wetting-agents, emulsifiers and solvents of DDT should be stimulated in Japan.

Venereal Disease Drugs

In order to successfully carry out VD programs, a steady and adequate supply of VD drugs is essential. The current high price of VD drugs is interfering with programs because prefectural governments are unable to provide drugs to treat cases now enrolled in the clinics. The necessity for making changes in the present subsidy system for VD drugs is recognized and already several conferences have been held with the officials of the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to find a solution to this problem. The plan which appears to be the most feasible, provides for an increase in the national subsidy, with allocations of money to the prefectures on a sliding scale system, based upon that percentage of the total cost which the individual prefectures are able to pay. Every possible effort is being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution to this problem at the earliest possible date. Military Government Health Officers are urged to make every effort to keep current VD programs from losing ground while financial arrangements are being worked out on a national level.

Laboratory Branch

Biologics Assay and Refrigeration. One of the current problems in the production of typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines is the lack of refrigeration of the vaccines from the time of production until used. Visits to the laboratories throughout Japan have shown this lack of refrigeration is general rather than localized. Large quantities of TAB are being kept in so called "cold storage rooms" where the temperature ranged up to 85°F. After delivery of the vaccine to the prefectural health authorities it has, in some instances, been allowed to sit at room temperature for several weeks before its use. This one problem alone is sufficient to defeat the purpose of the immunization program. Military Government Health Officers should check the storage places for vaccine both at the manufacturer and after it has been delivered to the prefectural health office. 2° to 5° C is the correct temperature for storage of TAB. Temperatures above 10° C are unacceptable and result in rapid loss of potency. When adequate refrigeration is not available within the laboratory or the prefectural health office, refrigerated space should be obtained from commercial cold storage companies i.e. beer companies, commercial cold storage plants, etc. During the actual immunization program the vaccine should be refrigerated until it is actually used.

Duties of laboratory inspectors - - most of the laboratory inspectors hired by the prefectural health organizations seem to be unaware of the scope of their duties. These fall roughly into two main groups; the first consisting of the taking of sample biologicals for assay. Allowing the manufacturer to present him with samples is unacceptable. He should go to the laboratory and pick random samples from the finished product. Secondly, most inspectors have been doing no inspection whatsoever. They have been satisfied to confine their duties to taking of samples. Inspectors should be made to realize their duties entail periodic inspection of the laboratories and the enforcement of rules and regulations necessary for the production of safe, sterile, potent vaccine.

Assay of TAB When the original minimum requirements were written for the manufacture of TAB a compromise was allowed the Japanese as a matter of temporary expediency. This compromise gave them the privilege of taking their samples from the diluted vaccine before it was bottled in the final containers. This was done by pipetting vaccine from the carboy. This method was very undesirable and has been stopped. Letters emanated

from the Ministry of Welfare to the manufactures, stating that samples must be chosen from the final bottled vaccine. Laboratory inspectors are responsible for enforcement of this policy.

Water supplies

Filters should be cleaned much more frequently at this time of the year to prevent wood, algae and fish growth. Where supplies are short conservation measures should be instituted. Uses of water for washing vehicles, wetting streets, filling swimming pools, etc., should be controlled.

Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases week ending 26 July 1947:

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnos.	Cases	Deaths
Ujina	Settsu Maru	Rangoon	7 July	20 July	Malaria	Before Embarkation	14	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	24 Jul	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	25 Jul	2	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	26 July	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maru	Maoka	24 July	26 July	Typhus	26 July	1	0
Maizuru	Eroku Maru	Nakhodka	21 July	24 July	Dysentery Amebic	26 July	1	0

Weekly summary, week ending 12 July.

Port	Pratiques		Passengers detained	Rat autopsies		Fumigations	Immunizations				
	Free	Prov.		Tot.	Pos.		Spx.	Ty.	TAB	Plag.	Chol.
Yokohama	13	4	0	0	0		63	159	129	0	74
Kure	1	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	1	1	313	13	0	4	32	177	183	228	183
Nagasaki	0	13	0	2	0	1	163	619	81	0	202
Haneda (airport)	30	0	0	0	0	9	159	163	62	0	112
Iwakuni	0	0	0	0	0	0q	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Government Mutual Aid Associations have presented a draft of proposed ordinance changes. One important change is to amend the ordinance excluding from membership those beyond certain salary limits. The new ordinance proposes including all employees within a government agency and excludes only those who are elected or politically appointed to office.

The basic wage of a Japanese worker constitutes only a fraction of his earnings. In addition to the basic wage he is paid a variety of bonuses or allowances. Among those are: the family allowance, computed on the number of his dependents; the cost of living allowances, based on the cost of living index for his community; quarterly bonus, ordinarily related to the amount of the basic wage; efficiency allowance, based on length and quality of service; rental allowance, in recognition of unusual (not related to war) housing problems; and the ordinary per diem and travel allowances.

Wages referred to in Welfare Pension Insurance are defined by Cabinet Order as the basic wage plus such allowances or bonuses as are paid regularly and not less frequently than every three months. Family allowances,

however, were specifically excluded by the Welfare Minister in a ruling of 6 March 1943. Other allowances excluded (by Cabinet Order) are; expenses granted for regular commuting between residence and place of employment; allowance for the cost of transportation on assignment of duty away from the usual place of business; and rental or lodging allowances which do not result in proportionate deductions from the basic wage.

Health Insurance

Surveys of National Health Insurance activities were made in four prefectures on Kyusyu and in Chiba. The situation of this social insurance program with the greatest coverage remains most critical. The number of National Health Insurance Associations forced to suspend activities continues to increase. Sentiment for a fundamental revision of existing health insurance schemes appears to be growing rapidly. At the same time the people are overwhelmingly insistent on the need for increased governmental subsidies to preserve the present minimal benefits until the necessary reform can be accomplished.

At local meetings of prefectural chapters of the Japanese Medical Association and of the national organization assembled in Tokyo, the more progressive and socially minded physicians of Japan have determined to demonstrate that they have a sincere interest in plans for a scientific health insurance system for the protection of the people against excessive medical care costs. The formation of several prefectural organizations of physicians engaged either wholly or for the most part in the treatment of health insurance subscribers should have a salutary effect on the emergence of a satisfactory plan.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 13 June 1947 shows 3,304 hospitals with a capacity of 224,263 beds, 108,188 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,332 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

Vital statistics work in the prefectural health offices of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure and Hiroshima was reviewed by the Chief, Vital Statistics Division, PHW, accompanied by Dr. S. D. Collins on TDY from the U.S. Public Health Service. Joint conferences were held in each of the above places with health and justice officials. All prefectural health offices are anticipating the establishment of public health statistics units. The "free post card service" for reporting morbidity and attendants' reports of births, deaths, and stillbirths to Kosei offices has been introduced.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-31	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-32	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Allow Access to Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-33	31 July 1947	National Disaster Plan.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl:

Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**3 August– 9 August
1947
Number 32**

SECTION I - Welfare Division
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs Division
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs Division
SECTION IV - Supply Division
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine Division
SECTION VI - Social Security Division
SECTION VII - Medical Service Division
SECTION VIII - Vital Statistics Division
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DEVISION

Public Assistance Report – June 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.of Persons</u> <u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>No.of Persons</u> <u>in institutions</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u> <u>in cash</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u> <u>in kind</u>
Aichi	95,865	4,902	6,919,882	
Akita	52,087	1,518	3,233,126	
Aomori	41,983	2,469	3,072,638	
Chiba	38,486	2,903	3,276,611	43,363
Ehime	40,999	733	3,425,824	3,415,219
Fukui	62,146	4,190	2,827,751	1,541,954
Fukuoka	157,692	1,115	5,353,441	2,550,138
Fukushima	80,128	3,024	5,774,406	75,912
Gifu	65,047	4,450	4,080,257	2,079,400
Gunma	53,490	890	4,053,273	93,790
Hiroshima	53,905	2,367	5,488,861	291,346
Hokkaido	75,185	4,988	8,952,156	626,667
Hyogo	103,421	5,355	10,308,307	
Ibaraki	51,693	1,500	2,926,179	306,589
Ishikawa	31,541	1,960	3,002,236	54,257
Iwate	51,642	163	3,291,151	53,889
Kagawa	27,004	5,873	2,038,052	41,548
Kagoshima	124,576	1,391	7,267,041	
Kanagawa	46,394	4,910	5,650,643	163,168
Kochi	29,085	447	2,565,349	570,624
Kumamoto	45,034	1,431	3,891,117	
Kyoto	64,669	3,286	7,265,993	422,839
Mie	39,777	482	3,493,022	
Miyagi	58,188	700	3,488,224	181,853
Miyazaki	37,890	749	2,199,393	291,849
Nagano	79,894	2,434	5,920,699	14,750
Nagasaki	51,016	485	4,122,592	
Nara	25,262	413	2,058,178	
Niigata	78,050	10,350	5,900,572	339,677
Oita	25,447	2,536	2,213,250	511,502
Okayama	44,415	3,043	3,404,269	117,584
Osaka	91,227	10,746	10,437,743	932,691
Saga	65,327	786	3,836,118	1,429,810
Saitama	55,173	920	4,525,567	235,560
Shiga	34,248	322	2,387,661	
Shimane	33,415	357	2,910,864	
Shizuoka	58,200	3,604	5,496,271	445,434
Tochigi	29,666	432	2,500,605	29,316
Tokushima	33,453	393	2,166,705	33,242
Tokyo	155,021	24,410	20,165,266	3,416,370
Tottori	28,227	602	3,421,808	71,882
Toyama	43,982	290	3,646,619	1,799
Wakayama	33,659	196	2,954,373	17,600
Yamagata	56,559	683	5,421,274	68,885
Yamaguchi	43,297	6,607	4,514,683	
Yamanashi	22,419	223	1,996,868	

LARA Relief Supplies

The 18th LARA relief shipment arrived in Yokohama this week. The shipment consisted of the following supplies.

23.17 tons of shoes and clothing
12.5 tons of powdered milk

Child Welfare Law

The final draft of the Child Welfare Law went to the Diet this week. Translations of the law will be sent to MG Teams, through channels, upon passage by the Diet. The following is a summary of its provisions.

1. Directs that 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 hiring of child welfare workers for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
4. Provides for setting up a Child Welfare Station, or Center, in each prefecture for the purpose of child study for proper placement, consultation service, health examinations and guidance and for other purposes.
5. Provides for a Maternal and Child Health Program with free services for those unable to pay for them. Urges expectant and nursing mothers to take advantage of such service. Provides additional food and other necessary supplies for expectant or nursing mothers. Provides free obstetrical service in "lying in" agencies for those unable to pay for such service.
6. Provides care for neglected or abused children.
7. Provides for a foster home care program.
8. Protects children from exploitation and prevents certain occupations harmful to children.
9. Offers matching funds to local governments for provision of and operation of children's institutions.
10. Provides for licensing, minimum standards, and periodic inspection of children's institutions.
11. Provides for appeals on local decisions.
12. Provides protection for individual rights by punishing those who reveal confidential information.

National Fund Raising Organization

A Central Committee has been established for the purpose of organizing a national fund raising organization to finance approved private social welfare agencies. This committee held their first meeting in Tokyo on 6 August. Information covering current developments, of this endeavor, will be reported through the Weekly Summary.

Undeliverable Gift Parcels (11 pound International Mail Packages)

Since the re-establishment of international mails with Japan, which included allowing the sending of 11 pound Gift (relief) parcels into Japan, a total of 371,000 such parcels have arrived (1 Sept 46 – 12 June 47).

Four hundred and ninety were undeliverable, and in accordance with existing regulations, the contents will be used for relief purposes. The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, was designated as the official authorized agency to receive the items contained in the undeliverable parcels. Distribution will be made under supervision of SCAP, with priority being given to public child health and welfare institutions.

Housing

Review of Annex B-2 Monthly MG Activities Reports for May 1947 indicates wide discrepancy in figures listed as to the houses destroyed and the number rebuilt with those at national level. Inasmuch as the figures at national level are based upon those submitted by prefectural governments no reasonable explanation can be given for this wide variance.

Teams are requested to use care in compiling these figures by requiring the prefectures to give the source of their report to MG Teams, making sure that figure submitted to MG Teams are the same as those submitted to national level.

Housing is of such importance in Japan today that alert surveillance should be exercised by team members, of all building occurring in their prefectures.

Review of recent figures released by the Board of Reconstruction, Tokyo, indicate that during the period August 1945 to May 1947:

- a. Total dwellings erected 529,584 of 11.9 tsubo per family.

- b. Other houses total 188,464 making grand total of 636,048 in all of Japan.
These figures include legal and black market channels.

Two hundred thousand houses are needed each year to meet obsolescent and new population requirements and it is estimated that only 260,000 homes will be completed this year. The number of homes destroyed in Japan was estimated at 3,500,000.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of Veterinary Affairs in Gunma Prefecture was completed. Animal disease control measures are effective. The tuberculin test of dairy cows should be expedited if it is to be completed this year. Dairy farms and milk plants are being rated too high on the "Dairy Score Card". Demonstrations of proper scoring were made. Sanitation of meat and dairy establishments is comparatively good. For the purpose of improving ante and post mortem meat inspection procedure, proper methods were demonstrated.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 3-9 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Oita	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The second four-month course for Public Health Nurses was opened on 4 August in Tokyo. Forty-nine nurses were present with 38 Prefectures represented.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Additional shipments of insect and rodent control equipment and pyrethrum emulsion were made by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectures. A total of 3,150 pieces of equipment were shipped in the period 30 July to 7 August and 14,850 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion in the period 23 July to 7 August, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Pyrethrum Emulsion 50-gal. Drum</u>
Hokkaido					
Yamagata	292	440			246
Tokyo				120	
Kanagawa	1,200				
Yamanashi				12	
Aichi					26
Mie					25
Hyogo		150		400	
Shizuoka			100	120	
Kumamoto		<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>		
Totals	1,492	750	260	652	297

The shipments to Aichi and Mie fulfil their slotted quotas for pyrethrum emulsion of 751 (Aichi) and 211 (Mie) 50-gallon drums.

A total of 799,680 tablets of Japanese produced sulfathiazole were distributed of all prefectures for VD control during July 1947.

A distribution consisting of 20,000 vials of U40, 10 cc U.S. produced insulin is being undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare to all prefectures.

The Ministry of Welfare, forwarded two directives to all prefectures pertaining to the distribution and sale of DDT products as follows:

1. Directive YAKU, No.797, subject; "Distribution and Use of DDT", dated 31 July 1947. Directs the use of DDT only for the purpose of the epidemic prevention program, and not to sell any type of DDT to general consumers.
2. Directive YAKU, No.798, subject: "DDT Products", dated 31 July 1947. Directs the officials to be on the lookout for DDT products being sold in the "open market". Upon discovery the prefectural officials concerned will take immediate stops to halt their sales, and will forward a sample of the product together with a report of investigation to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The Konishiroku Photo Industry Company and Fuji Film Company distributed the following sizes and amounts of x-ray films to their branch offices and to prefectures during July 1947:

<u>10 x 12</u>	<u>8 x 10</u>	<u>6 x 8</u>	<u>5 x 7</u>	<u>4-3/4 x 6</u>	<u>Dental</u>
10,363 doz.	697 doz.	292 doz.	1,244 doz.	22 doz.	364 doz.

35mm

16,296 cans (3 rolls in can; 50 exposures each)

Stock of x-ray films kept in the warehouses of the two film companies are being released to their branch offices for general distribution.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 27 July - 9 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	10,000 lbs.		
Nagasaki		1,865 gals.	
Gifu		500 gals.	
Saga			1,500 vials
Aichi		2,850 gals.	
Fukushima	3,823 lbs.		
Kobe. Quar. Station			400 vials
Tokyo	90,000 lbs.		
Saitama			1,080 vials
Akita			3,000 vials
Chiba	30,000 lbs.		
Shizuoka		4,630 gals.	
Osaka	20,000 lbs.		
Transp. Ministry	<u>8,300 lbs.</u>		
Totals	162,123 lbs.	9,845 gallons	5,980 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued to be excellent. A total of 3,783,078 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 359,524 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 2 August.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying Equipment

	<u>Production 27 July-2 August</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,200	23,946
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	800	28,613
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	-	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,610</u>	<u>22,010</u>
Total	4,610	94,289

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

A memorandum (PHMJG-34) has been prepared and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare directing that Poliomyelitis be included in the list of reportable communicable diseases and that a report of Poliomyelitis be included in the weekly summary report furnished by the Ministry of Welfare to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP.

Memorandum (PHMJG-35) has been completed and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare. Subject memorandum embodies certain extensions, clarifications and interpretations of PHMJG-15 subject: "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces". A copy of PHMJG-35 will be furnished to all Military Government Public Health Officers.

Approval has been granted for the performance of a "screening" test for syphilis on all repatriates. As previously reported, individual case follow-ups will be conducted by the local health authorities in the prefectures of final abode.

PORT QUARANTINE – WEEKLY DISEASE REPORT – 27 July to 2 August 1947

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Date of Inspection	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases
Sasebo	Ehikomaru	Rangoon	9 July	29 July	29 July	Malaria	9 July	1
Hakodate	Shinkomaru	Maoka	18 July	20 July	20 July	Dysentery	29 July	1
Hakodate	Shinkomaru	Maoka	18 July	20 July	20 July	Para-typhus	29 July	1
Hakodate	Mamiyamaru	Maoka	24 July	26 July	26 July	Typhus	31 July	1
Maizuru	Esanmaru	Nakhodka	18 July	20 July	22 July	Dysentery	28 July	2
Maizuru	Taiikumaru	Nakhodka	24 July	27 July	28 July	dysentery	30 July	1

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 8 August 1947)
1946 - 31,727
1947- 1,727

Scrub Typhus

Results of the vaccination program in Niigata to date:

Type "A" vaccine - 5 cases with 1 death
Type "B" vaccine - 2 cases with no deaths
Non-vaccinated in test area - 2 cases and no deaths

Three additional cases occurred in non-vaccinated persons outside the test area - two of three occurred near Sanjo, along the Agano river, and one case near Nagaoka City.

Murine Typhus

A question has arisen concerning the value of the Weil-Felix Reaction in murine typhus. This agglutination reaction using Proteus OX-19 is positive usually after the sixth day of the disease. This reaction is also positive in louse-borne (epidemic) typhus. The Weil-Felix reaction is used to show the presence of agglutinins in rising titre for Proteus OX-19 in serum taken from the patient as soon as the disease is suspected and at 2 to 5 day

intervals until the diagnosis is established. This type of reaction is also useful in Scrub typhus but using Proteus OX-K organisms. However, the Weil-Felix reaction in case of murine or epidemic typhus is not specific for either of the diseases. It does, however, indicate the probable presence of either one or the other of the two forms of typhus. For proper differentiation the complement fixation reaction, or better still, the rickettsial agglutination reaction using highly purified rickettsial antigens, must be used.

Blood samples taken for complement-fixation tests should be collected after the 2nd week of illness. Serum should be separated and shipped by RTO to the 406th Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.

Insect & Rodent Control

The following is a list of proposed basic allotments for 1947 of 5% DDT in oil solution and shipments made through July. These amounts will be increased if the total supply is increased, however, current orders should be based on these figures. There will be approximately 750,000 gallons distributed on a population and necessity bases.

This material was not allocated, procurement obtained by open requisition. Some of the prefectures have received very little, while others are drawing more than their share.

As this material is the most valuable single insecticide available, it is recommended that each prefecture avail itself of the opportunity of getting the maximum amount possible.

It should be remembered this 5% DDT solution is for residual spraying indoors, it must be used properly as an integral part of the insect control program, by the regular insect control teams and not distributed to the individual.

	Proposed Allotments for 1947	Distribution January - July 1947
Hokkaido	33,270	20,345
Aomori	6,990	3,985
Iwate	4,380	6,650
Miyagi	12,930	14,640
Akita	4,020	10,400
Yamagata	6,300	2,110
Fukushima	6,120	3,115
Ibaraki	3,900	10,355
Tochigi	6,300	6,100
Gunma	8,220	12,605
Saitama	10,620	16,165
Chiba	12,000	160
Tokyo	146,340	30,615
Kanagawa	48,450	16,000
Niigata	11,430	13,995
Toyama	6,420	9,080
Ishikawa	8,220	75
Fukui	2,040	2,563
Yamanashi	2,340	370
Nagano	9,810	1,665
Gifu	9,690	2,120
Shizuoka	14,880	330
Aichi	42,600	3,230
Mie	10,620	3,515
Shiga	4,320	325
Kyoto	42,060	15,780
Osaka	72,540	14,000
Hyogo	36,000	4,910
Nara	1,860	215
Wakayama	6,780	530
Tottori	2,760	5,050
Shimane	3,660	4,375
Okayama	8,040	125

Hiroshima	16,140	6,535
Yamaguchi	18,540	3,520
Tokushima	3,690	1,630
Kagawa	4,020	17,835
Ehime	9,180	5,615
Kochi	3,360	700
Fukuoka	37,320	20,230
Saga	2,820	4,950
Nagasaki	15,840	3,415
Kumamoto	9,000	2,435
Oita	7,680	10,095
Miyazaki	5,580	2,445
Kagoshima	7,890	980

Venereal Disease Control

Prefectural health bureaus, and specifically the prefectural VDCOs and their staffs, are charged with the primary responsibility for furnishing public treatment clinics for the diagnosis and treatment venereal diseases in the general population of the prefectures. This duty cannot be discharged by having the general public treated only by private physicians, allied public health agencies, or private corporations. Public clinics must be provided and operated by the VD division of the Health Bureau.

Health Centers are the preferred locations for VD clinics, since eventually a general health program with other clinics will be conducted at these community health centers. It is likely that many patients will avail themselves of the services of more than one clinic. Since these clinics will be operated as a function of the health bureau, public health education and contact tracing will be facilitated. Finally, these model VD clinics will furnish a place where undergraduate teaching can be given to medical students and nurses, and post-graduate instruction given to practicing physicians to aid them in their private practice.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Unemployment Compensation

Joint discussions have been completed with the Labor and Finance Divisions of ESS and with Japanese officials regarding a proposed unemployment allowance and compensation program. In general, the program will provide:

1. Unemployment allowances of approximating 60% of basic wage, for a duration of four months, to practically all workers (including seamen) who have been insured under the regular insurance programs, and who become unemployed. Under provisions of the Unemployment Allowance program, benefits will begin in October 1947 and be payable through March 1948. The program will be financed entirely by the Government.
2. An unemployment insurance program covering practically all workers in firms employing five or more, plus the possibility of Government workers. Contributions by both employers and workers will begin in October 1947 and benefits will become payable in April 1948. Benefit provisions will provide for approximately 60% of current basic wage for a duration of six months to a year. The Government will finance the administration costs and contribute one-third of the benefits payable after 1 April 1948.

Seamen's Insurance

A series of conferences regarding a proposed bill for establishing unemployment compensation for seamen was completed with officials of the Ministry of transportation. Several changes were made for coordination with the proposed unemployment program for industrial workers.

Mutual Aid Associations

Conferences have been completed with officials of the Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance, regarding proposed ordinance amendments of immediate concern pertinent to Government Mutual Aid Associations. Preliminary clearance given to immediate amendments will provide:

1. Inclusion of all government workers under mutual aid programs, with the exception of:
 - a. Elected officials.
 - b. Appointments considered of a political nature.
2. The deletion of the clause providing for the exclusion of all employees receiving in excess of 1200 yen par month.
3. The increase of sickness, funeral, and childbirths allowances.
4. Modifications of proposals to conform with new structure of local governments and change in the school system.
5. The deletion of special war-time provisions.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 20 June 1947 shows 3,333 hospitals with a capacity of 218,177 beds, of which 108,481 were occupied. During this same period 339,130 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

On Tuesday, 5 August a conference was held at Sendai between prefectural health officials and members of the newly created Justice Department. Problems concerning registrations in the local Koseki Offices were discussed, including ways and means of making them more complete and accurate.

At Sapporo, on 8 and 9 August, a conference was held jointly between Japanese Justice Department and health officials for the purpose of discussing registration problems regarding births, deaths and stillbirths. This conference was one of a series of seven educational conferences.

The Chief of the Vital Statistics Division, PH&W, accompanied by Dr. Collins, Consultant public health statistics, TDY from the U.S. Public Health Service, attended both the conference.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-34	5 August 1947	Additions to List of Reportable Diseases.
PHMJG-35	5 August 1947	Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG-15.
PHMJG-36	8 August 1947	Draft of Child Welfare Law.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**10 August – 16 August
1947
Number 33**

SECTION I - Technical Bulletins
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
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SECTION - VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No.33, on 22 August 1947.

Title: Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai)
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 2

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross Activities

The one-month Fall membership and fund raising campaign of the Japanese Red Cross will begin 15 October. American Red Cross consultant staff will work with Japanese National Headquarters and Chapters in the development of publicity and an intensive fund raising organization.

Public Assistance

Suggestions of preferential treatment of any-group, within prefectures, should be analyzed by local Military Government Teams and proper action should be initiated. Newspaper stories and radio comments indicating such treatment should be checked for accuracy, and if found misleading, the publishers of such items should be acquainted with SCAP policy as outlined in SCAPIN 775.

Licensed Agencies for the Relief of Asia (LARA)

The 19th and 20th LARA relief shipments arrived this week and included:
3.8 tons of shoes and clothing
21.14 tons of food

Survey of Construction Completed by Prefecture Month of May 1947

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Number of Units Completed</u>
Hokkaido	501
Aomori	267
Iwate	40
Miyagi	267
Akita	158
Yamagata	35
Fukushima	237
Ibaraki	454
Tochigi	208
Gumma	197
Saitama	214
Chiba	196
Tokyo	1,978
Kanagawa	375
Yamanashi	175
Niigata	483
Nagano	65
Gifu	213
Shizuoka	1,057
Aichi	1,254
Mie	623
Toyama	326
Ishikawa	102
Fukui	77
Shiga	109
Kyoto	13

Osaka	1,898
Hyogo	1,925
Nara	99
Wakayama	76
Tottori	51
Shimane	120
Okayama	513
Hiroshima	883
Yamaguchi	426
Tokushima	235
Kagawa	118
Ehime	296
Kochi	943
Fukuoka	1,661
Saga	496
Nagasaki	626
Kumamoto	442
Oita	435
Miyazaki	315
Kagoshima	<u>750</u>
Total	21,932

SOURCE: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BOARD OF RECONSTRUCTION

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

An organization of this nature which existed in Japan prior to the war is now being revived. American anti-cruelty societies are being used as models.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry):

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Trichomoniasis	43
Texas Fever	9
Scabies	12
Equine Infectious Abortion	24
Swine Erysipelas	11
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	93
Rabies	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	155
Pullorum Disease	738

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 10-16 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tottori	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

A representative of Nursing Affairs Division was instructing at the Nurses' Institute in Osaka from 11 to 16 August.

Two other representatives of the Division have been assisting in Prefectural nurses' meetings in Nara, Kyoto and Shiga, and also teaching at the Osaka Nurses' Institute.

Capt. Grace Mundell has taken up her new assignment in Miyagi Prefecture, as Prefectural Nurse.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A new study of X-ray film requirements for domestic consumption in Japan has been made by the Ministry of Welfare, following figures indicating total monthly requirements:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
11 x 14	33,140 each
10 x 12	231,370 each
8 x 10	11,030 each
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	10,690 each

Additional study is being made to increase requirements for size 11 x 14. Production of film in quantities by sized as indicated above has been scheduled beginning with the month of September 1947. This revised production is approximately a 40% increase over previous production.

A review of coal requirements for all hospitals in Japan has been made by the Ministry of Welfare. This review was accomplished by obtaining detailed reports from all prefectures for all private and government hospitals. Estimates of requirements have been made for all months in the year for heating, cooking and sterilization. Ibaraki, Tottori and Yamaguchi prefectures, have never reported to the Ministry of Welfare indicating their requirements. Ministry of Welfare officials are requesting increased allocations of coal to meet revised requirements. Military Government officials should assist hospitals in obtaining quantities allocated.

Release of the following DDT products and Typhus Vaccine was approved for the period 10-16 August:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Fukushima		1,200 gallons	

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,843,465 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 354,414 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 9 August.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment:

	<u>Production 3-9 August</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	19,600	43,546
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,850	32,463
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	2,388	22,108
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>11,926</u>	<u>33,936</u>
Total	37,764	132,053

Completion of the Pyrethrum Emulsion (X30) Production Program for 1947 was effected 6 August. A total of 658,100 gallons have been produced and 655,200 gallons have been distributed to the prefectures. This quantity already produced is equal to 1946 production. In addition, 1,000,000 gallons of 5% DDT Spray is being provided

for the 1947 insect and rodent control program which was not furnished for the 1946 program. The entire 1946 pyrethrum emulsion production was not utilized and quantities produced to date during 1947 are considered adequate to meet requirements. Further, it is not advisable to build up large stocks in reserve since pyrethrum emulsion will deteriorate.

Distribution

The designations of X-ray film sizes may lead to confusion or misunderstanding. The Japanese refer to the various sizes quite differently from their America designation. The following comparison should prove useful:

<u>Japanese designations</u>	<u>American designations</u>
Yotsugiri	10 inch by 12 inch
Tairiku	11 inch by 14 inch
Daiyotsugiri	11 inch by 14 inch
Hansetsu	14 inch by 17 inch

Distribution of 70 Kilograms and 3,000,000 tablets of santonin to all prefectures is being planned by the Ministry of Welfare during August and September.

The following amounts of sanitary materials were distributed to all prefectures during July:

Absorbent Cotton	160,951 lbs.
Gauze	1,740,734 mtrs.
Bandages 9 mtrs.	72,806 pcs.
Bandages 4.5 mtrs.	70,173 pcs.
Triangular cloth	161 pcs.
Lint Cloth	10 pcs.
Abdominal bandage	41,146 pcs.

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever Control

TAB vaccine supply. TAB vaccine is rapidly becoming available in increasing quantities and is now being distributed to cities and prefectures in accordance with the plan publicized by the Ministry of Welfare as announced in PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.20, May 1947.

Immunization Program

The importance of the nation-wide immunization program cannot be over emphasized. Each prefecture, city, town and village should give the program the maximum publicity, using every at their disposal. An intensive publicity campaign prior to beginning the immunizations and continuing throughout the program will contribute to the plan of having percentage of individuals report at the proper time. It is especially important that the need for the second and third doses be emphasized, since the results will be directly proportional to the thoroughness and completeness of the program. Every effort should be made to obtain complete coverage.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (Includes figures of 14 August)

1946	31,763
1947	1,131

Dusting Stations

During the month of August, 6,725 persons were dusted in the dusting stations setup in the Osaka area. The work performed at these stations and similar station in other cities during the past months, has been of great value in the destruction of body lice.

Hokkaido Vaccination

Latest reports from Hokkaido show that 76% of the estimated number of persons to be vaccinated against typhus have received the initial dose.

Estimated no. of persons	1,283,875	
No. receiving first dose	967,567	76%
No. receiving second dose	842,613	66%

Scrub Typhus

A total of 18 cases of scrub typhus has been reported from Niigata prefecture. No cases have been reported from other known endemic areas in Japan.

Sanitation

Mr. Warren J. Kaufman, Sanitary Engineer, has been assigned to the staff of the Public Health Branch, Military Government, Headquarters Eighth Army.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Any suspected case of Japanese B Encephalitis in which there is a change of diagnosis or reasonable evidence that the diagnosis is not Japanese B Encephalitis should be reported in order that more accurate and uniform statistics may be maintained. Military Government Health Officers are requested to make such reports to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP and also observe that a similar report is made through Japanese channels, to eliminate these cases from the records of the Ministry of Welfare.

Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases for week ending 3 August:

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Death
Maizuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	27 July	30 July	Amoebic Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	31 July	3 August	Amoebic Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	31 July	3 August	Bacillary Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Nagasaki	Heian Maru	Amami Oshima	7 August	9 August	Amoebic Dysentery	9 August	1	-

Weekly Summary. Week ending 26 July

Port	Pratiques		Passengers Detained	Rat Tot.	Autopsies Pos.	Fumigations	Immunizations				
	Free	Prov.					Spx.	Ty.	TAB	Plag.	Chol.
Otaru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakodate	5	0	0	0	0	0	110	180	183	0	111
Moji	4	6	96	0	0	6	4	56	71	165	448
Nagasaki	3	18	0	22	0	1	194	397	303	0	305
Haneda	31	(Planes)	0	0	0	0	145	118	111	0	90

Venereal Disease Control

Where public health nurses are not available for contact tracing etc., the health bureaus should employ health department investigators who will be auxiliary personnel in the V. D. division. The duties of investigators should consist of: interviewing patients for contact information; encouraging the cooperation of patients by explaining venereal disease and how it can be controlled; locating and bringing in for examination named contacts

and other suspects; following up delinquent cases; interpreting the control program to community agencies and to the general public; and securing their cooperation.

Investigating personnel should be individuals who have basic educational requirements, and should be given a short course of instruction by the V. D. C. O. Following the orientation and instruction they should be assigned to work with a more experienced investigator before being allowed to work alone.

In addition to the basic educational requirements, these persons must have the ability to deal tactfully with the public, exercise good judgment in evaluating situations and making decisions; ability to express ideas clearly, concisely and convincingly; and a sincere, enthusiastic interest in venereal disease control.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In a conference with the Japanese Committee for the Investigation of Social Insurance, the Welfare and Social Security Divisions, PHW, discussed the coordination of the various relief programs and the social insurances into a comprehensive unified Social Security Program. Of particular concern were the family allowances, allowances for children under 16 years of age and destitute people. Emphasis was also given to the need for the development and education of qualified full time salaried social workers.

With the dissolution of various zaibatsu and purged organizations, attempts are being made to dispose of some property through private sales. This is particularly true for hospitals and dispensaries. Several approaches have been made to the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare through the Prefectural Government to use the reserve funds in the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension programs for the purchase of hospitals and dispensaries. It is important these incidents be brought to the attention of PHW, GHQ, SCAP for coordination with the overall program.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The Civilian Hospital Strength Report was not received for this period but will be included in the next issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEKKLY BULLETIN

For Period

17 August – 23 August

1947

Number 34

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SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Reports received from Japanese Red Cross chapters indicate they are becoming increasingly effective in disaster activities altho their responsibilities have not been fully recognized in the prefectural governments. Pending release of the new disaster program, the Japanese Red Cross chapters have been urged to improve their services for emergency medical and nursing care in time of disaster, and to coordinate their efforts in these areas with the prefectural authorities.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

Veterinary Officers have been assigned to Military Government Teams for duty as follows:

Major Hans J. Magens Hokkaido Military Government District
Major Karl H. Willers Kinki Military Government Region
1st Lt. Roy S. Nagakura Kyushu Military Government Region

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	11,969	951	354	6812	3388
Condemned					
Ante-mortem	3	0	0	0	1
Condemned					
Post-mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	1
Partial	296	13	0	54	217
Viscera	2937	41	0	2237	519

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	4
Samples Examined	8
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	7175
Samples Examined	8806
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	428
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1200
Plant Inspections	2348
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	222
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	332

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	40
Samples Examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 17-23 August 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	10

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration School

Student nurses will now receive their Pediatric training at the Red Cross Hospital.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

With the shipment of 179, 50-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion to Hokkaido in the period 6-19 August the assigned quota of a total of 605 drums was filled for this prefecture. Except for Shiga and Wakayama prefectures, quotas have already been completely filled; and no further receipts of emulsion can be expected. Of a total of 13,690 drums (684,500 gallons) assigned to this programs, 13,605 drums (680,250 gallons) have already been distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision. When supplies are made available, the additional 85 drums will be shipped, 18 to Shiga and 67 to Wakayama. Weekly Bulletin No. 30 (20 - 26 July) page 3 contains a tabulation of quantities allotted each prefecture for this program.

During the period of 10 through 16 August, distribution of dusting and spraying equipment, 5,722 periods, was made to the prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokushima		51	51	
Fukuoka		100		
Kumamoto		60	60	
Nagasaki		23	15	
Ehime		64	64	
Saitama	860	40		
Iwate	984	440		360
Gumma			60	
Yamanashi			6	
Nagano			144	160
Aichi			12	
Niigata	1,184			
Fukui	984			
Total	4,012	778	412	520

The Ministry of Welfare reported following distribution of VD drugs to prefectures who ordered direct from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the directive issued to all prefectures pertaining to ordering drugs for VD control program.

	<u>M A P H A R S E N</u>			<u>B I S M U T H S U B S A L</u>		
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	1.8cc	500 amp	2-Aug
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	1.8cc	3000 amp	2-Aug
Niigata	0.06	500 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Yamanashi	-	-	-	1.8cc	400 amp	2-Aug
Nagano	0.06	200 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2-Aug
Shizuoka	0.06	300 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	1000 amp	2-Aug
Toyama	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Ishikawa	0.06	300 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	-	-	-	1.8cc	1000 amp	2-Aug
Mie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	0.06	400 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2-Aug
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	0.06	500 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	1500 amp	2-Aug
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	0.06	270 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	3000 amp	8-Aug
Hiroshima	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	8-Aug
Yamaguchi	0.06	900 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	8-Aug
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	0.06	1000 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	6000 amp	8-Aug
Saga	-	-	-	1.8cc	1500 amp	8-Aug
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3870 .06 amp 500 0.06 amp			28300 amp	

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>SULFATHIAZOLE</u>			<u>PENICILLIN</u>		
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	30,000	402 vials	8 Aug
Aomori	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	31 Jul
Iwate	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	31 Jul
Miyagi	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	31 Jul
Akita	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Yamagata	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	24 Jul
Fukushima	-	-	-	30,000	200 vials	24 Jul
Ibaraki	-	-	-	30,000	150 vials	19 Jul
Tochigi	-	-	-	30,000	110 vials	24 Jul
Gumma	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Saitama	Tab.	24,920	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Chiba	-	-	-	30,000	350 vials	19 Jul
Tokyo	-	-	-	30,000	1,180 vials	19 Jul
Kanagawa	-	-	-	30,000	320 vials	19 Jul
Niigata	Tab.	19,940	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Yamanashi	-	-	-	30,000	50 vials	24 Jul
Nagano	Tab.	26,420	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Shizuoka	Tab.	11,920	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Toyama	Tab.	13,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 Jul
Ishikawa	Tab.	17,940	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Fukui	Tab.	4,980	10 Aug	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Gifu	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 July
Aichi	Tab.	35,900	10 Aug	30,000	270 vials	19 Jul
Mie	Tab.	15,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	26 Jul
Shiga	-	-	-	30,000	120 vials	26 Jul
Kyoto	Tab.	98,740	10 Aug	30,000	380 vials	26 Jul
Osaka	-	-	-	30,000	510 vials	19 Jul
Hyogo	-	-	-	30,000	420 vials	24 Jul
Nara	Tab.	18,940	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Wakayama	-	-	-	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Tottori	Tab.	7,980	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Shimane	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Okayama	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Hiroshima	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	19 Jul
Yamaguchi	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Tokushima	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagawa	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Ehime	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Kochi	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Fukuoka	Tab.	70,320	10 Aug	30,000	580 vials	19 Jul
Saga	Tab.	68,820	10 Aug	30,000	120 vials	19 Jul
Nagasaki	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	24 Jul
Kumamoto	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	24 Jul
Oita	Tab.	11,460	10 Aug	30,000	130 vials	24 Jul
Miyazaki	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagoshima	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Total	-	470,160 tabs.	-	-	9,512 vials	-

Stocks of VD control drugs available for prefectures, as of 10 August.

Mapharsen .06	4,418 amp.
Maphasen 0.06	4,308 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 1.8cc	244,130 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 18cc	23,000 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 60cc	996 bottles
Sulfathiazole	2,800,960 tablets
Penicillin 30,000 units	4,186 vials

Assay was completed on out-dated penicillin sold to the Japanese Government for VD control and other purposes. The result of the assay is most satisfactory and shows practically no serious loss of potency.

6,020 vials containing 200,000 units
17,239 vials containing 200,000 units

a total of 23,359 vials passed the test and are now available for distribution.

Production

Surveillance of current Japanese production of unsatisfactory sulfa compounds and other unsatisfactory drugs under present Japanese law and the limited laboratory assaying capacity has been extremely difficult. Local prefectural officials have authority to correct violations of the Japanese law but it is realized that at present most prefectures do not have adequate laboratory facilities for conducting necessary assays. In an effort to improve this situation plans have been made for inspection teams, comprised of technically qualified personnel of the Ministry of Welfare, to conduct inspections and investigations in all prefectures to reduce production of unsatisfactory drugs, and where necessary, initiate legal action against manufacturers. The Ministry of Welfare has authority to stop production of unsatisfactory drugs when such production is prohibited by law and/or products do not meet standards now established by law. Inspection teams will begin inspection tours of the Kanto and Shinetsu regions on 1 September 1947 and it is expected that these tours will extend through the months of September and October 1947. In addition, meeting will be conducted in all regions of Japan with prefectural officials to outline necessary action and impress on prefectural officials the need for active participation in a corrective program.

Production of x-ray film during July 1947 reached a new high of 36,000 square meters.

Production X-Ray Film July 1947

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
14 x 17	33,192 each
10 x 12	228,912 each
8 x 10	31,752 each
6-1/8 x 8 1/2	5,940 each
4-3/4 x 6 1/2	17,880 each
Dental film	5,112 each
35 mm film	54,429 each

The Ministry of Welfare has completed a study of domestic requirements for x-ray film. This study indicates the need for increased production of the domestic program. Beginning with the month of September 1947 production to meet domestic requirements will be increased approximately 40% over previous schedule.

Total output of medicines continued to increase during July. Production of sulfathiazole, mapharsen and bismuth subsolycylate showed further increases. Production of anesthetics (ether and chloroform) showed a very large increase over all previous monthly outputs.

Production Medicines Yen Value July 1947

Controlled medicines	130,335,947
Non-controlled medicines	94,305,030
Patent medicines	176,374,690

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 17 - 23 August 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido		13,000 gals.	
Niigata	15,000 lbs.	900 gals.	
Yokohama Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Nagoya Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Kobe Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Moji Quar. Station	500 lbs.	300 gals.	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Fukuoka		400 gals.	310 vials
Ishikawa	2,000 lbs.	350 gals.	
Fukushima	4,800 lbs.		
NIH-Min. of Welfare	22 lbs.		
Shizuoka		4,620 gals.	
Nagasaki	5,000 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Aomori	2,000 lbs.	2,000 gals.	1,000 vials
Tokyo Nat'l Sanatorium	50 lbs.		
Gifu		<u>1,000 gals.</u>	
Total	34,372 lbs.	25,070 gals.	1,310 vials

The 19th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 9 Aug.	No. mfgd. 10-16 August	Total to date 16 Aug.	Total Shipped to date 16 Aug.	Balance on Hand	To ##### mfgd.
DDT Dusters	43,546	6,000	49,546	37,250	12,296	40,454
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3gal. capacity	32,463	1,760	34,223	11,090	23,133	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	22,108	600	22,708	7,323	15,385	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>33,936</u>	<u>2,674</u>	<u>36,610</u>	<u>19,364</u>	<u>17,246</u>	<u>890</u>
	132,053	11,034	143,087	75,027	68,060	41,344

The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. The quota for sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity is expected to be completed by the end of the next reporting period.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies continued according to plan, during July. July production of DDT products was sufficient to provide a sizable reserve stock of 10% DDT dust and 5% DDT residual effect spray. Production program of pyrethrum emulsion (X30), for mosquito and fly control program during 1947, was completed during July. Production of DDT dusting and spraying equipment during July was increased substantially over that accomplished during June.

Quantitative production of insect and rodent control supplies during July was accomplished as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	1,970,725 (3 gm pkgs)
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,051 kgs.
Rat Traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum emulsion (X30)	14,700 gallons
DDT dusters	14,500 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	14,110 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	6,300 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	16,900 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	835,190 lbs.
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing Amer. Furn.DDT Con.)	204,712 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	112,090 lbs.

SECTION V
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Scores (includes figures of 20 August)

1946 - 31,782

1947 - 1,136

Scrub Typhus

A total of 25 cases of scrub typhus has been reported from Niigata Prefecture during the current season.

Typhus Vaccination Program in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 11 August are as following:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose -	991,803
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose -	638,857
Estimated number of persons to be vaccinated -	1,283,875

78% of the estimated total of persons in the selected areas have received one dose of vaccine, while 69% have received two doses.

Tuberculosis

In a survey of tuberculosis control, inspections of national sanatoria in the various prefectures, indicated a lack of knowledge on control of acute intestinal diseases which may easily complicate the tubercular conditions. "On the spot" corrections can be made. Japanese reserve stock of mosquito nets can be used to screen windows, metal screening for doors should be provided. Particular attention must be paid to ceiling ventilation to keep out birds which were flying about some of the kitchens. Spraying with DDT should be done once a month in all kitchens and latrines. It is also necessary to check the water supply, particularly the subsurface drainage from the latrines as many of these hospitals use well water. It is advisable to have wooden covers made for the Japanese style of latrine and also insist on spraying and screening in these rooms.

This type of survey can be done during a visit to a tuberculosis sanatorium and spot checking is of equal importance at irregular intervals to be sure of cooperation.

Part Quarantine

Concurrence was given G-3 repatriation in a plan to close the repatriation center at Ujina, in the Kure area, by 25 October. By that time major shipments from South East Asia will have ceased. Numbers arriving after that date will be processed at Sasebo, with the exception of some very small shipments (less than 20 individuals) which may be processed at Kure.

Mosquito Control

Emphasis should continue on mosquito control, as malaria and Japanese B Encephalitis continue to be a serious threat. Mosquito breeding is going on in burned-out areas, and semi-agricultural sections adjacent to cities and towns. These burned-out sections are usually abandoned except for scattered huts. There are invariably pools of water, clogged drainage ditches and various types of containers and reservoirs, sometimes completely hidden by weeds. These cannot be efficiently controlled with larvicides alone as many are fed by open water hydrants and leaks from the water mains, generally hidden by weed growth, so that control teams cannot readily find them. These breeding areas must be eliminated by filling low places, cleaning ditches and stopping free flowing faucets. This program should extend through the winter, and makes an excellent public works project.

In the meantime intensive larvicidal control should be carried on in these areas -- using pyrethrum emulsion, or DDT dust. Good field supervision is necessary, otherwise the work will be spotted and ineffective.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Copies of a preliminary report describing the various social security programs now operating in Japan, their functional relationships, anomalies and inadequacies, and a summary of problem areas that should be considered in formulating recommendations for basic SCAP policies has been forwarded to Washington D. C. for review by the members of the Social Security Mission prior to their scheduled September arrival in Japan.

Social Insurance Legislation

Two Cabinet Orders effectuating recent amendments to the social insurance laws to insure the application of democratic principles in the administration of such laws were:

1. Cabinet Order for Insurance Referee, Appeal Board of Social Insurance, and Local Appeal Board of Social Insurance.
2. Cabinet Order of Official Organization of the Social Insurance Committee.

These Orders will become effective 1 September 1947. In general, they provide:

1. Full-time, paid referees will be employees on the prefectural level and will be of the same qualifications and rank as the chief of the prefectural social insurance office.
2. A notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.
3. The appeal may be made either orally or in writing. The appeal ruling will be a written decision and will include the factual information supporting such decision.
4. An appellant will be permitted to utilize a representative as advisor or to appear in his stead in emergency circumstances.
5. Travelling expenses will be provided appellant and witnesses when required to travel outside their home communities to testify at the hearing.
6. The appeals referee will have authority to subpoena witnesses and documents.
7. The referee is required to hold a hearing promptly, generally an open hearing, at which the interested parties will give oral testimony. Exceptions to such procedure are permitted only in unusual circumstances involving considerable hardship on the claimant.
8. Prefectural appeals referees will be concerned with Health and Welfare Pension Insurances, and appeals from their decisions will be taken to central (national) appeals boards for the respective programs and thence to courts of law. Under National Health Insurance, prefectural appeals boards instead of referees will hear original appeals, and secondary appeals will go directly to courts of law. It is anticipated that the appeals systems for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances will be the same type as that provided for Health Insurance when pending legislation is passed.
9. The central appeals boards shall consist of nine members appointed for terms of three years, one-third to be appointed each year, and they shall be selected in equal numbers from representative of insured workers, employers, and the public interest. The prefectural appeals boards for National Health Insurance shall be appointed for similar terms from representatives of insured members, the public interest, and the associations or their affiliated corporations or the staff of the Federation of National Health Insurance Associations.
10. Advisory committees will be created for Health and Welfare Pension Insurances and, at a later date, for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances.
11. There shall be 18 members in equal numbers from representatives of the insured workers, employers, and the public interest, to be appointed by the Minister of Welfare for terms of two years half to be appointed each year.

12. The committees may initiate their own studies as well as consider matters referred by the Minister of Welfare.
13. They shall meet at least every three months and shall make an annual written report to the Minister of Welfare.

Conferences were held in conjunction with the Labor Division, ESS and Japanese officials, in which an agreement was reached as to legislation providing unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance protection for most workers.

Recent prefectural surveys indicate that many National Health Insurance Associations which are classed as semi-active really have discontinued providing medical care benefits for all insured members, but carry on a preventive medicine program and provide medical and welfare care only for babies.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The Weekly Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 27 June shows 3,363 hospitals with a capacity of 218,614 beds, 109,525 of which were occupied. During this same period 342,297 outpatients were treated. For the week ending 4 July report shows 3,362 hospitals with a capacity of 215,285 beds of which 112,544 were occupied, out-patients treated during this same period numbered 339,427.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS LEGAL

Questions have come up recently concerning the responsibility for rendering medical care and granting of sick allowances to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces. The applicable law and regulations follow:

1. Employee's Relief Ordinance Number 382 is interpreted as follows:
 - a. Injuries and disease incurred in the line of duty and during duty hours.
 - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
 - (2) Other benefits enumerated in the ordinance, such as sick benefits, etc., will be made available to him.
 - b. Accidental injuries in line of duty and during duty hours.
 - (1) The cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
 - (2) If, however, the injury was received as a result of willful negligence on the part of the employee, he is not entitled to the benefits in the act, nor to the free medical care.
 - c. Accidental injuries and diseases incurred outside line or hours of duty.
 - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be borne by individual employee. Treatment may be received at clinics and hospitals established and designated to give required physical examinations at a minimum cost to the employee, as ruled by Ministry of Welfare in May 1946.
 - (2) Employees will receive full salary or wage for a period not to exceed 90 days, provided he gives his employer written notice of reasons for his absence, and submits a medical certificate in explanation. This benefit is provided by CLO memorandum entitled, "Salaries, Wages, and Allowances of Permanent Employees for the Allied Forces", issued 1 June 1947, retroactive to 16 March 1947.

2. Medical care referred to above is available to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces in those clinics and hospitals designated to perform required physical examinations.

3. It is to be further noted that many employees belong to National Health Insurance groups, and when injuries or diseases are incurred they are eligible to benefits as provided by his group coverage. In those instances where an injured employee is not entitled to benefits under Ordinance 382 he may belong to National Health Insurance, in which event he may be reimbursed anywhere from 40% to 80% of the cost of medical care. These benefits are of considerable importance, particularly in non-occupational injuries and diseases.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**24 August – 30 August
1947
Number 35**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Prefectural Public Assistance Report for July 1947.

Prefecture	Total No. of Persons In Institutions	Total No. Persons non-institutional	Total Assistance - cash	Cost of Assistance in kind
Aichi*	6,447	91,592	7,937,638	
Akita*	1,253	51,734	3,664,978	
Aomori*	1,565	40,635	4,085,521	9,391
Chiba*	2,935	37,456	3,003,712	67,462
Ehime	744	41,028	3,707,747	2,765,250
Fukui	4,430	62,718	3,008,330	521,449
Fukuoka*	884	128,643	5,838,101	2,305,776
Fukushima*	1,059	76,480	5,963,558	29,667
Gifu*	812	60,672	4,487,672	1,432,392
Gumma*	522	51,482	4,316,260	51,854
Hiroshima*	2,032	46,105	4,910,383	960,064
Hokkaido	8,812	73,225	8,184,617	678,745
Hyogo	5,250	104,433	11,470,816	
Ibaraki	1,425	53,325	3,539,917	174,062
Ishikawa	1,676	32,762	4,100,576	115,064
Iwate*	146	51,099	3,457,685	60,217
Kagawa*	4,321	26,585	2,616,427	185,891
Kagoshima*	1,369	124,305	6,762,963	6,804,613
Kanagawa	4,938	45,154	6,655,709	131,000
Kochi*	367	26,293	2,772,756	1,270,291
Kumamoto	1,541	45,116	3,381,827	254,684
Kyoto	3,235	54,874	7,736,856	544,689
Mie*	572	39,008	4,414,595	357,651
Miyagi*	757	56,973	3,474,215	206,239
Miyazaki*	1,036	37,284	2,987,447	416,435
Nagano	923	79,479	6,613,847	13,112
Nagasaki	501	51,738	4,634,946	
Nara	397	25,309	2,406,565	3,725
Niigata	10,429	79,278	5,894,932	374,087
Oita*	2,034	25,134	2,330,350	293,884
Okayama	1,093	46,901	4,044,731	147,934
Osaka*	6,953	90,432	13,883,241	
Saga*	1,081	58,966	3,315,700	1,962,318
Saitama*	997	53,789	5,004,551	
Shiga*	273	33,710	2,444,388	448,755
Shimane	8,922	28,522	2,555,456	
Shizuoka*	4,826	53,370	5,114,347	999,627
Tochigi*	458	7,897	2,657,807	29,595
Tokushima	427	33,794	2,553,627	164,442
Tottori	655	26,616	2,728,837	59,171
Tokyo*	23,646	147,484	25,107,421	171,130
Toyama*	1,093	42,061	4,538,273	51,205
Wakayama	209	34,213	3,385,172	125,470
Yamagata*	601	55,082	5,932,862	41,110
Yamaguchi	6,709	40,239	4,051,359	1,387,728
Yamanashi	220	22,968	2,180,487	

*Decrease over preceding month.

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following totals on Public Assistance for the month of July. Totals for June 1947 and July #### ## for purposes of comparison.

	July 1947	June 1947	July 1946
No. of persons assisted not in institutions	2,525,963	2,615,884	
No. of persons assisted in institutions	<u>130,575</u>	<u>131,628</u>	
Total Assisted	2,656,538	2,747,512	2,178,159
Cash Grants	Yen 234,359,213	Yen 213,863,215	
Grants in kind - cash	<u>25,445,029</u>	<u>20,470,570</u>	
Total Grants	Yen 259,804,242	Yen 234,333,785	Yen 47,632,577

Disaster Relief Law

The National Disaster Law for Japan has been approved by the Cabinet and is now before the Diet.

Minsei-iin

The Minsei-iin system of welfare administration in Japan is one of the most interesting and important phases of the entire welfare program. The Minsei-iin are officials responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law and to insure that eligible persons in the community receive benefits to which they are entitled. Formerly there was a Homen-iin system which was established in Japan about 30 years ago. The translations of these terms Homen-iin and Minsei-iin has caused some confusion and are rather difficult to accurately express in English. Frequently Homen-iin is translated as block committeemen since it has the idea of volunteer welfare worker who is responsible for providing aid within a designated area or block. The newer term Minsei-iin may be literally translated as Peoples Life Committeeman. The purpose of changing the term was apparently to indicate that a new system of welfare administration was being established.

The most recent figures indicate that there are approximately 123,000 Minsei-iin in Japan of which 12,000 or approximately 10% are women. With the establishment of the Minsei-iin system the number of Minsei-iin has been gradually increased. Studies have been made to determine the formal education, age and occupation of the Minsei-iin. These figures have been tabulated as of 31 December 1946. This analysis indicates that 60% of the Minsei-iin have primary school education, 30% middle school, while about 10% are college and university graduates. Analysis of age of Minsei-iin indicates that they are older persons usually: 36% of the total are in the age group 50 to 59; 31% are from 40 to 49; 17% are from 60 to 69; 1% are seventy years of age or older. This means that only 15% of the total are under the age of forty.

Analysis of the occupations of Minsei-iin indicates that about 50% hold some other public office in addition to acting as Minsei-iin although public office may not be the primary occupation. Many of the Minsei-iin are members of prefecture, city, town and village assemblies or officials of town and villages. About one-half of the Minsei-iin report that farming is their primary occupation, while 10% are merchants. The remaining Minsei-iin are fairly evenly divided among other occupations. Various reports submitted show that less than one-third, about 30% of the present Minsei-iin have had previous experience as Homen-iin.

Community Welfare Fund Raising

Recent studies of private welfare agencies and their operations, indicates that increasing difficulties are being experienced by them in continuing the maintenance and operation of their facilities.

This situation is due in part to the disappearance of sources of private donations made by the Zaibatsu, Imperial Family and the Government in the form of gifts, grants and subsidies. The legal limitations surrounding governmental subsidies and the break-up of the great monied "family" companies plus the freezing of certain accounts has resulted in a sharp drop, in many cases to zero, in the private income formerly received by private welfare agencies.

To offset this drop in large gifts and grants, a nation-wide effort will be made in the winter of 1947-48 to raise by voluntary contributions and solicitations, a sufficient community fund in each prefecture to carry on approved private agency enterprises and welfare programs.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 24-30 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Kochi	Swine Cholera	2
Kochi	Equine Encephalomyelitis	18

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration School of Nursing

Miss Suzu Iuzuka has been appointed Director of Central Red Cross Hospital, School of Nursing.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A shipment of DDT products which included spraying and dusting equipment, was made to the Ryukyus from Japan, 25 August, to meet an emergency requirement for insect control supplies and equipment, pending arrival of items scheduled on the regular import program.

Visit was made by supply representatives to a prefecture which claimed hospitals and doctors were not receiving alcohol, sulfa drugs or x-ray film. After checking with the prefectural and medicine distributing company officials, it was found that that stocks of alcohol, both American and Japanese produced, were distributed at a recent date. U.S. produced sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine had been available for over one month but a number of doctors and hospitals had not called for their allocations. X-ray films in the amounts necessary to meet requirements were available but the responsible official only procured half the amount needed due to failure to contact all supply sources.

Close liaison must be maintained with the prefectural officials in charge of medical supply distribution and the local wholesalers in order to have full knowledge of supplies distributed and amounts available for distribution.

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reported that 3,375 kgs. of former Japanese Navy canned biscuits and 9,201 kgs. of canned food were discovered in Aomori Ken and have been allocated for distribution in Hokkaido.

Distribution of insect spraying equipment for the week 11-17 August amounted to 3,653 pieces.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Hand Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer AD2</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer AD3</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer AD4</u>
Hiroshima	1184			
Okayama	984			
Yamaguchi			100	
Saga				580
Kagoshima				480
Nagano		30		25
Miyagi		270		
Total	2168	300	100	1085

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 24-30 August 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamanashi		1,000 gals.	
Shiga	500 lbs.	500 gals.	
Okayama	8,000 lbs.	600 gals.	
Tokushima		3,000 gals.	
Kochi		300 gals.	
Kagoshima		2,630 gals.	
Kyoto	42,000 lbs.	26,280 gals.	
Kyoto (Ministry of Justice)	1,500 lbs.		
Fukui	2,200 lbs.		
Hakodate Quar. Station	15,130 lbs.	500 gals.	
Maizuru Quar. Station	2,165 lbs.	50 gals.	
Sasebo Quar. Station	2,240 lbs.	660 gals.	
Ujina Quar. Station	1,280 lbs.	100 gals.	
Osaka	20,000 lbs.	24,180 gals.	
Fukushima	3,980 lbs.	500 gals.	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Ministry of Agriculture	<u>5,370 lbs.</u>	<u>1,310 gals.</u>	
Total	124,365 lbs.	61,610 gals.	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,815,405 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 339,984 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 23 August.

The 20th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 16 Aug.	No.Mfgd. 17-23 August	Total to date 23 Aug.	Total Shipped to date <u>23 Aug.</u>	Balance On <u>Hand</u>	To be <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	49,546	950	50,946	38,090	12,406	39,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	34,223	3,870	38,093	12,164	25,929	-
Sprayer, Pump-type semi-automatic	22,708	-	22,708	8,513	14,195	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>36,610</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>19,647</u>	<u>17,963</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	143,087	5,820	148,907	78,414	70,493	39,504

The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. With the quotas completed for the three types of sprayers, only the DDT duster remains to be manufactured to complete the production program as originally planned.

Narcotics

In the past few weeks several petitions for clemency have been received by the Narcotic Control Officers, from defendants in cases of narcotic violations throughout Japan.

The policy followed by the Narcotic Control Officers permits no interference with the Japanese Courts carrying out their duties relative to trials and sentences meted out to Narcotic violators; except to review the results of such trials and sentencing to insure that no favoritism is shown by Japanese officials.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Immunization Program

TAB vaccine distribution is progressing in accordance with plans previously announced. Approximately 1/3 of the required amount of vaccine has already been distributed and the remainder will be distributed in the next few weeks. Military Government Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with prefectural health officers, and to exercise surveillance over the typhoid immunization program. A well planned and properly executed local publicity campaign carried on before and during the time immunizations are actually being done, will increase the number of persons reporting for immunization. The success of the program will, to a large extent, depend upon the number of persons receiving a full course of vaccine.

Health Officer Training

The first refresher courses for Health Officers and Sanitarians currently being held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will be completed on or about 15 September. The next similar courses are scheduled to being on 24 September. Invitation from the Institute of Public Health to the prefectures have already been dispatched. Health officers have been instructed to notify Military Government Health Officers when these invitations are received, and to consult the Military Government Health Officers in selecting persons to attend. Military Government Health Officers are urged to give the matter their careful attention to insure that proper personnel are sent to Tokyo for this refresher training.

In the past, prefectures have not always sent their best representatives. Also, in some cases, they have not made adequate financial provision for students attend the courses. Military Government Health Officers can do a great deal to insure the future public health programs, by ascertaining that prefectures send qualified personnel and that necessary financial provisions are arranged.

Tuberculosis Control

The retraining program for individuals active in the control of tuberculosis, requires stimulation. Tuberculosis care committees are to be trained by the Prefectural Health Officers in the health centers. This is a particularly important factor because it is through these groups that the simple basic principles of the control of tuberculosis in the home reaches the people of Japan. Practical application of these principles should be made. The material for this work is found in the last two pages of the "Manual on The Control of Tuberculosis". (TB-PH//2-Prev.Med.)

The retraining of physicians and nurses is also planned, and include the physicians in the community. The instructors are physicians who already have had such a course given to them, in the six larger cities of Japan, by the central Government. This material is to be transmitted to other physicians and nurses in their home prefectures.

Port Quarantine

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Ujina	Bogota Maru	Rangoon	8/4/47	8/22/47	Malaria	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/18/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Typhoid Fever	8/23/47	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maru	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Hakuryu	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Paratyphoid Fever	8/22/47	1	0
Sasebo	Choran Maru	Singapore	8/8/47	8/19/47	Malaria	8/19/47	5	0
Sasebo	Kaio Maru	Singapore	8/12/47	8/23/47	Malaria	8/23/47	1	0

himizu, Sasebo and Miike have been declared ports of entry by SCAP. This brings the number of seaports of entry for Japan to 11. The establishment of proper quarantine processing at these new ports awaits the

assignment and training of more personnel. In the interim, only established ports will be used, except in specific instances where special arrangements for processing may be effected through Eighth Army Military Government Quarantine authorities.

A preliminary report from the Sasebo Repatriation Center indicates that approximately 3% of tuberculin positive repatriates show x-ray evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis screening and immunization program as well as the syphilis detection program are both in full operation at all active repatriation centers. The "Ide" test, which is being used by the Japanese as a screening test for syphilis, has been criticized as being an unreliable test. A summary evaluation of this test is now being undertaken.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Plans have been proposed by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to extend and expand the activity of the Investigating Committee for Social insurances. The name would be changed from "Social Insurances" to "Social Security" expanding all the committee's functions to matters related to social security. Membership will be revised, in an endeavor to get a more comprehensive representation of interested groups.

Agreement was reached on the provisions of the Seamen's unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance programs. They will be similar, as to eligibility requirements and amount and duration of benefits, to those provided under proposed legislation for land workers.

The Diet has passed legislation establishing a new Ministry of Labor to become operative 1 September 1947. It will include the transfer of function and personnel of two Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare: the Labor Administration and the Labor Standards. The new Ministry will administer the two social insurance programs of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 11 July 1947 shows 3,364 hospitals with a capacity of 218,176 beds of which 111,283 were occupied. During this same period 328,058 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The numbers and rates contained in the attached tables are based upon the regular monthly schedule reports prepared by the statistics office of the Premier's Board. Population estimated as of 1 July 1947 was used in the computation of the rates.

Births. There were 197,747 births in June, almost 100,000 less than the number reported in January. The relative decrease in number is a little below normal. During the quinquennial period 1942-1946, the June figure averaged approximately 40% below that for January; for 1947, it was 33%. The birth rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population, practically the same as in the preceding month. However, it was considerably in excess of the rate (21.7) recorded one year ago.

The birth rate for all "shi" was 34.0 -- all "gun" 29.5. There was considerable variation in the rates among the prefectures, ranging from the highest (37.2) in Tokyo to the lowest (24.0) in Yamagata.

Deaths. Deaths totaled 85,920, a reduction of almost 9% below the figure for the preceding month. The death rate (13.4 per 1000 population) was lower than the corresponding rate (17.1) for June a year ago. Rates for the rural areas (below 30,000 population) (13.2) were a little less than for the cities of 30,000 or more (13.9).

Among the prefectures having high monthly death rates were the following: Kagoshima (16.2) , Saga (15.8) , Oita (15.7) , Shimane (15.7) and Toyama (15.7) . Correspondingly the three prefectures having the lowest ratio were the following: Kanagawa (11.2), Gumma (11.3) and Tokyo (11.3).

Death and death rates per 100,000 population from the ten leading causes were as follows: tuberculosis (12,723) (198.5) , cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis (7,117) (111.0) , pneumonia, all forms (6,140) (95.8) , senility (4,953) (77.3), diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years (4,286) (66.9) , over two years (3,425) (53.4) , congenital debility (2,207) (34.4) , nephritis (3,339) (52.1) , accidents (2,893) (45.1) , and bronchitis (2,485) (38.8) . Data for cancer and other malignant tumors was not available on a monthly basis and therefore it was not listed among the leading causes given above.

Infant Deaths. Deaths of infants under one year totaled 13,987, compared to 15,293 in the preceding month. The rate per 1,000 live births was 70.7.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths decreased to 9,251 from 9,971 in May. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 46.8 compared 42.1 for June of 1946.

Marriages. There were 81,913 marriages a sharp reduction from the number reported in the preceding month (112,978) . The marriage rate was 12.8 per 1000 population.

Divorces. Divorces totaled 6,070. The rate 0.9 per 1000 population was the lowest of record thus in 1947.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The following conclusions of the Nutrition Consultant ##### the result of a recent review of nutrition surveys and nutrition in the western part of Honshu and Kyushu:

- a. There is a shortage of milk for infants and the need for special review of the allotment of milk to infants.
- b. Information in institutions was generally insufficient to judge the adequacy of the dietaries supplied. Data of variable value was sometimes available on caloric consumption and protein. There was practically no data on calcium and quantities of leafy green and yellow vegetables with fish and soy bean products, which are important supplementary foods.
- c. There is a need to check the polishing of rice to be sure that it is not more than 70% polished (94% extraction). Such information is important for all institutions and especially so for children's homes. Information on nutritional accounting and the proper records should be available in the Sanitary Bureaus of Prefectures.
- d. Evaluations of food or caloric consumption for Children's homes or essential industries where there is a mixed population of various ages and/or sex or in dormitories in essential industries with different ration allowances should be related to a weighted average of the allowances for the particular population group.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-37 26 August 1947 Release of 10% DDT Dust for Coal Mines.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**30 August – 6 September
1947
Number 36**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Preventive Medicine
SECTION V - Social Security
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Social Affairs Bureau. Ministry of Welfare

The Bureau of Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku) of the Ministry of Welfare (Keseisho) has been assigned the primary responsibility in the field of welfare administration, within the Japanese Government. There is now a total of six bureaus and one board within the Ministry of Welfare.

- a. Social Affairs Bureau
- b. Childrens Bureau (Established March 1947)
- c. Social Insurance Bureau
- d. Repatriation Relief Board
- e. Public Health Bureau
- f. Medical Affairs Bureau
- g. Prevention Bureau

Historical Background: The Social Affairs Bureau was established in August 1920 in the Ministry of Home Affairs and became responsible for all social work activities on the national level. The creation of this bureau was the outgrowth of a relief section which was established in 1917 as a part of the Local Government Bureau and renamed the Social Affairs Section in 1919.

The Social Affairs Bureau was included in the newly created Ministry of Welfare in 1938. In 1941 the name of the Social Affairs Bureau was changed to Living Bureau apparently as a part of the general program of reorganizing the welfare programs to meet the needs of the military. Early in 1943 the Living Bureau and the Population Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare were merged into the Peoples Health Bureau. In the fall of 1945 after the termination of hostilities the Social Affairs Bureau was re-established. The responsibilities of the Bureau in the field of child welfare were transferred from the Social Affairs Bureau in March 1947, when a Childrens Bureau was established.

Organization and Functions: The work of the Social Affairs Bureau is carried out through four sections: General Affairs, Protection, Welfare and Supply.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are divided among the four sections of the Bureau as follows:

1. General Affairs Section.
 - a. Overall planning for social welfare
 - b. Investigations and statistics concerning welfare
 - c. Minsei-iin organization
 - d. Social welfare training and education
 - e. Matters not assigned to other sections
2. Protection Section
 - a. Administration of Daily Life Security Law
 - b. Disaster Assistance
3. Welfare Section
 - a. Special program for disadvantaged group such as Eta.
 - b. Aid for physically handicapped
 - c. Special assistance program for Germans in prefecture: of Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagano, Tokyo, Yamanashi.
 - d. Programs for "street-girls."
 - e. Public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
 - f. Other programs such as recreation.
4. Supply Section Note: Busshi-ka is also translated as commodities or material section.
 - a. Work shops.
 - b. Goods and materials required for relief and assistance.

Relief Supplies

For the information of personnel concerned the following is quote from Memorandum for Japanese Government, AG 311.1 (26 Aug. 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1768) dated 26 August 1947, subject: International Mail Service.

“8. Parcel Post. a. Parcel Post Service will be to Japan only. Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight, and contents will be restricted to relief items such as non-perishable foods, mailable medicines in non-commercial quantities, soap, clothing and other relief items, in quantities which reasonably can be used by the addressee and/or his immediate family. The following specific limitations apply to each parcel:

- (1) Only one of the following tobacco items can be included in a single parcel: Cigarettes - not more than 200 pieces; cigars - not more than 50 pieces; pipe tobacco - not more than one-half pound.
- (2) Not more than 200 saccharine tablets in a single parcel

b. Gift articles, as distinguished from relief items, such as watches, fountain pens, etc., will not be permitted entry.

c. Only one relief parcel per week may be mailed by any single sender to any one addressee.

d. Relief parcels which are undeliverable will not be returned to senders but will be turned over to designated relief agencies for disposition.

e. Excessive quantities of permitted items, that is, quantities in excess of the reasonable needs of the addressee and/or his immediate family, will be extracted by the Japanese Customs Service and delivered to the appropriate agency of the English Army for distribution to recognized relief agencies.”

JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Directors of all Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross attended a 3 day conference at National Red Cross Headquarters in Tokyo, during the first week in September, to discuss plans for the fall membership and fund campaign to be held throughout Japan 15 October through 15 November. Among the important announcements made were

a. Although the National Headquarters and the Chapters will cooperate will and assist in the organization and promotion of Community Chests, they will not participate at this time in federated fund raising.

b. The campaign goal of 300,000,000 yen is based on the amount of money estimated as necessary for traditional as well as new Red Cross services, including, particularly, disaster relief.

c. The percentage of funds collected in the prefectures to be turned over to National Headquarters has been increased from 10 to 20% in order to meet the increased obligations of Headquarters for assistance to and supervision of Chapter activities.

d. While no basic changes have been made in the old mode of fund raising and membership solicitations, the Chapters have been urged to also enlist the support and cooperation of volunteers throughout the period of the campaign.

e. An intensive publicity drive, under the guidance of an American Red Cross publicity advisor, will introduce for the first time modern publicity methods in urging public support of the campaign.

f. American Red Cross consultants will closely follow the progress of the campaign and analyze its results in an effort to better understand the entire problem of voluntary fund raising for non-governmental Welfare Agencies.

Public Assistance

Under the provisions of regulation 95 issued by Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare on 8 August 1947, the amount of payments for administrative expenses for persons receiving Daily Life Security payments and living in institutions was increased. Previously under provisions of paragraph 10 of regulation 114 dated 18 September 1946, the Ministry of Welfare agreed to reimburse local governments in the sum of 1.33 yen per day per person for those recipients residing in institutions. These payments are made under authority of Article 24 of the Daily Life Security Law. The new regulation issued 8 August 1947 increases the maximum payments for administrative expenses to institutions, such as orphanages and homes for aged, which provided assistance for needy persons. The new maximum payments are Y-8 per day for children and Y-6 for other persons. Administrative payments for recipients living in other institutions is changed from 1.33 yen to 1.35 yen per day. These payments are maximum payments and it is not required in the regulation that they be made to the institution unless justified by expenditures. These payment for administrative or office expenses are in addition to the regular assistance allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

The entire matter of payments under the Daily Life Security Law for persons who reside in institutions is under study by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and the Welfare Division, PHW, SCAP. It is expected that further changes in the regulations may be made. Payments for administrative expenses are not to be made to institutions for persons who are not eligible for benefits under the Daily Life Security Law. Attention is called to the fact that at the present time, of all persons receiving benefits under the Daily Life Security Law, only approximately 5% are residing in institutions.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The following additional relief supply shipments have been received by LARA:

21st Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Victory on 27 Aug 47 and contained 31 tons of food and 7.9 tons of clothing.

22nd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Bear on 3 September 47 and contained 14.56 tons of clothing (including shoes), 54 tons of food and .23 tons of miscellaneous times.

23rd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Mount Rogers on 31 Aug 47 and contained 19 tons of powdered milk (whole), and 17.19 tons of food stuffs.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 29 August to 5 September 1947.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of cases
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	3
Iwate	"	3
Iwate	Texas Fever	5

The Veterinary division, Public Health Section, Tokyo-To reported the following outbreak of animal disease:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Case</u>
Tokyo	Rabies	7 (4 are suspects)

SECTION III SUPPLY

Distribution

Further shipments of spraying and dusting equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were made to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. In the period 18 through 24 August distribution of a total of 12,743 pieces were made as follows.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate			400	
Miyagi			200	
Gumma				360
Kanagawa				1,200
Niigata	840	540	40	228
Fukui		140		
Nagano	1,184		20	460
Aichi	4,888			30
Mie				300
Nara	984			
Okayama		164	300	
Kagawa		30	10	5
Saga		50	50	
Kagoshima		150	150	20
Totals	7,896	1,074	1,170	2,603

Many complaints are received from the field pertaining to the difficulties the dentists are experiencing in purchasing dental instruments and materials. A conference was held with members of the Ministry of Welfare, producers, wholesalers and retailers to discuss and find the answer to the dentists' problems in purchasing their instruments and materials. Agreement was reached by the different representatives to study the situation and work

out an operating plan in which production and distribution would be coordinated in order to meet requirements. In some instances, as brought forth by a representative from the retailers group, the dentist would ask for an instrument or item manufactured by a particular company, and would not purchase a similar item manufactured by another manufacturer, which was available for sale by the retailers. This may soon be remedied to some extent when standardization and specification of all dental instruments and materials come into effect. It was planned that further conferences will be called for from time to time in order to #### difficulties experienced by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the flow of supplies from the manufacturer down to the ultimate consumer.

An emergency shipment consisting of 800 cc hog cholera virus and 4000 cc of hog cholera serum was made to Okinawa.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 31 August - 6 September 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kanagawa	50,000 lbs		
Niigata		4,000 gallons	
Ministry of Transp.		25,000 "	
Kochi	3,000 "		
Kanagawa		3,000 "	
Iwate	10,000 "	2,500 "	
Miyagi	3,000 "	3,000 "	
Akita	<u>5,000 "</u>	<u>5,000 "</u>	
Total	71,000 lbs	42,500 gallons	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,772,125 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 359,734 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 August 1947.

The 21st weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 23 Aug.	No.Mfgd. 24-31 August	Total to date 31 Aug.	Total Shipped to date <u>31 Aug.</u>	On Hand	Balance To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	50,496	4,000	54,496	46,970	7,526	35,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	38,093	800	38,893	13,130	25,763	-
Sprayer, pump-type semi-automatic	22,708	300	23,008	8,513	14,195	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>22,437</u>	<u>15,173</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	148,907	5,100	154,007	91,050	62,657	35,504

Narcotics

The Japanese Government report for July 1947 shows a total of 85,474 registered persons licenced to handle narcotics, a total of 84 registered persons and 63 unregistered persons apprehended for violations of the narcotic regulations, and the conviction of 7 registered and 37 unregistered violators, a total of 37 thefts of narcotics and one fire resulting in the loss of narcotic stock.

The Marihuana (Taima) report for July 1947 shows a total of 34,833 registrants, with violations to date of one registered person and 81 unregistered persons for the illegal cultivation of Marihuana. To date there have been no convictions of registered persons and two convictions of unregistered persons.

SECTION IV PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B. Encephalitis Control

The possibility of a Japanese B Encephalitis outbreak during the current season was considered probable and, with this in view, every effort was made to discover suspect cases early and to obtain clinical and laboratory confirmation at the earliest possible date.

Thus far, there have been reported approximately 50 suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis. The diagnosis has been confirmed by the laboratory in only four cases, all of which were in Kochi Prefecture. The majority of suspect cases have been reported from Kagawa Prefecture, with a few suspects being reported from Ehime, Okayama, Tottori and Hiroshima Prefectures. To date, no cases have been confirmed in any prefecture other than Kochi. It is of the utmost importance that all suspect cases be reported promptly and blood for laboratory confirmation be promptly collected and sent to the 406th Medical Laboratory in Tokyo.

Any suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis should be carefully followed and when there is a change of diagnosis or reasonable evidence that the diagnosis is not Japanese B. Encephalitis, this fact should be reported in order that PHW, GHQ, SCAP may have an accurate picture of the current situation at all times.

Diphtheria Control

Although a national immunization program was carried out the latter part of 1946 and early part of 1947, the diphtheria rate still remains at a high level. This matter has been given careful consideration. Conferences between officials of the Ministry of Welfare and PH&W Section, GHQ SCAP have been held and a plan for a nationwide re-immunization program has been evolved. The plan calls for a booster dose (1 cc) for each child 10 years of age and under, with the exception of those children who are now more than six months of age and less than 24 months of age, who were not immunized last year. These children will receive a course of three inoculations.

Inquiries have been made by both prefectural and MG Health Officers as to when diphtheria toxoid will be available. In this connection, a program is under way to produce and assay the diphtheria toxoid. Considerable quantities of toxoid are already in stock, but the assay has not yet been completed. Some delay in delivery of toxoid is anticipated. It is felt, however, that it would be better to delay the program for a short time, rather than give additional inoculations with material of unknown potency. MG Health Officers are urged to communicate this information to the Japanese Prefectural Health Officers and to enlist their cooperation in carrying out the program when the vaccine becomes available.

Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis surveys of the prefectures have revealed that there are certain tuberculosis sanatoriums especially for teachers. Many of the beds in these sanatoria are not filled. Teachers are afraid to enter these institutions lest they lose their jobs or become socially ostracized. These teacher sanatoria in Japan can be developed into one of the best sources of education in control of tuberculosis. The teacher patients are usually minimal cases with excellent prospects of being cured. Through contacts with their pupils on their return to a community, they have a splendid opportunity for instruction in control of tuberculosis in the home, where a student is the best teacher. The prefectural Health Officers should be informed of this opportunity and should be assisted in preparing such a program.

Venereal Disease Control

Enclosed with this week's bulletin, number 36, is the pamphlet, "Challenge to Community Action". The Military Government Health Officer will find this material useful in the educational, social, and medical aspects of venereal disease control. Sections of this pamphlet will be useful for translation.

Port Quarantine

Quarantine Section	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart	Date of Arrival	Diagnosis	Date of Diag	Cases	Deaths
Hakodate	Maniya Maru	Maoka	7/24	7/26	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Shinko Maru	"	8/15	8/18	Paratyphoid	25 Aug	1	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Para Typhoid	"	2	0
"	Tokuju Maru	"	"	"	"	"	2	0
"	Takakura San Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentery	"	1	0
"	Hokusen Maru	"	8/15	8/18	"	28 Aug	1	0
"	Takakura Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Para Typhoid	27 Aug	3	0
"	Hokushin Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentery	28 Aug	1	0
Maizuru	Eiroku Maru	Nakhodka	8/18	8/21	Amoebic Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0
"	Takasago Maru	"	8/27	8/30	"	"	1	0
Hakodate	Soya Maru	Maoka	8/22	8/24	Bacillary Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0

SECTION V SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

An intensive survey of the Japanese social security program and related matters is being conducted during the next 60 -90 days by a special mission from the United States. The mission, composed of men with international experience in public health services and social security administration, is surveying the information and statistics compiled by PHW, SCAP, as well as the history of social insurance development in Japan. In addition, it will confer with other Sections of SCAP as well as those organizations in the Japanese Government interested in the over-all program. From the results of the survey, recommended policies and procedures will be made for the strengthening and improvement of the existing social security program in Japan.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 18 July 47 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,358 beds of which 107,588 were occupied. During this same period 349,081 out-patients were treated.

The constitution of the New Japan Medical Association has been approved and adopted and an act of the Diet will soon formally dissolve the old organization.

In order to build up confidence in the new organization, the present officers have voluntarily offered to tender their resignations and refuse to stand for re-election to office.

New elections will be held about November of this year, affording time for the national and prefectural societies to advise all members in matters regarding the coming election.

As the new constitution states that elections will be held each March the organization will be operated by a receiving committee and newly elected officers will be appointed to fill these positions until March when their term of office officially begins.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-39 5 September 1947 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to Schoolchildren of Japan.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

2 Incl:

Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 30 August 1947 w/digest

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 30 August 1947 w/digest

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**7 September – 13 September
1947
Number 37**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Social Work Education

A series of meetings have been held by the Social Work Education Committee to consider the development of a social work curriculum in Japanese universities and colleges. This committee consists of representatives of Japanese educational institutions, who in the past have been interested in providing education for persons intending to enter the social service field. Under the 6-3-3-4 program, it is expected that more universities will be interested in providing social work education. The Social Work Education Committee has drawn up a series of recommendations which may be used as a guide by the universities in developing the curriculum for the next school year, which begins in April 1948. These recommendations have been submitted to various Japanese education and welfare officials concerned and will be subject for discussion at a subsequent meeting to be held in Tokyo on 20 September 1947.

Welfare Training Programs

A welfare training institute was held in Tottori Prefecture 25-31 August 1947, attended by 50 persons from the prefectures of Shimane, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hiroshima and Tottori. This is one in the series of training conferences which are being conducted by the Japan Social Work Association under the sponsorship of the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Plans have been made to hold the next conference in Fukui Prefecture during the latter part of October.

Monthly activities reports submitted by the Military Government Teams indicate that meetings are being held throughout the nation, primarily for the purpose of providing information to minsei-iin concerning the proper administration of the Daily Life Security Law.

Social Work Assembly

Plans to hold a national social work conference in Tokyo, during the first three days of October 1947 have been completed.

General conferences will be held at which officials of the National Government are expected to attend and present their problems. Conferences on special programs such as child welfare, and juvenile delinquency will also take place. Attention will be directed to the difficulties encountered in Japan at the present time and the necessity of developing welfare programs to meet these needs. The assembly is being sponsored by five of the already established national welfare agencies: Japan Social Work Association, Japan Welfare Workers Federation, National Relief Association, Mothers and Children Welfare Society, and Association for Protection of Juvenile Delinquents. Other national welfare organizations are cooperating in the program.

Japanese Red Cross

Thirty six editors and publishers of national and local news agencies met with representatives of the Japanese Red Cross and the American Red Cross Consultant staff in Tokyo on 11 September, to discuss plans for the release of national and local publicity in connection with the Japanese Red Cross fund and membership campaign starting 15 October. Plans for continuing publicity aimed at improved public understanding of Red Cross services, was also discussed.

During the week instructions were released from National Japanese Red Cross informing the Prefectural Chapters on the method of distribution of American Junior Red Cross supplies. The Chapters have been instructed to consult with the Prefectural Education authorities in the selection of the schools to which materials and gift parcels will be distributed. While the Ministry of Welfare will be responsible for supervising the distribution of the supplies by the Japanese Red Cross, the schools are to be selected in consultation with education authorities. The distribution is to be made during the month of October according to present plans.

Chiefs of Nursing Education from 41 Japanese Red Cross Schools of Nursing attended a two-day conference in Tokyo, 10 and 11 September at National Red Cross Headquarters. Among the important topics discussed were:

a. The necessity of placing nursing education and nursing administration in the Red Cross Hospitals and schools of nursing under the direction of qualified nursing personnel.

- b. The necessity of improving the standard of nursing education and ward supervision of the nurse in training.
- c. The new nursing law and its implications for all schools of nursing.

Military Government Team Reports - June

Hyogo MG Team reports that brief reviews disclosed a pattern of uneven administration of the Daily Life Security Law is developing. Four apparent reasons are: the high decentralization of responsible offices and records, the lack of supervision given by the central offices (Ken and City), the large number of individuals responsible for determining grants who have not been adequately briefed on the law, and lack of precise instructions for determining grants when special factors exist, for example, income from employment.

The Ministry of Welfare will be advised that a trained and qualified field staff is a “must” on both levels of government. Ministerial officials recognize a lack of good administration.

Similar to this problem is the relationship of the minsei-iiin to local welfare officials and the overall value of the use of volunteers for such services. Lack of adequate funds prohibits paid workers at present, but PHW and Ministerial officials are studying the entire problem with a view toward strengthening this extremely important phase of the welfare program.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 6 Sept - 11 Sept 47:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	3
Ishikawa	Encephalomyelitis	14

Personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were sent to the Ishikawa district to secure laboratory specimens and to assist in setting up control measures. Telegraphic contact will be kept with this office by the field representatives.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Nursing Affairs Division attended the Kochi Prefectural Meeting for the organizing of the Kochi Branch Association of the Japan Midwives, Clinical Nurses, and Public Health Nurses Association.

The Chief of Nursing Affairs Division attended the Meeting of the Chief Nurses of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps which was held in Kyoto.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment progresses, with a total of 7,952 pieces shipped to the prefectures listed below in the period 25 through 31 August, under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. Detailed breakdown follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Gumma	984			
Saitama	1,016			
Kanagawa		276		240
Niigata	840	540		688
Toyama	984			360
Fukui		144		
Yamanashi	984			
Nagano			200	
Aichi		6		2
Shiga				300
Kyoto	388			
Totals	5,196	966	200	1,590

A conference was held with representatives from the Ministry of Welfare, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of medical rubber goods, such as ice bags, ice pillows, surgeons rubber gloves, etc. to determine cause for their maldistribution and production.

Invitation was given to the representatives present to air their views in order to come to an understanding on the present difficulties now being experienced by the hospitals and other using agencies in procuring, by purchase through normal trade channels, their medical rubber goods.

The influx of raw material and price fixing seem to be the main factor for the lack of sufficient production and distribution of these supplies. The representative from the Rubber Manufacturers Cooperative Union stated that raw material has been imported, and 70 tons of rubber has been allocated for the manufacturing of medical rubber goods, plus lastex, which should be of great aid in meeting the demand. Further conferences will be held by these people in order to coordinate the production and distribution of these supplies.

Report received on sales of former Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments and appliances during August amounted to 415,965.69 yen, which is a substantial increase of 330,639.34 yen to July's sales.

Production

The 22nd weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	<u>Total to date 30 Aug.</u>	<u>No.Mfgd. 31 Aug. to 6 Sep.</u>	<u>Total to date 6 Sept.</u>	<u>Total shipped to date 6 Sept.</u>	<u>On Hand</u>	<u>Balance To be Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	54,496	3,800	58,296	50,342	7,954	31,704
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3-gal. cap.	38,893	-	38,893	13,130	25,763	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	23,008	300	23,308	9,227	14,081	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>23,557</u>	<u>14,053</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	154,007	4,100	158,107	96,256	61,851	31,704

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 7 - 13 September 1947.

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tokyo		9,000 gallons	
Nagano	13,000 lbs.	2,100 gallons	
Chiba		2,000 gallons	
Total	13,000 lbs	13,100 gallons	

Narcotics

During the current session of the Diet, a bill amending Imperial Ordinance #528 of 1923 was enacted, designating to Narcotic Inspectors, under the Ministry of Welfare, power of arrest in Narcotic violations. This form of Judicial Police Power will be effective on the date of promulgation, which is set for 15 September 1947.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

Approximately 120,000 liters of TAB vaccine have passed the assay tests. This represents 4/5 of the amount of vaccine necessary for the nationwide immunization program. Most of this vaccine has already been distributed to the prefectures. The remaining vaccine necessary for the nation wide immunization program will be available in the very near future.

Reports on the immunization program will be published as soon as available.

Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that the prefectural health departments conduct a vigorous publicity program stressing the importance of the inoculations with special emphasis upon the necessary for having the second and third inoculations. Health officers are also urged to see that adequate records are kept and prompt reports are rendered.

Japanese B. Encephalitis Control

Reference is made to Section VII PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 20. Recently a sizable number of suspected Japanese B. Encephalitis cases have been reported from the inland sea area of Japan and a few suspect cases have been reported from other prefectures.

It is important that the diagnosis of Japanese B. Encephalitis be definitely proven or disproven whenever possible. This can often be done on the spot without a serological laboratory test. When there is any likelihood that the suspect is in reality a Japanese B. Encephalitis case, blood specimens should be collected and promptly dispatched to the 406 Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo. It is usually not possible to confirm the clinical diagnosis with a single blood specimen since it is necessary to show a rise in titer. For this reason at least two specimens should be sent on every case. One early (when the case is first seen) and one within 10 to 14 days and not later than six weeks after onset. It is preferable to have several specimens, one at onset, one 10 to 14 days later and one every 10 days thereafter until full recovery.

Serologic specimens received by the 406 Medical General Laboratory have enabled them to make a positive diagnosis on three cases in Kochi prefecture. Two other specimens, one from Tottori and one from Kagawa prefecture, showed low titers and were therefore suspicious, but the laboratory has not been able to confirm the diagnosis because second specimens have not been received. Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that at least two blood specimens, taken at least 10 days apart, are forwarded for testing. The roster of suspects should be rechecked and if the diagnosis of Japanese B. Encephalitis has not already been ruled out, a second blood specimen should be taken.

Specimens often contain no clinical data and are not properly identified. This should be corrected. The difference in translation of the same Japanese name on different specimens sometimes makes it impossible to identify the specimen as belonging to the same individual.

Although the peak of the Japanese B. Encephalitis season has probably already been passed, suspect cases may continue to appear. Where there is reason to believe these cases may be Japanese B. Encephalitis, mosquito control procedures should be intensified.

Tuberculosis Control

The Japanese Prefectural Health Officer in one prefecture calls a monthly meeting of the chiefs of his health centers. These men present their individual problems at this meeting. Attendance of the Military Government Health Officer at these meetings presents an excellent opportunity to listen to the problems which these men must face and solve, and to obtain information concerning the progress in these centers. It could also be an opportunity to discuss cooperation of the various activities within the health centers, and cooperation between the health centers and the national sanatoria. The presentation of a single new point on the subject of tuberculosis or its control, might stimulate interest and attendance and be of educational value to these men who need such information.

Laboratory Control

Included with the Weekly Bulletin (No. 37) are copies of Minimum Requirements for the manufacture of diphtheria toxoid. These minimum requirements were written by the Ministry of Welfare in consultation with members of the Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, SCAP.

The English translation is distributed as an aid to Military Government Health Officers in exercising surveillance over the manufacture of safe, sterile and potent anti-diphtheria products. Military Government Health Officers are urged to acquaint themselves with the contents of the inclosed circular. Anti-diphtherial products must meet the above requirements before they can be distributed for use. It should be stressed that no anti-diphtherial product should be used in the immunization program which does not have the seal of approval of the National Assay Laboratory.

Venereal Disease Control

It has been demonstrated that a venereal disease control program is primarily dependent on the interest and work of the Military Government Health Officer and the quality of Japanese Venereal Disease officials available. Some Military Government Health Officers took prefectural officials with no training and by intensive personal teaching developed these prefectural officials into interested, active V.D. clinicians who are improving continuously. Originally, there was no area in Japan having physicians who understood public health venereal disease control.

The prefectural health departments are the official agencies primarily charged with developing the V. D. control program. They do this through the prefectural Venereal Disease Control Officer. Being a physician and the need for medical personnel in V. D. work being acute, this doctor's time should not be taken up with clerical duties. He should conduct the model V. D. clinic himself or train other clinicians in modern methods. To do this the V.D.C.O. must have some personal background of modern clinical V. D. work. Clinicians who are conducting other clinics must receive continuous corrections and guidance from the V.D.C.O. Only in this way can we be assured that these clinics will be conducted according to the principles taught by the Military Government Health Officer. Many clinics are now being operated ostensibly by the prefectural health departments, although actually little or no clinical and epidemiologic guidance and supervision is being given to these clinicians by the prefectural V.D.C.O. In some cases the V.D.C.O. is not being trained in our clinical methods by the Military Government Health Officer.

The experiences of the Military Government Health Officers demonstrate that original intense training of the prefectural V.D.C.O. is highly rewarded in the initiation of a V.D. control program which will improve continuously with subsequent periodic supervision by the Military Government Health Officer.

Port Quarantine Control

The repatriation station at Ujina in the Kure area has been ordered reduced from the status of a major repatriation port. The big lift from South East Asia having been completed Ujina facilities will be prepared to receive 50 repatriates daily until further notice.

Quarantine Vessel	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart.	Date of Depart.	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Sasebo	Kisan Maru	Singapore	8/23	9/5/47	Malaria	9/5/47	13	0
Sasebo	Nippon Maru	Singapore	8/25	9/5/47	Malaria	9/5/47	1	0
Hakodate	Chitose Maru	Maoka	8/16	8/18/47	Bacillary Dysentery	9/31/47	1	0
Hakodate	Takakura-Sen Maru	Maoka	8/20	8/22/47	Para-typhoid	9/1/47	1	0
Hakodate	Soya Maru	Maoka	8/22	8/24/47	Diphtheria	9/5/47	1	0

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The weekly hospital strength report for the period ending 25 July 1947 shows 3,371 hospitals with bed capacity of 216,472 of which 110,560 are occupied. During this same period 449,693 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

The results of nutrition surveys conducted in August are beginning to be reported with the following data received.

NUTRITION SURVEYS - August 1947

<u>Cities</u>	Protein Grams			Total	Calories
	Animal	Vegetable			
Nagoya	9.5	50.6		60.1	1724
Osaka	11.4	48.2		59.6	1768
Kure	12.6	41.9		54.5	1597
Sendai	14.6	47.8		62.4	2185
Matsuyama	12.3	37.6		49.9	1396
Av. 8 Cities May 1947	19.5	43.5		63.0	1822
<u>Rural</u>					
Kyoto	9.7	55.4		65.1	2130
Gumma	1.7	53.5		55.2	1914
Tochigi	2.1	54.3		56.4	2103
Kanagawa	4.2	61.5		65.7	2234
Okayama	7.3	48.9		56.2	1905
Hyogo	5.0	55.1		60.1	2073
Iwate	5.2	54.6		57.6	2096
Av. Rural May 1947	8.1	49.4		57.5	2052

The nutrients consumed according to previous nutrition surveys are given in the attached tables.

These data indicate the low intake of calcium and vitamin B₂ in Japan. The fairly high values for vitamin B₂ in August and November are the result of increased consumption of leafy green vegetables and potatoes during these periods.

Japanese Use of Imported Foods

Reports have been received indicating the need of the Japanese housewife for information on methods of preparing imported foods such as corn, milo and soya flour.

Methods of preparing imported foods have been developed jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and Welfare, and published in the form of a booklet, also as posters. Copies of this material have been sent to the Prefectural governments. The Prefectures have been advised to post such material at ration points and to utilize the press and radio in order to give the public adequate information. Military Government Teams should stimulate the Japanese to utilize the material made available, or develop their own publicity programs with the aid of their nutritionists.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 6 September 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

14 September – 20 September

1947

Number 38

SECTION I - Technical Bulletins
SECTION II - General
SECTION III - Welfare
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION VI - Supply
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SECTION X - Nutrition Consultant
SECTION XI - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin, as follows:

Title: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 3
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 36 on 12 September 1947

Title: Financing Community Welfare Activities in Japan
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 4
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947

Title: Glossary of Welfare; Terms Used in Japan
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 5
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947

Welfare

Attention is called to the issuance in August 1947 of a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 2) Subject: Japan Social Work Association and in September 1947, Training Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 3) Subject: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). One copy of each of these training bulletins has been sent to each Military Government Region and Team.

SECTION II GENERAL

Flood Disaster - Typhoon "Kathleen"

The flood that occurred in the wake of the Typhoon "Kathleen" is one of the major disasters to hit the nation since the turn of the century.

Surveys show the flood embraces 23 prefectures, with the heaviest damages occurring in the Kanto region among the prefectures of Miyagi, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama and Tokyo.

Reports of flooded areas started to trickle in to Public Health and Welfare Section early on the 16th, but the scope of this disaster did not make itself fully known until the evening of the 16th, and the morning of the 17th, when the nature of the reports indicated that severe floods existed. The Ministry of Welfare was alerted and at 0900 on the 18th of September an emergency relief committee was formed at Cabinet level, which included the Vice-Minister of each Ministry plus the Japanese Red Cross, whose responsibility was to coordinate all relief and rehabilitation measures. The Japanese Red Cross was directed and accepted the responsibility for coordinating relief measures by all private voluntary agencies, working in cooperation with the National Emergency Relief Committee.

To supervise and assist Military Government Teams in directing relief operations and in order to coordinate supplies of food, clothing and medicinals at the national level, PH&W section dispatched three relief teams to the Kanto region. These teams traveled by jeep and trailer and carried emergency gasoline and rations so as not to prove a burden on any Military Government units. Reports from these teams which were dispatched to the most affected areas in the Kanto region were coordinated in determining requirements at the national level.

As soon as it was learned that the extent of the flood would necessitate supply action at the national level, Ministry of Welfare officials took immediate action in organizing supply activities. Reserve stocks were released in the affected areas and action was taken to earmark stocks of medical and sanitary supplies, clothing and food for distribution to supplement these released stocks. Initial shipments of water purification materials and cresol were made to the various prefectures. In anticipation of dysentery outbreaks, sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole were also supplied. Ample supplies of vaccines were available in the prefectures but priority was established, principally for typhoid vaccine, if required for replenishing prefectural stocks. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section were allocated four vehicles for direct shipments of medicinals and sanitary supplies and made deliveries to prefectural health authorities.

The need for water purification materials was recognized early and stocks of Halozone tables, which had been purchased by the Japanese Government from surplus U. S. Army stocks, were shipped to critical areas, supplemented by Japanese stocks of purification materials.

It is anticipated that considerable amounts of DDT will be required in the rehabilitation of the effected areas. Stocks of DDT are plentiful and can be supplied on short notice, if existing prefectural stocks are insufficient. Necessary spraying equipment is also available upon request. An emergency requisition for surgical dressing can be met. Preventive health control measures are being stressed, as it water purification.

Latest reports indicate the follows:

Dead 839, injured 1556, missing 1196, houses destroyed 11,413, houses flooded 255,042, roads washed out (breaks) 1702, river bank and dike breaks 1744, bridges damaged 1766, railroad lines broken 88, rice land destroyed 81,067 cho, rice land flooded 147,091 cho, other farm land destroyed 3232 cho, and other farm land flooded 4659 cho (Note: 1 cho equals 2.45 acres).

Waters are receding in all the affected areas with the exception of Tokyo Prefecture, which is experiencing the foreseen development of high waters being carried into Tokyo Bay. The situation is under control and close attention is being exercised to prevent possible outbreaks of disease.

The Military Government teams who operated in the affected areas, especially in the prefectures in the Kanto region, which suffered heavily, are to be commended for the excellent emergency steps taken and the coordination of relief activities in the rescue work and the supplying of food, clothing and medicinals to the flood victims. Japanese prefectural officials and disaster teams were very active and in some cases had highly organized relief teams which performed commendable work in aiding the unfortunates.

SECTION III WELFARE DIVISION

Kinki Region Welfare Conference

A conference was held in Kyoto on 15 September which was attended by Welfare Officers from the seven prefectures of the Kinki Military Government Region. Other personnel participating in the meeting included the Commanding Officers of the Kinki MG Region, (I Corps); the Welfare Officers from MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army; the Kinki MG Region (I Corps); and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the second regional conference held in I Corps area during the past few months.

During this conference the importance of administrative review of public assistance was emphasized by personnel of the Kinki MG Region. Increasing emphasis is being given in this area to the need of reviewing the situation of persons receiving outdoor relief (assistance in their own homes) to determine if they continue to be eligible and if proper action has been taken to adjust grants in accordance with the new schedules of assistance rates issued recently by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. In this area, as in other sections of Japan, about 95% of all persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law are receiving outdoor relief, while only 5% are receiving indoor relief (institutional care). Increasing emphasis is being given by MG welfare personnel to the outdoor relief programs.

Japanese Red Cross

A meeting of all Red Cross Hospital Directors was held in Tokyo 18 and 19 September for the principal purpose of instructing them on their responsibilities for disaster nursing and medical services under the new disaster program being formulated by the National Red Cross Society. Consultants from the Section also spoke to the Directors on improved standards of hospital administration and areas of public health service in which Red Cross might develop needed public health programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare and local health authorities.

National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross alerted all of its Prefectural Chapters on 16 September ordering them to stand by for disaster services and to render all possible aid to prefectural authorities in meeting medical and nursing needs in affected areas. Preliminary reports indicate that Red Cross relief teams were

employed effectively in some areas, while in others Red Cross personnel was not fully utilized nor their services well coordinated with prefectural authorities.

Dates of the Japanese National Red Cross campaign have been changed to earlier dates (previous dates 15 Oct - 15 Nov) and call for their fund drive to be held between 22 Sept - 1 November 1947. Note: This supersedes announcement contained in Weekly Bulletin 1 Sept - 7 Sept 1947.

South East Asia Social Welfare Conference

A representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, attended the South East Social Welfare Conference which was held in Singapore from 19 to 23 August 1947. Delegates from the following countries attended the conference: Hongkong, Indo-China, Malayan Union, Netherlands East Indies, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Singapore. Observers present included representatives from Australia, China, India, New Zealand, World Health Organization, the United Nations and voluntary (private) welfare agencies. Matters considered included: government responsibility for social welfare programs, juvenile delinquency, social research, international traffic in women and children, and the need of recruiting and training social welfare workers.

The delegates attending the conference from South East Asia, including the observers from voluntary (private) agencies, were those responsible for the direction, administration and operation of social welfare activities in their respective departments or agencies. These delegates and observers were persons with high academic and experience qualifications.

The conference recommended that efforts be continued to raise the standards of social welfare practices and to coordinate welfare practices, in the territories toward uniformity wherever possible. It was decided to request the Special Commissioner in South East Asia to sponsor the establishment of a permanent South East Asia Social Welfare Conference and for the conferences to recommend that the South East Asia Social Region be recognized by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Kochi, Ehime, Tokushima, Kagawa and Okayama Prefectures was completed.

Eighteen cases of Equine Encephalitis resulting in eight deaths, had been reported from Kochi Prefecture during the period 24-31 Aug 1947. Six cases resulting in five deaths were also reported from Okayama Prefecture. The survey disclosed that control measures were effective and new cases had ceased to appear. It must be emphasized that these are clinically diagnosed cases which have not been confirmed by laboratory procedures. Specimens were collected and forwarded to laboratories for that purpose.

In Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures sun-stroke cases with central nervous system involvement were reported. The survey revealed that the development of new cases had ended with the advent of cool weather. Specimens were collected from recovered cases for laboratory study.

Programs for the testing of daily cows for tuberculosis and anti-rabies vaccination of dogs are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Slaughterhouses were found to be in good condition but milk plants and dairy farms are generally below Japanese standards in sanitation.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 14-20 September 1947:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	"	6
Okayama	Equine Encephalitis	6

Monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	12
Trihomoniasis	21
Texas Fever	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	6
Swine Erysipelas	28
Swine Plague	6
Swine Cholera	3
Strangles	148
Rabies	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	141
Equine Encephalitis	24
Pullorum Disease	447

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for July 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	15,476	912	238	6,359	4,163
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0	0	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	11
Partial	274	7	0	52	264
Viscera	3,154	57	0	2,583	654

Monthly Daily Inspection Report for July 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples Examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	7341
Samples Examined	9363
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	676
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1441

Plant Inspections	4118
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	288
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1043

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	42
Samples Examined	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	11
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Chief of the Division visited Kofu for meeting of the Yamanashi Prefectural Branch Association of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association on 16 September.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Reports from the field still indicate a shortage of x-ray film in distribution channels. Hospitals appear to be having particular difficulty. The production of film has now reached a point where it is possible to supply at least minimum requirements for all agencies and stocks are available for shipment to retail outlet. Any acute shortages in prefectures which cannot be supplied locally should be reported to Public Health and Welfare Section through channels, in order that expeditious action may be taken to furnish the required x-ray film.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 14 - 20 September 1947.

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Yokosuka Quar. Sta.	120 lbs.	180 gallons	
Nagasaki			1,500 vials
Kanagawa		20,000 gallons	
Wakayama	2,000 lbs.		
Total	2,120 lbs.	20,180 gallons	1,500 vials

Narcotics

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from temporary duty in the United States Conferences with Bureau of Narcotic officials in Washington and inspections of records and facilities of the principal pharmaceutical companies dealing in narcotic preparations in the United States, revealed the system of records, reporting and security now established in Japan compares favorably with the United States. Bureau of Narcotic Officials were pleased with the progress made in Japan by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and with the periodical reports which have been received. The Narcotic Control Officer received an informal and incomplete report on 50 grams of cocaine hydrochloride seized in Seattle, Washington. The cocaine originated in Japan. A request was made for the complete modus operandi of the two persons involved in the smuggling operation when the investigation is finished. This is the first smuggling operation reported from Japan since the beginning of the occupation. Necessary action is being taken in cooperation with the Office of the Provost Marshal to prevent further narcotic smuggling.

Crude and semi-processed narcotics were transferred from the custody of the 5th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to pharmaceutical companies in Tokyo by the Japanese Government under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers. The narcotics will be processed under close supervision of SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and used for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Disease Control in Flooded Areas

Diseases which are expected to present the greatest problems in recently flooded areas are the enteric diseases. Proper food and water sanitation would, of course, prevent these diseases and every effort has been made to provide safe potable water and safe food during the acute stages of the flood. Supplies of hyperchlorite were provided for chlorination of wells and other local water supplies. Proper instructions concerning the chlorination of wells and water supplies and sanitation of food were disseminated both through the Japanese and Military Government sources.

Great danger still exists in some areas where the water has partially or completely receded. In these areas, sanitary teams should be used to the greatest possible extent in cleaning up the area, chlorinating all wells and other water supplies, filling, draining, spraying and dusting for insect control. Disease problems will be held at a minimum if these procedures are carefully carried out. Typhoid immunization procedures started during the early stages of the flood should be continued until all persons in the flooded areas have received a complete course (three inoculations) of TAB vaccine. Since the nation wide typhoid immunization program is now in progress Military Government Health Officers should take advantage of this opportunity to see that all eligible persons in the affected prefectures are immunized at this time. Sufficient vaccine is available for this program.

Certain other communicable diseases, particularly smallpox, diphtheria and typhus may present special problems in the flooded area. These will have to be handled on an individual basis. If smallpox cases appear all persons in the affected area should be immunized promptly. Focal immunizations should be done whenever typhus or diphtheria appear. It is important that concentrations of people in refuse camps and other places be dusted with DDT, as a precautionary measure in typhus control. It is particularly important that cases of dysentery, typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, etc., be recognized and promptly isolated. Disinfection of stools and other body discharges are always important, but are particularly so at this time due to the interruption of normal disposal procedures.

Sanitation

Sanitation problems will be greatly aggravated by the recent heavy rains and subsequent flooding of water supplies and low areas that will breed mosquitoes. A survey should be made to locate the areas flooded and take immediate action on the following:

- (1) Check on the number of sanitary teams that are actively engaged in insect and rodent control.
- (2) Check on materials and equipment.

An investigation of private and public water supplies should be made with particular attention to the need for sterilization. A check should be made on the available chlorine supplies and where an adequate amount is not available, it should be procured immediately. If difficulty is met in obtaining these supplies and materials through normal civilian channels, it should be immediately referred through proper command channels to Public Health and Welfare Section.

Tuberculosis Control

Recently a local Japanese physician made inquiry concerning the management of tuberculous patients after their discharge from prisons in America. This inquiry has led to consideration of a similar problem here in Japan. This type of individual would, as a rule, return into that group of the population in which ignorance, superstition, carelessness over crowding, and poverty create an ideal situation for the spread of tuberculosis.

These cases, before release, should be interviewed by a visiting nurse from the health center and a member of the welfare organization. The patient and his contacts should be guided into the proper channels for control and further treatment. Prefectural, city, town and village health officials should be notified of the patient's discharge. They in turn should make provisions for subsequent supervision and treatment.

As a source for case finding, the prison population is ideal in that they are under control. An investigation of the conditions in the prisons, the number of tuberculous prisoners in the prefectures, and the location of contacts made both before and after commitments presents a rich source for case finding.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurances

A bill presently under consideration by the Diet which may affect the administration of National Health Insurance at local levels is the proposed legislation for the abolition of the Agricultural Association (Nogyo Kai). In many towns and villages, National Health Insurance activities are conducted, not by an independent National Health Insurance Association, but by a department of the local "Nogyo Kai".

If these Nogyo Kai are dissolved, the farmers of various communities may elect to organize local agricultural cooperative associations for carrying on cooperative buying and selling activities. In such an event, National Health Insurance subscribers in a town or village may choose to delegate the responsibility for National Health Insurance administration to the new organization, or they may prefer to separate National Health Insurance activities by establishing an independent National Health Insurance Association.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 1 August 1947 shows 3,366 hospitals with a capacity of 216,515 beds of which 109,075 were occupied. During this same period 322,158 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 8 August 1947 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,338 beds of which 108,478 were occupied. During this same period 320,385 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 15 August 1947 shows 3,374 hospitals with a capacity of 216,516 beds of which 109,041 were occupied. During this same period 317,253 out-patients were treated.

SECTION XI MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 13 September 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

**21 September – 27 September
1947
Number 39**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Flood Disaster - Typhoon "Kathleen"

Activities in the flooded areas have now passed from an emergency phase into a rehabilitation phase. 564,000 pieces of women's and children's clothing, underclothing and blankets were distributed to the eight prefectures most seriously damaged and stocks of insecticides, spraying equipment and medicinals continue to be made available. The Ministry of Welfare organized 86 medical teams, 40 vaccination and case-finding teams, 18 insect and rodent control teams, 2 water purification teams and 1 medical supply team to work in the flooded areas. The Japanese Red Cross dispatched 29 medical aid teams into the flood region and are now completing arrangements to provide for 90 additional medical aid teams for relief and rehabilitation activities. Preventive health control measures remain in effect, water purification is being stressed, all persons in the flooded area are receiving typhoid immunization and insect and rodent control teams are active in spraying these areas where the water have fully subsided. Close attention is being given to the possibility of epidemics.

Latest statistics show 1,712,416 persons affected by the flood, 979 dead, 1,616 injured, 984 missing, 10,100 homes destroyed, 430,787 homes flooded, 3,547 roads washed out (breaks), 4,221 river bank and dike breaks, 2,436 bridges damaged, 219 railroad line breaks, 6,484 cho rice fields destroyed, 148,705 cho rice fields flooded, 4,682 cho other farm lands destroyed and 80,134 cho other farm lands flooded. (Note: One cho equals 2.45 acres).

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, advised they have not been able to complete the report of expenditures for the month of August under the Daily Life Security Law, as reports have not been received from all prefectures. It is now definitely agreed that the calendar month should be used as the reporting period. Delays are due to difficulties experienced in the prefectures in securing accurate reports from the cities and other local sub-divisions and to problems in transportation and communications. Efforts are being made for the prefectures to receive these statistics as promptly as possible after the close of the calendar month and to submit the report to the Ministry of Welfare in Tokyo as soon thereafter as possible. (Note: Although it is desirable that prefectural reports be submitted as rapidly as possible, emphasis is also being placed on the necessity of reporting the facts and figures accurately.)

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supplies were made available for use in these areas in need of emergency relief as a result of the recent flood disaster (Typhoon "Kathleen"). The emergency needs were determined by the Japanese Central Committee of LARA (this committee includes representatives from LARA, SCAP, Hqs 8th Army, Ministry of Welfare and private agencies) and after careful consideration of the reports covering disaster conditions in the various prefectures the following supplies were released for disaster relief distribution:

Whole milk (powdered)	24,000	lbs.
Skimmed milk (powdered)	39,560	"
Canned food (baby)	34,500	"
Cereal	20,700	"
Flour (wheat)	42,500	"
Flour (rice)	24,300	"
Flour (soya)	56,500	"
Rice	40,100	lbs.
Spaghetti	13,500	"
Canned goods	14,290	"
Noodles	5,000	"
Salt	73,400	"
Soap	18,300	"
Clothing	500	bales

The 24th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama, 18 September 1947, aboard the SS Marine Leopard and consisted of the following:

Clothing (including shoes)	6.806	tons
Food	2.214	"
Medicine	.75	"
Total (net) weight	9.770	tons

Japan Red Cross

American Junior Red Cross supplies from the United States are to be distributed by the Japanese Red Cross Chapters in their prefectures. Plans developed by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japanese Red Cross covering the distribution, have been approved by the Public Health and Welfare Section. Supplies have been allocated to prefectures on the basis of war and disaster damage. Each prefectural chapter of the Japanese Red Cross has been instructed to consult Japanese prefectural education and welfare authorities in the selection of schools in which the supplies are to be distributed. English translations of the instructions have been sent chapter managers by their National Headquarters to facilitate discussions with Military Government Welfare and Education Officers.

Supplies are of two kinds: (1) Junior Red Cross Gift Parcels to be distributed to children in the first four grades, each parcel to be divided among three children; (2) school supplies, including pencils, erasers and pencil pads, to be distributed to children in the fifth and sixth grades, each child to receive one pencil, eraser and pencil pad. One important instruction is that every eligible child in a selected school is to receive his or her share of the items distributed. Cooperation of the MG Education Officers is necessary, particularly in assisting the local chapters and education officials in the selection of these schools where the supplies are to be distributed. Every effort is being made to ship the supplies promptly and to expedite their distribution on arrival in the prefectures. The allocation of supplies by prefectures is given below for the information of Welfare and Education Officers:

Allocation of American Junior Red Cross Gift Parcels and School Supplies to Prefectures

Prefecture	(1) No. of Gift Parcels	(2) No. of Sets School Supplies
Hokkaido		5,760
Tokyo		164,000
Osaka		81,360
Kanagawa		15,540
Hyogo	2,402	45,000
Nagasaki	4,148	7,200
Niigata		3,600
Saitama	2,500	2,200
Gumma	2,500	4,000
Chiba		2,400
Ibaraki	2,500	4,000
Tochigi		3,400
Mie		3,600
Aichi		33,000
Shizuoka		17,400
Yamanashi		3,600
Gifu		4,800
Fukushima		2,400
Miyagi		7,200
Iwate		2,400
Aomori		3,360
Fukui		5,400
Toyama		3,000
Tottori		2,400
Okayama	3,666	3,600
Hiroshima	4,500	5,400

Wakayama	7,670	3,600
Oita		3,600
Saga		1,200
Kumamoto		3,000
Yamaguchi		6,900
Fukuoka		15,600
Kagoshima		5,520
Miyazaki		3,000
Tokushima	1,584	2,400
Kagawa	4,498	2,400
Ehime		3,960
Kochi	6,139	3,000
Akita		3,000
Yamagata		3,000
Nagano	1,259	
Tochigi	2,500	
Orphanages in Tokyo	729	

(1) Each Gift Parcel consisting of from 10 to 14 individual gift items is to be distributed among three children in the first four grades of schools selected.

(2) Each set of school supplies is to consist of one pencil, one eraser and one pencil pad and will be distributed by sets to children in the fifth and sixth grades of schools selected. Care should be taken that all eligible children in the schools selected participate in the gift distribution.

July Military Government Team Reports

Hiroshima reports: "There is serious complaint that people on public relief in their own homes have no way of getting clothing." Note: This matter has been discussed with the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is hoped that the Welfare Division of PHW will be able to release the Japanese plan through the Weekly Bulletin at an early date.

"Discrimination. Japanese Military Government Welfare staff question whether there is not too much discrimination in favor of repatriates. They urge that the criteria for relief be based entirely and solely on need." Comment: Present policy prohibits preferential treatment to repatriates or any other groups. It is recognized that repatriates are needy, however, their "organizational ability" and vociferousness should not be permitted to result in preference. Any such preferential treatment should be reported through channels in order that PHW, SCAP may take appropriate action.

Nagano reports: "This office has inspected 32 village public assistance programs. ****The corrective action taken by this office was similar to that of the previous months, namely by having the Local or Prefectural Welfare Officials accompany us during these inspections, we were able to show and explain each deficiency. Also we were able to observe what corrective action the Japanese Welfare Officials themselves recommended and what action had been taken."

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 21-27 September 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gifu	Equine Encephalitis	15
Tottori	"	3
Akita	"	13

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications (Procedure Manual)

Orders are now being taken for the new Nursing Procedure Manual. This book was prepared, through the joint efforts of the American and Japanese Nurses at the Tokyo Demonstration School, to serve as a text book in schools of nursing. It is desired that all nursing schools be urged to obtain them at once. They can contact:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Office- No. 40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to
Telephone- Nakano (38) 2882

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Impounded radium amounting to 112.1 milligrams was released to the Ministry of Welfare on a loan basis to treat cancer infected patients in Japan. The Cancer Research Institute, Osaka Imperial University, was delegated as the main distributing point for this radium. Hospitals requiring radium for therapeutic use will apply to the Ministry of Welfare for the amount needed, who in turn will designate the Cancer Research Institute to deliver the radium to the requesting hospital. Upon completion of therapeutic use, the radium will be returned to the distribution point for safe keeping, until released to another requesting hospital.

Due to emergency needs for water purification supplies, U. S. Army surplus water purification tablets amounting to 747,000 bottles (100 tablets in bottle) and 300,000 tubes of calcium hypochlorite were sold to the Japanese Government, and immediately distributed to the prefectures affected by the flood.

There are sufficient V. D. control drugs available to meet normal immediate requirements of prefectures. Prefectures that have requested amounts in excess of immediate requirements and received a reduced amount should reapply as necessary since the Ministry of Welfare does not use a "back-order" system. There are at present over 20,000 vials of outdated U. S. penicillin available for distribution and more is being added to the stock pile in the very near future.

During the first two weeks of September a total of 10,982 pieces of insect and rodent control equipment was shipped, under Ministry of Welfare supervision, to 10 prefectures. A detailed breakdown for this period (1 September-15 September) follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Miyagi	1,000			544
Yamagata			400	
Gumma			400	
Kanagawa		24	114	
Fukui			400	
Aichi		54	42	
Shiga			300	
Kyoto		240	150	272
Hyogo	4,888	320	200	450
Hiroshima	1,184			
Totals	7,072	638	2,006	1,266

Production

Production of biologicals during August continued to be excellent. Approximately 40% of the planned production of 150,000 liters of triple typhoid vaccine was produced during August. Production of this quantity during August combined with previous productions during June and July represented approximately 90% of the total planned program. Production of diphtheria toxoid vaccine was accomplished according to plan.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production (August)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 31 Aug '47</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	5,661,510 cc	9,372,560 cc	2,934,400 cc	8,492,520 cc
Typhus	-	11,362 cc	-	6,785,797 cc
Triple Typhoid	15,942,900 cc	60,667,600 cc	6,461,300 cc	17,812,950 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	1,290,000 cc	1,973,000 cc	2,382,200 cc	2,685,245 cc
Smallpox	-	3,100 ds.	15,728,000 ds.	1,355,475 ds.
Diphtheria Antitoxin		4,800 cc		225,746 cc

Note: ds.: doses

Production of x-ray film during August showed a slight decrease in total output. A total of 33,783 square meters was produced as compared to 36,213 square meters during July. This decrease is attributed to lack of production of size 14 X 17 required by occupation forces. Sizable stocks of 14 X 17 were on hand at the beginning of August and production to meet occupation force requirements for 14" X 17" during August was therefore not necessary. Total output of sizes 10" X 12" and 8" X 10" for domestic consumption was increased by approximately 40% over any previous monthly production in order to meet accelerated Japanese requirements.

<u>Size</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
4-3/4" X 6 1/2"	1,490 doz.	3,850 doz.
6 1/2" X 8 1/2"	495 "	614 "
8" X 10"	2,646 "	6,306 "
10" X 12"	19,076 "	26,298 "
14" X 17"	2,766 "	0 "
Dental	426 "	836 "
35 m/m film	54,429 "	46,602 "

Narcotics

The arrest of a Japanese national, an addict posing as a nisei doctor, culminated an investigation begun in March 1947, when reports were received that a nisei woman accompanied by other persons was obtaining narcotics from Japanese doctors by fraud and force. Since the report received involved Allied Nationals, investigators from the Provost Marshal's office cooperated with Tokyo narcotic agents in the investigation. The woman who was maintaining a "habit" of 10 cc morphine hydrochloride daily will be tried in Provost Court.

Inspections of licensed compounders and producers in Tokyo by the Narcotic Control Officer revealed no action had been taken toward the production of Tincture of Opium from January, when the materials were released from former Japanese military narcotics, until the end of August this year. It was established that the delay in production was caused by lack of coordination between Japanese Government officials and pharmaceutical company officials. Corrective action was taken to ensure compounders and producers and central wholesalers maintaining a satisfactory stock level. Tincture of Opium is available from compounders and producers in Osaka at the present time. Supply will be augmented by production in Tokyo in October.

The Japanese Government is issuing instructions to each prefecture not to destroy any narcotics of any kind. All seized narcotics and all damaged or deteriorated narcotics are to be salvaged for morphine and codeine content and properly accounted for in accordance with instructions given by the Narcotic Control Officer.

Pending the selection of complete personnel to receive police power for narcotic enforcement under the Ministry of Welfare, instructions are being issued to prefectures, by the Ministry of Welfare, that the chief of prefectural narcotic divisions be granted this police power before 1 October 1947. This will ensure there are no lags in narcotic enforcement under the narcotic enforcement act.

Preliminary conferences have been held regarding prefectures with allotted areas to grow marihuana for fiber purposes in 1948.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

Surveys of the flooded areas of the Kanto Region show no alarming increase in the incidence of communicable diseases. Some areas show an increase in the number of cases of dysentery but no wide spread epidemics have occurred. It is still too early, however, to make any prediction with regard to typhoid fever and other diseases which have a moderately or lengthly incubation period. Health officers in the effected areas are urged to continue utmost vigilance in this regard.

Public Health Train

The mobile public health exhibit will definitely begin its initial journey through the Kanto Region on 1 November 1947. Military Government Teams concerned will be notified well in advance of the expected date of its appearance. Over 50 models of proper housing construction, etc., have been procured. Posters, photographs and leaflets have been prepared and will be ready for installation in the cars by 15 October.

Typhus Fever

The incidences rate of typhus fever has dropped to the lowest level since 1945. Military Government Teams should prepare for the new typhus season which will soon be here. It would be well to check DDT 10% dust supplied and condition of dusting equipment.

A new national education and information program concerning typhus fever is to begin in early October and will continue through 7 April 1948. Local prefectural programs should be stimulated and encouraged at this time. There is a tendency evident among Japanese health authorities to minimize the threat of typhus. Where lice, fleas and mites occur, typhus fever must always be considered and, now that the incidence rate is low, control measures should not become lax.

Sanitation

On 24 September new classes were started at the Institute of Public Health for public health officers and sanitarians respectively.

The sanitarians' course has an attendance of 43 students from 42 prefectures. These men are chosen mainly because of their importance to the future public health program. The course is patterned after the University of California Sanitarians' Course and is very comprehensive. It embraces the following subjects which are thoroughly covered:

- Water purification
- Waste disposal
- Insect and rodent control
- Housing and industrial hygiene
- Environmental sanitation

Emphasis is put on the inspections necessary to carry on these practices.

As those men complete the course and return to the prefectures, their assignments should be followed up to make sure that the best use is being made of the individuals.

The class preceding the present one consisted of forty students which were graduated and returned to their prefectures on 15 September.

Many of the things they have been taught are revolutionary compared with the customary Japanese methods, therefore they will require a good bit of moral support and backing from the Military Government in the inauguration of their progress.

Tuberculosis Control

With the oncoming of winter, a survey of the status of the extra ration allocated to the national sanatoria would be in order. It will be recalled that this extra ration was allocated to induce the return of such patients who, because of the lack of food in the sanatoria during the winter of 1946 and 1947, went back to their homes. A maintenance of the ration status should result in no loss of patients during this coming winter and induce other patients to be hospitalized. A monthly check on the amount of the ration, the date of delivery or any delay of such delivery, the increase or decrease of number of patients hospitalized or leaving the institutions would be of interest.

Some of the patients are objecting to certain staple foods. Foods such as corn and peas present a problem in preparation and use for the Japanese. In the ration boards there are, however, charts showing the preparation of these particular foods. This information should be obtained by the dieticians of the national sanatoria from the Ministry of Welfare or Ration Boards.

Port Quarantine

Report of incoming communicable diseases at repatriation centers.

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart.	Date of Depart.	Date of Arrival	Diagnosis	Date of Diag.	Cases	Deaths
Sasebo	Kizan Maru	Singapore	8/23/47	9/5/47	Bacillary Dysentery	9/12/47	1	0
Ujina	Dorsetshire	Singapore	8/31/47	9/11/47	Amoebic Dysentery	before embarkation	25	0
"	"	"	"	"	Malaria	"	14	0
Maizuru	Takasago Maru	Nahodka	9/5/47	9/8/47	Amoebic Dysentery	9/11/47	2	1

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The transfer of administrative responsibility of the Seamen's Insurance Law from the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Transportation, as previously reported, has been delayed for the purpose of conducting further study regarding the desirability of such a move. The Seamen's Insurance, membership of approximately 100,000, is the most comprehensive social insurance program now operating in Japan and will have considerable effect on the coordination of an over-all social security plan.

With the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law, effective 1 September, amendments to the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws also became effective. The principal changes in the above amendments were the difference in coverage as to occupational and non-occupational disabilities. The new law will cover occupational and the amended laws will cover non-occupational disabilities, except Welfare Pension which will continue to cover pensions and permanent disabilities, regardless of cause.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 22 August 1947 shows 3,377 hospitals with a capacity of 215,531 beds, of which 106,729 were occupied. During this same period 306,559 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 29 August 1947 shows 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 214,520 beds, of which 114,386 were occupied. During this same period 309,594 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 5 September 1947 shows 3,388 hospitals with a capacity of 214,409 beds, of which 110,724 were occupied. During this same period 351,317 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX
NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Date on food Consumption for August 1947 in Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka and Kure and the surrounding rural areas of each city are contained in the attached tables.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 20 September 1947 w/digest.
Case and Death Rates of Communicable Diseases for Comparable Periods 5 January-24 August 1946 – 4 January-23 August 1947.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN- AUGUST 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	TOHOKU AREA(1)		TOKAI AREA (2)		KINKI AREA (3)		SANYO AREA (4)	
	Sendai	Rural	Nagoya	Rural	Osaka	Rural	Kure	Rural
<u>Number</u>	2424	3896	3868	6847	6112	7494	1813	1842
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult Unit</u>								
No.Patient	0.795	0.909	0.831	0.887	0.819	0.870	0.823	0.838
<u>Protein</u>								
Animal	12.9	11.2	9.5	5.0	11.4	8.1	12.6	7.1
Vegetable	42.1	52.1	50.6	51.4	48.2	54.3	41.9	47.2
Total	55.0	63.3	60.1	56.4	59.6	62.4	54.5	54.3
<u>Fat</u>	13.7	13.5	8.4	11.1	13.6	10.4	9.4	8.4
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	337.6	430.1	341.3	401.5	342.3	436.7	315.1	382.3
<u>Calories</u>								
Ration	1175	417	824	327	892	90	533	162
Free Mkt.	491	290	820	127	818	51	768	82
Home Production	57	1410	50	1483	42	1996	249	1606
Gift	14	12	29	16	16	6	47	16
Total	1737	2129	1723	1953	1768	2143	1597	1866

- (1) Miyagi -Iwate
(2) Shizuoka - Aichi
(3) Shiga - Kyoto - Osaka - Hyogo - Wakayama
(4) Okayama - Hiroshima

Source: Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys -Japan

	TOHOKU AREA		TOKAI AREA		KINKI AREA		SANYO AREA	
	Sendai City	Rural (1)	Nagoya City	Rural (2)	Osaka City	Rural (3)	Okayama City	Rural (4)
<u>Grains</u>								
Rice	347.6	387.1	135.9	220.9	143.2	330.0	180.4	266.7
Wheat	6.1	12.4	143.0	96.6	110.3	45.1	53.7	64.2
Barley	16.3	53.2	54.6	104.0	42.1	129.1	78.1	120.3
Others	1.7	25.8	16.8	18.3	94.9	0.3	25.3	0.5
Total	371.7	478.5	350.3	439.8	390.5	504.5	337.5	451.7
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	0.1	--	--	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
<u>Potatoes</u>								
Sweet	--	--	13.7	16.5	7.4	1.4	13.1	4.4
White	204.9	293.9	216.4	147.1	144.0	114.6	196.3	117.2
Others	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total	204.9	293.9	230.3	163.6	151.6	116.2	209.5	122.1
<u>Sugars</u>	2.8	0.3	--	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.3
<u>Oils</u>	2.4	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.8
<u>Legumes</u>								
Soya	2.4	0.7	2.8	1.4	5.2	0.8	5.2	0.7
Soya product	36.8	54.4	18.8	22.3	10.9	14.4	10.9	12.5
Other beans	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	7.6	6.8	7.6	8.0
Total	40.2	57.0	23.1	26.0	23.7	22.0	23.7	21.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>								
Fish	65.8	58.3	32.9	21.4	32.0	27.8	32.0	27.2
Meat, Poultry	4.4	--	6.6	0.3	5.7	3.3	5.7	1.1
Eggs	2.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.9
Milk	1.7	3.2	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.4
Total	74.3	62.3	42.2	26.2	39.6	33.0	39.6	32.6
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	112.0	69.8	202.0	141.3	175.7	172.3	175.7	121.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>								
Citrus, Tomatoes	4.1	--	46.9	70.3	38.7	63.3	38.7	41.6
Other Fruits	12.2	0.1	19.8	65.7	30.1	26.1	30.1	62.4
Other vegetables	99.4	70.3	212.5	180.8	192.2	193.6	192.2	142.0
Total	115.7	70.4	279.2	316.8	261.0	283.0	261.0	246.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.6	1.4	2.5	0.2	22.7	1.1	22.7	0.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>								
Dried	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.8
Pickled	44.8	93.2	21.3	35.5	32.8	120.2	32.8	27.2
Total	45.0	93.6	21.8	35.7	34.1	120.8	34.1	28.0
<u>Flavours</u>	17.6	4.3	24.8	30.9	33.9	38.5	33.9	36.0

(1) Miyagi -Iwate

(2) Shizuoka - Aichi

(3) Shiga - Kyoto - Osaka - Hyogo - Wakayama

(4) Okayama - Hiroshima

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
28 September – 4 October
1947
Number 40**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affair
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
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SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Rehabilitation Following Disaster

The need for long range rehabilitation programs following the occurrence of disaster is indicated by statements contained in the monthly activities reports submitted by the Wakayama and Kochi Military Government Teams. These two prefectures were the hardest hit in the earthquake and tidal wave which occurred in December 1946. The Monthly Activities Report for July 1947 from Wakayama states:

“A vigorous construction program was undertaken to provide homes for families whose homes were destroyed during the December earthquake and fire, and though houses were constructed rapidly they could not be occupied owing to lack of floor mats and glass for windows. If mats could be obtained, possibly homes could be occupied during the summer and glass installed in windows later on when available. Construction of additional housing is still underway.”

The following statement is from the July monthly activities report submitted by the Kochi Military Government Team:

“The Kochi Prefecture Welfare Department distributed during the month of July 1947, a total of two hundred and eighty (280) sets of tools to earthquake sufferers who are carpenters. Each set contained thirty-five (35) items of carpenters tools. The plan of distribution was submitted to this headquarters for suggestions. Some suggestions were offered and the distribution has been carried out satisfactory.”

The experience of these two prefectures may be beneficial to other prefectures in which rehabilitation programs following disaster have recently been commenced.

National Disaster Law.

The National Disaster Law was passed by the Diet on 2 October 1947. Under this law the National Government is responsible for mobilizing immediate relief to victims of a disaster. Relief activities are the responsibility of a National Disaster Board on a Cabinet level headed by the Prime Minister.

All Cabinet Ministers as well as the President of the Japanese Red Cross and other civic leaders will be members of the board.

In the time of disaster, the National Disaster Board will make available at prefecture levels, the monetary financial assistance, supplies, and services to enable the prefecture to take immediate relief action. The national government therefore, assumes the role of the facilitating agency, but will not inject itself into the operating phase unless the local government breaks down.

The law provides for the recognition of the Japanese Red Cross Society as a quasi-government agency in the field of disaster relief. The Red Cross will provide medical facilities, services, and personal, and will be the coordinator of voluntary relief groups who offer their services in time of disaster.

Prefectural Disaster Boards will be organized similarly to the National Board and will be required to maintain up-to-date disaster plans designed to cope with the types of disaster which are peculiar to their areas. In addition, prefectural governments will have Operating Teams composed of six sections responsible for the following duties:

1. Police Section - Law and order, survey and report, rescue work, traffic control, guard duty, black market prevention and liaison.
2. Fire Section - Fight fires, fore rescue, public fire hazards, liaison.
3. Health Section - Medical relief squads, first aid, hospitalization of the injured, coordination of Red Cross activities, sanitation and water chlorination, epidemic control, medical supply points, coordinate requests for medical supplies, and liaison.
4. Welfare Section - Emergency relief, food, clothing, bedding, shelter, fuel, burial expenses, administration of daily life, security law, and liaison.
5. Economics Section - Coordinate supply, normal rationing, building materials, gas and oil, fishing equipment, farming equipment, submit estimates of long term supply, cooperate with police in checking black

market activities, and liaison.

6. Engineering Section - Repair of highways, bridges, harbors, water systems, organize temporary and permanent repairs, restoration of railways, electric power, postal services, telephone and telegraph service and communications.

Foreign National Ration

A letter of instruction was issued by the Director of the General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors on 1 October 1947 concerning foreign national supplementary food rations. It was pointed out in this letter that the supplementary food ration for purchase by foreign nationals is not being satisfactorily provided. The following points were mentioned specifically:

1. The butter is to be delivered promptly.
2. Oil and fat included in the basic Japanese ration must be provided for the foreign national as well as that included in the supplementary ration.
3. The Japanese woman married to a German has no right to receive the foreign national ration for Axis nationals unless she is able to prove German citizenship. The same principle applies to Japanese woman married to any foreign national.

A telegram was sent out to the governors of Saitama, Chiba, Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaraki prefectures ordering the immediate delivery of the foreign national ration for September and October to Chinese nationals in the flood area through the Chinese Association. The use of domestic canned food allocated to the prefecture for flood relief was authorized to be used for the September ration for Chinese nationals.

National Social Work Assembly

National Social Work Assembly was held 1, 2 and 3 October in Tokyo (Reference: PHW Weekly Bulletin #37 for period 7-13 September 1947). The conference held on Wednesday, 1 October was attended by representatives from the five national agencies sponsoring the conference, 2200 delegates from all prefectures in Japan, as well as the Emperor and Empress and other Japanese officials. The conference was held at this time to observe the first full year of operation of the Daily Life Security Law and to discuss future welfare plans. During the various meetings of the Assembly attention was also called to the fact that Community Chest Drives are scheduled to be held throughout the country from 25 November to 25 December 1947.

The second day of Assembly was to four group conferences in which the delegates discussed: (1) general problems concerning social work (2) child welfare work (3) juvenile delinquency (4) Daily Life Security Law and responsibilities of the Minsei-iin. Observers at these smaller conferences report that many of the existing welfare problems were discussed thoroughly and various view points were presented.

The third day of the conferences was devoted to receiving reports from the four specialized meetings held the previous day and to the adoption of resolution which are to be presented to the responsible Departments of government. One outstanding point of the conference was the joint participation of the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Justice. Members of the Welfare Division, PH&W presented papers at several of the sessions of the conference.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 28 September - 4 October 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shiga	Equine Encephalitis	2
Niigata	Equine Encephalitis	20
Chiba	Equine Encephalitis	6

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personal

Two American Public Health Nurses have arrived for assignment in the Prefectures.

Mrs. G. Roller - Saitama Military Government Team.

Miss R. Johnson - I Corps, Regional Headquarters

Model Demonstration School

On 1 October 1947, 20 St. Luke's and 29 Red Cross first year students received their caps. On 2 October they were assigned to medical and surgical wards only under supervision of the clinical nursing instructors.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Ministry of Welfare officials report the production of bismuth subsalicylate exceeds the requirements of venereal disease clinics and that manufactures are unable to dispose of stocks due to the fact that some prefectures will not authorize sale to private hospitals and physicians. In order to correct this situation prefectural distributing officials are being advised by the Ministry of Welfare to permit sales to private institutions and physicians. First priority will continue to be given venereal disease clinics.

In that period 16-29 September, a total of 8,074 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were shipped to prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision. A detailed breakdown follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>
Miyagi		470		
Saitama	24	6		12
Kanagawa	120			
Niigata	92			
Ishikawa	984			84
Fukui	48	60		30
Nagano		100		
Shizuoka			200	300
Aichi				169
Kyoto		270		
Osaka	2,000			299
Fukuoka		200		10
Saga		290		
Nagasaki	984			3
Kumamoto				10
Oita		75	100	
Miyazaki	984	70	60	
Kagoshima		10	30	
Total	5,216	1,551	390	917

Production

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 28 September – 4 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% Residual Effect DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Gumma	-	5,000 gallons	-
Nat'l. Inst of Health	100 lbs.	-	-
Totals	100 lbs.	5000 gallons	

A total of 3,767,982 lbs of 10% DDT Dust and 211,999 gallons represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 27 September 1947.

The 25th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 21-27 September 1947.

	Total to date <u>20-Sep</u>	No.Mfgd 21-27 <u>Sept.</u>	Total Mfgd to Date <u>27 Sept.</u>	Total Shipped to Date <u>27 Sept.</u>	<u>Balance</u>	
					<u>On Hand</u>	<u>To be Mfgd</u>
DDT Dusters	64,796	100	64,896	62,630	2,266	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	15,249	24,194	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	11,179	12,629	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>25,670</u>	<u>11,940</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	165,657	100	165,757	114,728	51,029	25,104

Narcotics

Transfer of all crude and semi-processed narcotics from the 5th Medical Depot in Kobe to pharmaceutical company warehouses in Osaka, by the Japanese Government under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers, on 2 October places all such stocks in the hands of licensed narcotic dealers dealers for processing as the medical needs of the Japanese people require. It is estimated the supply will be sufficient for a three to four year period at least. Production of codeine which is now in short supply will begin in February 1948 after the plants are reconstructed to provide necessary security for the narcotics during the entire process. Incomplete and inaccurate monthly narcotic reports furnished by the Japanese Government have been determined to be the result of various prefectures preparing inaccurate reports and submitting them to the Ministry of Welfare after the due date, the 10th of each month.

Corrective action has been taken at the national level. Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, officials are to furnish the Narcotic Control Branch a list of list of prefectures who are habitually late with the monthly reports. Pending receipt of this information Military Government officers should determine that narcotic officials in the prefectural governments are preparing accurate reports and forwarding them promptly. These reports are the basis of all action taken with regard to narcotic activities in Japan relative to licensed dealers, and are worth if inaccurate. The Japanese Government will suspend the license of any dealer who dose not prepare and forward reports promptly as required by the narcotic law, and take any necessary action in regard to prefectural narcotic agents who do not come with institutions issued by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The 1947-1948 typhus fever season is present. Sanitary Teams now in operation should be retrained in typhus control procedures and be ready to take necessary steps to prevent typhus fever from becoming a major problem this year. Case-find and vaccination teams should be re-organized and properly oriented for typhus control work.

Typhus conferences for Japanese Public Health officials and civilian doctors, nurses and other interested parties will begin in late October. The first in the series, will be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido. It is planned to conduct such meeting in the various administration regions of Japan as was done in previous years. Exact dates will be announced.

Sanitation

There is a general feeling that the insect breeding season is over for this year and there is not further need for the Sanitary Teams.

Many communities still do not have adequate permanent organizations to maintain proper environmental sanitation. The daily load of garbage and refuse is the same now as it was in the summer and fly and mosquito breeding, while not as heavy, will continue. It is highly desirable to prevent the accumulations of this refuse for economy of operation, as well as public health reasons.

It is also important to carry on residual spraying of homes at this time as they contain many adult mosquitoes that have had the optimum amount of time to become infected.

Tuberculosis control

Repeated inquiry should be made concerning the supply of x-ray films and its use in mass examination of school children, employees of factory groups etc. While the film may be available according to the film companies and supply sections, its purchase is often delayed by the authorities because of the apparent lack of fun. This will bear inquiry if the work in prevention and control of tuberculosis is to be continued.

Port Quarantine

Report of coming communicable disease at repatriation centers.

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Hakodate	Sinyo Maru	Nakhodate	9/12/47	9/15/47	Baccillary Dysentery	9/20/48	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhhodate	9/20/47	9/22/47	Bacciliary Dysentery	9/27/47	1	0

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

On a recent prefectural survey of social insurances it was found that Health and National Health Insurance Hospitals may encounter difficulty in obtaining fulltime doctors due to the low salaries paid.

National Health Insurance in some prefectures has exhibited an increase in activity and interest, which is indicated by the reorganization and increased membership of a few former suspended associations.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 September shows 3,387 beds with a capacity of 214,865 beds, of which 109,420 were occupied. During this same period 341,931 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Data on food consumption for August 1947 in Tokyo, Kanazawa, and Sapporo cities with the surrounding areas are given in the attached tables.

SECTION MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-40 2 Oct 1947 Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Disease and Causes of Death.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

3 Incls: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 27 September 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 27 September 1947.

Case and Death Rates by Month, All Japan and Each Prefecture, Jan-Jul 47; All Japan, Jan-Jul 46.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	KANTO AREA (1)		HOKURIKU AREA (2)		HOKKAIDO AREA (3)	
	Tokyo City	Rural	Kanagawa	Rural	Sapporo City	Rural
<u>Number</u>	12613	20863	2120	2385	2325	3091
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult</u>						
<u>Unit</u>						
No.Patient	0.820	0.902	0.790	0.859	0.802	0.394
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	9.6	2.8	18.4	11.2	10.2	7.5
Vegetable	47.4	55.0	56.1	49.6	45.4	62.2
Total	57.0	57.8	74.5	60.8	55.7	69.7
<u>Fat</u>	11.9	9.6	20.0	12.8	17.5	18.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	311.1	417.5	388.5	409.7	300.9	545.4
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1029	106	1342	235	873	376
Free Mkt.	610	32	699	90	618	73
Home Production	38	1897	20	1719	74	1643
Gift	27	10	33	7	48	-
Total	1704	2045	2094	2051	1613	2092

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys -Japan

	KANTO AREA (1)		HOKURIKU AREA (2)		HOKKAIDO AREA (3)	
	Tokyo City	Rural	Kanagawa	Rural	Sapporo City	Rural
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	111.5	259.1	184.0	392.5	112.3	128.7
Wheat	179.7	95.1	73.4	22.1	61.9	37.1
Barley	29.4	104.3	17.8	23.0	35.3	74.8
Others	70.0	11.4	114.9	1.6	123.1	144.4
Total	390.6	469.9	390.1	439.2	332.6	385.0
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	0.3	0.2	--	0.5	--	--
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	5.7	13.8	1.3	12.4	--	--
White	139.0	214.9	386.4	265.4	120.7	399.3
Others	--	0.3	0.2	1.0	--	1.0
Total	144.7	229.0	387.9	278.8	120.7	400.3
<u>Sugars</u>	0.8	0.04	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.0
<u>Oils</u>	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.3
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	1.1	1.5	0.8	9.1	5.2	2.9
Soya product	14.7	45.9	40.5	46.1	10.9	49.7
Other beans	7.1	5.6	6.0	3.9	7.6	68.7
Total	22.9	53.0	47.3	59.1	23.7	121.3
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	41.3	10.0	95.3	40.7	44.6	29.3
Meat, Poultry	2.9	0.3	2.1	0.3	4.2	3.2
Eggs	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	3.1	2.6
Milk	0.5	3.2	0.9	0.4	6.0	38.4
Total	46.3	15.0	99.6	41.7	57.9	73.5
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	118.4	105.0	80.1	130.9	72.8	57.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	70.6	32.3	34.4	30.3	1.2	0.5
Other Fruits	7.0	4.2	21.0	4.2	3.8	5.4
Other vegetables	99.1	105.7	340.5	235.0	79.4	88.7
Total	239.7	142.2	395.9	269.0	84.4	94.6
<u>Seaweeds</u>	2.1	0.8	6.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.0	--
Pickled	17.6	47.5	0.4	82.3	64.0	45.7
Total	17.8	48.0	1.2	82.4	65.3	45.7
<u>Flavours</u>	18.7	11.9	4.0	8.3	19.6	7.3

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
5 October - 11 October
1947
Number 41**

SECTION I - Technical Bulletins
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affair
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Social Security
SECTION VII - Medical Services
SECTION VIII- Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin, (#41, 17 October 1947):

Title: Meat Inspection
Short Title: TB-PH-VET 3 Sections 6 & 7 (Sections 1 through 5 mailed with Weekly Bulletin 7 February 1947)

Title: Duties and Functions of Welfare Officers Military Government
Short Title: TB-PH-VEL 6

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Social Work Education

On 6 October the first graduation ceremonies were held by the Japan Social Work School in Tokyo. Thirty-nine persons, including three women, completed a one-year course of study. Students graduated range in age from 21 to 45. Nine of the students had college or university education before entering the School of Social Work while the remaining thirty had secured about fourteen years of education before entering.

Most of the students have already made arrangements concerning employment. One student has been employed by the Welfare Section in each of the following prefectures: Kanagawa, Tottori, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Miyagi, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Gumma, and Hiroshima. Two students will work in Nagoya Prefecture and one for the City of Yokohama. Three students have been employed by the Labor Bureau of the City of Tokyo. Three have secured employment in the Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Labor, respectively. Three students will work with the Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association and one has been employed by the Japanese Red Cross. Other students have been employed by various other institutions and social welfare agencies.

A second group of students will complete the one-year course of study in the spring of 1948. According to present plans new students will be admitted to the school in April 1948.

Relief Packages for Japanese Nationals

Some questions have arisen concerning the application of the present policy permitting relief parcels being sent from the United States and other countries to Japanese nationals. Present regulation covering the matter is Memorandum for Japanese Government AG 311.1 (26 Aug 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1786). Paragraph 8 of this memorandum was quoted in Weekly Bulletin No.36.

A recent ruling indicates it is not a violation of existing FEC regulations for Occupational Force Personnel to use APO facilities for the transmittal of check, money order or cash with an order to mail order houses or any other source in the United States for relief gift articles for Japanese Nationals providing the contents and weight are in accordance with relief package shipments allowable through International Mails and such shipments are made to the Japanese National through International Mails.

Subsidies to Private Welfare Agencies

On 7 October a notification was sent out by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural governor concerning subsidies for private social work establishments. This notification attempts to clarify previous Japanese institutions issued on 7 November 1946. (Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-sha #143). The basic policy concerning this matter is set forth in Memorandum for Japanese Government dated 7 November 1946, subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to SCAPIN 775 (Ind 3 to Operational Directive No. 9, Hq Eight Army, 14 January 47).

“a. National Government funds will not be used to provide lump-sum grants to private welfare institutions except as stated in c., below.

“b. No grants will be made by national, prefectural, or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

“c. Government funds, national, prefectural, or local, may be used for the restoration, repair, or expansion of existing private welfare institutions providing care for indigent persons, only if such projects are found to be the most economic and feasible means of providing for these persons in a given locality. In no case will government funds be expended for such purpose where other public or private institutions exist which can adequately meet the need.

“d. Wherever possible, priority in the allocation of funds for projects mentioned in c. above, will be given to public welfare institutions.”

If appears that in some cases subsidies have been made to private agencies where conditions and requirements are not in accordance with the Ministerial Order issued 7 November 1946. In the future it will be necessary for a responsible Japanese official to certify that the conditions have been met when any request for a subsidy is submitted to the Ministry of Welfare.

Releases of Imported Food Stuffs for School Lunch Program

Releases of imported food stuffs for the school lunch program for October, November and December 1947 are as follows: Powdered skimmed milk 4,714 metric tons, released 16 September 1947. Canned foods including protein content foods, vegetables, fruits and fruit juices total 4,750 metric tons, releases 21 August 1947.

These releases will provide basic school lunch supplies for 3,250,000 school children and teachers for grades one through six, in selected areas. To date, supplies available do not permit extension of the school lunch program into all primary schools, nor into kindergartens, middle schools or high schools.

Children of families, receiving Daily Life Security grants; attending schools where a school lunch program is in operation, may be provided for within the family grant, by a special budget item for school lunch payment. In some instances the family head has not permitted the yen budgeted for school lunch to go for that purpose but has utilized the amount in general family expenses. Certain localities have obviated this possibility by paying the school lunch budget sum to the school head for each child concerned, the child then receiving daily, the necessary yen from the school head and paying the lunch room supervisor at the time he receives his lunch.

Whether the local school lunch program is governmental in sponsorship and supply, or entirely volunteer in content, a sufficient sum should be included in the Daily Life Security grant of the family on relief to provide payment by the child for the lunch provided.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following totals on Public Assistance for the month of August. Totals of July 1947 and August 1946 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>August 1947</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>August 1946</u>
Non-institutional	2,542,006	2,525,963	
Institutional	<u>146,885</u>	<u>130,575</u>	
Total	2,688,891	2,656,538	2,953,280
	<u>August 1947</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>August 1946</u>
Cash Grants	293,439,251 yen	234,359,213 yen	
Grants in Kind	<u>22,127,937</u>	<u>25,445,029</u>	
Total	315,567,188 yen	259,804,242 yen	101,576,775 yen

Prefectural Public Assistance Report for August 1947

	Total No. Persons <u>In Institutions</u>	Total No. Persons <u>non-institutional</u>	Total Assistance <u>cash</u>	Cost of Assistance <u>in kind</u>
<u>Prefecture</u>				
Hokkaido	10,457	72,136	10,439,795	1,424,839
Aomori	2,924	39,038	4,937,386	113,536

Iwate	220	50,540	3,535,066	40,850
Miyagi	1,048	52,866	3,388,281	634,747
Akita	756	56,019	4,764,471	238,162
Yamagata	848	54,390	6,355,760	330,855
Fukushima	975	72,365	7,214,646	84,486
Ibaragi	1,332	52,623	4,185,553	539,363
Tochigi	451	29,505	3,685,764	149,828
Gumma	3,488	60,463	5,648,098	61,730
Saitama	847	51,285	6,580,218	
Chiba	2,609	37,413	3,340,380	220,413
Tokyo	30,124	141,071	33,547,023	
Kanagawa	4,815	45,631	8,781,541	164,381
Niigata	11,023	79,394	7,497,603	309,055
Toyama	1,110	41,485	5,793,174	30,643
Ishikawa	1,747	33,710	4,681,304	60,239
Fukui	4,240	60,149	3,369,813	811,622
Yamanashi	248	22,543	2,683,298	
Nagano	1,066	78,110	9,139,719	169,299
Gifu	1,541	58,400	5,745,552	2,080,557
Shizuoka	5,026	59,446	6,739,516	775,056
Aichi	7,730	92,158	9,649,912	
Mie	859	38,676	5,199,246	22,960
Shiga	365	31,014	2,554,791	585,221
Kyoto	2,787	64,679	10,300,964	915,130
Osaka	9,272	88,952	18,845,112	11,118
Hyogo	4,963	103,253	14,454,112	
Nara	423	25,572	3,133,797	340
Wakayama	364	33,383	4,848,187	139,709
Tottori	389	24,986	2,815,630	31,133
Shimane	2,030	30,003	3,351,219	
Okayama	3,226	44,253	5,080,526	136,722
Hiroshima	2,549	56,865	6,900,191	542,660
Yamaguchi	7,557	48,196	5,234,347	94,505
Tokushima	1,351	35,158	3,341,616	
Kagawa	4,544	29,371	3,082,182	3,491,100
Ehime	706	39,254	4,653,996	133,600
Kochi	508	25,734	3,049,191	715,640
Fukuoka	1,105	131,416	6,902,470	2,884,580
Saga	1,487	60,157	3,544,431	1,729,036
Nagasaki	1,373	55,928	6,632,021	
Kumamoto	1,750	45,448	4,286,524	419,371
Oita	2,269	25,426	2,658,257	1,882,750
Miyazaki	1,054	41,207	3,432,444	118,701
Kagoshima*	1,292	122,285	7,380,186	45,000

*Decrease from Preceding Month
Source: Ministry of Welfare

A study recently completed by the Ministry of Welfare indicates that one of the reasons for poor statistical reporting from the Prefectural Welfare Officer has been the early date such reports were required to be submitted to the Ministry.

As a result of the study it has been determined that prefectures shall have such statistical reports in the mail by the 20th of the month following the month to be reported on. The report shall cover the calendar month. The names of prefectures whose reports do not reach the Ministry of Welfare by the 25th of the month will be reported in the Weekly Summary.

SECTION III
(VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease for the period 4 October - 10 October 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	50

The Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division, departed for Okinawa 8 October 1947 and will investigate Okinawa veterinary affairs for an approximate period of two weeks.

Outbreaks of Equine Encephalitis are still occurring, although diminishing in number, but at present, official figures are not available.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A total of 1579 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment have been distributed to three prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 30 September through 6 October. The following shipments were made:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Saitama	500	300		
Osaka				229
Fukuoka	—	<u>250</u>	<u>300</u>	—
Total	500	550	300	229

Continual efforts are being made to clarify and facilitate the distribution of x-ray film to consumers. Ofttimes faulty distribution is caused by lack of information at the consumer end regarding the exact locations of dealers who sell this film. It was arranged by Ministry of Welfare officials to request the two x-ray film manufacturing companies to designate agencies in each prefecture who will act as retail outlets to consumers who are authorized to operate x-ray equipment. It is understood these agencies are required to make full reports of sales in efforts to prevent film reaching unauthorized buyers. Each of the agencies has received shipments of films. A publicity campaign will be instituted by the manufactures to acquaint professional men and women of these outlets, by advertisements in newspapers, periodical and professional journals, as well as circulars to be distributed to individuals. The Ministry of Welfare will notify prefectural health officials of these agencies. PH&W is taking this opportunity to inform Military Government officials where the film may be purchased.

AGENCIES OF KONISHIROKU PHOTO INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Fukuoka	Minaka Shoksi	Shotengai, Shinten-Cho, Fukuoka City
"	Inaya Photo Shop	Akebono-Shotengai, Hiyoshi-cho, Kurume City
Saga	Mazeki Photo Shop	No. 92, Matsubara-cho, Saga City
Nagasaki	Kinsei-do Pharmacy	Chiomi-cho, Sasebo City
"	Shiroshima Photo Shop	1-chome, Edo-machi, Nagasaki City
Kumamoto	Kyushu-yoko	No. 12 1-chome, Sakana-machi, Kumamoto City
Kagoshima	Hashiguchi Photo Shop	No. 56 Higashisengoku-cho, Kagoshima City
Miyazaki	Sato Miki Pharmacy	No. 132, Higashi Motokogi-ku, Nobuoka City
Oita	Koshin-do	Oitabiru-mae, Sotobori, Oita City
Kyoto	Sankyo-Shokai	No. 279, Matsubara-Noborishimizu-cho, Kawaramachi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
Wakayama	Nakamura Photo Shop	No.206 Hon-cho, Wakayama City
Shiga	Sankyo-Shokai	No. 279, Matsubara-Noborishimizu-cho, Kawaramachi, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto City
"	Mutsumi-do	Hishiya-Cho, Otsu City
Hyogo (Hokubu)	Yamada Photo Kogaisha	Ohiraki-dori, Toyooka-machi, Hirosakigoori, Hyogo Prefecture Hyogo Prefecture
Ehime	Kodama Photo Shop	2-chome, Daikaido, Matsuyama City
"	Koshin-sha	Ekimae-nishidori, Nishijo City, Ehime Prefecture
Kanagawa	Sakura-shokai	No.119, Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co. (Yokohama Branch)	No. 66, 4-chome, Wakamiya-cho, Minami-ku Yokohama City
Saitama*	Hosobuchi Photo Shop	No. 167, 2-chome, Takasago-cho, Urawa City
Gumma	Akagi-Shokai	No. 224,Hagi-cho, Maebashi City
"	Takahashi-Shokai	No.98, Hon-cho, Maebashi City
Tochigi	Tanase-Saikado	No. 54, 3-chome, Kyokushi-cho, Utsunomiya City
Niigata	Yamazaki Pharmacy	No.5, Hon-cho, Kashiwazaki City
"	Yamato Hyakkaten	No.7, Furumachi-dori, Niigata City
Nagano	Jokyu-do Pharmacy	No.3, Chuo-dori, Okayama City
Yamanashi	Momose Pharmacy	No.29, Johoku-Konya-machi, Kofu City
Chiba	Shimamura Photo Shop	No.5, Hon-cho, Funabashi City
Ibaragi	Kikuchi-Shoten	Shimoncho-dori, Sukagawa, Hidachi City
Fukushima	Meguro Pharmacy	No.63, Kami-cho, Fukushima City
Miyagi	Katayanagi-Shoten	No.178, Tsunoda-cho, Igu-gori
"	Toshiba (Sendai Branch)	No.159, Kokubun-cho, Senadai City
Iwate	Fugitaya Photo Shop	Kagi-cho, Hnamaki City
"	Chukichi, Tada Shop	No.133, Hon-cho, Morioka City
Aomori	Star Photo Shop	No.83, Nakadote-cho, Hirosaki City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	No.12, Aza-Bamon, Nobechi-cho, Aomori City
Yamagata	Ohara Photo Shop	Nanatancho, Yamagata, City
Akita	Kiuchi Fancy Shop	Hirokogi, Akita City
"	Hoteiya	1-ku, Asashi-cho, Tsuchisaki-Minato, Akita City
Hokkaido	Gurafu-Shoten	No.9, 2-chome, Higashi, Hanazono-cho, Otaru City
"	Tamoto Seieido	No.39, Suehiro-cho, <u>Kakodate</u> City
"	Ichijo Pharmacy	4-chome, Nishi-Minami, 1-jyo, Sapporo City
"	Kawata Photo Shop	Heiwa-dori, 3-jyo, Asashikawa City
Mie	Isaya Photo Shop	Hinodori-cho, Matsuzaka City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co. (Kansai Branch)	No.532, Gyobu, Tsu City
Gifu	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	Kinendo-nei, No.4, 2-chome, Makamiya-machi, Gifu City
Shizuoka	Osakaya Pharmacy	No.120, Agetsuchi-cho, Numezu City
"	Bunsendo	No.6,3-chome, Umeya-machi, Shizuoka City
"	Kyorindo	No.87, Kindo-cho, Hamamatsu City
Aichi	Wakita Photo Shop	Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
Toyama	Kuwane Pharmacy	No.96, Sokyokuwa, Toyama City
Ishikawa	Hata Pharmacy	No.75, Hakuro-machi, Kanazawa City

"	Hanabusa Pharmacy	No.20, Ishiura-machi, Kanazawa City
Fukui	Komaruya Pharmacy	Eki-mae, Fukui City
Tokyo	Shimazu Seisakusho	No.3, 1-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Goto Fuundo	No.2, 1-chome, Ogawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Mikasa Shokai	No.9, 3-chome, Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. Co.	Meisosha, No.4, 1-chome, Horidome-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Morikawa Ind. Co. (Ikakikai)	No.9, 1-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Nihon Ind, Co.	No.22, 6-chome,
*Saitama	Chuwa-Shogi Co.	No.13, 3-chome, Naka-dori, Urawa City
Tokyo	Toshiba Denki Co. (Ikakikai)	No.16, 1-chome, Hon-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Sakata -Seisakusho	No.13, 2-chome, Iida-machi, Kojima-chiku, Tokyo
"	Isawa Seisakusho	No.3, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Shibuya Rentogen	No.428, 8-chome, Shiinamachi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Chuwa Shoji	No.9, 3-chome, Nakajuyjyo, Oji, Kita-ku, Tokyo
"	Ajie Rentogen	No.2, Asashi-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Matsuda Service Station	No.1303, Sekigahara, 01, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
"	Hoshina Seisakusho	Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Yokohama Seikosha	No.39, Sanko-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
"	Kasai-Ikadangyo	No.91, 4-chome, Nagasaki, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Tanaka Rentogen	No.1162, 2-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Kyowa Yoko	Rm. No. 465, Marubiru, 2-chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku
"	Sanko-Shokai	No.1, 1-chome, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Taisho-Kogyo	No.4, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Nunotani Shoten	Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (No.14, 4-chome)
"	Sankyo Co. (Tokyo Buranch)	Kanabishi-nai, No.14, 1-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

The Osaka Branch Office supplies the prefectures of Osaka, Hiroshima, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kochi. Prefectural agencies will be established for these prefectures in the near future.

AGENCIES OF FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hokkaido	Takayama Kikaiten	Nishi 4-chome, Kita Shichijo, Sapporo City
"	Tateishi Shokai	Nishi 3-chome, Kita Sanjo, Sapporo City
"	Ichijo Pharmacy	Nishi w-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo City
Aomori	Tateishi Shokai	No.44 Okeya-machi, Horisaki City
Iwate	Tamura Kikaiten	Saien-Nishiki-machi, Morioka City
"	Taguchi Photo Shop	No.133 Honcho, Morioka City
Miyagi	Koseki Shoten	Tori No.2, Teishoji, Sendai City
"	Tokyo Shibaura Denki K.K (Sendai Branch)	No.159, Kokubu-machi, Sendai City
Akita	Asia Rentogen Co.	Fukushima Jinguji-machi, Sendai City
"	Kinouchi Dep't Store (Photo Bureau)	Hirokoji, Akita City
"	Tohara Rentogen	No.1 Omota-Teppocho Hodo-machi, Akita City
Yamagata	Asia Rentogen Co.	Fukushima Jinguji-machi, Sendai City
"	Obara Photo Shop	Asahi Ginza Nanoka-machi, Yamagata City
Fukushima	Daimaru-ya	No.48, Makama-machi, Fukushima City
"	Zenbei-Morikawa Co.	No.125, Koge-cho, Wakamatsu City
"	Meguro Pharmacy	No.63 Kami-machi, Fukushima City
Ibaragi	Haga Co.	1 chome, Izumi-cho, Mito City
Tochigi	Miyamoto Photo Shop	Itsunomiya City
Gumma	Akagi Photo Shop	Maebashi City
"	Konishi Pharmacy	Maebashi City

Saitama	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd.	No.3 Ginza Nishi 2-chome, Shuo-ku,Tokyo
Tokyo	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd.	No.3 Ginza Nishi 2-chome, Shuo-ku,Tokyo
"	Nippon Med. Inst. Co. Ltd.	22 of 6 Yushima Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
"	Sakata Manufacture	3 of 2 Iidamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Mikasa Co.	9 of 3 Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Asia Rentogen Co.	2 of 2 Asahi-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Shimazu Rentogen Manufactory	No.2, Mitoshiro-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Goto Fuundo	2 of 1 Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
"	Shimazu Rentogen Manufactory	4286 og 8 Shiina-machi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
"	Chiyoda Rentogen Manufactory	Yamato Bidg., 5 of 2, Gofukubashi Nihonbashi, Tokyo
"	Misuzu Co.	3 of 8, Ginza, Shuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Asanume Co.	3 of 3, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Shuo-ku, Tokyo
"	Osawa Co.	Nishi 5 of 2, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Chiba	Kokie Pharmacy	No.134 2-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City
Kanagawa	Ueno Co.	No.190 Ymashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City
"	Yayoi Photo Ind. K.K	Onoue Blds., 5-chome, Onoue-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City
Niigata	Kase Pharmacy	No.977, Tori Kokuban-cho Furu-machi, Niigata City
"	Irohado Med.Inst. Shop	Ichiban-cho, Eisho-dori, Niigata City
"	Nakamura Photo Shop	Nishi Hori-Dori, Niigata City
Toyama	Kuwana Pharmacy	Shoten-gai, Soguwa-machi, Toyama City
Ishikawa	Sakurai Iryo Co.	No.30 Kamiima-machi, Kanazawa City
"	Hata Pharmacy	Kanazawa City
"	Hayumi Co.	No.40 Shimo Ohmi-machi, Kanazawa City
Yamanashi	Eikodo	No.1, Hyugamachi, Kofu City
Nagano	Naberin Pharmacy	No.673, Takasago-machi, Matsumoto City
"	Kyowa Med. Inst. Co. Ltd.	No.103, Nitta-machi, Nagano City
Gifu	Tanaka Photo Shop	Gifu City
Shizuoka	Mishima Med. Inst. Co.	No.408 Takadai Konaka jima, Mishima City
"	Susiyama Photo Shop	No.7 Demme-cho, Shizuoka City
"	Ikkodo	No.241 of 3 ta-machi, Hamamatsu City
Mie	Tsubameya Photo Shop	Uji-Yamada City
"	Sakae Photo Shop	Minami-Horibata, Tsu-City
Aichi	Wakita Photo Shop	No.7 Minami Otsu-machi-dori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
"	Yoshida Co.	No.18, 7-chome, Shin Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya City
Osaka	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Buranch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Kyoto	Shimazu Manufactory	Nishi 8 of 18, Nishi Kyo Kuwabara machi, Naka-ku, Kyoto City
"	Kokita Photo Shop	Higashi Oji Maruta-cho-Tori, Kyoto City
Hyogo	Yoshida Camera Co.	No.224, Tori 1-chome Hiromachi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City
"	Kashimura Yoko	No.54, Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City
Nara	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Wakayama	Nakamura Photo Shop	No.6 2-chome, Honcho, Wakayama City
Shiga	Takeuchi Photo Shop	No.5, 49-cho, Hikone City
Fukui	Komaruya	Fukui City
Tottori	Kayano Photo Shop	No.17 1-chome Hakuro-cho, Yoneko City
Shimane	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Yamaguchi	Shiichi Co.	Nakamura Kozuki-machi, Shimonoseki City
"	Watanabe Photo Shop	Kameoka Yanai-machi-Kuge-gun, Yanai City
Okayama	Kawanishi Med. Inst, Co.	Okayama City
"	Yamamoto Photo Shop	Okayama City
Ehime	Komoda Co.	No.1633 Mishima-machi, Ume-gun
"	Shimizu Photo Shop	No.1586 Dogo-Yune-machi, Matsuyama City

Tokushima	Izeki Photo Shop	No.26 7-chome Minami-Saki-machi, Tokushima City
Kagawa	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Dori, Kyomachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Kochi	Kitamura Co.	No.19, Sakae-cho, Kochi City
Hiroshima	Iino Co.	Hiroshima
Fukuoka	Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. (Osaka Branch)	Kyomachi-Hari Bldg., No.1 of 33, Hori-kami Kami-Dori, Kyo-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka City
Saga	"	"
Kagoshima	"	"
Miyazaki	"	"
*Aichi	Yoshisuka Yokoi Co.	Daiichi Bldg., Tori 7-chome, Miyuki-Honcho, Sakaeku, Nagoya City
Oita	Nakayama Photo Shop	Oita City
Kumamoto	Tajiri Photo Shop	2-chome, Tori-machi, Kumamoto City
"	Izumi Med. Inst. Co.	Kumamoto City
Nagasaki	Jojima Camera Co.	Fukuda Kogai, Nagasaki City

Production

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 5-11 October 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi			1,200 gallons
Aomori	15,000 lbs.	1000 "	
Ministry of Transportation		25000 "	
Hokkaido	77000 "	6000 "	
Gumma	16000 "		
Ministry of Welfare	<u>10000 "</u>		
Total-	118,000 lbs.		33,200 gallons

A total of 3,791,232 lbs of 10% DDT Dust and 231,437 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare. Japanese Government, as of 4 October.

The 26th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 28 September to 4 October.

	Total To Date <u>27 Sep.</u>	No.Mfgd. <u>28 Sep.- 4 Oct.</u>	Total Mfgd. to Date <u>4 Oct.</u>	Total Shipped to Date <u>4 Oct.</u>	Balance <u>On Hand</u>	To be <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	64,896	-	64,896	63,130	1,766	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	15,799	23,644	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	11,479	12,329	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 Gal.capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>25,899</u>	<u>11,711</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	165,757	-	165,757	116,307	49,450	25,104

Narcotics

The August report on Narcotic Control from the Japanese Government contains the following information:

Total Registrants	86,711
Arrests-	

Registered persons	72
Unregistered "	59
Convictions	
Registered persons	5
Unregistered "	8
Theft of Narcotics	35
Losses by fire	1

Penalties assessed by Japanese Occurs ranged from 200 yen fine narcotic trafficking to four years penal servitude.

The increase in the number of arrests for registrants is attributed to the increased pace of inspections which has reached a level of approximately 3,500 per month. If this level is maintained each registrant in Japan will be inspected at least once every years.

The August Marihuana report contains the following information:

Registered persons - no arrests of convictions	
Unregistered "	
Arrests	10
Convictions	3

Penalties assessed by Japanese Courts varied from 200 yen to 2000 yen fine.

Prior to the Occupation, Tropococaine was used extensively as a lumbar anesthetic in Japan. From the consumption rate at that time of approximately 35 kilograms per years, computed from production figures, consumption has dropped to approximately 8 kilograms per year following the classification of Tropocaine as a narcotic since it is a derivative of coca leaves. Stocks are now available in licensed registered dealers' hands for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Health Centers

Reference is made to memorandum for the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG 16) (dated 7 April 1947) subject: Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers. The Ministry of Welfare is implementing this directive to the best of their ability, however, this is a long range program which will require patience, understanding and close cooperation between officials of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural health departments and Military Government. In order for the program to succeed, a common understanding of the basic problems involved and the basic program to be followed in the expansion and improvement of health centers is essential.

In order to effect coordination of the program and to insure Military Government Health Officers do not issue instructions at variance with those issued by SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare, PH&W will endeavor to keep the Military Government informed on basic policies and the current status of the health center project. It is the intention of PH&W Section to prepare a technical bulletin on health centers for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers and Japanese public health officials. This will not be forth coming immediately, however, and in the meantime Military Government Health Officers are urged to concentrate upon improvement of the physical facilities of the health centers and rendering of services already provided for. Investigations have shown that the quantity and quality of health services rendered in health centers is poor. Much valuable time will be saved if MGHO's will endeavor to clean up the health centers and see that the physical facilities, such as x-ray and other laboratory equipment, are in operating condition. Also maximum use should be made of the personnel already employed in the health centers. If this is done the reorganization and improvement of health center activities will be much more easily accomplished when specific instructions are published.

Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to sections on Preventive Medicine in Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos.20, 31, 33, 35 and 37 of the current series. Sufficient TAB vaccine has been prepared and is now either in the hands of prefectural health departments, or can readily be made available by the Ministry of Welfare.

Officials of the Ministry have been acquainted with the benefits to be derived from this program and the necessity for through and complete immunization of the entire population between the ages of five and sixty years.

Although the program is being carried out in all parts of Japan, it is not being done as rapidly or as completely as it should be. The Ministry officials have been instructed to take necessary corrective action and to issue instructions to the prefectures to complete this program without delay. Publicity is necessary in order to insure completeness. It is emphasized that this program is necessary to protect the health of the people of Japan.

MG Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance to observe that this program is completed promptly. The desired results will be obtained only if a full course of three inoculations is given to every individual in whom vaccination is not contra-indicated. Ministry officials have been advised to report to this office weekly the status of the number of people immunized.

Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that typhus training conferences for Japanese public health officials, physicians, nurses, sanitarians and other interested persons are to be held in three different localities during the next few weeks. The first in the series, is to be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, on 23 and 24 October for Japanese personnel in Hokkaido. The second meeting is planned for Fukushima City on 28 and 29 October for benefit of public health workers from the following prefectures; Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano. The third in the series is tentatively scheduled for Kyoto with exact dates as yet undecided. It is requested that MG Teams urge their respective public health officers to attend these meetings in order to become oriented on the latest developments in the field of typhus fever and typhus fever control.

Public Health Train

On 1 November the Public Health Train mobile exhibit will begin its tour of the Kanto region. A great deal of interest has developed and it is felt this exhibit will serve to during to Japanese civilians valuable information concerning health and welfare. The three-car exhibit will contain models, pictures, posters, charts, leaflets, etc., pertaining to public health and welfare. In addition, the crew will erect tent booths to further extend the usefulness of this exhibit. It is urged that MG Teams simulate their respective health officers and health nurses to cooperate with this mobile exhibit by conducting a "Health Week" in coordination with the visit of this train. The itinerary for visits of the train in the Kanto region is as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period (day)</u>
1.Tokyo	Tokyo-Akihabara-Ikebukuro-Kinshicho	1-16 Nov.	16
2.Chiba	Honchiba	17-20 Nov.	4
3.Choshi	Anaoi	21-23 Nov.	3
4.Mito	Mito	25-28 Nov.	4
5.Utsunomiya	Utsunomiya	30-2 Dec.	4
6.Kiryu	Kiryu	4-6 Dec.	3
7.Maebashi	Maebashi	7-10 Dec.	4
8.Taksaki	Takasaki	11-13 Dec.	3
9.Omiya	Omiya	14-17 Dec.	4
10.Kawaguchi	Kawaguchi	18-20 Dec.	3
11.Tachikawa	Tachikawa	22-24 Dec.	3
12.Hachioji	Hachioji	25-27 Dec.	3
13.Yokohama	Higashikanagawa	5-9 Jan.1,148	5
14.Kawasaki	Kawasaki	10-12 Jan.	3
15.Yokosuka	Zushi	14-16 Jan.	3

Tuberculosis Control

Many of the mass examinations of school children are conducted in the fall. Negative tuberculin reactions are found at that time and BCG inoculations are done based upon these negative readings. It should be emphasized that care should be exercised and accurate study of these cases carried out before the BCG vaccine is given. It would also be advantageous to check upon the study of BCG vaccine in each prefecture so that it would be available for proper usage as the necessity arises.

Sanitation

Rodent control programs should be intensified at this time. As the grain is harvested and natural food for rats decreases and when the weather becomes increasingly colder, rats are driven into houses in search of food and warmth.

Grain and food supplies should be stored in metal containers with covers. Piles of poles, brush and other litter should be stacked on supports 12 inches above the ground and away from buildings. Garbage and refuse should be removed and disposed of regularly. Supplies of Antu should be obtained in quantities sufficient to bait entire villages.

It is desirable to cover complete areas either at one time, or progressively so the entire rat population will be challenged with one effective dose of bait.

Programs, to be successful, must be conducted by trained sanitary teams. An effective campaign cannot be carried out by individuals or groups of individuals, as the timing and thoroughness of baiting entire areas cannot be effected in this manner. However the individual can assist in the policing of private premises by cooperating in putting out the bait and collecting the dead rats.

Where there is evidence of Typhus fever, plague or any other rat borne disease, the rat runs, burrows and harborage should be DDT-ed thoroughly with 10% dust -- a week prior to baiting -- in order to kill the -----parasites and prevent their transfer to humans.

Port Quarantine

Tuberculosis study and control, 15 March to 31 July.

Procedure:

- a. All repatriates under 30 years are skin-tested with 1-2,000 tuberculin, while on shipboard in passage to Japan.
- b. Tuberculin negatives receive BCG.
- c. Tuberculin positives and those over 30 receive 35 mm chest x-rays.
- d. Follow-ups are made as indicated, including notifications to the prefectures of destination.

Result: 100,555 persons were examined between 15 March and 31 July.
(Approximately 190,000 were repatriated to Japan during this period).

- a. Tuberculin reactions:
Positive.....31,485
Weak positive.....7,641
Negative.....23,060(BCG)
TOTAL.....62,186
- b. x-ray examinations of the chest:
Positive.....6,801
Negative.....70,694
TOTAL.....77,495

Of the 6,801 with morbid findings on x-ray 1,161 were recommended for hospitalization, 2,436 were referred to clinics for treatment, and 3,204 were classified as "requiring cautions" by the Japanese workers.

It has been suggested to the Japanese officials that all suspect cases be followed closely in the prefectures. The prefectural health offices are supposed to receive immediate notice of such cases. If such notices and follow-ups are not made, the program becomes useless.

Analysis: No analysis is indicated on the basis of these incomplete statistics. It should be noted again that, of approximately 190,000 persons repatriated to Japan during this period, only 100,555 were reached by this study.

Report of Communicable disease at repatriation centers.

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Ujina	Oxford-shire	Singapore	9/22/47	9/30/47	Malaria	Before Embark.	23	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	9/20/47	9/23/47	Bacillary Dysentery	9/29/47	1	0
"	Esan Maru	"	"	"	Amoebic Dysentery	10/1/47	1	0
"	Eiho Maru	"	9/25/47	9/28/47	"	9/30/47	1	0
"	Takasago Maru	"	9/30/47	10/2/47	"	10/3/47	2	0

SECTION VI
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent figures indicate that both Health and Welfare Pension Insurances provide coverage for approximately 4,500,000 industrial workers cash. Workmen Accident Compensation Insurance which became effective 1 September, will probably cover a larger number when it becomes fully operative.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 19 September 1947 shows 3,388 hospitals with a capacity of 214,949 beds of which 113,409 were occupied During this same period 332,032 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-42 8 October 1947 Distribution of ARC (Jr.) Supplies to School Children.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 4 October 1947 w/digest.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
12 October - 18 October
1947
Number 42**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Nursing Affairs
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Selection, Appointment and Removal of Minsei-iin

Recently more attention is being given to the policy and procedure concerning the appointment of Minsei-iin. The basic policy concerning this matter is set forth in Imperial Ordinance No.426 dated 12 September 1946 which is known as the Minsei-iin Ordinance. This ordinance provides that the number of Minsei-iin shall be determined by the prefectural governor after receiving the opinion of the heads of the cities, towns and villages in the prefecture. The Minsei-iin are commissioned by the Ministry of Welfare upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor.

Although the final appointment of Minsei-iin is made by the national government the selection is actually the responsibility of the local communities. Article 4 of the Minsei-iin Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Minsei-iin Nomination Committee (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin kai) in each city, town and village. This nomination committee, appointed by the head of the city, town or village, is responsible for submitting the name of proposed Minsei-iin to the prefectural Minsei-iin Selection Committee. The establishment and organization of the Minsei-iin Nomination and Selection Committees is controlled by Ministerial Ordinance No. 41 issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 September 1946. After the Selection Committee (Minsei-iin Senko-iin Kai) approves, the names are submitted to the prefectural governor. As far as can be determined, however, in actual practice the recommendations of the Nomination Committee are usually final.

Minsei-iin Ordinance, Article 5, provides that the tenure of office for Minsei-iin shall be two years. Minsei-iin may, however, be removed for cause before the expiration of their two year period. It is reported that in some prefectures action is being taken to recommend the removal of certain Minsei-iin who have been guilty of improper conduct or have not been discharging their responsibilities. (this entire matter of appointment and removal of Minsei-iin is being given further study in order that the procedure may be improved) Since all present Minsei-iin have been appointed since the promulgation of the Minsei-iin Ordinance in September 1946 the terms of office of the Minsei-iin will expire in the fall of 1948.

School Lunch Program

A number of inquiries from Military Government Units have been directed to Welfare Division, PHW, suggesting a prefectural diversion of a portion of the imported skimmed milk from the local school lunch program to other uses. For the information of all concerned, the prefectural allocations of skimmed milk have been worked out to assure a sustained program through to the end of the school year 30 June 1948. Diversions to other programs no matter how worthy are not possible.

In addition to the allocations of imported skimmed milk for school lunch programs, (12,000 metric tons) additional allocations of imported and indigenous dried skimmed milk have been made for nursing and pregnant women, infants to 12 months, and pre-school children 1-6 years, found to be suffering from certain food deficiencies. These later allocations will be available through normal rationing channels on a special "health allowance" basis when special need is indicated.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section, No.39, for period 21-27 September, Section II, subject Japanese Red Cross, describing American Junior Red Cross supply distribution. Reference is also made to PHMJG-42, issued 8 October, to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, subject Distribution of American Junior Red Cross Supplies to School Children in Japan, and pertinent Memorandum of General Application.

On 15 October, shipment of the supplies was completed from Yokohama to all prefectures except the following: Yamanashi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Fukui and Tokyo. The following four prefectures have received gift parcels but have not received school supplies at this time: Hyogo, Saitama, Gumma and Ibaraki. Balance of supplies to remaining prefectures are now in transit from the U.S. and will be shipped to remaining prefectures on arrival.

Fund Campaign: The regular membership and fund campaign of the Japanese Red Cross Society and its prefectural chapters was formally launched 15 October. All prefectural chapter managers met in Tokyo on 14 October at the Annual Meeting of the Society to receive last minute instructions concerning the drive. General optimism prevailed among the managers, that they would be able to meet their quotas of the total of 300 million yen to be raised.

Disaster Plans: At the meeting of chapter managers on 14 October, they were instructed by National Headquarters concerning their responsibilities under the new Disaster Law and were advised to immediately contact prefectural government authorities concerning the integration of their disaster plans in the master plans for the prefectures. A number of prefectural chapters have prepared plans, in consultation with prefectural authorities, which seem to be fairly complete. Outstanding of the plans reviewed by the American Red Cross Consultant Staff is that prepared by the Mie prefectural chapter.

Volunteer Services: Miss Margaret Gooch, American Red Cross, International Activities, was assigned to the section, 17 October as a Consultant to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of Volunteer Services. Until her present assignment she has been a Field Director, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, serving during the past eighteen months in the Philippines and Korea and has a professional social work background. With her assistance it is hoped that the Japanese Red Cross can lay a firm foundation for the development of essential volunteer services in prefectural Red Cross programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 25th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama, 3 October aboard the SS Swarthmore Victory.

The above shipment consisted of the following relief supplies:

Clothing	24.37 tons
Food	17.99 tons
Medicine	.25 tons
Miscellaneous	.56 tons
Total (net) weight	43.17 tons

Kyusyu Region Welfare Conference

A conference of Military Government Welfare personnel in Kyusyu region was held on 13 October at Fukuoka, Kyusyu, and was attended by representatives of Kyusyu MG Region, the seven prefecture MG teams in Kyusyu, MG Section I Corps and the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the third regional welfare conference in the I Corps area.

Emphasis was given to the necessary of closely analyzing the public assistance program of each prefectural welfare section and the record keeping procedure employed in controlling the expenditure of funds. The need conducting more intensive training programs for Minsei-iin, so they will better understand their responsibilities, was discussed. The procedure being followed in the prefectures for conducting administrative reviews of the public assistance program by Military Government personnel was reviewed by Lt. Col. C. A. Brock, Welfare Officer, MG Section, I Corps.

Disaster Law

Ministry and Cabinet officials have approved of the following procedure for implementation of the Disaster Law:

- a. Ordinance to be promulgated on 20 October when the law becomes effective.
- b. Welfare Ministerial Instructions setting up the duties and organization of prefectural Operating Teams.
- c. Welfare Ministerial Instructions on the operation of the Disaster Relief law.

Ordinance a. above will be promulgated as of this date making the law in full effect as of 20 October.

Organization of prefectural Operating Team, b. above, will be coordinated with all Prefectural Governors in conference on 20 October. Teams will be organized not later than 31 October and report made to the Ministry of Welfare that this has been accomplished.

Ministerial Instructions will be handed to Governors 20 October which completely orients the Governors as to the workings of the law and what is expected of them. (c. above). Each prefecture must submit a plan to the Ministry of Welfare not later than 31 December, containing the following:

- a. Study of disasters peculiar to their prefecture.
- b. Their plans of utilizing their Operating Teams.
- c. What preparations are now in effect to handle disasters in their prefecture.
- d. Any stockpiles of supplies located in their prefecture that could be used for disaster.
- e. Their financial status as it relates to disaster. What funds are available?

These plans will be studied by the National Disaster Board which will, in consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, make such deletions and additions as are necessary.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personnel

Mrs. Sweetser, Civilian Public Health Nurse, has been assigned to the Kanagawa Military Government Team. The 6-weeks refresher course, given at Nippon Medical University, to assist nurses in meeting the new nursing standards, was completed 15 October. Sixty nurses attended. Course included explanation of the new nursing legislation.

The Midwives Section of the Association will give their first refresher course in Tokyo, beginning 20 October.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period, 12 October-18 October 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

X-ray film distribution is still receiving attention in order to assure adequate supply. A conference among film manufacturers, Ministry of Welfare representatives and Supply Division personnel was held to discuss procedures. Film companies have designated agencies within the prefectures who are authorized to sell x-ray film to consumers. Detailed information regarding names and locations of these agencies was contained in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. In order to prevent x-ray film from purchase by those not authorized to operate x-ray equipment, a check system of reports will be required from these designated agencies. Detailed reports of quantities received and sold will be submitted to Prefectural Health Officers, and through them to Ministry of Welfare officials concerned with distribution of this item. It must be noted, however, that no automatic delivery will be made to agencies. These agencies are required to order quantities they desire from the film manufacturing companies. Thus it seems the consumer, hospital, doctor, or dentist, must make his needs known to these retailers. The following revised price scale issued by the Ministry of Finance 14 October 1947 governs maximum prices of x-ray films.

	Size	Unit	Nitrate Base	Acetate Base
5 x 7	Kabine	dozen	Yen 315.90	Yen 401.70
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	Yatsugiri	dozen	481.40	626.10

8 x 10	Mutsugiri	dozen	655.80	861.70
10 x 12	Yotsugiri	dozen	923.00	1,225.00
11 x 14	Daiyotsugiri	dozen	1,165.40	1,550.00
14 x 17	Hansetsu	dozen	1,729.60	2,313.80
Other films:	35mm, 3 rolls per can, 170.20 yen			
	6cm X 6 cm (2B), per roll, 54.30 yen			
	Dental film, 2 dozen per box, 201.80 yen			

The address of the Osaka branch office of the Konishi-roku Photo Industrial Co., omitted from the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin, is 26, Tenjinbashi-suji, 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi.

Production

Release of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 12 - 18 October 1947:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tottori	9,250 lbs.		
Hokkaido			3,900 gallons
Shizuoka	10,000 lbs.		5,000 gallons
Wakayama	8,000 lbs.		
Mie	12,250 lbs.		7,105 gallons
Mie(Nat'l Hospital)	20 lbs.		30 gallons
Yamagata	15,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	13,560 lbs.		4,300 gallons
Fukushima(coal Mines)	4,100 lbs.		1,200 gallons
Ehime	21,500 lbs.		750 gallons
Osaka	500 lbs.		500 gallons
Akita	10,000 lbs.		
Total	104,380 lbs.		22,785 gallons

A total of 3,860,577 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 195,027 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 11 October 1947.

The 27th Weekly Report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 5 - 11 October 1947.

	Total To Date 4 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 5-11 Oct.	Total Mfgd.to Date 11 Oct.	Total Shipped to Date 11 Oct.	<u>Balance</u> On Head	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	64,896	.....	64,896	63,230	1,666	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	.....	39,443	16,119	23,324	.....
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	.....	23,808	11,719	12,089	.....
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gal. capacity	37,610	.....	37,610	26,059	11,551	.....
Total	165,757	.....	165,757	117,127	48,630	25,104

Narcotics

A Japanese narcotic agent, inspecting a doctor whose abstract showed four purchases of narcotics since May of 1947, found the doctor had carefully removed the narcotic strip stamps, sealing the bottles, had emptied the

narcotic contents, refilled the bottles with quinine and other non-narcotic substances, than again affixed the seals. The narcotics had been used for addiction purposes. The case illustrates the results of training given to Japanese narcotic agents.

Recently two prefectures have reported the arrest of prefectural pharmaceutical affairs officers for possession of narcotics. One of these officials was a narcotic agent for a short period of time. The Ministry of Welfare is instructing all prefectural narcotic agents that only narcotics which have been seized and are being held as evidence or awaiting disposition instructions from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and which have been properly recorded and reported may be held in custody by prefectural officials. The Ministry of Justice has been instructed to direct local procurators to demand maximum penalties for any narcotic official who is guilty of malfeasance in office.

Preliminary work has been done toward consolidating SCAP narcotic directives and the present Japanese narcotic ordinance into a draft of one law for presentation to the Diet by the Ministry of Welfare. The draft will include a provision for the incarceration of any person who is found to be addicted to narcotics.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare announced a change in the dates scheduled for typhus training conferences. The meeting at Sapporo, Hokkaido will be held as scheduled on 23 and 24 October. Due to conflicting dates the meeting originally scheduled for 28 and 29 of October in Fukushima has been cancelled; instead, the meetings will be held in Tokyo at an early date in November (date to be announced).

Attention is invited to TB - PH - Prev. Med.3 (Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin) dated February 1947, subject, Rickettsia diseases in Japan and Korea. This bulletin deals with louse-borne typhus, murine typhus and scrub typhus. Control methods remain essentially as outlined but with more emphasis on the control of fleas, especially against rat fleas, the active vectors of murine typhus. Flea control procedures must precede rat control measures as noted in the Weekly Bulletins for 18 July, 25 July and 2 August.

Workers and leaders of sanitary teams must be trained and retrained at periodic intervals concerning dusting and spraying techniques. This training procedure played an important part in the efficiency of operation of teams engaged on typhus control work in past typhus seasons and should be emphasized again this year.

Tuberculosis

During the spring months, a manual on the diagnosis of tuberculosis was prepared, translated into Japanese and copies distributed to the prefectural health officers for distribution among the officers in charge of the health centers. It would be a matter of much interest to check on this distribution and the application of the material therein, particularly, the diffusion of information at large in the prefectures regarding control of tuberculosis in the home.

Sanitation

There is still much confusion in the minds of the Japanese as to the proper use of DDT. Prefectural officials should be advised that the following simple rules be translated, mimeographed and distributed with the DDT, in an effort to correct this misunderstanding.

1. DDT is a chemical -- originally in a crystalline form and pulverized into a fine powder -- it is very stable -- its chief value over other insecticides is that its toxic properties are retained for as much as 90 days, or until it is physically removed or changed by washing dilution or rubbing off.

2. It is used in two forms -- powder and liquid.

- a. The powder (10% DDT) is used for crawling insects and applied to clothes, futon, tatami, rugs, etc. It is also used for human louse and flea control by dusting over the hair, clothes and all parts of the body. It can be used for fly and mosquito control by dusting surfaces of the liquid where the Larvae are found. Indiscriminate use for this purpose results in a tremendous loss of this material; it should be used only as a last resort.

b. Liquid 5% DDT solution in oil is for spraying or painting with a brush on surfaces where adult flies and mosquitoes rest. Mosquitoes prefer dark cool places inside of dwellings or other enclosures where they are protected from the weather and are near their blood meal. The places to coat with liquid DDT insecticide are the dark corners and ceilings of the room, the inside of closets, undersides of tables, furniture and shelves; light cords, pictures or ornamental bric-a-brac where signs of flies are found; the walls of the benjo, dining room and kitchen (except in the proximity of the fire place.)

3. Do not waste DDT powder or insecticide by spraying or dusting indiscriminately on the ground or along ditches or other places out of doors. This type of control should be done under close supervision and after field investigation to determine types and rates of breeding. These places should be cleaned up and maintained so as not to be guilty of insect breeding -- and treated with insecticides only when this is impossible of accomplishment. DDT is not to be used as a substitute for sanitation.

SECTION VI
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 September 1947 shows 3,386 hospitals with a capacity of 214,053 beds of which 108,045 were occupied. During this same period 311,010 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-43 15 October 1947 Application for Permission to Publish Results of February 47 Nutrition Surveys.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 11 October 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 October - 25 October
1947
Number 43**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION I GENERAL

PHMJG's (Public Health and Welfare Section Memorandums to the Japanese Government)

Due to many requests having been received, officially and informally, from Military Government teams for copies of PHMJG's which they have not received, next week's bulletin will carry, as a supplement, a review and summary of all PHMJG's issued to date.

Due to the necessity for utmost conservation of paper materials it has been necessary to restrict distribution of PHMJG's to directives which require surveillance activities. Where surveillance activities are not required, distribution has been made solely to Military Government, Hq. Eighth Army.

This summary will permit each Military Government team to review their files and determine if they possess all directives requiring surveillance.

In the future PHMJG's, issued by the Section, will be summarized in the following Weekly Bulletin, thereby enabling Military Government teams to keep fully informed on current directives. Distribution in bulk, to Military Government, Hq. Eighth Army, for redistribution to all M. G. Teams of those PHMJG's requiring surveillance and which have a supporting "Letter of General Application", will continue without change.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Demonstration Education Projects in Reformatories and Juvenile Training and Education Institutions

As the result of conferences between Staff Sections and interested Japanese Ministries, two demonstration education projects are in the process of being set up in Juvenile Correction Institutions. The discussions also resulted in setting up a National, as well as Prefectural councils, on Education and Training in Prisons, Reformatories and Juvenile Institutions. The National Council "shall be for the purpose of contributing to the reformation and demonstration of education and training for the Juvenile inmates in corrective institutions and shall investigate or deliberate the matters which might be proposed by local (Prefectural) councils as well as to have contact with government authorities or others regarding their decisions.

Prefectural councils "shall study the individual institutions and shall act in an advisory capacity to heads of institutions, acting as a group or as individual experts, recognizing, however, that the institutional head is responsible for the operation of the institution." These councils shall be made up of members of prefectural government as well as professional experts and lay people.

At present two projects have been authorized, one at Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture and one at Hagiya, Tokyo-to. It is expected that local councils will soon be in operation in these prefectures and that studies will be made of the selected institutions to determine what types of education and training may best be used. Interested Ministries involved will pass information on to prefectural officials. It is probable that MG Teams will be asked for assistance and guidance in these projects.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) have received their 26th, 27th and 28th overseas shipments of relief supplies. These shipments were as follows:

a. 26th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS Philippine Transport, on 15 October, from U.S. and contained 15.31 tons (clothing, including shoes 13.75 tons - soap .56 tons - food 1.00 tons).

b. 27th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS General Gordon, on 17 October, from U.S. and contained 25 tons (food).

c. 28th Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard SS China Bear, on 24 October, from U.S. and contained 8.3 tons (clothing).

Foreign National Food Ration

Official Japanese Government Prices for food stuffs to be purchased by foreign nationals.

Article	Price Diet		Non-Price diet		Axis National Diet	
	Amount	Total Cost	Amount	Total Cost	Amount	Total Cost
Meat			1.65 lbs	*		
Butter			2.0 "	Yen 400.5	1.0 lbs	Yen 200.25
Flour	4.96 lbs	Yen 23.4	4.13 "	19.50	3.30 "	15.60
Canned Goods	5.0 "	19.00	7.0 "	26.60	5.0 "	19.00
Sugar	1.32 "	24.70	1.94 "	37.05	1.32 "	24.70
			0.946		0.946	
Cooking Oil	0.946 pts	13.26	pts	13.26	pts	13.26
Potatoes	8.27 lbs	45.00	24.81 lbs	45.00	24.81 lbs	45.00
Rice	4.4 kg	43.87				
Soy Sauce	0.636 pts	6.24				
Total Cost		Yen 175.47		Yen 541.91		Yen 317.81

Miscellaneous Prices

Macaroni	Yen 8.05 per lb
Canned Goods	3.80 per lb
Soy Sauce	2.08 per go
Cooking Oil	4.42 per go
* Meat 1st Class	Yen 140.00 per 4/5 lb (100 momme)
2nd Class	110.00
3rd Class	90.00
4th Class	30.00

*Meat Prices are subject to revision.

National Public Assistance Recertification Plan

Tentative plans have been developed by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare for a review and recertification of all persons receiving funds through the Daily Life Security Law.

According to present plans this recertification program will begin 1 December. Further information will be contained in subsequent weekly bulletins.

Delay in Monthly Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reported on 27 October that the following prefectures had failed to get their monthly statistical reports to the Ministry on 25 October: Miyagi, Tochigi, Hyogo, Tottori, Hiroshima, Tokushima and Kumamoto.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 19-25 October:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Equine encephalitis	3

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for August 1947:

MONTHLY MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	17,342	708	195	5,283	4,442
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	337	17	0	60	278
Viscera	3,531	55	0	2,033	680

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

MONTHLY MILK INSPECTION REPORT

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Sample examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	7,012
Sample examined	26,284
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	729
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,693
Plant Inspections	8,127
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	445
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	955

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	
Sample examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	14
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

MONTHLY ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT September 1947

The animal disease incidence remained stationary with the exception of Equine Encephalitis which made a marked increase.

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Brucellosis	12	1
Trichomoniasis	21	25
Texas Fever	6	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	6	0
Swine Erysipelas	28	1
Swine Plague	6	0
Swine Cholera	3	0
Strangles	148	35
Rabies	4	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	141	100
Equine Encephalitis	24	411
Pullorum Disease	447	702

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Shipments of dusting and spraying equipment to the prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision accounted for a total of 2,658 pieces during the period 7 October through 20 October. These were distributed to the prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	590	504		
Aomori		60		60
Saitama	100			
Aichi			240	
Kyoto			150	
Osaka		320		160
Hiroshima		157	67	
Oita		175	75	
Totals	690	1,216	532	220

Another distribution of santonin is being made. Shipments will begin during the last week of October. A total of 15,000 grams of powder and 1,500,000 tablets will be distributed to supply agencies in all prefectures as listed below. Shipments will originate in both Tokyo and Osaka.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Powder</u>	<u>Tablet</u>
Hokkaido	675 grams	67,500 tablets
Aomori	225 "	22,500 "
Iwate	225 "	22,500 "
Miyagi	375 "	37,500 "
Akita	225 "	22,500 "
Yamagata	300 "	30,000 "
Fukushima	300 "	30,000 "
Ibaraki	300 "	30,000 "
Tochigi	300 "	30,000 "
Gumma	300 "	30,000 "
Saitama	375 "	37,500 "
Chiba	375 "	37,500 "
Tokyo	750 "	75,000 "
Kanagawa	525 "	52,500 "
Niigata	450 "	45,000 "
Yamanashi	225 "	22,500 "
Nagano	450 "	45,000 "
Shizuoka	450 "	45,000 "
Toyama	225 "	22,500 "
Ishikawa	150 "	15,000 "
Fukui	150 "	15,000 "
Gifu	300 "	30,000 "
Aichi	600 "	60,000 "
Mie	300 "	30,000 "
Shiga	150 "	15,000 "
Kyoto	375 "	37,500 "
Osaka	600 "	60,000 "
Hyogo	600 "	60,000 "
Nara	150 "	15,000 "

Wakayama	225 "	22,500 "
Tottori	150 "	15,000 "
Shimane	225 "	22,500 "
Okayama	300 "	30,000 "
Hiroshima	375 "	37,500 "
Yamaguchi	300 "	30,000 "
Tokushima	225 "	22,500 "
Kagawa	225 "	22,500 "
Ehime	300 "	30,000 "
Kochi	150 "	15,000 "
Fukuoka	600 "	60,000 "
Saga	150 "	15,000 "
Nagasaki	300 "	30,000 "
Kumamoto	300 "	30,000 "
Oita	225 "	22,500 "
Miyazaki	225 "	22,500 "
Kagoshima	<u>300 "</u>	<u>30,000 "</u>
Total	15,000 grams	1,500,000 Tab.

September's Shipments of VD drugs and sulfathiazole and penicillin were made to the prefectures during the first week of October. Outline of distribution follows:

Mapharsen	4,413 grams
Bismuth Subsalicylate Inj.	887,404.8 cc
Sulphathiazole	460,160 tablets
Penicillin	1,520,056,000 Oxford units

Shipments of four items of U.S. Army surplus stocks purchased by the Japanese Government were approved for distribution to all 46 prefectures on a basis of population figures, as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Soft Soap	1 lb	8,208
Plaster of Paris, orthopedic	4 lb	13,725
Patrolatum liquid heavy	1 qt	1,816
Doxtrose 5%	1,000 cc	5,965

Production

Production of biologicals during September continued to be excellent. The planned production of 150,000 liters of triple typhoid vaccine was completed during September. Production of diphtheria toxoid vaccine continued to gain momentum.

	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	886,530 cc	4,020,000 cc	1,013,830 cc	3,893,920 cc
Typhus	...	...	...	6,785,797 cc
Triple Toxoid	3,699,100 cc	41,858,400 cc	5,861,500 cc	44,375,300 cc
Diph. Toxoid	4,409,140 cc	160,700 cc	3,592,780 cc	286,850 cc
Smallpox	1,060,000 doses	1,397,975 dos.	15,650,650 dos.	1,224,200 dos.
Diph. Antitoxin		31,900 cc		178,603 cc

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

Production of x-ray film during September showed some decrease in total output. A total of 26,222 square meters was produced as compared to 33,783 square meters during August. This decrease is attributed to the critical shortage of raw materials, specifically acetone used for the base and amyl and butyl acetate used for the solvents. Acetate bases for x-ray film are essential if the non-inflammable type of film is to be manufactured, as opposed to the nitrate bases to produce the inflammable type of film. Plans have been made to continue the production of the

non-inflammable type high quality film and sacrifice somewhat on production quotas to be accomplished rather than emphasize quantity of production thereby sacrificing quality.

Size	Quantity (Unit - dozens)		
	July	August	September
4 3/4" × 6 1/2"	1,490	3,850	152
6 1/2 " × 8 1/2"	495	614	452
8" × 10"	2,646	6,306	812
10" × 12"	19,076	26,298	14,489
11" × 14"	0	0	1,608
14" × 17"	2,766	0	1,644
Dental	426	836	50
35mm (rolls)	54,429	46,602	67,094

SOURCE: Photo-Sensitized Materials Association

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 19-25 October:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hokkaido (prisons)	750 lbs.		
Hyogo		5,000 gallons	
Miyazaki		3,735 gallons	
Nagasaki	37,600 lbs.	10,300 gallons	
Kumamoto		6,615 gallons	
Tottori			60 vials
Aichi	50,000 lbs.		
Saga	50,000 lbs.		
Total	138,350 lbs.	25,650 gallons	60 vials

The 28th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicated the following detailed data for the period 12-18 October:

	Total To Date 11 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 12-18 Oct.	Total Mfgd. To Date 18 Oct.	Total Shipped To Date 18 Oct.	On Hand
DDT Dusters	64,896	...	64,896	63,820	1,076
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,015	22,428
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,011	11,797
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	26,119	11,491
Total	165,757	...	165,757	118,965	46,792

Shikutani Mfg. Co., largest producer of the DDT duster, has recently received a delivery of 22 tons of brass and tin plate which will be sufficient to complete the manufacture of the remaining quota of 25,104 dusters. The completion of the DDT Duster production will complete the entire duster and spraying equipment program for 1947.

A total of 3,819,227 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 205,227 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 18 October.

Narcotics

Finished narcotic imports consisting of codeine phosphate and dionine have been received. The codeine, in one-kilogram packages, is scheduled to be shipped immediately to registered compounders and producers in the Tokyo and Osaka areas for repackaging, tableting and labeling.

In national tuberculosis sanatoriums and hospitals as well as private institutions, the use of morphine is strongly discouraged where codeine is the indicated drug. All these institutions should maintain an adequate supply of codeine and all registered local wholesalers should replenish immediately their stocks of codeine powder and tablets to a six months supply level.

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to circularize all local wholesalers and national tuberculosis sanatoriums and hospitals that codeine stocks are available and must be kept up to the required level to supply the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION V
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

Chlorination of Water Supplies The types of chlorine available for sterilizing water are: Liquid Chlorine, calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime. The strength of the later two will decrease with age and methods of handling, but for the purpose of estimating quantities the following strengths may be used:

Liquid chlorine	100%	available	chlorine
Calcium Hypochlorite (US)	75%	"	"
Chlorinated Lime (US)	30%	"	"

Liquid chlorine (Gas under pressure) comes in 200 pound and one ton cylinders. The chlorine is piped from these cylinders to a chlorinator, which feeds the gas into a chamber through which water is circulating, putting the chlorine gas into solution. This solution is fed continuously into the water supply. Rates of application are regulated automatically by a system of gauges and valves. It is possible (as an emergency measure only) to bypass the control valves and pressure gauges and operate the rates of application manually, however, this requires very close supervision of the dosages being effected and is not to be recommended.

Calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime should be made into a stock solution and then added to the water.

The amount of chlorine required to sterilize water varies widely with the amount of organic matter in the water and in the distribution system. Systems that have not been chlorinated for long periods of time will require high dosages, (as much as 4 PPM) as there is usually an accumulation of various types of organic material, algae, plankton, etc. in the pipes that require "burning out" before a constant residual with reasonable dosages can be held. Usually after a system has been chlorinated continuously for several months the dosages can be cut to as low as 1.0 PPM depending on the quality of the water and amount of contamination entering the system after chlorination.

The "burning out" phase of chlorination is usually accompanied by unpleasant tastes and odors that usually diminish with time and the lowering of the initial dosages. This can be helped by flushing the system (through fire plugs) and cleaning mains when necessary.

The chlorination of individual supplies, particularly wells, presents a problem that often must be solved by crude methods. To be safe, however, chlorine must be applied in known quantities and the amount of chlorine residual checked after a retention period of 24 hours. It is desired to have a residual of not less than 0.2 P.P.M. at the end of the distribution system.

Calculation of amount of chlorine required to treat a given amount of water at any given rate, expressed in parts per million, can be done by the following equation--

$$\text{Pounds of chlorine Required} = \frac{\text{gals. of water} \times 8.34 \times \text{dosage in PPM}}{1,000,000}$$

SECTION VI

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 3 October 1947 shows 3,385 hospitals with a capacity of 213,952 beds of which 105,847 were occupied. During this same period 315,835 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Available figures indicate 1,921,000 government employees have health insurance coverage under provisions of the various government Mutual Aid Societies. The government Pension System does not cover the same number as it is restricted to certain grades of government officials. When this number is added to the number covered by the Health Insurance Law for industrial workers, the total is approximately 6,000,000 employees who have health insurance coverage.

The Ministry of Welfare reports an increase of 20% since July 1946, of employer participation in Health Insurance due to reorganized industries.

The Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance, has submitted a proposed law to provide a workmen's compensation program for all government employees. In its present form, considerable revision is necessary with reference to contributory negligence because of coordination with other programs and in providing for appeal rights. It will integrate, under one law, the present limited protection furnished by the provisions of various Imperial Ordinances (one dated in 1886) and extend comprehensive protection to all employees.

SECTION VIII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Nutrition

The November nutrition surveys will be conducted in the usual cities and rural areas of Japan. Physical examinations are to be made in some rural areas in the last week of October. Food consumption studies will all be made in November. The Sanitary Bureaus, of the city and prefectural offices, have been instructed by the Ministry of Welfare to inform the Military Government Teams of the time of the surveys.

Military Government Public Health Officers should observe the surveys, for the purpose of determining the character of observations made and to lend prestige to the nutrition surveys.

Average results of the August nutrition surveys are contained in the attached table.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl. (2) :

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 18 October 1947.
2. Number and Rate of Births, deaths, infant deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces reported according to prefecture with digest, August 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 October - 1 November
1947
Number 44**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Welfare Training Conference

Another in a series of social work training conferences was held in Fukui Prefecture from 13 - 19 October. The conference was similar to previous weekly classes sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association. A total of 53 persons, including 7 women, attended the meetings. Most of the officials attending were from welfare offices of the Prefecture cities, towns and villages. Prefectures sending people to the meeting were: Osaka (9), Kyoto (10), Shiga (3), Hyogo (5), Nara (3), Wakayama (6), and Fukui (17).

Next training conference to be held by the Japan Social Work Association is scheduled for 15 - 22 November at Izu, Nagaoka Onsen, Shizuoka Prefecture. It is expected this conference will be attended by welfare officials from the Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

Social Work Education

A national Social Work Education Committee (Shakai Jigyo Kyoiku Konwa Kai) met in Tokyo on 27 October. Meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Education and Welfare, Universities, colleges, and private welfare agencies. At the meeting, consideration was given to problems of establishing social work training programs in the universities. Action was taken to establish a formal committee which will be a permanent organization to consider the entire matter of social work education in Japan. The permanent committee will consist of official representatives of colleges and universities which are interested in the field of social work education and other interested individuals. Consideration is also being given to the creation of a similar social work education committee for the Kansai District. Many of the colleges and universities in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area have indicated an interest in social work education but because of distance have been unable to participate in the meetings which have been held in Tokyo.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new out-breaks of animal diseases for the period 26 October - 1 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Plague	2
Fukushima	" "	5
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	8
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Yamanashi	Equine Encephalitis	6
Yamagata	" "	10

SECTION III
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, shipments of a total of 958 sprayers were made for use in the insect and rodent control program, in the period 21 October to 27 October. Details of shipments follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukushima	162	0	0
Aichi	66	0	0
Osaka	0	0	270
Hiroshima	85	120	0
Oita	130	125	0
Total	443	245	270

No DDT dusters were shipped during this period.

Reports from several prefectures indicate the allocation and distribution of U.S. Army surplus vehicles, purchased by the Japanese Government, showed some instances of injustice. National hospitals, already possessing vehicles, received additional while municipal institutions were left with no transportation. When the distribution was made, time did not allow a complete study of requirements in all hospitals in Japan. The allocation was planned on advice from Ministry sections responsible for the various public health services.

A survey is being conducted by the General Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare requiring health sections of the prefecture governments to submit information on each installation as follows:

Size of facility
 Number of beds
 Average monthly in-patients
 Average monthly out-patients
 Vehicle status

From this information a plan of redistribution for utmost utility of these vehicles will be instituted:

Production

The 29th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 19-25 October:

	Total To Date 18 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 19-25 Oct.	Total Mfgd. To Date 25 Oct.	Total Shipped To Date 25 Oct.	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	64,896	...	64,896	63,820	1,076	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,458	21,985	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,256	11,552	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	26,389	11,221	...
Total	165,757	...	165,757	119,923	45,834	25,104

A total of 3,994,917 lbs of 10% DDT dust and 174,297 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 25 October.

There were no requests for shipments of DDT products received during the period 26 October - 1 November and hence, no releases were given.

Narcotics

An inspection trip through some of the outlying prefectures revealed that many narcotic agents are not making investigations on their own initiative, but are turning all information received over to prefectural police for investigation and report. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been directed to instruct prefectural narcotic officials that they, as a specialized narcotic enforcement agency, are to make their own, investigations and to use the police for assistance only when necessary. Further, it is the duty of prefectural narcotic agents to follow-up and make thorough investigation of all police cases which terminate upon the arrest of an individual narcotic violator in order to determine the source of supply and to apprehend all persons involved.

As an example of the proper procedure, in Tokyo recently, the Military Police picked up a foreign national in a state of unconsciousness. It was found he had considerable narcotics on his person. The case was investigated further by Tokyo narcotic officials who in one day learned the man in possession of the narcotics was an addict, had been assisting a doctor from whom he was taking regular injections, the doctor falsifying his records to indicate other patients were receiving the narcotics.

The inspection trip further revealed that some hospitals still have stocks of narcotics far beyond their requirements, while local wholesalers in the vicinity are in short supply of the same narcotics. Removal of excess stocks from practitioners (including hospitals) and retailers have been accomplished in most prefectures during the past year. Corrective action is being taken at the national level to complete the project.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Refresher Course

The next four-months course will begin in Tokyo 8 December for Public Health Nurses. One, well qualified Public Health Nurse is being requested to attend from each Prefecture. Notices are being sent to each Prefecture directed to the Japanese doctor in charge of Public Health.

The Public Health Nurses boxes are completed and the nurses are being taught the use and care of the box.

The Midwife section of Tokyo-To, sponsored a short course for midwives at Keio University Hospital from 20 to 30 October. Eighty-four midwives attended the 30 hours of instruction. Outstanding Japanese obstetricians and pediatricians, and nurses from Nursing Affairs Division of Public Health and Welfare conducted the teaching.

A moving picture on Nursing in Japan titled "Lady of Science", has been completed and will soon be ready for the Japanese nurses.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Rodent Control

The following is a conservative estimate on food consumed by the rat population in Japan which is estimated at 28,000,000.

Surveys over period of years show large fluctuations in the rat population in various places. But by actual catches and results of poison campaigns, the average has been two (2) per house. This number does not include some species of field rats and sewer rats that do not come into the vicinity of human dwellings.

The amount of food consumed per rat is 20 gms per day.

Total amount by weight:

Consumed	560,000,000 <u>ozs</u> per day
or	1,235,000 <u>lbs</u> per day
or	617.5 <u>tons</u> per day
or	225,387.5 <u>tons</u> per year
or	32 <u>shiploads</u> (Liberty type) per year

Population figures and weight of foods consumed are from surveys and actual studies of feeding habits made by Dr. Masami Kitaoka, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo. In his opinion this estimate is low. The usual offhand estimates are one (1) rat per person, which will roughly triple these figures. This does not include the incidental cost of damage to property such as destruction and spoilage of stored goods, fires etc.

No reduction can be made of the rat population until wide scale extermination programs by trained personnel, are carried out on a nation wide basis. The old system that has prevailed, of selling to the individual a packet of rat poison with instructions on its use, only serves to keep the rat population at a healthy level.

There is at the present time sufficient Antu available for each prefecture to put on an adequate program. Local officials generally are not interested in expending their budgets and facilities to include a program that can be placed on the individual. Constant pressure is therefore necessary to insure active Prefectural participation in rodent extermination campaigns.

Typhus Fever

The first in the series of typhus control conferences was held on 23 and 24 October at Sapporo, Hokkaido. The meeting was attended by 110 persons interested in the field of public health. The program was planned and arranged by the Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Hokkaido prefectural Military Government Team.

The second conference in the series will be held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November for the benefit of the Japanese prefectural health authorities and other representing the prefectures lying in the northern half of Honshu.

Residual spraying of railway cars, etc.

Now that the typhus season is present, it is urged that residual effect DDT spray schedules for railway cars, ferries, street cars, buses, be rigidly adhered to. It is also of great importance that proper spray application be made at intervals of not more than 30 days, in jails, orphanages, hospitals, theaters, public bath houses, railway stations, etc, for the control of typhus fever.

Public Health Train

The schedule for the appearances of the Public Health Train in various localities within the Kanto Region of Japan is published for the information of those concerned.

			Lv: Harajuku	1 Nov.	1700
Arr: Shinagawa	1 Nov.	1719	Lv: Shinagawa	2 Nov.	0645
Arr: Tokyo Central	2 Nov.	0653	Lv: Tokyo	6 Nov.	2210
Arr: Shinagawa	6 Nov.	2219	Lv: Shinagawa	7 Nov.	0732
Arr: Harajuku	7 Nov.	0756	Lv: Harajuku	11 Nov.	1816
Arr: Shinagawa	11 Nov.	1836	Lv: Shinagawa	12 Nov.	0100
Arr: Tabata	12 Nov.	0145	Lv: Tabata	12 Nov.	0224
Arr: Shinkoiwa	12 Nov.	0306	Lv: Shinkoiwa	12 Nov.	0355
Arr: Kinshicho	12 Nov.	0405	Lv: Kinshicho	16 Nov.	1853
Arr: Chiba	16 Nov.	1930	Lv: Chiba	17 Nov.	0400
Arr: Honchiba	17 Nov.	0405	Lv: Honchiba	20 Nov.	2105
Arr: Choshi	20 Nov.	2347	Lv: Choshi	24 Nov.	0500
Arr: Mito	24 Nov.	1130	Lv: Mito	29 Nov.	0938
Arr: Utsunomiya	29 Nov.	1314	Lv: Utsunomiya	3 Dec.	1930
Arr: Kiryutsu	3 Dec.	2200	Lv: Kiryutsu	6 Dec.	2320
Arr: Maebashi	7 Dec.	1200	Lv: Maebashi	10 Dec.	2305
Arr: Takasaki	10 Dec.	2325	Lv: Takasaki	14 Dec.	0118
Arr: Kumagaya	14 Dec.	0211	Lv: Kumagaya	17 Dec.	0211
Arr: Omiya	18 Dec.	0252	Lv: Omiya	20 Dec.	2323
Arr: Tachikawa	21 Dec.	1154	Lv: Tachikawa	25 Dec.	0455
Arr: Hachioji	25 Dec.	0516	Lv: Hachioji	28 Dec.	0448
Arr: Shinagawa	28 Dec.	0621	Lv: Shinagawa	4 Jan.	1243
Arr: Higashi Kanagawa	4 Jan.	1302	Lv: Higashi Kanagawa	10 Jan.	0310
Arr: Kawasaki	10 Jan.	0422	Lv: Kawasaki	15 Jan.	0430
Arr: Yokosuka	15 Jan.	0540	Lv: Yokosuka	17 Jan.	0500
Arr: Shinagawa	17 Jan.	0656			

SECTION VI
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 10 October 1947 shows 3,380 hospitals with a capacity of 212,501 beds of which 104,655 were occupied. During this same period 316,582 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Recent negotiations between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Welfare and the Cabinet resulted in additional appropriations for the National Health Insurance program. Emphasis has been placed on certain portions of the appropriations that will be definitely used for establishing and equipping more adequate medical facilities in those areas, first, where the need is the most urgent and second, where the organization can assume the responsibility.

Inquiries continue to arrive regarding medical care for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. Investigations of various cases frequently indicate that the individuals have not been informed as to their eligibility for free medical care, for injury or illness incurred as a result of duty, or for non-occupational disabilities at moderate rates. The employees have not been informed as to where they should report for assistance, or for entering their claim. The fault seems to lie with the labor relations officer of the Central Liaison Office at prefectural levels, for not having disseminated this information.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

See attached supplement.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl.(2):

1. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 25 October 1947.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 25 October 1947.

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE ?	DISTRIBUTION
#1	12/12/46	Health Intelligence Broadcasts. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare to reinstate (Pre-war) weekly Health Intelligence Broadcasts to ports and ships at sea of latest outbreaks of infectious disease. Results published in Weekly Bulletin	Routine- by Port Quarantine Officers	MG HQ 8TH A
#2	12/12/46	Establishment of Medical Examiner Office. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing a Medical Examiner system in each of the principal cities. Plan of operation cited, procedures established, including reporting of deaths.	Yes	All MG Teams
#3	12/13/46	Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing a comprehensive typhus control spray program. Detailed plan outlined.	Yes, indefinitely	All MG Teams
#4	12/17/46	Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan- 1946 <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare regarding Japanese estimated narcotic requirements for 1946		
#5	12/16/46	Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization, and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO (Central Liaison Office) Japanese Government, citing responsibility of Japanese Government for Medical Care, etc., of Japanese personnel on duty with Occupation Forces.	Yes	All MG Teams
#6	12/26/46	Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving plan for modification of nutrition surveys and for surveys to continue throughout 1947, and longer if necessary.	If requested	MG HQ 8TH A
#7	1/2/47	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release (re-packaging and sale) certain former Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics in specified approved wholesale firms	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#8	1/20/47	Correction of Error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No.421 <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Justice, correcting error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421, regarding Japanese reporting of births, deaths, marriages and divorces.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#9	1/20/47	Addition to List of Reportable Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, adding certain diseases to list of reportable communicable diseases.	Yes	All MG Teams

#10	1/21/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving release of former Japanese Military medicinal Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#11	2/27/47 Estimated Recruitments of Dangerous Drugs, 1947, Japan-Supervisory Body, United Nations. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare submitting information extracted from the report of the Supervisory Board, United Nations, estimating world requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1947.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#12	Not used.		
#13	Not used.		
#14	3/17/47 Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for Tuberculosis Control plan covered fully in Letter of Application.	Yes	All MG Teams
#15	3/18/47 Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for Occupation Forces. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare supplementing SCAPIN 48 and PHMJG 5, directing Japanese Government to provide personnel facilities and supplies to carry out physical examination and immunization as specifically.	Yes	All MG Teams
#16	4/7/47 Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Care <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare for expansion and improvement of Health Centers. Detailed plan provided.	Yes	All MG Teams
#17	4/17/47 Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare establishing National Laboratory Control program. Letter of General Application cities detailed plan.	Yes	All MG Teams
#18	4/22/47 Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles Released to The Welfare Ministry. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Army Vehicles released to Ministry. Letter of General Application outlines plans.	Routine	All MG Teams
#19	4/22/47 Research in Scrub-typhus and Scrub-typhus Control in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving of plan for research in Scrub-typhus and Scrub-typhus control.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#20	5/6/47 Information Relative to Utilization of Imported Corn, Flour, Milo, Canned Foods, etc. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry stating that requested information relative to best methods of preparation of imported Corn, Flour, Milo, Canned Foods, is available from the Nutrition Section, Ministry of Welfare.	None	MG HQ 8TH A

#21	5/10/47 Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Ass per subject heading, Letter of General Application covers details.	Yes	All MG Teams
#22	5/20/47 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO offering no objection to publication of results of nutrition surveys November 1946.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#23	5/27/47 Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese Government. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for distribution of surplus United States Government Medical Surplus and Equipment purchased by the Japanese Government. Letter of General Application covers details.	Yes	All MG Teams
#24	5/28/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#25	6/9/47 Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their plan for Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture.	Prefecture only	MG HQ 8TH A
#26	6/13/47 National Disaster Plan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, disapproving proposed National Disaster Plan as submitted and stating that revision is necessary along specifically outlined plans.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#27	6/13/47 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving for release certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#28	6/30/47 Proposed plan for Special Research on Ekiri. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their proposed plan of Special Research on Ekiri	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#29	6/30/47 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their proposed plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#30	7/3/47 Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving their plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases. Information of a general nature pertaining to this directive has appeared in past Weekly Bulletins.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#31	7/28/47 Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving request to publish results of Nutrition Surveys. Refers to May Nutrition Surveys.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A

#32	7/28/47 Application for Permission to Allow Access to Results of Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to CLO approving request to permit Access to the results of Nutrition Surveys conducted in a accordance with SCAPIN 422.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
#33	7/31/47 National Disaster Plan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving proposed re-submitted draft of the National Disaster Law.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#34	8/2/47 Additions to List of Reportable Diseases. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare adding “Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis” to list of weekly reportable communicable disease.	Yes	All MG Teams
#35	8/5/47 Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG 15. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare, clarifying PHMJG 15, reference “Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces”. This directive outlines in detail the Japanese Government’s full responsibility.	Yes	All MG Teams
#36	8/8/47 Draft of Child Welfare Law. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving proposed draft of a Child Welfare Law.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#37	8/30/7 Plan for Release of Ten Percent DDT Dust for Coal Mine. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for release of 10% DDT Dust (250,000 fifty gram paper packages) to coal mines to be distributed and used on a purely “disease and unrest” basis.	Yes- Prefectures Concerned	All MG Teams
#38	Not issued. (Changed to SCAPIN 1787)		
#39	9/8/47 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children in Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directing Ministry of Welfare to receive and distribute gift parcels of pencils, pencil pads and erasers from American Jr. Red Cross to the School in Japan. Full details on this plan were covered in the Weekly Bulletin.	Yes	MG HQ 8TH A
#40	10/2/47 Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare furnishing copy of comments from the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#41	10/6/47 Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving request for release of certain Former Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics.	None	MG HQ 8TH A
#42	10/8/47 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan per subject heading. Detailed outline of this plan is provided in the attached Letter of General Application.	Yes	All MG Teams

#43	10/15/47 Application for Permission to Publish Results of February 1947 Nutrition Surveys. <u>BRIEF OF COMMENTS:</u> Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving application for permission to publish results of February 1947 Nutrition Surveys.	Routine	MG HQ 8TH A
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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2 November - 8 November
Number 45**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Recertification of Eligibility of all Public Assistance Recipients in Japan

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted an approved plan for a review of all public assistance cases in the nation. The review will start 1 December and will continue for approximately 50 days, Purpose of the review is to:

1. Insure proper administration in cities, towns and villages by correcting accounting, statistical, and case handling procedures.
2. Assist in the training of these 70% of the present Minsei-iin, who are comparatively new to their jobs, by a system of field supervision from the Ministry, the prefectural and branch offices, as well as from the higher ranks of the Minsei-iin.
3. To assure that the expenditures for public assistance programs are justified insofar as the eligibility of the present recipients is concerned.

To assure uniformity, the forms to be used for the review will be provided by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional forms will be provided for recapitulation purposes and the review form will remain in the local office as a part of the family record.

The Ministry of Welfare has secured the services of seven men to be used as field supervisors for the remaining months of the present fiscal year. These men will be available in the fields to assist prefectures with this plan and will, it is proposed, form the nucleus of a permanent field staff operating from the Ministry. Funds were also secured for travel expenses for prefectural staff who will be expected to assist and supervise the work in cities, towns and villages.

The actual review of individuals and families will be the responsibility of the regular Minsei-iin but will be assisted by a Minsei-iin from an adjacent area and will be closely supervised by Minsei-iin officials, and by branch and prefectural welfare officials. The recertification form includes family make-up, earnings and incomes, occupational history and potential need for special training or medical care, the family plan for its own rehabilitation, plan of the Minsei-iin for the family, and the total public assistance needs of the family. Ministry officials have been cautioned that instructions to prefectural offices should be clear and concise and that all participants should clearly understand that the review is not for the purpose of trying to determine how many persons can be cut off the public assistance rolls.

The recertification plan should provide excellent for Japanese officials including those in the Ministry of Welfare. The review form has been so constructed that it should call for constructive thinking on the part of Minsei-iin as well as the families involved.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 29th, 30th and 31st overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. These shipments contained the following supplies:

<u>29th shipment</u>		<u>30th shipment</u>		<u>31st shipment</u>	
Clothing	15.20 tons	Clothing	6.10 tons	Clothing	1.67 tons
Soap	2.50 "	Foods	15.50 "	Foods	3.75 "
Total	17.70 "	Medicine	5.33 "	Medicine	39.50 "
		Total	26.43 "	Total	44.92 "

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and the East (CARE)

CARE, Inc., is a non-profit agency subsidized by private relief, foundational, religious and benevolent organization within the United States.

Their plan of operation is to accept dollar payments from any donor for a specific type of relief gift package to be sent to a foreign country to a designated recipient. A representative of CARE, Inc. in each foreign country (or near) receives the packages and supervises distribution through indigenous agencies or facilities.

The recipient, upon receiving a CARE package, is required to sign a receipt which is then returned to the donor as a notification of delivery.

In the past CARE, Inc., has utilized War Department surplus "10 in 1" packages and has delivered a complete packages to countries in which they operate at a total cost of only \$10.00 to the donor. They have now exhausted the surplus supply of "10 in 1" and have prepared their own food package which is similar in nature and contents to the "10 in 1". In addition to the food package they have prepared three other types of packages, namely: cotton package, woolen package and blanket package. They are now considering the preparation of two other types of packages, namely: medicine package and infant care package.

CARE, Inc., made a request to extend their operations into Japan and were given permission to send a representative to Japan for the purpose of making negotiations for their operations in this theater.

CARE, Inc., has now been licensed by SCAP to extend their operations into Japan and the necessary plans to effect its establishment are in the final phase.

Complete information covering CARE, Inc., operations in Japan will be set forth, in brief, in a subsequent bulletin and in detail though a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin, as soon as the CARE program is ready for operation.

Public Assistance Report (September 1947)*

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for September. Figures for August 1947 and September 1946 are given for purposes of comparison.

	<u>Sept. 47**</u>	<u>Aug. 47</u>	<u>Sept. 46</u>
Persons non-institutional	2,987,123	2,542,006	
Persons institutional	<u>223,742</u>	<u>146,885</u>	
Total	3,210,865	2,688,891	2,852,911
Assistance in Cash	Yen 339,125,297	Yen 293,439,251	
Assistance in Cash	<u>70,371,751</u>	<u>22,127,937</u>	
Total	Yen 409,497,048	Yen 315,567,188	Yen 127,607,087

* Source Ministry of Welfare

** Flood area shows heavy increases pushing total persons aided to over 3,000,000 for first time in the history of the program. Previous high August 1946- 2,953,280 persons.

Prefecture Public Assistance Report for September 1947

Prefecture	Persons		Expense	
	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	14,700	67,923	395,062	13,103,020
Aomori	2,986	42,806	3,628	5,444,501
Iwate	327	49,997	157,114	4,255,090
Miyagi	1,063	56,761	390,256	4,407,099
Akita	1,389	55,999		6,384,725
Yamagata	926	56,914	171,482	6,681,695
Fukushima	985	68,973	37,721	7,634,505
Ibaraki	1,493	51,408	331,380	4,666,185
Tochigi	544	28,396	51,404	4,014,869
Gunma	3,258	255,937	14,426,919	6,576,396
Saitama	1,020	49,746	14,601,527	6,784,629
Chiba	3,150	40,353	55,517	5,120,165
Tokyo	97,622	438,829	23,681,048	33,950,364
Kanagawa	5,036	45,207	157,929	10,429,816
Niigata	11,672	72,785	303,820	9,237,876
Toyama	1,138	41,683	132,099	6,014,113
Ishikawa	1,765	35,229	280,297	5,780,706
Fukui	4,298	58,173	1,036,457	3,929,285
Yamanashi	279	22,634	586,978	2,701,628

Nagano	2,261	77,581	169,059	9,388,656
Gifu	1,588	57,282	2,056,452	6,833,269
Shizuoka	5,445	57,159	1,063,861	7,522,174
Aichi	7,176	87,799		12,181,899
Mie	832	38,286	4,623	5,486,914
Shiga	419	34,932	369,889	2,835,470
Kyoto	2,881	63,034	1,087,553	11,892,438
Osaka	9,170	89,971	23,683	25,090,807
Hyogo	5,733	97,483	794,500	18,181,164
Nara	469	25,212	1,763	3,804,637
Wakayama	289	33,874	51,146	5,630,163
Tottori	435	24,261	7,585	3,622,973
Shimane	706	32,241		4,203,753
Okayama	3,387	43,606	49,443	5,925,996
Hiroshima	4,747	54,896	386,448	8,335,948
Yamaguchi	8,288	47,112	98,658	6,384,222
Tokushima	1,504	33,618	128,463	3,761,637
Kagawa	1,304	28,811	1,967,221	3,244,700
Ehime	742	40,190	267,200	5,225,891
Kochi	546	25,510	719	3,331,611
Fukuoka	1,616	112,154	2,248,991	8,830,954
Saga	1,447	53,985	865,963	4,170,978
Nagasaki	1,170	64,501		6,672,479
Kumamoto	1,758	45,657	708,759	5,315,393
Oita	2,761	24,628	924,855	3,059,372
Miyazaki	1,156	40,829	80,292	3,616,809
Kagoshima	2,183	112,758	213,987	7,458,323

Increase in Public Assistance Grants Effective 1 November

The Ministry of Welfare has recommended to the prefecture governors that they increase public assistance grants to the maximum which is now authorized. This plan has been approved by PH&W Section and is expected to result in the increase of public assistance payments from 1 November 1947. The increase is based on the official increase in the cost of rice. (The maximum payments authorized are set forth in parenthesis in the table of allowances, Weekly Summary #31, dated 27 July 1947).

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 2-8 November

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Svine Erysipeles	46
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	11
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	7
Miyagi	" "	10

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The 30th weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicated the following data for the period 26 October and November.

Total to Date 25	No. Mfgd. 26 Oct. - 1	Total Mfgd. To Date 3	Total Shipped To	Balance On Hand	Balance To Be Mfgd.

	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Date 1 Nov.		
DDT Dusters	64,896	1,630	66,526	65,246	1,280	23,474
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	--	39,443	17,678	21,765	--
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	--	23,808	12,491	11,317	--
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	37,610	--	37,610	26,699	10,911	--
Total	165,757	1,630	167,387	122,114	45,273	23,474

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 2-8 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	14,000 lbs	19,000 gallons	
Iwate	300 "	200 "	
Akita	1,500 "	100 "	
Yamagata	3,000 "		
Ibaraki	8,000 "	1,500 "	
Miyagi	250 "	50 "	
Okayama	570 "	100 "	
*Tokushima	200 "	15 "	
Saga	8,000 "	3,000 "	
Kyoto	300 "	30 "	
Shimane	200 "	30 "	
Kochi			500 vials
Aichi			7,500 "
Osaka	50,000 "	5,000 "	
Tokushima	5,100 "		
Tokyo(prisons)	1,200 "		
Total	92,620 lbs	29,025 gallons	8,000 vials

A total of 3,873,467 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 156,732 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represent, total stocks in wholesale warehouses id the Ministry on Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 1 November.

*Note: 200 lb. release to used specifically in Tokushima Coal Mines.

Narcotics

The September monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information

Total Registrants	87,508
Arrests	
Registered persons	64
Unregistered persons	50
Convictions	
Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	7
Theft of narcotics	37
Losses by fire	None
Losses by flood	1

Penalties ranged from 15 yen fine to 1 year 6 month period servitude. Ministry of Justice officials, Ministry of Welfare official and district procurators were called into conference as a result on the 15 yen fine.

According to the present schedule, all narcotic dealers who apply for re-registration will have the 1948 narcotic registration certificate by 15 January 1948.

The following prefectures are authorized to produce marihuana for fiber purposes only during 1948 under SCAPIN 4773-A, 25 October 1947 and SCAPIN 3203-A, 11 February 1947: Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Tochigi, Gumma, Niigata, Nagano, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Hyogo, Okayama and Saga. Production will be as authorized under Ministries of Welfare and Forestry Ordinance No.1, dated 23 April 1947. Registration and acquisition of seed by marihuana producers must be completed early in 1948 to permit preparation of the fields and planting at the proper time.

As of 6 November, all but seven prefectures have at least one narcotic official with judicial police authority for narcotic violations. Ninety-five narcotic agents have already been commissioned with this authority by the Ministry of Welfare. Every effort is being made at the national level to expedite the commissioning of 55 more narcotic agents.

Distribution

Shipments of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control use during the period 28 October through 3 November amounted to 2,191 pieces. Three prefectures were supplied as following:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Spryer</u>
Hokkaido	1,426	0	0	0
Aichi	0	0	235	310
<u>Hyogo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,426	220	235	310

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin Number 41, 5 October - 11 October. Agencies have been established by Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co. Ltd. in the Osaka area for the sale of x-ray film to consumers. Names and addresses of these additional agencies are listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hyogo	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Tooyoka-machi, Shirozaki-gun
Okayama	Asano Photo Shop	No.34, Nakano-mashi, Okayama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Watanabe Photo Shop	Hon-cho, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Yanai-machi
Shimane	Takeda Photo Shop	Hirato-machi, Minikawa-gun
Tottori	Kayano Photo Shop	1-choume, Bakurocho, Yonago City
"	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Toyooka-machi, Shirozaki-gun
Tokushima	Iseki Photo Shop	No.78 no.26, Minami Sakicho-cho, Tokushima City
Kagawa	Kobai-Kumiai Medical Assco. Of Kagawa Pref	No.645, Kuwabara-machi, Takamatsu City
"	Kitamura Shokai	No.19 Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Kochi	Kitamura Shokai	No.19 Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Hiroshima	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No.1025, Yokogawa, 1-chome, Hiroshima City

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions dated 1 November, file YAKU 1312, from Chief, Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, to Chief, Health Department; Chief, Civil Welfare Department and Chief, Education and Civil Welfare Department of each prefecture. Subject is "Regarding Establishment of X-ray Film Agencies". This document contains detailed information, with names and locations of the agencies of the two film manufacturing companies. In addition, the same information has been furnished by the Ministry of Welfare to the Japan Doctors' Association and the Japan Dentists Association.

During September the following quantities of VD Control drugs have been distributed:

	<u>Item</u>	<u>September Distribution</u>	<u>On Hand 30 Sept.</u>
Mapharsen	0.6 g	3,090 ampules	1,472 ampules
"	0.06 g	24,260 "	188 "

"	0.04 g	27,600	"	1,400	"
Bismuth subsalicylate injection	18.0cc	23,000	"	0	
"	1.8cc	261,136	"	464,801	"
"	60.0cc	56	"	0	

Following is the distribution in September of sulfathiazole and penicillin:

<u>Item</u>		<u>September Distribution</u>		<u>On Hand 30 Sept.</u>	
sulfathiazole		5,151,360	tablets	460,160	tablets
penicillin	200,000 Ox.U.	3,480	vials	2,540	vials
"	100,000 Ox.U.	7,810	"	9,429	"
"	30,000 Ox.U.	14,352	"	4,079	"

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Status Report

The four-months National T.B training course for nurses opened 4 November at the Toin School, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. 25 nurses from 20 prefectures are register for this course. Two staff nurses from Nursing Affairs Division are assisting in this program.

A four-week refresher course sponsored by the National Association will open the 10th of November in Fukushima Prefecture. (P.H. Nurses, Clinical Nurses and Midwives). Two American nurses will assist in the teaching program.

The pamphlet "We Grow Up" has been completed in Japanese and will be on sale soon.

A well qualified Japanese Public Health Nurse will be expected from every prefecture 8 December for the next four months Public Health Nurses Course to be held at the Institute of Health, Tokyo.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for typhus control for the winter and spring months of 1947-48. The plan is based on experiences gained from former typhus control activities in Japan during the past two years and upon previously issued directives to the Japanese Government. The essential points of the plan include: a close physical check of repatriates, early cases, discovery, early reporting of suspect cases, early hospitalization of all cases, laboratory diagnostic procedures using the complement fixation test on sera of all suspect cases, control of lice, fleas and rat-mites by use of DDT (10%) insecticide power and DDT(5%) residual effect spray, preventive inoculation with Cox-type typhus vaccines, publicity and educational campaigns and training courses for public health officers, physicians, nurses and sanitary team personnel.

Attention is invites to SCAPIN 1523 dated 12 February 1947 -- Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan and to Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin "No.3 Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea ", February 1947.

Public Health Train

An impressive and colorful ceremony was held 1 November at Harajuku Station, Tokyo, Japan, in commemoration of the opening of the Public Health Train exhibits. The train then moved out to its first three day stand at Tokyo Central Station and was host to more than 15,000 persons during this period.

Sanitation

Sewer Systems: Plans are underway to set up a sanitation commission to study and evolve ways and means of solving Japanese Sanitation problems.

One of the most important problems is to improve methods of collecting and disposing of night soil. It is anticipated that with the development of plants to manufacture ammonia synthetically, the use of raw night soil for fertilizer can be eliminated.

The two methods for collection of fecal matter commonly used are (1) the water carriage and (2) the dry nail system.

The water carriage system has proven the best type both from an economic and public health view point. However, it has not been practical for Japan as it raises the water content of the material, thereby creating a dehydrating problem. During the past 30 years several sewage treatment plants were installed in the large cities of Japan but for all practical purposes they are of little value, as the sewer collection systems were not installed, and very little sewage other than storm and waste water reaches the treatment plant.

Due to the fact that sewer construction utilizes a great deal of hand labor and comparatively small amounts of building material it makes an excellent work project, and will be a start toward the eventual elimination of the manual handling of night soil in Japan. Therefore, cities should be encouraged to work up sewer projects.

Initial projects should be in the congested city areas. Before any work is started, however, completed plans covering entire communities should be made. Trunk lines, should be installed first-collection stations and treatment plants must be incorporated in the original plans and should be installed during the primary stage of construction. Good original design is fundamental to the success of a sewer system.

Work that can usually be undertaken immediately is the cleaning and repairing of existing sewers and drains.

Laboratory Control

Unassayed Vaccines: Several factors have delayed production and assay of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and diphtheria toxoid. Assay constitutes the present bottleneck. There have been some very fundamental reasons why assay of biologicals has been slow:

(1) Chief among these is the fact that biologicals assay on a national scale was never attempted until this year. It was necessary to establish a national assay laboratory and to organize a system of prefectural inspectors.

(2) In addition to this, the Tone River floods destroyed most of the laboratory animals.

(3) Minimum requirements were written which required drastic changes in production methods and equipment in most of the laboratories.

The section is well aware of these discouraging factors and of the fact that immunization programs were tardy because vaccine could not be obtained. However, unassayed vaccine should not be used as a stop-gap measure when certified vaccine is unavailable. Specific instances of this sort of improvisation have been found. Such a compromise can only lead to the breakdown of the entire immunization program.

On a recent inspection trip a prefecture was visited and random samples were collected from the immunization teams. These samples proved to be representative of vaccine which was far out-dated and which did not meet the minimum requirements. Those of the five specimens showed saprophytic contamination; relative potency is now being determined.

Refrigeration: Recent inspection trips have shown that there is still in##### refrigeration of vaccines.

Rejected Vaccine: Information has been received that rejected vaccine is being used in the immunization program. On a recent inspection trip to a large laboratory great quantities of vaccine were found stored which had been rejected by the National Assay Laboratory. Vaccine rejected by assay should be discarded immediately. Military Government health officers are urged to exercise surveillance of such laboratories to determine that rejected vaccine is being discarded.

Inspectors: Much of the difficulty being encountered in the enforcement of minimum requirements seems to be directly attributable to the inadequacy of the prefectural inspectors. Many times these men are poorly trained. Often they have no clear conception of the duties and responsibilities of their jobs. Others are closely related as friends or relatives to the owners of vaccine laboratories and they fail to do their duty as inspectors for fear of losing face, either for themselves or for the manufacturer.

Ministry Government health officers should consider it part of their responsibility to instill into the prefectural inspectors the ethics and responsibilities of their positions.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospitals Strength Report for week ending 17 October 1947 shows 3,384 hospitals with a capacity of 212,588 beds of which 105,315 were occupied. During this period 285,836 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Under provisions of the now Constitution, Imperial Ordinances, which previously provided for the enforcement of many social insurance provisions for government employees, will become ineffective as of 1 January 1948. In order to continue the effectiveness of these protective provisions, the Ministry of Finance has proposed a new law, "The National Public Servants Compensation Law", for submission to this session of the Diet. This new law will provide a single legal basis for the enforcement of social insurance protection of government employees.

Indications of increased public interest in National Health Insurance continue to arrive on the form of petitions. The basic desires are for uniformity of contribution and benefit rates and also for more personnel and medical facilities.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl. (2): 1. Revised Annual Case and Death Rates from Communicable Diseases, Japan and each prefecture.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 1 November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9 November - 15 November
1947
Number 46**

SECTION I - Welfare
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Social Welfare Education

On 12 November a meeting of persons interested in Social Welfare Education was held in Osaka, resulting in a decision to form a Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee. This committee will be organized independently of the Social Welfare Education Committee, which has been formed in Tokyo, but will work closely with the central committee. It is expected that representatives of educational institutions in the Kansai Area will participate in the committee, as well as public welfare officials and representatives of welfare agencies. It will be the purpose of the committee to determine what is now being done to adequately prepare persons who wish to enter the welfare field upon the completion of these studies. Many of the educational institutions in this area (Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nagoya) have indicated an interest in making social service a part of their curriculum but little progress has been made. This committee will develop recommendations to submit to the universities. Questions to be considered include: (1) what social service courses should be included in school curricula; (2) in what years of schooling should such training be included; (3) can field work be given to teach the students the practical application of principles; (4) what action can be taken to develop welfare literature and libraries containing information concerning welfare problems and programs.

Those attending the meeting included: the Governor, Osaka Prefecture; and representatives of the: Public Welfare Dept, Osaka Pref. University of Commerce; Osaka Prefecture: Girls' College; Hyogo Prefecture Medical College; Welfare Section, Kyoto Prefecture; Social Work Section, Asahi Press; Social Work Section, Mainichi Press; Otani Girls' College, Osaka; Doshisha University, Kyoto; Kansai Gakuin University, Hyogo Prefecture; Kyoto University; Nagoya Medical University; Naniwa Higher School; Kyoto Social Work Association; Osaka MG Team; and Welfare Division, PH&W.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held 5 December in the Osaka-fucho Bekkan.

Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

It is expected that the National Diet will pass the Childrens Welfare Law within the next few days. The administration of this law will increase the importance of the work of the Childrens Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This bureau was established within the Ministry of Welfare on 1 March and has been engaged in completing its organization.

The functions and administrative structures of the Childrens Bureau are controlled by Articles 26 - 29 of the Regulations Governing the Departmental Organization of the Ministry of Welfare. The following three sections have been authorized:

Planning Section
Foster Care Section
Mothers and Childrens Health Section

Plans are being developed to organize a fourth section which will take over some of the duties now assigned to the Planning and Foster Care Sections. The present responsibilities of each of the three existing sections are as follows:

1. Planning Section
 - a. Overall planning concerning children
 - b. Children Welfare Committee
 - c. Nursing facilities
 - d. Protection of Mothers and Children
 - e. Responsibility for child welfare for which other agencies are not responsible.
2. Forester Care Section
 - a. Protection of orphans, waifs and weak-minded children
 - b. Prevention of cruelty to children
 - c. Education and care of children
3. Mothers and Children's Health Section

- a. Health of pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- b. Special nutrition for pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- c. Health of feeble minded and disabled children.
- d. Health of children under school age and other children.
- e. Early birth, miscarriage and still-births.

National Interdependence Campaign (Community Chest)

The first united fund campaign for the purpose of attempting to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies in Japan, has been in the process of organization for approximately six (6) months and is now completed with the subject campaign to be held between the dates 25 November - 25 December.

The campaign is under a tri-name for purposes of clarity to all concerned and these names will be used simultaneously throughout the campaign. Campaign name "Community Chest" will appear in Romaji, campaign names "Help Each Other" and "Interdependence" will appear in Nihongo.

The national goal, set for the subject campaign, is 686,800,000 yen with each of the prefectures participating having a quota to attain, to meet the national goal. All of the funds raised by each prefecture will be used within the prefecture for financing recognized private welfare and relief agencies who are members of the united fund effort. The only exception to this will be the use of certain of these funds for campaign costs. The quotas for each prefecture are given below:

Prefecture	Quota	Prefecture	Quota
Hokkaido	Yen 35,000,000	Mie	Yen 10,000,000
Aomori	3,000,000	Shiga	10,000,000
*Iwate	None	Kyoto	20,000,000
Miyagi	15,000,000	Osaka	50,000,000
Akita	5,000,000	Hyogo	50,000,000
Yamagata	13,000,000	Nara	6,500,000
Fukushima	15,000,000	Wakayama	5,000,000
Ibaraki	8,000,000	Tottori	6,000,000
Tochigi	5,000,000	Shimane	7,800,000
*Gumma	None	Okayama	15,000,000
*Saitama	None	Hiroshima	25,000,000
Chiba	3,000,000	Yamaguchi	10,000,000
Tokyo	50,000,000	Tokushima	8,000,000
Kanagawa	50,000,000	Kagawa	5,000,000
Niigata	13,000,000	Ehime	10,000,000
Toyama	10,000,000	Kochi	5,000,000
Ishikawa	7,500,000	Fukuoka	50,000,000
Fukui	10,000,000	Saga	10,000,000**
Yamanashi	5,000,000	Nagasaki	15,000,000
*Nagano	None	Kumamoto	15,000,000
Gifu	15,000,000	Oita	15,000,000
Shizuoka	10,000,000	Miyazaki	6,000,000
Aichi	50,000,000	Kagoshima	10,000,000
Total (National Goal)		Yen 686,800,000	

*Note: Prefectures not participating this year due to condition pursuant to recent flood disaster (Typhoon Kathleen)
 **10,020,000 yen raised 1 Aug 47.

The central committee for the campaign is making available, at cost, the following basic supplies and service (necessary supplemental supplies are the responsibility of each prefectural committee):-

Posters 250,000

Pins	5,000,000
House stickers	10,000,000
Publicity Film	(not less than 2 for each prefecture 1,000 ft in length with showing time of approximately 10 minutes)
Radio Broadcasts	National broadcasts will be held at intervals, yet to be announced, during the campaign. No Cost.
Newspaper mats	Campaign emblem for use with news stories, etc.

Funds derived from this campaign and allocated to those participating private welfare and relief agencies are the funds of said agencies and are to be administered by them as they desire without interference from any source unless there is evidence of defalcation or unwarranted use.

The responsibility of the government in caring for all indigent persons is not to be relaxed as a result of private welfare and relief agencies receiving an allocation of funds as a result of the National Interdependence Campaign (Community Chest). In other words, these funds are not to be expended where government funds are obligated but are to be used for raising standards of care, improving personnel practices, and for the repair and/or procurement of physical properties necessary for efficient administration and operation.

SECTION II VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

Dr. Hendrick Versluis, Veterinarian, has been assigned to IX Corps Military Government duty.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 9-15 November 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to five prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare. During the period 4 November through 10 November a total of 2,773 pieces were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	0	0	0	480
Aichi	0	90	30	0
Hiroshima	0	190	15	0
Oita	984	0	0	0
Kagoshima	984	0	0	0
Total	1,968	280	45	480

An emergency air shipment left Japan for Okinawa 11 November consisting of 3,000 cubic centimeters of antiserum for the treatment of Weils disease in Northern Ryukyus. A request for 4,000 pounds of Antu rat poison is now in process for shipment by the first available water transportation from Japan to Okinawa, for use in the rodent control programs in the Ryukyus.

A distribution of 93,000 ounces of imported absorbent cotton in one-ounce packages was made to three prefectures during the latter part of October, as follows:

Osaka	35,200 ounces
-------	---------------

Kyoto	27,000 ounces
Hyogo	30,800 ounces

During a recent field trip into Chugoku Region complaints were registered in reference to shortages in specified medical and sanitary supplies. In instances when definite figures on receipts were presented, it was found that these figures do not agree with records of shipments submitted by Ministry of Welfare officials. The Ministry of Welfare is now making a thorough investigation of these complaints and efforts will be made to remedy any irregularities which are discovered.

In addition to lists of agencies for sale of x-ray film to consumers, the following agencies have been designated by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., as representatives in the prefectures indicated.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Osaka	Osaka Branch of Nippon Medical Instrument Co. Ltd.	No. 3-12 Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Goto-Fundo	No. 4-6 Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Misuzu Shokai	No. 2-90 Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Asanuma shokai	4 chome Junkei-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka City
Kyoto	Osawa Shokai	Nishi-iru Sanjo-Kobashi Chukyoku, Kyoto City
Fukushima	Kanno Shokai	No. 114 Yatsurugi-cho, Fukushima City
Gifu	Tanaka Photo Shop	No. 2 No. 3 Kanda-cho, Gifu City

Production

The 31st weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 2 - 8 November:

	Total To Date 1 Nov.	No.Mfgd. 2-8 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to date 8 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 8 Nov.	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	66,526	1,900	68,426	67,214	1,212	21,574
Sprayer, kampsack type 3 gal.capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,958	21,485	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,536	11,272	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal.capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,179	10,431	...
Total	167,387	1,900	169,287	124,887	44,400	21,574

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 9 - 15 November:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hyogo	65,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	...
Yamagata		500 "	...
Ministry of Welfare	200 "	35 "	...
Total	65,200 lbs.	5,535 gallons	...

A total of 3,812,307 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 176,382 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 8 November.

Narcotics

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, reveal that, in some prefectures, Japanese narcotic agents are making considerable progress in criminal investigations of narcotic violators. In one case, the Japanese narcotic agent posing as a black-marketeer on his own initiative, maneuvered an introduction through an underworld character to a trafficker in narcotics. Arrangements were made for the purchase of 300,000 yen of

narcotics. Other narcotic agents covering the transaction arrested the violator upon delivery of the narcotics to the agent.

In another case, and informant working for a narcotic agent, purchased 0.5 gram of cocaine hydrochloride for 300 yen from a registered physician who had been supplying cocaine to a group of street girls. The doctor fainted when the agents appeared with the cocaine and recovered the 300 yen.

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to direct all prefectural narcotic agents to forward a summary report immediately to the Ministry of Welfare upon the completion of any unusual narcotic investigation. These reports will be relayed to the Narcotic Control Officer by the Enforcement Division Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Status Report

1. Personnel (P.H.N.)

Mrs. N. Glossner, Misses Hubbard and Panessa, Public Health Nurses, have arrived for duty with Military Government Teams. They are on TDY to Nursing Affairs Division for orientation, before being assigned.

2. Refresher Courses

Members of the Nursing Affairs Division have been giving lectures on T.B. Nursing for the National T.B. Association refresher course. Demonstrations have been made on the care of the patient.

The one-month refresher course for Public Health, Midwives and Clinical Nurses, under the auspices of the National Association opened 10 November in Fukushima.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to Preventive Medicine Section in the Public Health & Welfare Bulletin Nos. 20, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 41. Reports, as to the status of the Typhoid Fever Immunization Program, have been very slow. Sufficient TAB vaccine has been delivered to all prefectures and the program should either be completed or nearing completion at this time. MG Health Officers are urged to determine whether or not these programs have been completed in their respective prefectures, and if they have not, necessary corrective action should be taken. MG Health Officers are also urged to observe that prefectural officials render the required reports to the Ministry of Welfare promptly.

Tuberculosis

There are many Public Health Officer replacements among Military Government Teams. These new men would find it of great value if they would review the articles written on tuberculosis, which have appeared in the back issues of Weekly Bulletin. Many points for discussion and correction have been presented. Material for lectures, to both physicians and lay groups, to be given in popular form or short articles for local newspapers and magazines would greatly aid in the campaign of education for the control of tuberculosis, which is so vitally necessary to the health of the Japanese people. In the manual (TB-PH-Prev. Med. 2) on pages 26 and 27, there is material which should reach every household, through the media of press, the health centers and sanatoria.

Rodent Control

Use of Antu as a Rat Poison: Antu, (Alphanaphthyl Thiourea) has been used extensively in the U.S. for city-wide rat extermination programs. The City of Baltimore used it over a period of a year and found it to be ideal for this purpose.

From experience it has been determined that the following general principles must be adhered to:

1. Poisoning operations are ineffective when undertaken on a small scale. It is useless to bait one house that is surrounded by rat infested buildings.

2. In community programs, in urban areas, it is recommended that no less than an entire block be treated with poison at one time. It is likewise desirable to cover entire villages and towns at one time.

3. A city block can be treated with poison bait in a few hours, by two to four men, at small cost. Surplus seasonal foods such as sweet potatoes and fruit can be used.

4. In rural areas entire farm settlements should be baited at one time.

5. In a large scale poisoning program, involving large parts or all of a town, preparations must be made for a well planned attack. Workers should be organized and an effective publicity campaign launched to inform and arouse all citizens.

6. The work can be done by paid crews or volunteer personnel from the Sanitary Association, but expert supervision must be provided.

7. Permanent surveillance is of utmost importance--rats multiply very rapidly and constant effort must be exerted in order to accomplish permanent results.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 24 October 1947 shows 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 212,000 beds of which 104,063 were occupied. During this same period 284,438 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Inquiries have been received regarding pension rights held by disabled ex-servicemen with particular reference to medical care. All ex-servicemen are now civilians, and their previous military service gives them no priority. By SCAPIN 338 dated 12 November 1945, all disabled ex-servicemen are, however, eligible for disability pensions at benefit rates no higher than civilians would receive for the same percent of disability. The disability pension settlements is made under the same condition as any other social insurance for civilians, and upon its receipt the provision for medical care is discontinued. Ex-servicemen as civilians, however, are eligible to participate in those social insurance programs which provided medical care on a prepayment basis.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl. (1) Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 8 November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 November - 22 November
1947
Number 47**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Nursing Affairs
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Nutrition
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare Law

The Child Welfare Bill became law 21 November, and will become effective 1 January 1948 (with the exception of certain articles which become effective 1 April 1948). Copies of the law in English, when available, will be furnished Military Government Teams. Most important provisions of the law are:

1. The establishment of Child Welfare Stations in each prefecture for temporary care, mental, psychological and physical examinations, and placement.
2. Provision for paid full-time child welfare officials who will work directly with children in cities, towns and villages.
3. National and prefectural Child Welfare Boards for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
4. Provision of Maternal and Child Handbooks to pregnant women which will provide certain additional ration privileges.
5. Free medical examinations for children whose parents are unable to pay for such service and a program for physical rehabilitation of crippled children.
6. Free parental, post-natal, and delivery for those unable to pay for such service.
7. Free hospital services for those of special need.
8. Prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
9. Matching funds for maternity homes, infant homes, homes for weak children (municipally or prefecturally owned and operated).
10. Minimum standards, licensing and official supervision of all children's agencies including Mother's and Children's institutions, with provision that licenses will be withdrawn when agencies fall below minimum standards.
11. Provision of penalties for illegal acts.

The law is based on a proposed Bill submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by the Japan Social Work Association. It provides certain essential requirements and will form a basis for an adequate child welfare program.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 32nd, 33rd and 34th overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. The relief items contained in this shipments were as follows:

- 32nd Shipment: Clothing 13.13 tons - Food 4.20 tons
- 33rd Shipment: Clothing (including shoes) 1.42 tons
- 34th Shipment: Food 5 tons

Office Expenses Provided to Institutions

Monthly reports from Military Government Teams indicate that the policy allowing payments to institutions for persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law continues to cause difficulty. A Summary of the regulation setting forth the basic policy is contained in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 36 for period 30 August - 6 September.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued three pertinent orders on this subject. They are Hatsu-sha No. 103, dated 12 December 1946; Hatsu-sha No. 95 dated 8 August 1947; and Hatsu-sha No. 110 dated 15 September 1947. No.110 states in part with reference to "protective institutions which provide merely accommodation" that, "the matter seems to suffer a loose interpretation and in some of these institutions the entire inmates are considered as receiving protection under the present law. The purpose of the communication was to urge you to ascertain with each individual family the concrete facts that these persons are barely able to support themselves without receiving money assistance for living if the accommodation is provided free of charge, but that they would need assistance for rents as soon as the free accommodation is deprived. You are requested to fully understand this point, to study the family under this category carefully before deciding them eligible, and to continually study their living conditions, in order to reserve this provision only for those truly falling under this category."

Military Government Welfare Officers

The following list of Welfare Officers has been provided by Military Government Section, Eighth Army:

REGIONAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Hokkaido District	Mr. John Conway
IX Corps	Capt. Howard B. Dow
Tohoku Region (see IX Corps)	
Kanto Region	Capt. Robert Nerrie
Tokai-Hokuriku Region	Mr. Daniel Britton
Chugoku Region	Capt. Eugene H. Cantley
I Corps	Lt. Col. Charlie Brock, Mr. Max Meyer
Kinki Region (see I Corps)	
Shikoku Region	1st Lt. John Mikkelson
Kyusyu Region	Capt. Walter C. Robbins
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG District	Mr. Fred Carr

PREFECTURE WELFARE OFFICERS

Aichi	Mr. Tomas Nelson	Miyazaki	1st Lt. John C. Vallengy
Akita	Capt. Charles W. Hawker	Nagano	Capt. Julian Marcinkowski
Aomori	Mr. Herbert Bergstrom	Nagasaki	1st Lt. Robert E. McDonnell
Chiba	Capt. James C. Ulmer	Nara	
Ehime	Mr. Jacob L. Risk	Niigata	Mr. Peter Croes
Fukui		Oita	1st Lt. Owen Nichols
Fukuoka	Mr. Edmund Radzuk	Okayama	Capt. Clifford Penrose
Fukushima	Mr. John Rourx	Osaka	Capt. Marion Vickers
Gifu	1st Lt. Thad R. Kaitis	Saga	Capt. Harry D. Gilpin
Gumma		Saitama	Mrs. Lucille Chamberlin
Hiroshima	Miss Dorothy Dessau	Shiga	Capt. John B. Stephens
Hyogo	Mr. Philip Borish	Shimane	Capt. Milton Waiss
Ibaraki	Capt. Raymond A. Shuart	Shizuoka	1st Lt. Robert E. Grishkat
Ishikawa	Capt. John W. Burrows	Tochigi	Capt. John Silva
Iwate	1st Lt. Lester C. Holmquist	Tokushima	Mr. Edward Mueller
Kagawa	Capt. James A. Geyar	Tokyo	Mrs. Edna K. Callow
Kagoshima	Capt. John Pemberton	Tottori	1st Lt. Tom Ewing
Kanagawa	Mrs. Cors J. Baker, Miss Jeanne Fuller	Toyama	Capt. Kenneth Spess
Kochi	W.O. John Nelson (Aust)	Wakayama	Capt. John M. Gates
Kumamoto	1st Lt. Jay B. Martine	Yamagata	1st Lt. Clayton E. Ellison
Kyoto	Mrs. Emilie Putnam	Yamaguchi	Mr. Herbert Mosher, Jr.
Mie	Capt. John E. Orr	Yamanashi	Miss Andrea Magnus
Miyagi	2nd Lt. Jack Silbaugh		

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personnel

Miss Kikue Shimizu, Chief of Public Health Nursing Division of the Institute of Public Health was promoted from 3rd class to 2nd class official on 30 October. She is the first Japanese Nurse to be appointed to this position, which is a very important step in the history of nursing in Japan.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

A physical examination on 58 head of riding horses was made prior to their shipment to Korea on 19 November 1947.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 16 - 22 November 1947.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tochigi	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Information has been received to the effect that in one prefecture Japanese-produced penicillin must be purchased through the Penicillin Association in Tokyo. This matter is now being investigated since the Penicillin Association is organized as a typical trade association and does not have authority to engage in distribution of finished products or allocation of raw materials.

Under present distribution policies, penicillin is allocated to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare and distribution at the prefectural level is the responsibility of local prefectural officials.

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to seven prefectures in the period 11 - 17 November. A total of 1,302 pieces were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	888	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	85	85	0
Saitama	0	0	6	0
Aichi	0	30	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	40
Wakayama	0	12	0	12
Hiroshima	24	60	36	24
Total	912	187	127	76

During the recent flood disaster, a total of 3,439,011.30 yen value of medical supplies was furnished to seven affected prefectures: Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma and Iwate.

The problem of maintenance of U.S. Army surplus vehicles which were released to the Ministry of Welfare and distributed by them to prefectures for use in public health activities has been raised. The importance of proper and adequate maintenance cannot be overemphasized, if these vehicles are to continue to be of benefit. Policies and procedures which will govern this maintenance are to be established as soon as possible and information will appear in subsequent Weekly Bulletins.

Recently it was discovered that some installations are still ordering x-ray film through the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Neither this association nor any of its branches are recognized distribution agencies. Lists of authorized film agencies have been published in recent issues the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has issued an official letter to all prefecture health sections, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, which reiterates current x-ray film distribution procedure, but allows the Anti-Tuberculosis Association to dispose of any stocks they may have on hand. At the same time a letter was dispatched to the central Anti-Tuberculosis Association, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, requesting that they inform their branches of the present film distribution procedure.

Production

The 32nd weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following date for the period 9 - 15 November:

	Total to date 8 Nov.	No.Mfgd. 9-15 Nov.	Total Mfgd.to date 15 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 15Nov.	On Hand	To Be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	68,426	2,050	70,476	68,126	2,350	19,524
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	18,145	21,298	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,663	11,145	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,255	10,355	...
Total	169,287	2,050	171,337	126,289	45,148	19,524

Release of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 16 - 22 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Shimane (coal mines)		50 gallons	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Kanagawa			25,000 vials
Shizuoka			735 vials
Hokkaido (ferry boat)	10,670 lbs.		
Hokkaido	36,000 lbs.		
Osaka	50,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Ishikawa	3,400 lbs.		
Aichi		5,000 gals.	
Ministry of Labor	3,300 lbs.		
Ministry of Transportation		25,000 gals.	30,000 vials
Total	123,370 lbs.	35,050 gals.	55,735 vials

A total of 3,727,761 pounds of 10% DDT Dust and 146,870 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, 493,594 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare Japanese Government, as of 15 November.

Narcotics

SCAPIN 1821, dated 18 November 1947, subject: "Disposition of Heroin", directs that heroin will not be delivered to Occupation Forces for destruction, but will be confiscated and delivered to prefectural narcotic officials who will report the seizure to the Ministry of Welfare, forwarding the heroin to a registered narcotic dealer in Tokyo, (designated by the Ministry of Welfare) for salvaging and conversion into medicinal narcotics.

No difference in procedure by Occupational Forces is intended as a result of the directive except that seized Japanese narcotics, when they are no longer needed as evidence, will not be stored in custody or destroyed but will be properly disposed of through Japanese narcotic officials. The present organization of Japanese narcotic enforcement personnel throughout Japan, whereby all narcotics are strictly accounted for, make this procedure possible with the result that all illicit narcotics will be salvaged for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

Report has been received that a quantity of blank narcotic forms were confiscated by Tokyo narcotic agents who found the forms being used to wrap merchandise in a Tokyo store. Preliminary investigation indicates the forms were taken from the warehouse of the Ministry of Welfare during the moving of three Bureaus from their

present location to a new building. It is imperative that all prefectures, from an economic as well as from a security point of view, store official papers and forms with adequate security.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Typhus Control Conference. The second in the series of conferences relating to typhus fever was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November. Representatives from 18 prefectures of northern Honshu were in attendance. The third conference is scheduled to convene in Kyoto on 2 and 3 of December for prefectural health officials from southern Honshu.

Complement fixation test. Of the two laboratory tests (Weil Felix and Complement Fixation) useful in the diagnosis of typhus fever, the complement fixation test is the more specific. During the 1946 - 1947 typhus season an attempt was made to clarify the typhus picture in Japan. A total of 646 serum samples from suspect cases were tested with the following results:

Epidemic (louse-borne)	103
Murine (flea-borne)	278
Undetermined type	167
Negative	98
	646

This figure 646 represents slightly over 50% of the total of 1178 cases reported between 1 January to 18 November 1947. More samples were received but could not be used because of contamination of specimens.

In order to clarify further the picture of type and distribution of typhus fever it is suggested that serum samples be obtained from each case during the coming typhus season and shipped as soon as possible under ice to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo. Complement-fixation anti-bodies begin to appear in the blood stream during the second week of the disease. Blood samples for this test should be drawn from about the tenth to fourteenth day of illness.

Data accompanying each sample should include the name, age and sex of patient, locality, (town and prefecture) date of onset; date of blood sample, and date of vaccination against typhus(if any). The facilities of the RTO should be used in shipment of samples.

The Weil-Felix agglutination test using Proteus OX-19 should continue to be used. This test is positive after the 6th day of the disease. However, a series of 2 - 3 samples should be taken in order to determine a definite rise in titre. This test is indicative of typhus but will not serve to differentiate between the epidemic and murine types.

Immunization

Based on results of complement fixation tests performed on submitted serum samples from reported cases of typhus during the past 1946 - 1947 season, epidemic typhus is the type encountered in the prefectures of Hokkaido, Akita, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima and Tochigi. Murine Typhus was the predominant type in the remaining prefectures from which cases were reported. Epidemic typhus fever can be eradicated or at least reduced to a low level of incidence in Japan. It is suggested that large scale immunization on programs be instituted in the denser centers of population of the northern foci mentioned above. Hokkaido has an extensive program underway. Programs are also being setup in Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures through the Ministry of Welfare and prefectural health authorities. 10,000,000 cc of U.S. Cox-type vaccine are available for this immunization program. Since this U.S. imported vaccine is nearing its expiration date, it should be used during the next two or three months.

The recommended course of immunization is 2 cc given subcutaneously at a seven to ten day interval, followed by a third booster dose of 1 cc in six months. It has been shown that the booster dose following the initial doses stimulates a higher degree of immunity in the individual than do the original 2 cc. In addition to the imported vaccine, approximately 5,000,000 cc of Japanese manufactured and assayed typhus vaccine are also available. This vaccine could serve for handling routine immunization as cases develop, as well as for administering a third booster

dose. Administration of 1 cc of vaccine may be the only way in some instances and is better than no vaccine at all. Cases certainly will be more mild and the fatality from typhus cases greatly reduced.

Tuberculosis Control

During the past month an inspection trip was made into four of the western coastal prefectures. Lectures and demonstrations given in each prefecture stimulated the interests to organize the efforts of the general population to control tuberculosis.

People are now becoming vitally interested and want to know "what may I do to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis?" With that general attitude on the part of the public, their education in tuberculosis control is progressing.

Port Quarantine

The attention of port quarantine officers is called to the fact that the cholera epidemic in Egypt is still continuing, although the incidence of the disease is decreasing at the present time.

There exists apparently some difference of opinion among the quarantine officers at the several repatriation centers regarding methods of cleaning and disinfecting of repatriation ships and the proper applications of materials. In order to avoid confusion among masters and crews, port quarantine officers are requested to come to an agreement among themselves as to requirements and standards for cleaning and disinfection and the use of DDT preparations for that purpose.

Rodent Control

Method of Using Antu

Antu comes in the form of a fine bluish-gray powder. It is high insoluble, stable to heat, and deteriorates very little if at all during several years dry storage. It has no perceptible odor, and only a very transient bitter taste.

Antu mixes evenly with all kinds of food or ground grain and adheres well to dry or wet foods when dusted on them. It sticks to the feet and hair of rats when the rats run through it. It dusts ##### from insect dust sprayers and pump guns such as used for cyanogas powder.

Antu kills through the stomach, not through contact with the skin. Rats die when they lick it off their feet or eat it in their food. Antu acts chiefly on the lungs. Within a few hours after poisoning the lungs and the thoracic cavity become filled so that the rats drown in their own fluid. They die usually within 10 to 24 hours. Their breathing difficulty tends to drive them to the outside.

Antu is a single shot poison. It is not an accumulative poison. Everything depends on getting a fatal amount of poison into the rats at the first meal, since after eating a sublethal dose they develop a tolerance which lasts about 30 days and an aversion which may last several months.

How to Use Antu

a. In ground baits

Thoroughly mix 2 or 3 parts of Antu with 100 parts of finely ground grain, preferably a high grade yellow corn. Distribute in small shallow piles.

b. Dusted on baits.

Place freshly ground yellow corn or other grains in small piles on floor or earth and smooth out to a flat thin layer about 1/4 inch in thickness. Dust the grain and surrounding areas for 6 inches with Antu, using a small spray gun, duster, or shaker. Use diced apples, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, ground meat, and the white and yolk of eggs, fish or chicken heads in the same manner.

Dust Antu on fresh ears or corn, the kernels of which may have been slit by running a sharp knife lengthwise along the cob. Cut the cob into 1 inch sections and distribute. (Very useful for distribution in inaccessible places.)

c. Dusted on floor and on runaways without baits.

Spread a 50 percent mixture of Antu and flour over ground in areas which rats frequent, especially along runways and near openings.

d. Pumped in burrows.

Pump Antu powder (or flour-Antu mixture as in No. 3) into openings of rat burrows with foot or hand duster until floor of burrow is well coated.

e. Dusted on water or mixed with water.

Use small shallow cups or dishes. Dust Antu on water until it forms a thin film on surface; or put 1 to 2 parts of Antu with 100 parts of water in a bottle, shake well, and pour into a shallow dish. After being shaken up with water tends to settle within a few hours so that repeated shaking or stirring may be necessary.

For best results use several methods (at least Nos. a, b and e) at the same time. Try to provide an excess of bait for all suspected rats, but do not throw bait around carelessly. Make the rat's first poisoning its last meal.

Use those baits that are most attractive to local rats during the season of poisoning operations. Yellow corn is practically a complete food and is almost universally attractive, used either when fresh ground or fresh on the cob.

In grocery stores or other places where food is available at all times make liberal use of poisoned water.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 31 October 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,100 beds of which 97,991 were occupied. During this same period 238,196 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Diet passed on Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law to become effective as of 1 November. The initial claim will be paid by the Unemployment Allowance Law and will become valid after 1 November 1947 for unemployment wage losses on and after 1 October 1947. The unemployment Insurance Law begins collecting contributions as of 1 November 1947 and claims under this become valid on and after 1 April 1948.

The above mentioned laws add another Social Insurance in the over all Social Security program for Japan. The new Ministry of Labor will have the administrative responsibility of these two laws.

SECTION VIII NUTRITION

Data on the proportion of certain foods or food groups obtained from the ration, free market, home production and gifts, in Tokyo and the average of eight cities during the Rice-Year 1946-1947, are contained in the accompanying tables. The data include total staple foods and rice, other grains, sweet potatoes and other potatoes which constitute the staple foods as well as legumes, fish, meat, poultry, eggs and milk, leafy green and yellow vegetables and other vegetables.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE ?</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#44	20 Oct 47	Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus	Yes	All MG Teams
#45	5 Nov 47	Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Disease	Yes	All MG Teams
#45-1	23 Oct 47	Incorporation of Medical Schools to Form Medical Institute	None	MG Hq 8th Army
	NOTE:	Directive to the Ministry of Welfare, Medical Bureau offering no objections to the Ministry's plan to incorporate the Toyama Army Medical School and the Army Medical College into the Tokyo First National Hospital, forming a central medical institution for a national hospital in Tokyo. No surveillance is required.		
#46	4 Nov 47	Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels	Yes	All MG Teams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 15 November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 November - 29 November
1947
Number 48**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Medical Service
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No. 48 on 5 December:

Title: Minsei-Iin
Short Titles: TB-PH-WEL 7

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

National and Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Boards

Under the provisions of the recently adopted National Disaster Relief Law, it is required that a National Disaster Relief Planning Board and similar prefectural boards be established. It is provided by Article 6 of the law that the Prime Minister will be president of the National Board and the Welfare Minister will be Vice-president. Regulations issued by the National Government provide for the appointment of the following additional officials to the National Board: Home Minister; Finance Minister; Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Commerce and Industry Minister; Transportation Minister; Communications Minister; Labor Minister; President of Economic Stabilization Board; President of War Calamity Rehabilitation Board. In addition under Article 7 of the law, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society is a member of the board.

It is provided by Article 16 that the prefecture governor shall be president of the Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board. Other members of the prefecture board are the directors of the following administrative bodies: Chief of Branch Office of Civil Engineering; Home Ministry; Director of Regional Financial Bureau; Chief of Branch Office of Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry; Chief of Foodstuff Office; Chief of Charcoal Office; Chief of Control Office of Materials, Agricultural and Forestry Ministry; Director of Commercial and Industrial Bureau; Director of Railway Bureau; Chief of Motor-Car Office; Director of Marine Transportation Bureau (Chief of Marine Transportation Superintendent Department); Director of Communication Bureau; Director of Regional Economic Stabilization Board; Chief of Branch Office of Construction, Board of Reconstruction. The President of the Prefecture Chapter of the Red Cross is also a member of the board under the provisions of the national law. The national law also requires the appointment of a worker committee of the national board and the prefecture boards. The members of the national board have been appointed by an order issued 20 November.

Clothing Distribution Program

A program for the distribution of bedding and clothing to repatriates and needy persons has been established by the Repatriation Relief Board and the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is planned that the recipients will be repatriates who have returned to Japan since December 1946, and other needy persons. The total amount of materials to be distributed are as follows: coats - 250,000, trousers - 250,000, shirts - 550,000, underpants - 550,000 and socks 550,000.

Amounts allocated each prefecture are set forth below:

	<u>Coat</u>	<u>Trousers</u>	<u>Shirts</u>	<u>Underpants</u>	<u>Socks</u>
Hokkaido	22,760	22,760	47,050	47,050	47,050
Aomori	4,880	4,880	10,560	10,560	10,560
Iwate	4,010	4,010	8,960	8,960	8,960
Miyagi	5,310	5,310	11,720	11,720	11,720
Akita	4,130	4,130	9,260	9,260	9,260
Yamagata	4,820	4,820	10,680	10,680	10,680
Fukushima	6,820	6,820	15,080	15,080	15,080
Ibaraki	4,190	4,190	9,480	9,480	9,480
Tochigi	2,320	2,320	5,180	5,180	5,180
Gumma	3,190	3,190	7,380	7,380	7,380

Saitama	4,010	4,010	9,060	9,060	9,060
Chiba	3,870	3,870	8,500	8,500	8,500
Tokyo	16,880	16,880	36,960	36,960	36,960
Kanagawa	4,490	4,490	9,940	9,940	9,940
Niigata	6,060	6,060	13,820	13,820	13,820
Toyama	2,820	2,820	6,440	6,440	6,440
Ishikawa	3,870	3,870	8,400	8,400	8,400
Fukui	3,750	3,750	8,760	8,760	8,760
Yamanashi	1,810	1,810	4,080	4,080	4,080
Nagano	6,430	6,430	14,360	14,360	14,360
Gifu	3,990	3,990	9,140	9,140	9,140
Shizuoka	4,500	4,500	10,100	10,100	10,100
Aichi	6,740	6,740	15,340	15,340	15,340
Mie	2,940	2,940	6,620	6,620	6,620
Shiga	2,370	2,370	5,400	5,400	5,400
Kyoto	6,250	6,250	13,600	13,600	13,600
Osaka	9,250	9,250	20,300	20,300	20,300
Hyogo	8,430	8,430	18,960	18,960	18,960
Nara	2,190	2,190	4,880	4,880	4,880
Wakayama	2,510	2,510	5,660	5,660	5,660
Tottori	1,750	1,750	4,000	4,000	4,000
Shimane	2,190	2,190	5,080	5,080	5,080
Okayama	3,400	3,400	7,710	7,710	7,710
Hiroshima	4,280	4,280	9,460	9,460	9,460
Yamaguchi	6,180	6,180	13,260	13,260	13,260
Tokushima	2,260	2,260	5,160	5,160	5,160
Kagawa	2,810	2,810	6,220	6,220	6,220
Ehime	3,500	3,500	7,800	7,800	7,800
Kochi	2,380	2,380	5,260	5,260	5,260
Fukuoka	16,550	16,550	35,560	35,560	35,560
Saga	5,930	5,930	12,960	12,960	12,960
Nagasaki	5,560	5,560	12,160	12,160	12,160
Kumamoto	7,810	7,810	16,520	16,520	16,520
Oita	5,070	5,070	10,640	10,640	10,640
Miyazaki	4,620	4,620	9,940	9,940	9,940
Kagoshima	10,120	10,120	22,600	22,600	22,600
TOTAL	250,000	250,000	550,000	550,000	550,000

In addition to the clothing listed above it is planned that a total of 40,000 sets of bedding and 630,000 blankets will be distributed. The bedding is to be provided without cost while the blankets will be sold at fixed prices to persons certified as eligible to purchase.

This clothing is now stored at repatriation centers located in Hakodate, Sasebo and Taura (Kanagawa Prefecture). The allocation of clothing for the prefectures in Kyusyu, Chugoku and Shikoku regions will be provided from the Sasebo Repatriation Center; Nagasaki Prefecture; the allocation for Hokkaido from Hakodate Center; while the allocation for the remaining prefectures will be shipped from the Repatriates Relief Board, Taura, Kanagawa Prefecture. Distribution will begin as soon as the clothing can be transported, from where it is now stored, to distribution points. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Welfare concerning the distribution.

Welfare Budget, Fiscal Year 1947 - 48

The following information is provided concerning the budget for relief and welfare programs carried on by the Ministry of Welfare for the current fiscal year (The Japanese fiscal year begins 1 April 47 and closes 31 March 47). Total budget of the Ministry of Welfare for the year amounts to 12,717,594,000 yen of which 8,141,601,000 yen was in the original budget and 4,575,993,000 yen was in supplemental budgets.

The total amount of the budget for the Daily Life Security Act for the current year is 5,387,582,000 yen which is the largest item in the ministry's budget. Other appropriations for the current fiscal year for welfare programs are:

	Yen
Childrens Bureau	55,458,000
Repatriates Relief Board	1,338,981,000
First Demobilization Bureau	2,19,009,000

The total budget for the Social Affairs Bureau for the current year is as follows:

Investigation & Planning of social work	849,000
Social Work Committee	40,000
Social Work School	956,000
Aid under Daily Life Security Law	5,387,582,000
Minsei-iin	11,188,000
Personnel - D.I. Security	2,451,000
Operation of Social Agencies	750,000
LARA	52,161,000
Protection of Women	3,012,000
Blind	441,000
Special Aid Programs	6,791,000
Disaster Relief	400,000,000

It is to be noted that these are amounts which have been made available and do not represent expenditures.

October Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 26 November the public assistance statistical reports for the month of October had not been received from the following nine prefectures: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Niigata, Aichi, Wakayama, Tottori, Saga and Kagoshima. Telegrams have been sent to each of the prefectures to determine why the reports have not been received. Under the present regulations it is required that the Daily Life Security reports be mailed by the 20th of the following month (ref: Weekly Bulletin #41 dated 5 Oct. - 11 Oct. 47).

Reappointment of Minsei-iin

Under the provisions of Article 12 of the Child Welfare Law (Jido Fukushi Ho) recently passed by the National Diet, Minsei-iin appointed under the provisions of the Minsei-iin Ordinance are to assume duties of Child Welfare workers (Jido-iin). It is also provided by Article 64 that the term of office of present Minsei-iin appointed under the Minsei-iin Ordinance is to be regarded as expiring within three months from the date of enforcement of the Child Welfare Law. Date of enforcement of the law is 1 January, 1948. This means that the term of office of all present Minsei-iin will expire by 31 March, 1948. A Plan has been developed by the Ministry of Welfare for the reappointment and selection of Minsei-iin. The purpose of this new plan is to select persons as Minsei-iin who will be capable of carrying out responsibilities under the new Child Welfare Law as well as their duties under the Daily Life Security Law and other statutes.

National Meeting of Women Minsei-iin

On 24, 25 and 26 November the first national conference of women Minsei-iin was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation. The meeting was attended by approximately 200 persons representing the Minsei-iin federations in each prefecture. This national meeting followed the series of "study conferences" held in each prefecture for the training and guidance of women Minsei-iin. The agenda of the conference included discussion of: vocational guidance, development of facilities for aiding mothers and children, juvenile guidance programs and general problems of welfare administration. Persons who attended the conference

were selected by the president of each prefecture, Minsei-iin Federation. At the present time about 10% of all Minsei-iin in Japan are women.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new out-breaks of animal diseases for the period 23-29 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	1
Nagano	Swine Encephalitis	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for September 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep Goats	Swine	Horses
Number of slaughtered	21,467	662	486	6,010	5,913
Live weight (kgs)	7,531,108	59,143	13,842	561,212	1,982,177
Condemned ante-mortem	0	1	0	0	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	16	1	0	2	10
Partial	209	15	0	77	390
Viscera	4,598	56	0	2,169	814

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for September 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Sample examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	3

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	9,954
Sample examined	23,863
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	879
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,262
Plant Inspections	2,895
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	304
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	514

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	40
Sample examined	68
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the animal disease report for October 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Disease	No. of Cases
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	1
Trichomoniasis	224
Texas Fever	71
Equine Infectious Abortion	13
Swine Erysipelas	89
Swine Plague	2
Swine Cholera	8
Strangles	235
Rabies	9
Equine Infectious Anemia	202
Equine Encephalitis	662
Pullorum Disease	3547

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and spraying equipment were shipped to five prefectures during the period 18-24 November. A total of 2,189 pieces were distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	1,992	0	0
Aichi	0	0	30
Wakayama	0	0	12
Hiroshima	0	0	35
Ehime	0	120	0
Total	1,992	120	77

Mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfa drugs penicillin were distributed during October as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	<u>On Hand 31 Oct.</u>
Mapharsen	gram	22,680.6	388.6
Bismuth subsal. inj.	cc	480,469.8	471,178.2
Sulfathiazole	tablet	3,050,800	301,820
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,888,000	8,318,000
Penicillin	ox.u.	2,174,410,000	1,004,310,000

Recent information reaching the Supply Division indicates there is a certain amount of confusion regarding the machinery for the disposal of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. In particular is this so for such supplies in the custody of national hospitals. If instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare had been carried out, no excess of former Japanese Army or Navy supplies should be on hand at any national hospital. Official letter from Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural governor, file EIHATSU 16, dated 10 January 1946, gave detailed instructions regarding stock levels of such supplies and ordered any excesses to be turned over to prefecture health authorities for distribution. Any supplies, with a few specified exceptions, in excess of level to meet requirements to the end of April 1946 were to be so disposed of. A second letter, file EIHATSU 540, dated 27 June 1946 issued further instructions regarding this transfer of excesses. Official letter to each governor from the Ministry, dated 4 November 1946, gave authority and instructions to dispose of former Army and Navy stocks by means of normal distribution channels as well as by means of public bazaars. Further authority from the Ministry of Welfare is not necessary for disposition of these supplies.

On suggestion from Supply Division, the Ministry of Welfare is sending inspectors into the field to investigate irregularities and complaints in public health supply as received through Military Government channels and by PH&W field inspections. Such an inspector left for Hokkaido 27 November. Another such will leave for

Chugoku region approximately 1 December. Reports will be submitted in detail to the Supply Division. Pertinent information deemed helpful to Military Government officers will be published in the Weekly Bulletin.

Narcotics

All of the codeine phosphate recently imported will be repackaged, labelled and ready for sale to registered wholesalers by 1 January 1948. The supply of codeine thus made available will enable central wholesalers, in Kyushu and other outlying areas as well as in Tokyo and Osaka, to maintain adequate stocks to supply 214 registered local wholesalers throughout Japan.

An inspection in Kyushu revealed the narcotic central wholesaler in Fukuoka city has secure storage facilities equal to those of central wholesalers in Osaka and Tokyo. This central wholesaler will maintain adequate stocks of narcotics to supply the local wholesalers in Kyushu and lower Honshu thereby eliminating the difficulties these local wholesalers have experienced, under present shipping conditions, in traveling to Osaka for narcotics.

Officials from the 18 prefectures authorized to grow marihuana for fiber purposes in 1948 met in Tokyo. The Narcotic Control Officer emphasized a large number of unlicensed farmers found growing marihuana (taima) in 1948 would be attributed to improper dissemination of information regarding the marihuana law.

At a conference with narcotic officials from 12 prefectures, it was learned some prefectures have submitted requests that some officials whose duties are not entirely narcotic enforcement be commissioned with judicial police power for narcotic enforcement. The Ministry of Welfare is now again screening personal history sheets of all agents and any who are assigned duties other than narcotic enforcement will have their commissions revoked immediately.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for October totaled 732,353,544 yen. This represents an increase of 122,803,286 yen. This very substantial increase would indicate an apparent spurt in production during October. However, in some instances, production has remained somewhat static or even decreased, but a new schedule of increased prices of medical supplies makes an amount of production, equivalent to previous months' production, appear as much as double in yen value. Production of controlled and non-controlled medicines during October increased 63,709,315 yen over that reported for September. This can be considered a true production increase. Production of patent medicines however, actually decreased, although the yen value of that production, compared to September, increased 53,465,679 yen. Bacteriological production remained approximately the same in yen value; the same for medical instruments; dental instruments and materials, an increase in yen value of production from an increase in prices.

Production of critically needed items, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, has improved to the point where sufficient quantities of both drugs are now available to provide more than minimum requirements of venereal disease control public clinics.

Production of sulfathiazole during October showed a decrease of 118 kgs., as compared to September production. A total of 1,814 kgs. was produced during October.

Production of biologicals during October continued to be satisfactory. Revised assay testing procedures will make available larger quantities of diphtheria toxoid than have hitherto been available for distribution. Sufficient stocks of typhus vaccine are on hand at present to take care of all possible requirements. Plans are being formulated however, to provide sufficient typhus vaccine for the entire 1948 season.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during October was satisfactory. While settlement of financial difficulties is still pending, the flow of necessary petroleum supplies has continued with resulting production of satisfactory amounts of 5% DDT residual effect spray. The balance of DDT dusters, remaining on the 1947 production program of dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control activities, will be completed shortly and plans are being made to set up production quotes for each type of equipment to be made in 1948.

Production of medical instruments in October totaled 1,653,485 pieces and 11,983,185 yen, representing a decrease of 73,901 pieces with yen value of 1,834,003 yen compared to September production.

Production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 5,454,115 pieces and 11,538,925.42 yen value during October. This represents, compared to September production, a decrease of 2,778,788 pieces but an increase in yen value of 5,956,766.55 yen. The increase is attributed in part to the recent increase in pieces of rubber sanitary goods and in part to the reporting of some production hitherto not reported until the new increase in prices went into effect.

Production of dental instruments and dental materials continued, with increases in equivalent yen values of 8,483,739.50 yen for dental instruments and 3,580,604.95 yen for dental materials compared to the September production. A new schedule of increased prices of dental instruments and materials went into effect 4 October which accounts for the substantial increases of yen values of production of both dental instruments and dental materials over any of the production reported for previous months.

Production of glass syringes for domestic use is being reported for the first time in October. Four types are being manufactured: (1) hypodermic, sized 2 cc - 100 cc., (2) tuberculin, sized 1 cc, 2 cc, (3) dental, sized 2 cc, (4) enema, sized 20 cc, 30 cc, 100 cc. A total of 359,380 syringes, all types and sizes, was manufactured in October.

Production of gauze and bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton continues to be hampered by the extreme general shortage of electric power. Newly revised schedules of increased prices for the three types of textile sanitary goods should expedite the deliveries of finished products in sufficient quantities to help meet minimum requirements of hospitals, doctors, clinics, and other claimants. Concerted efforts have been made to speed up the varied and many steps in the process of manufacturing finished gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton. With the establishment of the new price schedule, and with the improvement in supplies of electric power to the sanitary goods manufacturing factories and mills, Ministry of Welfare officials predict resulting increases to be gained in production.

Production of absorbent cotton during October totaled 309,485 lbs. as compared to 301,917 lbs. produced during September. Production of gauze totaled 68,692 lbs. for October; September production, 63,425 lbs. Production of bandage cloth totaled 57,172 lbs. for October; September production, 40,117 lbs.

Production of penicillin during October totaled 1,605,450,000 Oxford Units. This represents an increase of 1,085,790,000 Oxford Units over September production and is the largest output in any month since the initiation of penicillin production. The Meiji Seika Company, at Kawasaki, has been consistently the largest producer of penicillin. Their achievement is particularly outstanding considering the fact that the firm has accomplished their production by the surface process method. The company has installed and placed in operation 28 October, a pilot plant so ##### greater yields of penicillin may definitely be expected. Other manufacturers who have been completed pilot plants and initiated the tank process method of penicillin production during October include the Banyu Seiyaku Company at Aichi, the Riken Eiyo Company at Tokyo, the Toyo Rayon Company at Otsu, and the Takeda Yakuhin Company at Osaka.

Production of laboratory animals received a very bad setback in September. Prior to that time, sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories had been made since February 1947. The present critical shortage of medical laboratory animals is due directly to the loss of appreciable numbers of animals during the flood in Saitama Prefecture, which was central breeding, collecting, and distributing point. Concerted efforts have been made since the flood to replace the stocks of feedstuffs and animal cages lost or damaged from the flood waters. Further efforts are being made to recoup the loss of animals in the minimum amount of time, not only to bring Japanese production back to the July-August 1947 level but to exceed the hitherto top level of production reached during these two months.

Production of x-ray film during October increased 6,728 square meters over that reported for September total output. A total of 32,950 square meters was produced as compared to 26,222 square meters produced during September.

Production of x-ray and physiotherapy equipment in October totaled 500 units. September production reported was 565. Thus, a decrease of 65 units, actually, must be reported. Initial production of six electrosurgical units in October, however, is noted here. Continuing production of this type of electro-therapy equipment is expected.

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment:

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	100,657,279	123,299,583	145,341,864
Non-controlled Medicines	222,207,489	246,162,084	287,829,118
Patent Medicines	193,920,204	137,726,851	191,192,530
Biologicals	58,597,220	54,342,165	53,402,259
Dental Instruments	7,817,101	9,076,812	17,560,551
Dental Materials	3,632,290	4,159,515	7,740,120
Rubber Sanitary Goods	6,074,832	5,582,158	11,538,925
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	8,728,928	15,383,202	5,764,992
Medical Instruments	<u>11,618,817</u>	<u>13,817,888</u>	<u>11,983,185</u>
Total	613,254,160	609,550,258	732,353,844

BIOLOGICALS

	Production (October)		Stock on Hand	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	274,500 cc	619,850 cc	1,074,300 cc	4,414,020 cc
Typhus	...	1,103,000 cc	...	2,323,000 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,710,000 cc	4,382,400 cc	2,673,500 cc	20,614,700 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	2,806,800 cc	93,200 cc	2,634,380 cc	58,840 cc
Smallpox	2,131,150 doses	2,239,900 doses	15,541,900 ds.	1,735,670 ds.
Diphtheria Antitoxin	...	80,000 cc	...	228,926 cc

INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT - OCTOBER 1947

Antu (rat poison)	1,185 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,300 kgs.
Rat trap, spring type	48,300 each
DDT Dusters	...
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	...
Sprayer, Hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	...
DDT Concentrate	9,960 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	99,623 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	459,090 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	111,880 lbs.
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	3,274,433 lbs.
5% DDT Spray doistributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	795,050 gallons

ABSORBENT COTTON

Amount of raw cotton received during period 14 Sep - 18 Oct 47:	133,841 lbs.
Total quantity raw cotton received July 46 - 18 Oct 47:	4,897,859 lbs.
Absorbent cotton produced 14 Sep - 18 Oct 47:	309,485 lbs.
Total amount produced July 46- 18 Oct 47:	2,617,083 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton on hand	846,706 lbs.
Stock of absorbent cotton	732,470 lbs.

X-RAY FILM Size	Quantity (Unit - dozens)		
	August	September	October
4-3/4 " × 6 1/2 "	3,850	152	610
5 " × 7 "	...	...	1,714
6 1/2 " × 8 1/2 "	614	452	2,304
8 " × 10 "	6,306	812	2,441

10 " × 12 "	26,298	14,489	32,022
11 " × 14 "	...	1,608	282
14 " × 17 "	...	1,644	3,923
Dental	836	50	970
35 mm	46,602 rolls	67,094 rolls	33,091 rolls

The 33rd weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following date for the period 16-22 November:

	Total to Date 15 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 16-22 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to Date 22 Nov.	Total Shipped to Date 22 Nov.	Balance On hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	70,476	2,030	72,506	70,118	2,388	17,494
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	...	39,443	18,265	21,178	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,740	11,068	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,255	10,355	...
Total	171,337	2,030	173,367	128,378	44,989	17,494

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 23-29 November:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tokushima			100 vials
Okayama (Nat'l Hospitals)	105 lbs.	300 gallons	
Okayama		500 gallons	
Nagano			80 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			3,600 vials
Hakodate " "			1,500 vials
Ujina " "			2,500 vials
Yokohama " "			200 vials
Kagawa " "			100 vials
Aichi			7,500 vials
Saga			20,000 vials
Fukushima (coal mines)	10,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Gumma	3,000 lbs.	50 gallons	
Miyagi			1,000 vials
Total	13,105 lbs.	1,850 gallons	36,580 vials

A total of 3,595,360 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 133,645 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 22 November.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The second four-months refresher course for Public Health Nurses held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, has been completed. Graduation exercises were held on 26 November with 51 receiving certificates. The third course will open 5 December. Conferences have been held to improve the students' field work, with doctors

and nurses cooperating to secure the best possible training for these students. Two new health centers will be used in the next course.

The clinical nurses Procedure Manual has been completed and is now on sale. This will aid the student nurses in the hospital.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Lectures were given by the VD control officer to two conferences of prefectural health officers, held in Tokyo and Yamagata, respectively. One more such conference is to be held in Kyoto during the coming week.

Special emphasis was laid upon the following points: (a) Necessity for a coordinated VD control program directed toward the public as a whole, with the elimination of prostitutes as a separate group. (b) Adequate treatment of the individual patient with available drugs rather than an attempt to spread medicine too thin, with the consequence of inadequate treatment of all patients. (c) Full utilization of standard drugs currently available; explanation of the fact that penicillin is not the solution of all problems. (d) Payment, at least in part, by those able to pay, particularly payment by prostitutes, most of whom are financially in a position to do so. (e) The importance of case finding, case holding and contact tracing as parts of the coordinated program, in addition to mere treatment. Recommendations were made by which these phases of the program could be started now, without great expense and without waiting for the arrival of trained social workers or public health nurses who, it is hoped, will be available in the not too distant future. (f) The non-issuance of health cards for the purpose of prostitution or of any medical certificates specifically relating to the presence or absence of venereal disease.

Public Health Train

During the period 1 November to 24 November, more than 80,000 persons viewed the exhibits in the Public Health Train at scheduled stops in Tokyo, Chiba and Choshi.

The tentative schedule of the train from 19 January to 10 November 1948 is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kyushu | 19 January to 3 March |
| b. Kinki, Shikoku, Chugoku | 8 March to 23 June |
| c. Tohoku-Hokkaido | 26 June to 26 August |
| d. Chubu-Hokuriku | 20 August to 10 November |

Typhus Fever Immunizations

The Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare, will begin an extensive vaccination program on 15 December to include all prison and reformatory officials and inmates. The full schedule of 2 doses of 1 cc each will be given.

It is suggested that vaccination of all policemen and inmates of jails, detention rooms, orphanages, etc. be completed at the earliest possible time.

Incidence of Disease Among Repatriates

Since the beginning of the repatriation program, the Japanese Government has kept in operation a system of reporting disease incidence among repatriates. Disease statistics are no better than the methods used in examining patients and their accuracy therefore depends upon both the ability of the doctors engaged in the work as well as upon the facilities available to them. In the Bulletin for the week ending 11 October, some preliminary statistics were published in connection with the tuberculosis case finding and control program. While these figures are certainly not as exact as present knowledge would permit them to be, they are none the less of some value in that the former summary examination of the chest has been replaced by a thorough physical examination, a Mantoux test, and a 35 mm. "Screening type" x-ray of the chest.

Similar improvements have been made in other diagnostic methods. A seriological test is now used for the detection of syphilis; laboratory methods are used for the detection of gonorrhoea, and all stations are now equipped to provide a laboratory differentiation between bacillary and amebic dysentery. While these examples do not

establish that complete modernization has been attained, they indicate that at least a state of awareness has been realized, wherein, we may reasonably expect that the statistics presented herewith are worthy of scrutiny and interest. The period is from 15 March 1946 to the end of July 1947, during which time 4,880,611 persons were repatriated to Japan. Of these; 511,066 persons received medical attention aboard repatriation vessels; 419,749 persons in repatriation centers, and 193,565 in transit in Japan to their homes. The following table covers the medical treatment rendered at repatriation stations:

DISEASE	FIRST AID	IN-PATIENTS*	DEATHS	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL NO. PATIENTS	**PATIENT RATE
War-Wounds	2,075	7,836	5	9,911	2.36%	24.24
Outer wounds	22,650	5,743	13	28,393	6.76%	69.44
Infectious diseases	2,623	8,777	399	11,400	2.72%	27.88
Tuberculosis	4,858	19,749	395	24,607	5.86%	60.18
Malnutrition	7,783	8,639	911	16,422	3.91%	40.16
Beriberi	4,932	8,917	60	13,849	3.30%	33.87
Malaria	9,061	16,448	72	25,509	6.08%	62.39
Veneral Diseases	5,624	3,139	2	8,763	2.09%	21.43
Pregnancy	3,791	2,011	10	5,802	1.38%	14.19
Other	<u>198,162</u>	<u>76,931</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>275,093</u>	<u>65.54%</u>	<u>672.82</u>
TOTAL	261,559	158,190	3,460	419,749	100.00%	1,026.60

* Quarantine station hospitals, state hospitals and state sanatoria.

** Number of patients per 10,000 repatriates.

Rodent Control

Where to Use ANTU Baits

1. Place poisoned baits near feeding places, especially garbage pails and food-storage places, or in sheltered spots where rats can eat without being disturbed.
2. Near sources of water for rats.
3. Near burrow entrances and harborage sites.
4. Along runaways.
5. Distribute bait liberally wherever rats have been seen or suspected at any time.

When to Use ANTU

1. Distribute poisoned baits, particularly poisoned water, late in afternoon if possible.
2. Winter and early spring appear to be the most favorable times of the year for poisoning operations as the rats are attracted into houses in search of warmth and food.

How to Prepare for Use of ANTU

1. Make a survey of the area to be poisoned --the buildings, houses, cellars yards and alleys, for signs of rats.
2. Especially when yellow corn or equally attractive baits are not available, it may be desirable to pre-bait with unpoisoned baits for several days to make certain that rats will eat the bait freely.
3. See that all food available to rats is removed if possible 24 hours before ANTU-treated baits are distributed.

Precautions to be Observed

1. Warn all individuals within areas to be poisoned, to keep children away from baits and to leash dogs.
2. Coloring baits with an insoluble pigment (such as du Pont chrome green G-550-D) will reduce the possibility of poisoned baits being mistaken for food.
3. When poisoning operations are over, take up all uneaten baits and dispose of them in places inaccessible to pets.

How to Check Results

1. Look for dead rats for several days following poisoning. In cold weather few rats die on the surface.
2. On the third day close all rat holes with dirt or stones and sweep up or stamp out all fresh droppings. If any rats remain the holes will be reopened within a few days.
3. Look for fresh droppings on runways.
4. Dust chalk on runways to show up fresh tracks.
5. Have everyone watch for rats and report to local rat inspectors.

Schedule for Poisoning an Entire Block, a Group of Blocks, or a Farm

Preliminary work. Discuss situation with all people who are involved, organize workers, plan your attack. (See instructions)

FIRST DAY

1. Notify and caution all persons within the area and tell them the approximate time of the poisoning.
2. Make survey to locate all infested places, indoors and outdoors.
3. See that all uncovered garbage, ##### food, and sources of water are removed.

SECOND DAY

Distribute poison.

FOURTH DAY AND THEREAFTER

1. Remove poison; close burrows. Sweep up droppings.
2. Check for fresh rat signs. Recheck at monthly intervals.
3. If rats remain or reappear, trap or kill with other means. Keep after them and try to eliminate the last rat.
4. Repeat ANTU treatment once every three months if necessary.
5. Institute sanitary measures insofar as possible to eliminate rat harborage and sources of food for rats.

In Case of Accidental Poisoning of Human Beings or Pets

1. Call a doctor or veterinary.
2. Induce vomiting or pump out stomach.
3. Treat for shock.
4. Keep warm.
5. Use positive pressure oxygen inhalation available.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 7 November 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,126 beds of which 97,688 were occupied. During this same period 268,529 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Unemployment Insurance

Approval has been given to the final draft of the amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide Unemployment Allowances and Unemployment Insurance, and will now be presented to the Diet. The above amendments will provide the same protection for seamen as the recently passed Unemployment Insurance Law does for land workers.

Old Age Benefits

In reply to inquiries regarding old age retirement benefits the following information describes the provisions under present laws:

Old age retirement benefits are provided under the Welfare Pension Act, the Seamen's Insurance Law, the Government Pension System and the Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Societies. The qualification and benefit provisions vary. It should be noted that old age pensions are not now being made under the Welfare Pension Act.

The first payments under this law will not be made until 1955 the earliest date at which any worker will have served the minimum qualifying period since the enactment of the law in 1941, and no appreciable volume of payment can be made until 1962. These systems make no provision for those engaged in agriculture, domestic employment, self-employment, or in establishments in commerce an industry with less than five employees.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE ?</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47		Not used. Change to SCAPIN		
#48	21 Nov 47	Reorganization of Public Health Statistics NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, approving of plan, which is of an administrative nature only, for the reorganization of the Department of Public Health statistics.	No	MG HQ 8TH A

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 22 November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 November - 6 December
1947
NUMBER 49**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Nursing Affairs
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTIONVIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 35th overseas relief shipment of LARA arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Philippine Bear, 3 December, and contained 12 Tons of food Supplies.

The Brethern Service Committee (member agency of LARA) made available, as a gift to Japan 193 goats which arrived in Yokohama from the United States on 25 November.

The shipment is composed of the following milking breads:

<u>BREED</u>	<u>SEX</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>BUCK</u>	<u>DCE</u>	
Saanen	50		50
Toggenburg	44	3	47
Nubian	46	8	54
Alpine	6	13	19
Crossbred	23		23
	169	24	193

As determined by the Public Health and Welfare and Natural Resources Sections SCAP, 61 goats were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture (for experimental and breeding purposes) and 132 to the Ministry of Welfare (for allocation and distribution to welfare institutions).

The Ministry of Welfare's allocation plan was approved and authorized on 3 December. Distribution as indicated below is expected to be completed on or before 6 December:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Tokyo</u>		
Megro Koseiryō	4	Kamimeguro, Meguroku
Itabashi Yoikuin	4	Itabashicho, Itabashiku
Boshi Aiikukai	1	Hiroocho, Minatoku
<u>Kanagawa</u>		
Nyuji Hogo Kyokai	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
Shonan Kokusai Byoin	5	Oppama, Yokosukashi
Seishin Aijikai	5	Fujisawa, Fujisawashi
Kamakura Hoikuen	5	Hase, Kamakurashi
Shiraminekai Boshiryō	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
<u>Chiba</u>		
Seijuji Gakuen	5	Toyamamura, Inbagun
Betania Home	5	Kokufudai, Ichikawashi
Kaijo Ryoyosho	5	Yazashimura, Kaijogun
<u>Saitama</u>		
Tama Nagatoro En	3	Yoriimachi, Tamayodo
St. Joseph Home	4	Minami-Sakuraimura, Kitakatusikagun
Nidokuriyama Koseien	4	Yonomachi, Kitaadachigun
Tama Aisenryo	2	Satsuhamura, Kitaqsaitama-gun
<u>Tochigi</u>		
Kenritus Nasu Gakuen	5	Nozekimura, Nasugun
Saiseikai Utsunomiya Byoin	5	Utsunomiyashi
Shimotsuke Sannakuen	5	Tomatsurisonomachi, Utsunomiyashi
<u>Ibaraki</u>		
Ibaraki Gakuen	3	Godaimura, Nakagun
Onuki Sanatorium	5	Onukimachi, Higashi-Ibarakigun
Muramutsu Seiranso	4	Muramatsumura, Nakagun
<u>Nagano</u>		
Sankiryō	5	Nishinaganocho, Naganoshi

Kutsukake Gakuso	5	Karuizawa, Kitasakugun
Oshikamura Cooperative	5	Seki Kaji, Oshikamura, Shimoinagun
<u>Shizuoka</u>		
Shizuoka Koseien (Home)	5	Inomiyamachi, Shizuokashi
Fuji Ikuji Yoroin	5	Yoshiharacho, Fujigun
Seirei Hoyo Noen	5	Mikatagaharacho, Hamanagun
<u>Miyagi</u>		
Sendai Kirisutokyo Ikujiin	4	Haramachi, Sendaishi
Sendai Tonsien	4	Kitagojyunincho, Sendaishi
<u>Hyogo</u>		
Mitaya Chiryō Kyoinin	5	Uchide, Ashiyashi
Total	132	

Increase in Food Rations to Children's Institutions

The Children's Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has announced that arrangements have been completed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to increase rice and rice substitute rations to children's institutions. The increase decided upon was a 40 gram (3 shaku) increase for children from 1 to 5 years of age and an 80 gram (6 shaku) increase for those from 6 to 19 years of age. The increase approximates 25% and will be effective for 25 days of the month. It is expected that this increase will help to keep children from running away from institutions as reports from Military Government Teams indicate lack of food as a major reason for running away.

The regulations authorizing this increase were sent out in a letter of instructions, dated 25 November 1947, from the Ministry of Welfare - Ji Otsu Hatsu No.41.

Regulations and Information Concerning Minsei-iin

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to the prefectures a compilation of documents and instructions concerning Minsei-iin which have been issued during the past year. The compilation is entitled Minsei-iin Ordinance and Regulations (Supplement) and is dated October 1947. Documents included in the compilation are the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 17, dated 18 November 1946: communications from the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to prefecture governors concerning Minsei-iin; case illustrations and reference material. It is hoped that by gathering together these various regulations concerning Minsei-iin a better understanding of the current requirements will be secured.

Social Welfare Education

The second meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 5 December and was attended by approximately 50 persons. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin No. 46, for period 9 - 15 November). Persons attending the meeting included representatives from welfare agencies; sixteen educational institutions; Osaka Military Government Team, Hyogo Military Government Team; Military Government Section, I Corps, and Welfare Division, PH&W. The organization of the Committee was finally decided upon and various committees appointed to consider problems of curricula and policy. The next meeting of the committee will be held on 14 January 1948 at 1300 in the Osaka-fucho Bekkan.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Tokyo-To clinical nurses, midwives and public health nurses viewed showings of the following nursing films at the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, 5 December:

Lady of Science	Florence Nightingale
Journey into Medicine	Morning and Evening Care of Patient
Your Friend the Public Health Nurse	Jimmy Beats Rheumatic Fever

There were over 500 present at the two showings provided and several hundred more were turned away. This was a definite aid to the teaching program and was sponsored by the Tokyo-To Nursing Association.

The Midwifery Manual has been completed through the efforts of many outstanding doctors in Midwifery, under the guidance of Nursing Affairs Division. It may be obtained by ordering from

Miyajima Book Store
No.52, 2 Chome, Shimoma-Cho
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Price: 45.00 yen

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 30 November - 6 December 1947.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Reports are being received from Military Government Public Health Officers advising of severe shortages of electric power for hospitals. The supply of electricity will vary in different districts throughout Japan, however in general shortages are expected to be severe.

Two directives have been issued by the Japanese Government outlining a priorities structure and detailed method of submitting applications for desired revisions in supply. Economic Stabilization Board Instruction No.15, dated 13 September outlined broad policies, and Commerce and Industry Ministry Ordinance number 6, dated 30 September outlines detailed priorities and policies. Copies of these directives have been furnished prefectural agents of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

All essential industries been placed in category 1 and hospitals have been placed under classification 1, category 2. This priority, although not ideal is considered adequate in-view of the critical supply of electricity and the heavy demand by essential industries.

Prefectural health officials should maintain close liaison with prefectural allocation officials and advise using agencies of current procedures and policies concerning allocation of electricity.

Distribution

A total of 512 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment was distributed to four prefectures in the period 25 November to 1 December. Under Ministry of Welfare supervision these shipments were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aichi	0	0	0	120
Hyogo	0	150	0	0
Tottori	192	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	0	50	0
Total	192	150	50	120

Reports have been received that anthelmintics are in very short supply. Santonin distribution has been allocated by Ministry of Welfare distribution officials, based on population figures, to all prefectures. Shipment are made monthly from available stocks. Over the four month period August through November, totals of 130,000 grams of powder and 9,000,000 tablets of santonin have been shipped to all prefectures, allocated as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Powde r	Powde r	Powde r		

	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>
Hokkaido	3,150	135,000	2,025	90,000	675	67,500	112,500	5,850	405,000
Aomori	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Iwate	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Miyagi	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Akita	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Yamagata	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Fukushima	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Ibaraki	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Tochigi	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Gumma	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Saitama	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Chiba	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Tokyo	3,500	150,000	2,250	100,000	750	75,000	125,000	6,500	450,000
Kanagawa	2,450	105,000	1,575	70,000	525	52,500	87,500	4,550	315,000
Niigata	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Yamanashi	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Nagano	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Shizuoka	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Toyama	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Ishikawa	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Fukui	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Gifu	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Aichi	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Mie	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Shiga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Kyoto	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Osaka	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Hyogo	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Nara	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Wakayama	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Tottori	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Shimane	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Okayama	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Hiroshima	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Yamaguchi	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Tokushima	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Kagawa	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Ehime	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Kochi	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Fukuoka	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Saga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Nagasaki	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Kumamoto	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Oita	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Miyazaki	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Kagoshima	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Totals	70,000	3,000,000	45,000	2,000,000	15,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	130,000	9,000,000

At the present time production of anthelmintics in Japan is not sufficient to meet minimum requirements. An import program has been scheduled to supply the deficiency. A small shipment of santonin has already received on this program. This powder will be processed into tablet form, and will then be distributed for use. A much larger import of this drug is expected within the next few months. Efforts are also being made to import large quantities of digeniasimply which have been scheduled as an import requirement.

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.41 for period 5-11 October which listed names and addresses of X-ray film distribution agencies. Additional information is furnished below on three agencies for Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.

Prefecture	Agency	Address
Okayama	Kawanisi Iryoki-ten	Hamada-Cho, Okayama City
//	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No.39 Sakae-cho, Okayama City
Isikawa	Sakurai Iryo-Shokai	No.37 Shimonaka-cho, Misokuramachi, Kanazawa City

Production

The 34th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 23-29 November:

	Total to date 22 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 23-29Nov.	Total Mfgd. 29 Nov.	Total Shipped to date	Balance on Hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	72,506	1600	74,106	70310	3,796	15,894
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3gal. Capacity	39,443	-	39,443	18415	21,028	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	12790	11,018	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gal. Capacity	37,610	-	37,610	27375	10,235	-
	173,367	1600	174,967	128890	46,077	15,894

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 30 November - 6 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			4,200 vials
Miyagi			10,000 vials
Kagawa			50 vials
Yamanashi (Kofu Nat'l Hospital)	10 lbs.	40 gallons	
Total	10 lbs.	40 gallons	14,250 vials

A total of 3,657,990 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 223,765 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 831,412 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 29 November.

Narcotics

The October monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,147
Arrests - Registered persons	20
Unregistered persons	45
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of Narcotics	30
Losses by fire	2 (small quantities)

Penalties for registrants varied from 2,000 - 5,000 yen fine, and for unregistered persons from 300 yen fine to five years penal servitude. In addition to the arrested persons, 35 registered persons and 8 unregistered persons were admonished by prefectural officials either for small technical violations or for other acts which were not deemed sufficient for prosecution.

Three of the convictions were for crimes committed during the month, which indicates an improvement in bringing narcotic violators into court soon after the arrest.

Five persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana and 1 conviction resulting in a 500 yen fine was obtained. Most of the cases in which illegal cultivation of marihuana was charged during 1947 have been dismissed since cultivation resulted from improper dissemination of information regarding the Marihuana Law. Steps have been taken to provide thorough dissemination of information regarding this law before the planting season of 1948.

A report has been received of an investigation in Fukuoka prefecture which resulted in breaking up a narcotic ring in which 28 persons were involved. Investigation began when a suspected thief was arrested and found to be a narcotic addict. Suspects include 13 students of a University medical department, three physicians, one pharmaceutical company director, ten with no occupation, and one the wife of a former director of a state hospital. Of these 28 persons, 12 are being prosecuted, four are fugitives, one is dead and one in jail for theft. The balance are under investigation. Five of the defendants are addicts.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #12: Section 5, Bulletin #35; and Section 4, Bulletin #44, 1947. The Institute of Public Health in Tokyo is now conducting short, intensive refresher training courses for personnel on duty in the various branches of the prefectural health organization. Key personnel employed and on duty in the prefectural Health Department and Health Centers, especially the Health Center Directors and other technical personnel, should attend these courses as soon as possible. The courses are designed to give as much practical training as permissible, to as many people as possible in the minimum amount of time. Because of limited facilities and personnel, only 50 students can be currently accepted for each course. It is planned that subsequently two or more classes can be conducted concurrently.

The third refresher class for Public Health Officers (Doctors) and the third class for Public Health Sanitarians will begin on 9 January 1948. The first classes for two new courses, one for Public Health Veterinarians and one for Public Health Pharmacists, will also begin on 9 January 1948. For the time being, all four courses mentioned above will be of 12 weeks duration. Some of these courses may be lengthened or shortened in the future depending upon the circumstances. The current class for nurses began on 8 December and is of 16 weeks duration.

The urgent need for training in public health of those currently on duty in the nation's public health organization is well known. The Japanese have been lax in sending persons for refresher training. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the Japanese prefectural officials do send students to each of these courses, that the students selected are the best available, and that necessary financial provisions are made for those selectees. The future possibilities of these students and their intention of remaining in public health work should receive careful consideration.

On or about 25 November the Institute of Public Health sent out to the governor of each prefecture, letter containing invitations and information relative to these courses. The Institute of Public Health has also notified the prefectural health officers that they are expected to consult the Military Government Health Officers in making the selection of students to attend these course. Military Government Health Officers can render a valuable service to present and future health programs by giving this matter their careful attention.

Amendment to Local Autonomy Law

The amendments to the Local Autonomy Law passed the Diet 7 December. As amended, the law now provides for separate Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments in each prefectural government on an equal basis with all other governmental Departments. This will solve the previously existing problem of the status of prefectural health and welfare organizations and will now permit the establishment of sound and efficient Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments.

Directives from the Ministry of Welfare, implementing this amendment, may be expected in the immediate future. Upon receipt, by each prefecture, Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers

should closely observe that contents of the directives are placed into effect with the least practicable delay. Details of model organization to be used as a guide in the organization of these Departments will be published in next week's bulletin and will be the same as that published by the Ministry to the Prefectures.

Tuberculosis Control

As result of a survey made in five prefectures during the past month it has become increasingly evident that constant education is necessary along the following lines:

1. That the fallacies of superstition and custom have served to increase the problem of tuberculosis control.
2. The early and through examination of everyone for possible active tuberculosis is imperative.
3. That early diagnosis means prompt treatment and recovery.
4. That early treatment is best accomplished by early hospitalization.
5. That early hospitalization means shorter hospitalization and earlier protection from tuberculosis in the family by removal of the source of infection the open case.
6. The adequate protection of a group means wise and complete cooperation of all members of that group.
7. That legislation without education is futile.

Typhus Fever Control Conference

The third in the series of typhus fever control conferences for the benefit of Japanese prefectural health authorities was held in Kyoto on 3 and 4 December. The conference was attended by representatives from the prefectures of the southern half of Japan, including Kyushu. Following the lectures and discussions the following recommendations were made: (These recommendations are applicable to other sections of Japan)

1. That an early and late serum sample be taken from each Typhus suspect case and submitted to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo for complement fixation and reckettisial agglutination tests. A 10 to 15 cc blood sample should be drawn and serum separated. Each specimen should be shipped under ice as soon as possible.

2. That strict enforcement of Articles 2 & 3 of the regulations for Infectious Diseases Reporting, dealing with early case reporting be observed.

3. That Vaccination Programs (adequate supplies are available) be instituted during December 1947 in:

a. Prisons, reformatories, jails, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes (camps) etc., to include all inmates and other personnel, including policemen.

b. Railway employees (particularly conductors, ticket gatemen and others coming in contact with masses of people).

c. Commuters (holders of "season" tickets) in Osaka, Kobe area, Kyoto, Nagoya (similar programs are to be undertaken in Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai areas).

d. Doctor, nurses and personnel of infectious disease hospitals and health centers, including sanitary team personnel.

4. That DDT residual spray operations be continued and intensified for prisons, jails, reformatories, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes, theaters, public bath houses, railway stations, railway passenger cars and other public conveyances.

5. That DDT dusting programs include:

a. Establishment of a dusting station in each health center to care for any person found infested with lice or fleas.

b. An extensive program against head lice of school children and families of infested children. Rural areas should receive more attention.

6. That a minimum of one permanent well paid operating sanitary team be included as an integral part of each and every health center in Japan.

7. That training and re-training sanitary teams concerning typhus control procedures be undertaken at periodic intervals during the typhus season.

8. That education and publicity campaigns be extended and intensified.

9. That lectures and demonstrations be presented to various Japanese Women's clubs and organizations in an attempt to secure the full cooperation of the Japanese women.

10. That great emphasis be placed on rodent control on well planned and well organized basis including:

a. Informative education and publicity campaigns well in advance of anticipated control programs.

b. Large scale operations covering definite areas to be worked progressively.

(1) Place of operation: definitely determined area, that is a city wide, Ku wide, block wide, etc.

(2) Assignment of sanitary Team: Assignment of each team or working unit of each team to a definite area.

(3) Time of operations: Pre-dusting within control area against fleas one week prior to rat control program.

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(4) Rat control program (Antu poisoning)

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(5) Collection and destruction of dead rats.

(6) Survey of results and submitting of necessary reports.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 14 November 1947 shows 3,391 hospitals with a capacity of 212,012 beds of which 98,872 were occupied. During this same period 299,512 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare has released some of the funds appropriated for the establishment of medical treatment facilities by National Health Insurance associations. Each grant-in-aid is to finance one-third of the cost, with the remaining two-thirds to be the responsibility of the prefecture and local association. Suitable existing facilities are to be rehabilitated, as well as new ones constructed where necessary. Delays experienced by some National Health Insurance associations in procuring permits to build are probably due to priority allocations made necessary by material scarcities.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl. (2)

1. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 29 November 1947.

2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 29 November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8 December -14 December
1947
Number 50**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No. 50 on 20 December:

Title: National Welfare Agencies in Japan
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 8

Prefecture Departments of Health and Welfare

Reference PHW Weekly Bulletin #49, 30 November - 6 December, the following information is furnished:

From time to time questions have arisen in the field concerning the applicability of SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject: Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities. Paragraph 3 of SCAPIN 945 states the Japanese Government "will cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Health and a Bureau of Welfare". Paragraph 5 states "the reorganization as a result of this memorandum will be subject to modification by action of the Japanese Diet". The Diet, by means of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67, dated 16 April 1947), has taken action concerning the organization of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments.

The Local Autonomy Law was amended by the Japanese Diet on 7 December. This amendment becomes effective 1 January 1948. Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law now provides: "For the purpose of allotting the affairs which fall within the powers of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or local prefecture bureaus or departments shall be established".

Separate provision is made for the organization of the metropolis (Tokyo-to) government. The prescribed organization for the other prefectures as provided in Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law is as follows:

1. General Affairs Department
2. Department of Welfare
 - a. Matters relating to Social Welfare
 - b. Matters relating to Social Insurance
3. Department of Education
4. Economic Affairs Department
5. Public Works Department
6. Department of Health
 - a. Matters relating to health and sanitation
 - b. Matters relating to health centers
7. Department of Agricultural Land.

Under the provisions of this amendment "matters relating to labor" are assigned to the Economic Affairs Department.

Japanese officials are now in the process of drafting necessary orders and regulations in order to carry out changes in the organization of the local government. It is expected that required changes will be made between 1 January and 1 April 1948.

The underlying purpose of SCAPIN 945 was to improve the status of health and welfare services in the national, prefectural and local governments by establishing a sound organization at the national level and by establishing similar separate departments of health and welfare in the prefectures. These departments are to be directly under the governor and on an equal footing with the other prefectural government services. The establishment of separate departments has been necessarily a slow process due to limitation of funds and the lack of adequate personnel. The following 18 prefectures have already established separate departments of health (Eisei-bu):

Aichi	Chiba	Fukuoka	Hiroshima	Hokkaido	Hyogo
Kanagawa	Kumamoto	Kyoto	Miyagi	Nagasaki	Niigata
Osaka	Shizuoka	Tokyo	Yamaguchi	Toyama	Wakayama

Separate Departments of Welfare (Minsei-bu) are now established in the following 22 prefectures:

Aichi	Akita	Chiba	Ehime	Fukuoka	Fukushima
Hiroshima	Hokkaido	Hyogo	Kanagawa	Kumamoto	Kyoto
Miyagi	Nagano	Niigata	Okayama	Osaka	Saitama
Shizuoka	Tokyo	Yamagata	Yamaguchi		

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report - October

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance totals for the month of October. Figures for September 1947 and October 1946 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	Oct. 1947	<u>Sept. 1947</u>	<u>Oct. 1946</u>
No. of Persons in Institutions	147,734	223,742	
No. of Persons Non-Institutional	<u>2,799,561</u>	<u>2,987,123</u>	
Totals	2,947,295	3,210,865	2,703,439
Cost of Assistance-in Cash	358,731,288	339,125,297	
Cost of Assistance-in Kind	<u>21,824,752</u>	<u>70,371,751</u>	
Totals	Yen 380,556,040	409,497,048	136,995,827

Prefecture Public Assistance Report for October

Prefecture	Persons		Expense	
	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	15,572	64,932	398,478	14,713,316
Aomori	2,325	42,092	6,136	5,439,091
Iwate	442	159,045	109,664	6,100,886
Miyagi	1,159	53,390	183,459	4,443,147
Akita	1,260	56,680	380,540	6,901,676
Yamagata	1,275	48,684	28,283	6,722,442
Fukushima	942	64,026	42,341	7,948,460
Ibaraki	1,537	63,281	943,006	6,159,827
Tochigi	556	28,510	108,440	4,565,849
Gumma	3,474	75,244	1,002,543	7,416,535
Saitama	1,086	49,310	3,894,726	7,135,642
Chiba	3,166	39,946	99,200	5,462,553
Tokyo	19,942	400,774	2,560,845	34,643,624
Kanagawa	4,870	44,625	99,808	10,583,871
Niigata	11,505	70,333	209,770	9,487,766
Toyama	1,233	38,791		5,927,807
Ishikawa	1,029	34,490	532,940	5,139,335
Fukui	4,515	24,990	550,032	3,569,294
Yamanashi	355	27,394		3,178,985
Nagano	2,335	71,388	82,420	9,851,982
Gifu	1,668	57,581	1,806,455	6,481,194
Shizuoka	5,082	55,613	915,534	8,750,807
Aichi	8,137	84,612		12,865,846
Mie	966	38,649	558	5,962,880
Shiga	476	31,428		2,946,026

Kyoto	2,973	61,042	1,358,533	11,848,981
Osaka	8,545	87,495	105,602	23,444,995
Hyogo	5,657	99,384		20,213,922
Nara	434	25,020	1,750	3,876,943
Wakayama	322	33,506	37,361	5,893,808
Tottori	498	22,895	198,583	3,496,244
Shimane	702	29,693		4,369,948
Okayama	3,489	44,248	54,240	6,495,646
Hiroshima	3,257	53,629	607,169	8,848,525
Yamaguchi	8,071	36,439	174,829	6,870,238
Tokushima	1,728	32,315	49,061	3,975,568
Kagawa	1,376	28,266	893,342	3,496,993
Ehime	780	38,735	608,720	5,664,315
Kochi	475	25,579	340	4,030,325
Fukuoka	3,268	130,784	1,665,630	10,866,086
Saga	1,877	41,943	910,701	4,728,243
Nagasaki	1,394	64,152	17,162	7,004,091
Kumamoto	2,299	48,404	284,380	6,232,797
Oita	1,789	24,547	153,861	3,353,960
Miyazaki	1,556	44,921	476,223	4,015,662
Kagoshima	2,343	100,756	272,087	7,404,142
Total	147,734	2,799,561	21,824,752	312,746,101

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Rev. Henry J. Felsecker arrived in Tokyo to assume his duties as one of the three representatives of LARA. He replaces Rev. Michael J. Mckillop, who is returning to missionary work with his headquarters in Kyoto. The other two representatives of LARA are Miss Esther B. Rhoads and Dr. G. Ernest Bott.

Additional LARA relief supplies covering shipments 36 and 37 arrived in Yokohama from the U.S. These shipments were follows:

a. Shipment No.36: Arrived aboard the S.S. Louis McHenry Howe on 7 December and contained 198.28 tons of relief supplies (clothing including shoes - 50.37 tons, food - 147.75 tons, medical supplies - .03 tons and miscellaneous - .13 tons).

b. Shipment No.37: Arrived aboard the S.S. New Zealand Victory on 8 December and contained 5.97 tons of relief supplies (clothing including shoes - 5.59 tons, food - .38 tons).

Red Cross Emblem

Law No.159 "Protection of the Emblem and Appellation of the Red Cross" was promulgated on 7 December 1947 and will become effective 1 January 1948.

The law, in brief, contains the following provisions:

a. The emblem of red cross on white ground, the appellation of red cross or Geneva cross, or any emblem or appellation similar to the foregoing shall not be employed without authority.

b. The Japanese Red Cross Society is authorized to employ the emblem and the appellation of red cross.

c. Any person, in order to indicate the place giving free-of-charge aid to the injured or sick, may employ the emblem of red cross on obtaining express authorization of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

d. Any person violating the provisions set forth in sub-paragraph a. above, shall be punished by confinement (not to exceed six months) or by fine (not to exceed 1,000 yen).

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

To assist the Community Chest in reaching its goal (686,800,000 yen) during the present drive to raise sufficient funds to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies for the year 1948, provisions have been made through SCAPIN 1829 AG 095 (5 Dec 47) ESS/AC to facilitate participation by Restricted Concerns in the campaign.

The Japanese Government is authorized, by SCAPIN 1829 to establish the following rules with respect to Community Chest donations and subscriptions by Restricted Concerns:

a. Any Restricted Concern may make a cash donation to the Community Chest fund not in excess of 25,000 yen, without prior approval of SCAP. All such donations shall be reported to SCAP through the Minister of Finance.

b. Any Restricted Concern may subscribe a larger amount provided prior approval of SCAP is obtained before payment of the subscription. Such approval will be obtained through the procedure prescribed by the Japanese Government in Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 97.

c. No Restricted Concern may borrow funds to make payments to the Community Chest fund or use funds borrowed for those purposes. The company's financial condition must be such as to permit donations from its Free Yen Account.

d. All cash donations and subscriptions shall be strictly voluntary on the part of the donor or subscriber.

NOTE: The provisions of SCAPIN 1829 shall be applicable only to the present Community Chest Campaign up to 29 December.

Government interest in the establishment of a Community Chest and the voluntary assistance of public officials, where necessary, is without objection. However, information from the field indicates that in some instances, the interest and assistance of public officials has developed beyond the original intent of all parties concerned.

Public officials' participation in the Community Chest Campaign and the use of Community Chest funds in public relief and welfare organizations was discussed with the Ministry of Welfare and as a result of these discussions the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, forwarded the following instructions to all prefectural governors on 12 December (Ha-Shatsu 1701); Subject: "Community Chest Campaign".

a. "In view of the fact that this drive is the first attempt on a national scale in Japan, the Ministry of Welfare took the initiative and put all the efforts into fostering interests of the general public in this drive through pamphlets and other source materials. It is requested that you will also extend all possible assistance in publicizing and guiding the drive.

b. "However, it should be borne in mind that this drive is purely a private undertaking, and public officials will not engage in or be responsible for the collection, accounting, safeguarding, allocations or distribution of the funds.

c. "It should also be cautioned that the fund raised by the present drive should under no circumstances be transferred into the accounts of local, prefectural or national public institutions. However, this principle does not prevent private relief or welfare organizations receiving funds from the Community Chest, giving aid, of their own initiative, directly to patients or inmates accommodated in public institutions".

Development of School Lunch Program

The first anniversary of the launching of the School Lunch Program by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry, was observed on 11 December.

On 11 December 1946 the first School Lunch Program was launched in the Tokyo-to, Kanagawa Prefectural Region; 300 schools participating, with a total enrollment of 297,646 children. The school lunch was served twice a week. LARA allocation of 300 tons of powdered skimmed milk constituted the main dietary item.

As of 1 December 1947, 5,062 schools were included in the School Lunch Program (3,504 urban and 1,558 rural). Four million, one hundred five thousand, five hundred and sixty children were benefited through lunch being made available 3-5 times per week.

The following table is included to indicate the scope of the program:

<u>PREFECTURES</u>	NOVEMBER 1947			
	<u>CITIES</u>		<u>TOWNS AND VILLAGES</u>	
	<u>NO.OF SCHOOLS</u>	<u>NO.OF PERSONS</u>	<u>NO.OF SCHOOLS</u>	<u>NO.OF PERSONS</u>
HOKKAIDO	142	143,044		12,380
AOMORI	27	35,597	20	24,202
IWATE	29	23,786	61	23,424
MIYAGI	28	43,811	47	32,613
AKITA	26	24,736	29	25,834
YAMAGATA	27	33,092		26,889
FUKUSHIMA	39	30,463	36	35,921
IBARAKI	21	23,071		34,162
TOCHIGI	29	34,600	65	56,584
GUMMA	27	42,772	6	50,253
SAITAMA	50	54,620	54	65,163
CHIBA	58	64,895	61	53,940
TOKYO	577	263,723	7	3,252
KANAGAWA	179	187,737	7	6,853
NIIGATA	52	16,328		29,262
TOYAMA	49	33,394	87	21,678
ISHIKAWA	217	69,031	11	7,741
FUKUI	19	12,834	6	8,426
YAMANASHI	16	14,724	20	10,662
NAGANO	31	32,258		24,422
GIFU	30	25,841		16,848
SHIZUOKA	50	57,948	122	55,071
AICHI	138	122,161	173	51,096
MIE	74	56,522	28	13,706
SHIGA	22	20,501		22,988
KYOTO	160	138,268	44	19,368
OSAKA	313	283,372		21,332
HYOGO	177	159,527	52	47,332
NARA	11	9,379		8,762
WAKAYAMA	39	34,068	83	21,450
TOTTORI	22	14,414	12	6,979
SHIMANE	32	17,984	17	10,092
OKAYAMA	35	25,997	105	38,195
HIROSHIMA	78	33,254	133	42,070
YAMAGUCHI	109	90,892		8,999
TOKUSHIMA	28	18,298	8	10,358
KAGAWA	24	22,312		9,236

EHIME	59	39,785	70	33,771
KOCHI	28	15,429	30	9,270
FUKUOKA	156	158,694	27	18,964
SAGA	16	15,213	39	24,417
NAGASAKI	27	69,775	12	12,951
KUMAMOTO	49	38,896	48	18,939
OITA	46	31,731		12,643
MIYAZAKI	36	31,812		11,085
KAGOSHIMA	38	32,560	20	20,569

Present Plans call for the inclusion of an additional quarter of a million children during the first quarter of 1948 and an additional quarter of a million during the second quarter of 1948.

The Ministry of Education reports that since the launching of the School Lunch Program, an appreciable increase in the weight of the children has been determined by the nutritional surveys.

The Japanese Government has been asked to develop a plan to increase the budget for the School Lunch Program to include all kindergarden, primary, middle and high school students of the country: a total of more than 18,000,000 children. The new plan is to be effective at the beginning of the 1948 - 1949 school year and carried forward throughout that school year.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The third four-month Public Health Nurse refresher course is now underway. There are 52 nurses from 42 prefectures enrolled. This course is sponsored by the National Institute of Health and every four months (December - April - August) a new group from the prefectures is enrolled. The four-month curriculum is carefully planned and supervised. During the last six weeks, the students are assigned to health centers for field training where they are taught and supervised in home visits as well as the work in the center.

Public Health Nurses' boxes have been designed and equipped by the nurses. Each nurse has her own box for field work during the training course. It is suggested that each nurse, upon returning to her prefecture, be given the necessary cooperation to enable her to set boxes and equipped for nurses in the centers.

Enclosed diagram (Incl. 1) gives size and articles needed. Each nurse will be given a Japanese copy of all the lectures on public health nursing before returning. It is suggested that prefectures have copies made to enable all the Public Health Nurses to benefit by this course. The nurses are expected to teach other nurses upon returning. All prefectures are represented at the course except the following: Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Akita and Aomori.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new out-breaks of animal diseases during the period 7-13 December.

Prefecture	Diseases	No. Cases
Hokkaido	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Oita	Equine Encephalitis	2

SECTION SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The table below covers allocation of fuel for hospital use for December. Allocation tickets were mailed direct to hospitals on the 5th and 6th of December by the Ministry of Welfare. An increase of approximately 40% will be allocated for the month of January 1948. Allocation tickets for January allotment will be mailed on or about 17 December. (Unit - tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Substandard</u>	<u>Lignite</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sendai	Aomori	229	300	66	595
	Iwate	154	200	120	474
	Miyagi	364	50	365	779
	Akita	160	200	201	561
	Yamagata	113	150	142	405
	Fukushima	105	200	6	311
	Total	1,125	1,100	900	3,125
Tokyo	Ibaraki	392	70	60	522
	Tochigi	106	300	30	436
	Gumma	228	300		528
	Saitama	204	200		404
	Chiba	541	200	90	831
	Tokyo	2,549	100	210	2,859
	Kanagawa	817	300		1,117
	Yamanashi	51	300		351
	Nagano	284	100		384
	Niigata	459	100		559
		Total	5,631	1,970	390	7,991
Nagoya	Shizuoka	254	100	177	531
	Aichi	212	300	108	620
	Mie	153	60	182	395
	Gifu	187		197	384
	Ishikawa	326	150	121	597
	Toyama	170	50	115	335
		Total	1,302	660	900	2,862
Osaka	Shiga	183	300		483
	Fukui	184	200		384
	Kyoto	827	200		1,027
	Osaka	1,476	340		1,816
	Hyogo	394	560		954
	Nara	45	300		345
	Wakayama	30	400		430
		Total	3,139	2,300		5,439
Hiroshima	Tottori	56	100		156
	Shimane	122	100		222
	Okayama	465	30		495
	Hiroshima	492			492
	Yamaguchi	259	100		359
		Total	1,394	330		1,724
Shikoku	Tokushima	74	70		144
	Kagawa	205			205
	Ehime	148			148
	Kochi	58			58
		Total	485	70		555

Fukuoka	Fukuoka	989	840	1,829	
	Saga	244	200	444	
	Nagasaki	359	40	399	
	Kumamoto	356		356	
	Oita	198	50	248	
	Miyazaki	120	50	170	
	Kagoshima	287	300	587	
	Total	2,553	1,480	4,033	
Grand Total		15,629	7,910	2,190	25,729

Ministry of Welfare officials state that allocations in Hokkaido are to be made by the Prefectural Governor.

The 35th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for 30 November - 6 December:

	<u>Total to date</u> <u>29 Nov.</u>	<u>No. Mfgd. 30</u> <u>Nov.- 6 Dec.</u>	<u>Total Mfgd.to</u> <u>date 6 Dec.</u>	<u>Total Shipped</u> <u>to date 6 Dec.</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>On Hand</u>	<u>To Be</u> <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	74,106	2,000	76,106	72,254	3,852	13,894
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.cap.	39,443	...	39,443	18,877	20,566	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	13,034	10,774	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	300	37,910	27,603	10,307	...
	174,967	2,300	177,267	131,768	45,499	13,894

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 7-13 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Ibaraki			400 vials
Tottori	500 lbs.		100 vials
Ehime (National Hospital)	40 lbs.		
Yamanashi	1,500 lbs.		
Gifu	30,000 lbs.		150 vials
Okayama (National Hospital)	10 lbs.	5 gallons	
Saga (National Hospital)	200 lbs.	10 gallons	
Toyama			10 vials
Fukushima			250 vials
Okayama	100 lbs.	165 gallons	
Tokyo (National Hospital)	75 lbs.	10 gallons	
Shiga (National Hospital)	60 lbs.	10 gallons	
Nara	500 lbs.	100 gallons	
Hyogo			8,500 vials
Total	32,985 lbs.	300 gallons	9,410 vials

The Ministry of Justice, in coordination with the Ministry of Welfare, has undertaken a study of requirements of typhus vaccine to immunize the inmates and officials of all the prisons, jails, reformatories, houses of detention, and DDT dust for personnel dusting, and DDT residual effect spray for use in the prison buildings and grounds. Detailed data as to the numbers of prisons, juvenile courts, juvenile reformatories and their various branches, and as to the total numbers of personnel, prison inmates and officials, was compiled and analyzed. For

the prison needs for 165,300 people, 16,530 - 20 cc. vials of typhus vaccine was calculated as adequate. This will allow for 2 cc. of vaccine per person. The program is to start immediately and carry through 1 April 1948.

For the 58 main prisons, and 100 branches thereof, the total of 129,300 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 41,600 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, sufficient for the entire needs for the year 1948, will be released for 1948, but in quarterly installments of equal 25% portions of the total requirement. For personnel dusting, one dusting per person will use 25 grams. No typhus immunization measures will be done at the Juvenile Courts because of the transient nature of the culprit's stay, only long enough to be processed and then released, or committed to the Juvenile Reformatory, where he will subsequently come up for the 2 - 1 cc. immunizing doses of typhus vaccine.

Total requirements and releases of insect and rodent control supplies for all sections of the Ministry of Justice court and prison system can be summarized as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Main Prisons & Branches	129,300 lbs.	41,600 gals.	16,530 vials
Juvenile Courts	2,746 lbs.	326 gals.	
Juvenile <u>Remormatories</u> and Branches	1,539 lbs.	5,100 gals.	255 vials
Total	133,585 lbs.	47,026 gals.	16,785 vials

A total of 4,063,219 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 176,555 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 808,912 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 6 December.

Narcotics

A tour of inspection by the Narcotic Control Officer through Central Honshu revealed that codeine stocks are now reaching local wholesalers in adequate amounts as ordered. The practitioners who were inspected had ample stocks of narcotics but in some instances have not yet provided secure storage commensurate with the stocks of narcotics they are holding. Japanese narcotic agents are endeavoring to have all hospitals store their narcotics in a metal safe with combination locks.

Reports have been received of narcotic violators, who are addicts, being placed on probation. This procedure is being taken up with the Ministry of Justice so that all procurators will be instructed to demand incarceration of addicts, who have violated the narcotic laws, for at least six months in order to remove them from society for a sufficient period of time to effect a cure of their addiction. The Japanese law prohibits the use of narcotics for the treatment of addiction, the approach to the addict problem being that addicts must be placed in an institution without access to narcotics. There are no specific institutions provided for special treatment of addicts since it is felt that pampering an addict will retard rather than further cure of his addiction.

Distribution

Shipments of insect and rodent control dusters and sprayers in the period 2 - 8 December amounted to a total of 2,878 pieces of equipment. Under Ministry of Welfare direction this distribution went to 16 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita	360	0	0	48
Niigata	96	0	0	0
Fukui	96	0	0	12
Aichi	144	0	0	72
Kagawa	432	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	12	6	0
Nagasaki	0	34	12	0
Fukuoka	0	36	18	0

Kumamoto	0	12	56	0
Kagoshima	0	12	6	0
Saga	0	12	116	0
Oita	0	12	6	0
Iwate	0	108	0	0
Tokushima	0	50	24	0
Tottori	816	0	0	96
Fukushima	0	174	0	0
Total	1,944	462	244	228

An air shipment of chaulmoogra oil from Japan is to be made to Okinawa in the very near future, to satisfy the emergency need. 84,000 cc are in the process of purification, to be ready for shipment approximately 22 December.

Effective 4 November a new price schedule for controlled medicines became effective. In coordination with Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, the Price Board of the Japanese Government formulates these official prices. The new price schedule for 97 of the 124 items under distribution control is listed below. Items omitted are those which are currently not being distributed, such as quinine and quinine derivatives. A further study is being made of certain of these prices, which seem excessive, to determine if reductions can be made.

OFFICIAL PRICES FOR CONTROLLED MEDICINES
Effective 4 November 1947

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Acetophenetidin	500 gram	Yen 2054.5
Acetophenetidin Tablets	100 tab	164
Aceto-sulfamine Injection	2 cc 10 amp	68
Acetylsalicylic Acid	25 gram	50
Acetylsalicylic Acid tablets	20 tab	25.5
Albumin tannate	500 gram	383
Alcohol	500 gram	441.5
Alcohol, diluted	500 gram	184.2
Alcohol, disinfectant	500 gram	391.5
Aminopyrine	25 gram	172.5
Aminopyrine tablets	20 tab	30
Atrophine sulfate	5 gram	6,877.50
Barbital	25 gram	217
Bismuth subnitrate	500 gram	474.5
Bismuth subsalicylate	25 gram	42
Bismuth subsalicylate injection	1 cc 10 amp	94
Bitter tincture	500 gram	411
Bromural	500 gram	1,619.00
Bromural tablets	20 tab	17
Caffeine with Sodium Benzoate	25 gram	102.5
Calcium chloride, crystallized	500 gram	92
Calcium chloride, injection	20 cc 5 amp	72.5
Calcium lactate	500 gram	460.5
Carbromal	500 gram	3,627.00
Castor Oil	500 gram	112.5
Castor Oil, aromatic	500 gram	72.8
Chiretta, Japanese	500 gram	142.5
Chloroform for anesthesia	30 gram 5 amp	354
Cresol solution compound	500 gram	167
Dextrose	500 gram	500

Digitalis	500 gram	1,479.00
Digitalis Injection	2 cc 10 amp	69.5
Ephedrine hydrochloride	25 gram	1,720.00
Epinephrine solution	1 cc 50 amp	294.5
Ether, anesthetic	25 gram 5 amp	300.5
Ethyl chloride	50 cc	115
Euipan	25 gram	708
Formaldehyde solution	500 gram	145
Glycerine	250 gram	74.5
Hydrogen peroxide solution	500 gram	81.5
Insulin	1 cc 10 amp	280
Iodine	1000 gram	700.5
Iodine, purified	500 gram	597.5
Iodine, tincture	500 gram	573
Iodine, tincture, mild	500 gram	952.5
Japan wax ointment	500 gram	206.5
Lobeline hydrochloride injection	10 amp	209
Magnesium oxide	500 gram	102.5
Mapharsen	0.04 gram 10 amp	240
Mecuric chloride disinfectant	500 gram	337
Mercurochrome	500 gram	1,834.50
Metigal	500 gram	334
Nupercaine	5 gram	354.5
Nux vomica extract	500 gram	2,160.50
Ointment, simple	500 gram	96.3
Penicillin	30,000 unit 1 amp	400
Phenobarbital	25 gram	532.5
Phenol	500 gram	264
Phenol for disinfection	500 gram	264
Potassium acetate solution	500 gram	161.5
Potassium bromide	500 gram	542
Potassium Iodide	500 gram	645.5
Procaine hydrochloride	1000 gram	16,456.00
Procaine hydrochloride injection	1 cc 10 amp	42.5
Protein silver, strong	25 gram	83
Rivanol	25 gram	348.5
Saccharin, soluble	25 gram	169.6
Santonin	500 gram	51,426.00
Santonin tablets	100 tab	244.5
Scopolamine	5 gram	5,840.00
Scopolie, extract	500 gram	3,848.00
Sesami oil	500 gram	98
Silver, colloidal	100 gram	602.5
Silver, nitrate	500 gram	1,730.00
Sodium bicarbonate	500 gram	29.5
Sodium bicarbonate tablets	100 tab	29
Sodium chloride physiological	500 cc	182.5
Sodium salicylate	500 gram	491.5
Sulfadiazine	100 gram	3,974.00
Sulfadiazine tablets	20 tab	442.5
Sulfaguanidin	500 gram	4,216.00
Sulfaguanidin tablets	20 tab	103
Sufamethylthiazole	500 gram	8,511.50

Sufamethylthiazole tablets	20 tab	207
Sulfamine	25 gram	95
Sulfamine tablets	20 tab	45.5
Sulfapyridine	500 gram	8,308.50
Sulfapyridine tablets	20 tab	193
Sulfapyridine injection	2 cc 10 amp	151.5
Sulfathiazole	500 gram	9,712.00
Sulfathiazole tablets	20 tab	224
Tar and sulphur paste	500 gram	232.5
Theophylline with sodium acetate	25 gram	503
Zinc oxide	500 gram	49
Zinc oxide in oil	500 gram	160.5
Zinc oxide ointment	500 gram	348.5
Zinc sulfate	500 gram	89

Reference is made to previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin, No. 49, 30 November - 6 December, to clarify a possible misunderstanding. The final two columns in the tabulation of santonin distribution are the totals for powder and tablets in the four month period covered. In November no powder was distributed. Distribution for November is the single column headed "Tablets".

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Approximately 25% of the Japanese people are served by municipal water treatment plants and distribution systems. The remaining 75% obtain their drinking water from shallow wells, streams, or springs which are, for the most part, liable to dangerous pollution. A large proportion of the urban population supplement the seasonally inadequate public supplies with water from private wells. It is not feasible to routinely chlorinate wells or to sterilize the water obtained from them except as an emergency measure to control epidemics of enteric disease. The only means of insuring a reasonably safe well water supply is by the proper location, construction, and maintenance of the well. The Japanese often rely on a single annual chemical or bacteriological test to ascertain the potability of a well supply. This practice should be discouraged since it provides no assurance of a continuously safe supply and often gives the well owner a false sense of security.

A shallow well, one less than 100 feet in depth, should be located at least 15 meters from nightsoil storage tanks, sewers and other sources of fecal contamination. The well site should be selected so as to provide good surface drainage to prevent puddling within four meters of the well. The well casing should be of an impervious material extending a minimum of three meters below the normal ground surface and approximately one meter above it. The usual Japanese method of construction using several sections of bell and spigot concrete pipe is not satisfactory. The well should be covered and, if possible, a pump provided. The construction of new wells for Health Centers, schools, and other public institutions should be approved by the Prefectural Health Department. It is recommended that the local health department survey existing public well supplies, both from an engineering and bacteriological standpoint, and initiate a program of corrective action.

Interpretation of Laboratory Serologic Tests

The demonstration of specific antibodies by proper serologic technique affords presumptive evidence of past or present infection with specific etiologic agents. Interpretation of results of serologic tests with specimens from patients suspected of various diseases can be made in many instances only in connection with observation of clinical symptoms of the diseases. This is particularly true when single specimens only have been submitted for examination. Unless a definite rise in titer of specific antibodies can be demonstrated during the course of disease, laboratory findings per se may be without value or actually deceiving.

If diagnostic significance is to be attached to results of serologic tests, a minimum of two serum specimens must be examined. The first specimen should be drawn as soon as possible after onset of clinical signs and symptoms and the other 10 days to 3 weeks later (see Circular 96, Headquarters 8th Army, 5 June 1947). Usually

this interval between the drawing of specimens in the acute and convalescent phases is long enough to permit a significant rise in antibody titer to be detected. However, certain neutralizing antibodies frequently appear later than other types of antibodies, and in these cases a third specimen should be drawn 6 to 8 weeks after onset.

Epidemic and Murine Typhus Fevers: Serologic tests available for aid in the diagnosis of typhus fever, either the epidemic or the murine type, include the Weil-Felix reaction, complement-fixation and rickettsial agglutination tests. Each type of reaction may become positive and reach a maximum titer different stages of the disease.

a. Weil-Felix Test: Usually between the 7th and 15th day after initial symptoms, patients suffering from epidemic or murine typhus develop agglutinins capable of clumping or agglutinating Proteus OX19. Proteus vulgaris OX19 is an O (non-motile) variant of Proteus vulgaris, a gram negative bacillus which per se has no connection with the typhus fevers. As an antigen Proteus OX19 is relatively complex. A fraction of its antigen complex apparently is also a component common to the antigen complex of the rickettsiae of epidemic and murine typhus. The consequent result in this case is para-agglutination where the agglutinins formed against a rickettsial antigen cause agglutination of an identical bacterial antigenic component. It might be expected that an antigen as complex as Proteus OX19 might also be agglutinated by antisera specific for its components not common to the rickettsia. Such is often the case. Hence, the Weil-Felix reaction, as these Proteus agglutinations by rickettsial antisera are termed, is not necessarily specific. Patients with F.U.O.'s often develop agglutinins for Proteus OX19. Such agglutinins are usually low in titer (seldom over 1:640) and their presence in the patient's serum is of short duration. Most patients having typhus fever (murine or epidemic) usually do not show complete loss of agglutinins until about the 45th day of the disease or thereafter.

Serum samples in suspected cases of typhus should be taken on or about the seventh, twelfth and sixteenth day of the disease. If the line obtained from plotting these titers shows either a straight ascent or exhibits a rise and fall, and if the clinical symptoms are compatible with a diagnosis of typhus, the Weil-Felix reaction in such a case may be considered as laboratory confirmation.

NOTE: Experience in this theatre has shown that individuals immunized against typhus may attain titers as high as 1:640 and the appearance of such titer is gradual. It should not be assumed from this and the foregoing discussion that only titers above 1:640 are significant. Bona fide cases of typhus have shown a titer line starting at 1:20 proceeding to 1:80 and thence to 1:160 with gradual diminution after the 45th day.

b. Complement-Fixation Test: The typhus complement-fixation test, employing specially purified rickettsial antigens, is specific in the sense that it is not known to give positive results with immune serum from diseases other than typhus fever. In the absence of previous vaccination against typhus fever, a titer even as low as 1:10 can be considered positive. On the other hand, the complement-fixation test may remain positive in low titer for a relatively long period of time after recovery from the disease, so that a single low-titer reaction (1:10 to 1:40) may represent past experience with the disease and not necessarily current infection. Titers of 1:80 or greater can ordinarily be regarded as indicative of recent infection, while demonstration of a rising titer, even though the maximum level is not high, may be considered diagnostic.

In most instances, epidemic and murine typhus fevers can be differentiated from each other on the basis of complement-fixation tests in non-vaccinated individuals. When carefully washed antigens are employed, little or no cross-reaction occurs in the case of epidemic typhus. A greater degree of cross-reaction is often noted in murine typhus sera, but in the majority of cases murine antibody titer is definitely higher than epidemic antibody titer. In what appear to be intermediate cases, titer of epidemic and murine antibodies may be equal or nearly so; these cases seem to be more closely related to murine than to typical epidemic typhus fever.

In the non-vaccinated patient, complement-fixation antibody titers become positive and reach maximum levels more slowly than do either Weil-Felix or rickettsial agglutination antibodies. The reaction seldom becomes positive in less than 10 days after onset and may be delayed as long as 21 to 30 days. Negative complement-fixation results obtained on specimens drawn during the acute stage of disease or in early convalescence, therefore, do not exclude typhus fever as a diagnosis.

In the case of previously vaccinated individuals, the serologic picture may be markedly altered. A titer of 1:10 or 1:20 for epidemic antibody may be found in healthy individuals following a typhus immunization series (commercial American typhus vaccine is prepared from an epidemic typhus strain). When such individuals contract typhus fever, the complement-fixing antibody titer may become positive or show a rise in titer much more rapidly than in non-vaccinated individuals owing to an anamnestic response.

In murine typhus cases occurring in individuals immunized against epidemic typhus, complement-fixing antibody for epidemic typhus has been found often to appear earlier than murine antibody and may reach a titer as high or higher than the latter. In such cases serologic differentiation may be impossible by means of complement-fixation tests alone.

c. Rickettsial Agglutination Test: Rickettsial agglutination reactions have been found to become positive somewhat earlier in typhus fever than the complement-fixation test. The agglutination test is particularly useful in the laboratory diagnosis of murine typhus where the reaction appears to show positive results with greater regularity than is the case with complement-fixation with purified rickettsial antigens. While a cross-reaction is almost invariably found, agglutination titer usually is significantly higher for the specific typhus strain causing the disease; this has been found to be true also in the case of murine typhus patients who have been immunized with epidemic typhus vaccine.

The limiting factor in the use of the rickettsial agglutination test for routine laboratory diagnostic procedures is the relatively large amount of antigen required for the quantitative test as compared with that required for complement-fixation. (To be continued in Weekly Bulletin #51).

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 21 November 1947 shows 3,400 hospitals with a capacity of 211,183 beds of which 97,218 were occupied. During this same period 309,377 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Seamen's Insurance

The Diet on 9 December passed amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Allowances for seamen in the same manner as recent legislation accorded protection to landworkers.

National Health Insurance

A survey of National Health Insurance activities was made in Yamagata prefecture. Although the National Health Insurance associations there are beset with financial difficulties, the situation in general compared favorably with that in other areas visited. In only one town in the prefecture have the people voted to dissolve their association. Ninety-four percent of the population enjoys National Health Insurance protection. The average annual premium is about 600 yen per family, which represents approximately 2% of income in rural areas. For this contribution, subscribers are entitled to medical and hospital service of all types, to the extent of half their bills.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The Ministry of Welfare called a two-day conference at Yugawara on 12 December of all statistical units in the prefectural health offices. Representatives numbering 120 were present from all prefectures, the five largest cities and eight members of the field staff of public health statistics of the Ministry. All prefectural health offices are now expected to have specific public health statistics units.

During the preceding week, more than 100 representatives from health centers gathered in Kyoto from Kyushu, Shikoku and the southern part of Honshu, where they were informed of their part in the nationwide program to obtain better public health statistics.

Budget and personnel matters were discussed. Beginning 1 January 1948, all schedules (transcripts of original registrations) will be routed to the Ministry of Welfare through the health centers and the prefectural health statistics offices. This will make it possible to put this information to work at the local and prefectural levels.

SECTION V NUTRITION CONSULTANT

A revision of the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance on "Regulation for Qualification of Nutrition Specialists", which provides for raising the educational standards for Nutritionists, was passed by the Diet and became a law 7 December.

The Nutrition Society of Japan held their Second Annual convention in Tokyo 10 December. Col. C. F. Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, and the Chief Nutrition Consultant, PH&W, SCAP, addressed the group of over 900 members. Both officers stressed the need for sound training in the field of nutrition so as to use their technique for making the best use of food production and distribution to satisfy nutritional needs of the Japanese, not only for calories, but for vitamins and minerals necessary for health.

SECTION XI
MEMORAMDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 6 December 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 December - 21 December
1947
NUMBER 51**

SECTION I- General
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SECTION I GENERAL

The 1948 Budget

The beginning of the Japanese government fiscal year is 1 April. Prefectural Health Departments should be encouraged at this time to complete the planning of their 1948 health programs and to make estimates of the funds required to carry out their projects. During the 1947 fiscal year the percentages of the prefectural budgets allocated to public health varied from a fraction of 1% to 2% with only a few prefectures exceeding this latter figure. Surveys show that well-rounded health programs cost a minimum of 5% of the total budget with 10% a desirable level. Now is the time to plan! Military Government Health Officers should use their influence to determine that at least 5% of the total prefectural budget is allotted to public health programs.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Proposed Organization of Prefecture Welfare Departments

In order to carry out the provisions of Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law which was recently amended by the Japanese Diet, the Ministry of Welfare will dispatch instructions to the prefecture governors. These instructions will set forth the organization of the Welfare Department (Minsei-bu) which is to be organized in each prefecture when the amendments to the Local Autonomy Law become effective on 1 January 1948. The change in the law will not effect the organization of the Welfare Department in Tokyo and a few other large prefectures such as Osaka where a separate Welfare Department has already been created.

In all of the prefectures other than Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Aichi, Kanagawa and Fukuoka the Welfare Department will consist of at least four sections: Welfare (Kosei-ka), Children (Jido-ka), Insurance (Hoken-ka) and Demobilization (Sewa-ka). The duties assigned to each of these four sections are as follows:

1. Welfare Section (Kosei-ka)
 - a. Survey and planning of social work
 - b. Training and education of those concerned with social work.
 - c. Guidance and supervision of social work organization and institutions.
 - d. Welfare Committeemen (Minsei-iin).
 - e. Administration of Daily Life Security Law.
 - f. Repatriates relief.
 - g. Disaster relief.
 - h. Public pawn shops, bath houses, dining halls and welfare institutions.
 - i. Protection of the physical handicapped.
 - j. Problems of socially ostracized groups (such as Eta).
 - k. Supply of relief and aid materials.
 - l. Work shops and home job facilities.
 - m. Matters relating to social work not handled by other divisions.
2. Children's Section (Jido-ka)
 - a. Overall planning on child welfare.
 - b. Child Welfare Law administration.
 - c. Cultivation and publicizing idea on child welfare.
 - d. Cultural program for children.
 - e. Prevention of delinquency among children.
 - f. Supply of materials required for protection of children.
 - g. Survey and statistics on children.
 - h. Protection of mothers and children.
 - i. Matters relating to children not handled by other divisions.
3. Insurance Section (Hoken-ka)
 - a. Health Insurance
 - b. Seamen's Insurance.
 - c. Welfare Pension Insurance.
 - d. National Health Insurance.

- e. Matters relating to social insurance not handled by other divisions.

4. Demobilization Section (Sewa-ka)

- a. Counseling for ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of Army or Navy.
- b. Salaries and other allowances for “the bereaved families of fallen ex-servicemen” and former civilian employees of army or navy.

In the prefectures of Osaka, Aichi, Kyoto, Hyogo, Kanagawa and Fukuoka, a total of five sections within the prefecture Welfare Department has been authorized as follows: Social Affairs (Shakai-ka), Protection (Hogo-ka), Children, Insurance and Demobilization. In these prefectures the Protection Section will be responsible for administration of the Daily Life Security Law, repatriate relief programs and disaster relief. The Social Affairs Section will be assigned the other responsibilities listed above as assigned to the Welfare Section. The functions of the Children’s Section, the Insurance Section and Demobilization Section remain the same in all prefectures.

There is a definite relationship between the functions of various bureaus within the national Ministry of Welfare and the sections of the prefecture Welfare Department (Minsei-bu):

<u>Bureau of Ministry of Welfare</u>	<u>Section of Prefecture Welfare Department</u>
Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku)	Welfare (Kosei-ka). In large prefectures: Social Affairs (Shakai-ka) and Protection (Hogo-ka)
Children (Jido Kyoku)	Children (Jido-ka)
Insurance (Hoken Kyoku)	Insurance (Hoken-ka)
Demobilization (Fukuin-Kyoku)	Demobilization (Sewa-ka)

Attention is called to the fact that the amendment to Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Act does not become effective until 1 January 1948 which means that changes in prefecture organization will not be required until after that date. Under the revised organization the labor functions now included in many Welfare Departments will be transferred to the Economic Affairs Department. The combination of education, labor, health and welfare activities within the same department, which is the present plan of organization in some prefectures, will no longer be authorized.

Transfer of First Demobilization Bureau

The Japanese Government was directed to transfer the First Demobilization Bureau (including all local agencies under its operational control, such as Home Depot Bureau, Demobilization Liaison Offices and their branches) intact to the jurisdiction and control of the Ministry of welfare, the transfer to be completed on or before 15 October. Reference: Memorandum for Japanese Government, SCAPIN 1791 dated 4 October, subject: Demobilization Machinery, Reorganization of. The First Demobilization Bureau is now, therefore, a part of the Ministry of Welfare. The bureau is continuing its functions of demobilization and repatriation of the former Japanese Army personnel. The same directive orders the complete elimination of the Second Demobilization Bureau by 1 January 1948 and transfer of remaining functions and personnel to the Ministry of Welfare.

Within the prefectural government the functions of the national Demobilization Bureaus are carried out through Demobilization Sections (Sewa-ka) of the Welfare Department (Minsei-bu). In many prefectures there are two sections carrying on this work, one known as the First Demobilization Section (Dai-Ichi, Sewa-ka) and the Section Demobilization Section (Dai-Ni, Sewa-ka). In accordance with the provisions of SCAPIN 1791 the Japanese government is preparing a detailed plan “for the effective ultimate elimination of separate demobilization agencies and the efficient and gradual absorption of all necessary remaining functions ** into the permanent administrative structure of the Japanese Government”.

Children’s Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

A plan for the reorganization of the Children’s Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has been developed and will be placed in effect during the current month. This bureau which was established within the Ministry of Welfare in March, previously carried on its work through three sections. (reference: PHW Weekly Bulletin #46, for period 9-15 November). The reorganization plan calls for the expansion of the Bureau to include four sections. It is expected that the reorganized Bureau will be able to more effectively carry out the provisions of the new Child Welfare Law which becomes effective 1 January 1948. The four sections of the Bureau are: Planning, Child Protection, Child Care and National and Child Health.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are assigned to the four sections as follows:

1. Planning

- a. Dissemination of child welfare information and other matters for the promotion of child welfare.
- b. General supervision of the administration of the Child Welfare Law.
- c. Child Welfare Boards.
- d. Child Welfare officials and Child Welfare workers.
- e. Child Welfare Stations.
- f. Surveys and statistics concerning children.
- g. Other matters not belonging to other sections.

2. Child Protection

- a. Orphans and orphanages.
- b. Protection of homeless, mentally handicapped and vagrant children.
- c. Prevention of delinquency; juvenile training and education institution (Kyogo-in).
- d. Foster home program.
- e. Prevention of cruelty to children.
- f. Supplies necessary for child protection.

3. Child Care

- a. Day nurseries and nursery teachers
- b. Foundlings
- c. Mothers homes (Boshi-ryo) and protection mothers with dependent children.
- d. Children's recreational agencies.
- e. Cultural development of children.

4. Maternal and Child Health

- a. Health of Infants and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers.
- b. Special nutrition for infants and pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.
- c. Prevention of special diseases of the infants and pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.
- d. Guidance of work of midwives and maternity agencies.
- e. Health of children not included above.
- f. Health of delicate and crippled children.
- g. Miscarriage and still-birth.

In the prefectures, the responsibilities of the planning, child care and child protection sections are assigned to the children's section of the prefecture Welfare Department (Minsei-bu) while responsibility for the maternal and child health program is assigned to the prefecture Health Department (Eisei-bu).

Vagrant and Homeless Children

Reports received from Military Government Teams indicate the problem of vagrant children continues to require attention. The program providing care for such children was established by the Ministry of Welfare in a directive issued on 15 April 1946, subject: Execution of Emergency Measures for the Protection of Waifs and Other Children (Reference: Inclosure 4 to Operational Directive No.9, dtd 14 January 1947. Hdq. Eighth Army). This program remains in operation until it is taken over under the new Child Welfare Law. The following statements which indicate the nature of the problem are quoted from Military Government Monthly Activity Reports for November:

“A Plan has been adopted for the care of juvenile vagrants found in the streets, railroad stations or other like places. Instructions have been sent to all the police stations to pick up vagrant children and immediately notify the Prefectural Social Welfare Section. If there is a children's institution in the vicinity, the child should be placed there pending further plans; if there is no such place and the child must be held overnight in the police station, he must not be placed with adult criminals. The Welfare Section will make arrangements for him to on the following morning.

“Seven children were picked up during the month and placed in Kosei-en Orphanage. One nine-year old boy was so ill that he died. Three older boys ran away. Two are making a good adjustment in the Home. The

seventh child was returned to his father through the cooperation of the Legal and Public Welfare Sections of Military Government and the Prefecture. He was eight years old and had been held for eight days in Urawa jail by the police because they had difficulty locating his relatives. The Legal Section handled the matter of the police holding a vagrant child in jail so long. The head of the Prefectural Social Welfare Section interviewed both the boy's father, who lives in Tokyo, and the child who previously had lived with adopted parents in Chiba Prefecture. It was decided the boy would return to the home of his father and the Saitama Welfare Section would refer the case to Tokyo Welfare Section for supervision."

"A total of ten children were picked up in front of the Kagoshima Railway Station. These children were sent to the Jimpuryo Orphanage for care and treatment."

"An adoption campaign is being carried on by Doho Engo Kai (a private organization) in Miyagi Prefecture, which is to be a part of a national campaign. Bulletins with pictures of all orphans, and homeless children in institutions, were placed in prominent downtown areas and numerous applications for adoptions were received. Several children were reunited with their families. Social investigations are being made on applications before a child is adopted."

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 38th overseas shipment of relief supplies to LARA arrived aboard the S.S. Scott E. Hand at Yokohama on 13 December 1947. This shipment contained 29.9 tons of food items.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Education (Summary of Details Pertaining to P.H. Course)

Four-month Refresher Courses for Public Health Nurses are given by the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, with classes starting April, August and December.

Prefecture Health Departments are notified of details prior to beginning of each course. Military Government Public Health Nurse or the Public Health Officer in each Prefecture should supervise the selection of each candidate and their assignment upon return.

Candidates should as nearly as possible meet the following qualifications:

1. A person who has been and will be in a supervisory position in a Health Center, Public Health Nurses training school, or a prefectural health office.
2. A person who is between 23 and 40 years of age and in good physical condition.
3. One who has a Public Health Nurse's certificate.

Cost to prefecture for four-month period averages 7200 yen plus round trip travel expenses. Dormitory accommodations are provided by the Institute for those who do not live in Tokyo.

Courses consist of ten weeks of theory and six weeks of practical training. American nurses are rendering direct assistance and supervising the training programs. Upon the student's return to the prefecture they should be able to provide leadership in the improvement of public health nursing services and nursing schools.

Curriculum	Hours	Instructor
Public Health Nursing	44	P.H. Nurse
Public Health Administration	10	Physician
P. H. Nursing (History & Trends)	4	P.H. Nurse
Introduction to Public Health	4	Physician
Sanitation	8	Physician
Psychology	10	Psychologist
Sociology	4	Sociologist
Social Services	10	Social Worker
Maternity	12	Physician
Maternity Nursing	12	P.H. Nurse
Nursing Procedures	28	P.H. Nurse
Principle & Method of Teaching	10	P.H. Nurse
Vital Statistics	8	Physician
Mental Hygiene	8	Physician
Infant & Preschool	12	Physician
Infant and Preschool Nursing	14	P.H. Nurse
Communicable Disease	16	Physician
Communicable Disease Nursing	8	P.H. Nurse
Health Education	12	Physician and P.H.N.
School Hygiene	4	Physician
School Nursing	10	P.H. Nurse
Oral Hygiene	4	Physician
Nutrition	18	Nutritionist
Tuberculosis	10	Physician
Tuberculosis Nursing	10	P.H. Nurse
Venereal Disease	10	Physician
Venereal Disease Nursing	10	P.H. Nurse
Public Health Nursing Supervision	14	P.H. Nurse
Total hours	314	

The following eight health centers are being used for the students field work; Tokyo Central, Suginami, Adachi, Shinagawa, Setagaya, Shinjuku, Tokorozawa, Urawa.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 14 - 20 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	1
"	Swine Erysipelas	1
"	Swine Plague	1

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for November submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DISEASE	NO. OF CASES	
	October	November
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	1	16
Trichomoniasis	224	152
Texas Fever	71	0
Equine Infection Abortion	13	66

Swine Erysipelas	89	3
Swine Plague	2	0
Swine Cholera	8	0
Strangles	235	131
Rabies	9	0
Equine Infection Anemia	202	66
Equine Encephalitis	662	25
Pullorum Disease	3547	5570

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, by prefectures, for hospital use for January 1948 is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by Ministry of Welfare direct to hospitals on 16th and 17th December. (Unit: Ton)

District	Prefecture	Standard	Substandard	Lignite	Total
Sendai	Aomori	283	600	400	1,283
	Iwate	275	410	300	985
	Miyagi	524	100	405	1,029
	Akita	273	410	300	983
	Yamagata	220	300	305	825
	Fukushima	125	200	300	625
	Total		1,700	2,020	2,010	5,730
Tokyo	Ibaraki	369	120	-	489
	Tochigi	105	500	100	705
	Gumma	228	500	-	728
	Saitama	228	400	100	728
	Chiba	539	400	16	955
	Tokyo	2,766	300	310	3,376
	Kanagawa	838	500	10	1,348
	Yamanashi	49	500	-	549
	Nagano	299	200	-	499
	Niigata	479	100	-	579
	Total		5,900	3,520	536	9,956
Nagoya	Shizuoka	365	210	400	975
	Aichi	215	510	525	1,250
	Mie	268	110	400	778
	Gifu	243	-	412	655
	Ishikawa	250	300	400	950
	Toyama	224	100	400	724
	Total		1,565	1,230	2,537	5,332
Osaka	Shige	188	510	-	698
	Kyoto	732	600	-	1,332
	Osaka	1,492	500	-	1,992
	Hyogo	388	600	17	1,005
	Nara	44	500	-	544
	Wakayama	30	600	-	630
	Fukui	181	400	-	581
	Total		3,055	3,710	17	6,782
Hiroshima	Tottori	110	100	-	210
	Shimane	178	100	-	278

	Okayama	537	100	-	637
	Hiroshima	685	170	-	855
	Yamagata	460	200	-	660
	Total	1,970	670	-	2,640
Shikoku	Tokushima	60	140	-	200
	Kagawa	231	-	-	231
	Ehime	230	-	-	230
	Kochi	109	-	-	109
	Total	630	140	-	770
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,083	-	-	1,083
	Saga	266	400	-	666
	Nagasaki	412	30	-	442
	Kumamoto	373	-	-	373
	Oita	221	100	-	321
	Miyazaki	120	100	-	220
	Kagoshima	305	500	-	805
	Total	2,780	1,130	-	3,910
	Grand Total	17,600	12,420	5,100	35,120

The 36th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following data for 7 - 13 December:

	Total to date 6 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 7-13 Dec.	Total Mfgd. To date 13 Dec.	Total Shipped to date 13 Dec.	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Duster	76,106	-	76,106	72,254	3,852	13,894
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,053	20,390	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,126	10,682	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 Gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,703	10,207	-
Total	177,267	-	177,267	132,136	45,131	-

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 14-20 December:

Prefecture	10% DDT Duster	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine 1,000 vials
Mie			
Ishikawa	5,000 lbs.		
Miyazaki (Nat'l Hospital)	125 "		
Tottori (Nat'l Hospital)	21 "		
Tochigi (Na'l Hospital)	90 "	215 gallons	
Chiba (Nat'l Hospital)	3,960 "	330 "	
Kumamoto (Nat'l Hospital)	280 "	240 "	
Kyoto (Nat'l Hospital)	160 "	150 "	
Oita (Nat'l Hospital)	40 "	25 "	
Osaka (Nat'l Hospital)	890 "	20 "	
Hakodate (Quarantine Station)	4,000 "	50 "	
Miyagi	30,000 "		
Ministry of Transportation		25,000 "	
	44,566 lbs.	26,030 gallons	1,000 vials

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in coordination with the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has undertaken a study of requirements of DDT dust and spray for dusting of livestock animals and for residual spraying of stables, farms, livestock experiment and quarantine stations. Detailed data as to the numbers of livestock animals, fowl, barns, stables, experiment stations, and as to the diseases prevalent in the livestock and fowl of the various prefectures, was compiled and analyzed.

Responsibility for the accomplishment of this program rests with the Hygiene Section of Wakayama and Yamanashi, the Agricultural Administration Section of Yamaguchi, the Agricultural Section of Tokyo, Toyama, Mie, Fukui, Shimane, Tokushima, and the Livestock Section of the 37 prefectural government other than those stated previously.

Total requirements for the 1948 program were calculated as 131,960 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 26,125 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray. Plans, as formulated, call for dusting and spraying operations to be carried out four times during the year, once per quarter. The necessary DDT products for 1948 will be released to the Animal Hygiene Sections of the Various Prefectures, but in quarterly installments of equal 25% portions of the total requirement.

A total of 3,834,735 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 145,445 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 794,446 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 13 December.

Distribution

During the period 9 December to 15 December a total of 368 sprayers were shipped under Ministry of Welfare supervision to three prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Osaka	0	0	28
Hiroshima	176	12	72
Ehime	0	80	0
Total	176	92	100

No DDT dusters were shipped during this period.

Phenylthiourea is a drug used as an anthelmintic in Japan. It is distributed outside of control channels. In the seven month period April through October 1947 a total of 20,304 kilograms of this drug have been manufactured in Japan. According to Ministry of Welfare officials phenylthiourea is used in the preparation of the following medicines

CHI-O-TAN CHI-O-SIRIN "KONGO" PARASANTE KOI-PAPAJIN APARASIN
 NEO-SANTOCIN PHENYL-THIO-URETHAN ANSEL "NIKKO"-KAICHYUKUJOYAKU

During a recent tour of inspection in Kyushu, a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, Supply Division, received complaints of shortages in supply of cotton sanitary materials. Ministry of Welfare reports that deliveries to the seven prefectures concerned from June to October 1947 were made as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u> <u>Unit : Lbs.</u>	<u>Gauze Unit: Pce.</u>		<u>Bandage Unit: Pce.</u>	
		<u>10 Meter</u>	<u>1-meter</u>	<u>9 Meter</u>	<u>4.5-meter</u>
Fukuoka	50,795	5,900	27,840	8,298	11,790
Saga	14,824	1,350	4,980	5,197	2,920
Nagasaki	14,787	2,200	11,945	6,060	4,752
Kumamoto	5,690	3,250	9,360	6,484	5,086
Oita	12,060	2,500	6,745	5,186	4,068
Miyazaki	9,733	2,150	7,440	3,370	2,644
Kagoshima	9,942	3,200	11,570	5,967	4,680

Narcotics

The procedure of procurators making demands for comparatively slight punishment of narcotic addicts two have been apprehended for violation of the narcotic law will be stopped immediately according to information received from the chief of the Criminal Affairs Section, Ministry of Justice. That addicts and other narcotic violators be dealt with severely was brought to the attention of the Ministry of Justice through a report received that a Japanese, who was a civil engineer contractor and an addict, was arrested in May 1947 for violation of the narcotic laws. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months penal servitude and a fine of 1,000 yen. However, he received a suspended a sentence, being fined the 1,000 yen but was not subjected to penal servitude. In November this same addict sold narcotics to Japanese narcotic agents working in an undercover capacity. The investigation preceding his arrest reveals that he has been selling narcotics in considerable amounts to street girls since receiving the suspended sentence. The Ministry of Justice stated that procurators will be immediately notified to demand heavier sentences for all narcotic violators and to particularly demand that addicts be sentenced to confinement, and that if any probation is provided, it should follow the period of confinement in order to insure that the addict is not free to again violate the narcotic laws.

Reports continue to be received that hospitals are losing comparatively large stocks of narcotics because of their failure to provide steel safes with combination locks. Recent reports show that the mere locking of a cabinet or room is not sufficient since the hospitals are being burglarized by people breaking open windows to reach the narcotic storage space and then using levers to pry open locks. Nothing short of a heavy metal safe with a combination lock will be considered safe storage for hospital narcotics by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

An addict in the Tokyo area was recently arrested an investigation lasting throughout 1947. This addict posed as a doctor and a technician qualified to check and repair prescription scales, and while engaged in this activity he would steal narcotics, usually a 5-gram bottle of morphine. In Tokyo alone the addict has successfully used the ruse to steal narcotics from ten hospitals and had operated in five other prefectures. Hospitals are being warned that only authorized persons should have access to their prescription rooms and that narcotics must be returned to the safe immediately after each narcotic prescription is filled. Thefts of narcotics in Japan can be curtailed only by prefectural narcotic officials issuing strict instructions to registrants, particularly hospitals, and by maintaining close surveillance to determine that these instructions are fully complied with.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The recent outbreak of typhus fever in Osaka is proof that this disease is far from being eradicated in Japan. Japanese prefectural health authorities have lapsed into the same stage of lethargy exhibited by them in the beginning of the 1945 - 1946 typhus epidemic. Then, as now, they refused to believe that typhus fever could ever reach epidemic proportions. During 1946, nearly 32,000 cases of typhus occurred, which were finally subdued after a great expenditure of effort and money. After a strenuous control program in 1946 and early 1947, only 1200 cases were reported from 1 January to 1 December. Japanese officials have relaxed their efforts in typhus fever control as evidenced by the fact that only 20 persons, previously trained in typhus control work, could be gathered together in Osaka to meet the recent emergency there. Winter has set in nearly a month earlier than last season: with the advent of cold weather the typhus incidence has suddenly increased. Comparative Japanese figures for 1946 and 1947 follow:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
November	152	19
December	105	23 (up to 15 Dec.) 49 (up to 20 Dec.)

Case incidence in 1947 in December is still low as compared to 1946, but close liaison must be kept with prefectural health officers if a severe typhus epidemic is to be averted.

Tuberculosis Control

Upon return from a recent survey trip and reviewing program for the control of tuberculosis it is felt that work of the Health Centers should have special attention.

The physical setups are usually available and there is some personnel already familiar with the work. These people need actual instruction in the development of their clinics. It must be really elementary. Taking it up step by step eg., the contact; the patient; a planned schedule for the patients return; a planned schedule for the various clinics; nurses home visits, etc. There is an assembly room in almost all Health Centers. This space is not used for group meetings as frequently as it should be. Lack of electric power at night, lack of fuel for heating, makes planning for night educational meetings difficult in the winter season. But plans could be made to use this space for demonstrations, exhibition, talks on health and control of diseases.

Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to Section 5, Weekly Bulletin #46. Reports indicate the number of persons who have completed a full course of TAB innoculations is extremely disappointing. The last report received 15 December revealed only 25,000,000 out of 65,000,000 have completed the full course of innoculations. The Preventive Medicine Bureau, Ministry of Welfare sent a memorandum each prefecture (YO HATSU NO.922) on 24 November instructing them to complete their immunization program and to render weekly reports. The Memorandum referred to above indicates that they expect Military Government to exercise surveillance over this program. Either this program is less than 50% completed or reports rendered to the Ministry of Welfare do not indicate the true number immunized. Military Government Health Officers are urged to give this matter their personal attention to determine this program is completed without delay and that proper reports are rendered by the prefectures to the Ministry of Welfare. The new immunization law now nearing completion will require typhoid immunization.

Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section 5, Weekly Bulletin #49. Military Government Health Officers are reminded that two new refresher training courses, one for Health Officers and one for Sanitarians, will open at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 9 January 1948. The importance of these courses cannot be over emphasized and Military Government Health Officers should surveil the selection of personnel to be sent to Tokyo, also that prefectures make proper financial arrangements for the support of these students while in attendance at these courses.

Health Centers

Reference is made to Section 5, Weekly Bulletin #41. The supplementary budget has now passed the Diet and provides some money for the expansion and improvement of Health Centers. Ministry of Welfare is now in the process of preparing:

- a. An ordinance promulgating the Health Center Law.
- b. Enforcement regulations to the Health Center Law.
- c. Instruction relative to the operation and management of Health Centers.

These documents are being reviewed to make them as clear and complete as possible. When completed, they will be issued to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. In the meantime, Military Government Health Officers can accomplish a great deal by cleaning up and improving the present facilities of Health Centers and properly utilizing personnel now on duty in the Health Centers. In order to avoid confusion, it is suggested that the matter of reorganization be delayed until instructions are received by the prefectures from the Ministry of Welfares. When these instructions are dispatched, English translations will be sent to Military Government teams for their guidance. Military Government reports indicate that Military Government Health Officers are manifesting a keen interest in the Health Center Organization. This is most encouraging. Military Government Teams will be furnished as much information as possible, for their guidance in carrying out the Health Center Program. It is important that each Military Government Health Officer and the Prefectural health officer follow the same basic pattern in the development of the Health Center Program.

Sanitary Teams

A letter from the Preventive Medicine Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Prefectural Governors relative to insect and rodent control in 1947, required that special insect and rodent control teams be organized, one team per 10,000 population. This letter also specified that, where necessary, one other control team should be organized per every 2,000 people. Early in 1947 a policy was established that the special teams should be comprised of six men, employed on a full time basis, for the sole purpose of insect and rodent control. Initially these teams were to operate during the insect season, from May to October, but latter it was recommended that they be employed on a year around basis, carrying out mosquito and fly control during the summer and rodent and louse control during the

winter. The required number of special teams was attained in only a few prefectures during the summer of 1947 due to local financial problems and the inadequacy of the national subsidy. However, a large number of teams were employed and their work was reasonably satisfactory. Inspections made during the months of November and December indicate that the number of special teams has fallen to a dangerously low level and those in existence are far from sufficient to cope with the typhus control problem. In many areas these teams are completely nonexistent, a condition which many Public Health Officers are not fully cognizant.

It is essential that special full time sanitary teams be hired and maintained on a year around basis. This must be done immediately so these teams may serve as a nucleous of the typhus control organization. Furthermore, the prefectural Health Departments should be encouraged at this time to lay plans for the 1948 season in order that sufficient funds be allocated in the 1948 budget to support these year-around teams during the coming fiscal year which begins on 1 April. It should be emphasized that the sanitary team is not a temporary stopgap measure but a permanent integral part of the public health organization and as such their numbers should be within the economic capabilities of a prefecture and not subject to seasonal fluctuations.

Sanitary Association

The Epidemic Prevention Act of 1897 permitted local governors to establish Sanitary Associations within a particular geographical or political unit. After the establishment of such an association all residents within the designated area were compulsory members subject to levy of dues. Upon non-payment of dues, they were subject to the same penalty as for the non-payment of taxes. In 1943 they were incorporated into the Tonari-Gumi neighborhood association becoming the Health Branch or Eisei Kumiai of this organization. As such, their affairs were controlled by the local political chief. The Tonari-Gumi was abolished as of 1 April 1947 by a SCAP Directive and the activities of the Eisei Kumiai suspended. The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 28 February 1947, 57,620 such associations were in existence with a total membership of 9,848,545. The activities were coordinated through a federation of sanitary associations that extended from the highest to lowest level of government. These associations were charged and held responsible for the carrying out of mass immunization programs, public health education to encourage the participation in such programs, the reporting of contagious diseases to ward offices, the direction and execution of community cleaning programs, the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse, insect and rodent control, and other functions related to public health and public works. The Tonari-Gumi and the local police departments assisted in enforcing sanitary regulations on the members of the Eisei Kumiai. Subsidies were even given to these associations by the local and national governments.

The history of the Eisei Kumiai would indicate that it was far from a democratic non-political organization. The reactivation of this group is being encouraged by many prefectural health departments in an effort to alleviate some of their financial problems by placing the burden of public health on the people they should be serving. All the phases of public health are the responsibilities of the local and prefectural governments and it is planned that they will become the exclusive functions of the district health center or city health office. Although in many instances these associations have proven to be valuable aids in the control of epidemic diseases they should not be held responsible for or be ordered to carry out any public health or public works programs which should be the responsibility of a governmental organization.

Neighborhood sanitary associations, providing they are a non-political voluntary group organized and operated in a democratic manner, are not illegal and should not be suppressed. However, it is recommended that their formation be discouraged as they cannot assume government functions. Continuous streets must be placed on the necessity of strong prefectural and municipal health organizations capable of carrying the responsibility formerly charged to the Eisei Kumiai.

Interpretation of Laboratory Serologic Tests (Continued from Weekly Bulletin #50)

Influenza: The influenza virus erythrocyte agglutination-inhibition technique is now extensively in laboratory influenza diagnostic procedures. Chicken or human "O" type red cells are most commonly used. Convalescent serum from influenza patients contains specific antibodies which inhibit the ability of the causal influenza virus strain to agglutinate erythrocytes. Duplicate serum specimens (acute phase and convalescent phase) are essential in this test since a large proportion of apparently normal individuals show a relatively high antibody content either as a result of past experience with the disease or following immunization with influenza virus vaccine. Only a four-fold or greater rise in antibody titer can be considered significant for diagnostic purposes (i. e. an increase from 1:64 to 1:256, or from 1:256 to 1:1024 or greater).

Influenza virus agglutination-inhibition tests at present are carried out employing influenza A (PP8 strain) and influenza B (Lee strain) viruses as antigens. Negative reports with these strains (no increase in titer of second specimen over that of first specimen) mean only the disease was not due to infection with influenza virus antigenically related to either of these strains, or that specimens were drawn at the wrong states of illness. Influenza antibodies appear were rapidly in blood serum than many other types of antibodies, and if the acute phase specimen is drawn too long after onset, a significant rise in antibody level in the convalescent phase specimen many not be demonstrable.

Virus Diseases of the Central Nervous System

The most commonly employed serologic tests for laboratory diagnosis of virus diseases of the central nervous system are complement-fixation tests and neutralization (virus inactivation) tests. In both cases, the same general remarks as applied to other serologic tests are also applicable here.

a. Complement-Fixation Tests: Virus antigens employed in complement-fixation reactions are generally purified or partially purified extracts of infected animal or chick embryonic tissues. As controls for antigen specificity, extracts of normal tissues are prepared and used in the same manner, and the test set up with a battery of antigens prepared from related viruses.

Experience has indicated that in the case of Japanese B Encephalitis, ordinary immunization procedures induces only negligible response if any in complement-fixing antibodies, with the possible exception of very young children. However, in endemic areas such as exists in certain parts of Japan and Okinawa, sub-clinical attacks of the disease may be responsible for antibodies demonstrable by means of the complement-fixation test. Here again it should be remembered that serologic evidence of a current infection can be considered conclusive only when a change from negative to positive occurs, or where at least a four-fold increase in antibody contest can be shown during the course of disease.

Complement-fixing antibodies for virus CNS diseases can, in general, not be expected to appear in measurable amounts in serum in less than 10 to 14 days after onset.

b. Virus Neutralization Tests: Specific antibodies which neutralize or inactivate the causal virus agents tend to appear somewhat later and persist for a longer period of time than do complement-fixing antibodies. In lymphocytic choriomeningitis, neutralizing antibodies may not be found in detectable quantity until almost two months after onset of the disease. Again, demonstration of a significant rise in specific antibody content alone can be considered as of conclusive diagnostic value.

Febrile agglutinations

Typhoid: Only O agglutinations should be requested. If a significant rise in titer is obtained in the course of the suspected case of typhoid fever, a Vi agglutination should be requested also. (Typhoid diagnosis is more easily made on blood culture than by agglutination).

Paratyphoids: As above. Confirmation by blood culture.

Brucella: Seldom in chronic cases of brucellosis are agglutinins demonstrable. Repeated blood cultures offer more helpful date.

Cholera: Do not order agglutinations for cholera. When cholera is suspected use bacteriologic methods of laboratory confirmation.

Cheever (New England J. Med. 1947, 237:584-590) has summarized admirably the conclusions which may be drawn from various combinations of reactions, as listed below:

1. Serum drawn during acute phase: NEGATIVE; serum drawn during convalescent phase: NEGATIVE.
CONCLUSION: Disease not due to virus tested.
2. Serum drawn during acute phase: NEGATIVE; serum drawn during convalescent phase: POSITIVE..
CONCLUSION: Disease presumably due to virus tested.
3. Serum drawn during acute phase: POSITIVE; serum drawn during convalescent phase: POSITIVE (significant rise in titer).
CONCLUSION: Disease presumably due to virus tested.

4. Serum drawn during acute phase: POSITIVE; serum drawn during convalescent phase: POSITIVE (no significant rise in titer).
CONCLUSION: (1) Contact with virus tested sometime in the past, with no relation to present illness.
(2) First serum drawn too late in course of disease.
(3) Second serum drawn too early in course of disease.
5. Serum drawn during acute phase: NOT TESTED; serum drawn during convalescent phase: NEGATIVE.
CONCLUSION: Disease not due to virus tested.
6. Serum drawn during acute phase: NOT TESTED; serum drawn during convalescent phase: POSITIVE.
CONCLUSION: Interpretation impossible, unless titer of second specimen is at least as high as that usually found in persons recently recovered from the disease in question; in such cases a presumptive serologic diagnosis may be made on the basis of these suggestive findings.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 28 November 1947 shows 3406 hospitals with a capacity of 211,315 beds of which 95,425 were occupied. During this same period 286,776 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

No objection was made to the Ministry of Welfare's plan to proceed with their proposals for a Cabinet Order implementing the provisions for appeal referees in Welfare Pension, Health Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance laws, and a similar Cabinet Order for implementing the provisions for an advisory council in the above laws. No objection was made to an amendment to the Enforcement Order of the Health Insurance law changing the maximum taxable wage from 2,000 yen to 5,100 yen per month, which is the same level provided in the Unemployment Insurance law. The basic wage and family allowances are included in the taxable wage, but other allowances, such as transportation and regional, are not included.

Health Insurance

The allotment of cement, a rationed building material, for the repair or construction of clinics and hospitals operated by Health Insurance and National Health Insurance agencies has been made for the first quarter of 1948. Emphasis is on the establishment of clinics and repair of existing hospitals. Study is being given as to the local needs before new hospital construction is approved.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 13 December 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 December - 27 December
1947
NUMBER 52**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Model Plans for Organization of Prefectural Departments of Health and Prefectural Departments of Welfare.

In order to aid the prefectures in implementing Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law (as amended by the Diet on 7 December) which becomes effective 1 January 1948, the Ministry of Welfare has prepared model plans for departments of health and departments of welfare in the prefectures. These plans, under date of 27 December, were submitted to the prefectures for their guidance in effecting the necessary reorganization. The plans were developed by the Ministry of Welfare in a series of conferences which were attended by representatives of Public Health and Welfare, SCAP, and officials representing the Vice Minister of Welfare and all bureau chiefs. It must be emphasized that are model plans and it may be necessary to adapt the plan of organization to meet the needs of individual prefectures. Some changes will undoubtedly be necessary particularly in the larger urban prefectures. The suggested organization plan does not apply to Tokyo-To where the governmental structure is established by different legal provisions and regulations. The suggested plan of organization of the prefectural departments of health provides for four sections with the assignment of responsibilities as follows:

1. Public Health Administration Section

- a. Affairs concerning health centers and public health nurses (except affairs which belong to the allotment of the Medical Affairs Section).
- b. Affairs concerning popularization and elevation of public health knowledge.
- c. Affairs concerning examination and statistics concerning public health.
- d. Affairs concerning vital statistics.
- e. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Physical Strength.
- f. Affairs concerning eugenics of nation.
- g. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Act and other Hygiene of foods.
- h. Affairs concerning nutrition and nutritionists.
- i. Affairs concerning butchers and slaughter.
- j. Affairs concerning graveyards, burial and cremation.
- k. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Barbers Act.
- l. Affairs concerning bath-houses.
- m. Affairs concerning health preservation of pregnant women, women in childbirth and unweaned and weaned children.
- n. Affairs concerning sanitation of public buildings and other institutions for public use.
- o. Affairs concerning national parks and other parks or areas for recreation.
- p. Other affairs concerning public health.

2. Medical Affairs Section

- a. Affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs in the department.
- b. Affairs concerning culture and training of public health workers.
- c. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Medical Treatment Act.
- d. Affairs concerning doctors, dentists and other medical treatment relations.
- e. Affairs concerning hospitals, clinics and maternity homes.
- f. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance
- g. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Law of Business of Massage, Acupuncture, Moxa-Cautery, Judo-Bone-Setting etc.
- h. Affairs concerning health and sanitation not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Section

- a. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.
- b. Affairs concerning production and distribution of medicine and other hygienic articles.
- c. Affairs concerning control of poison and powerful agent.
- d. Affairs concerning opium and narcotic.
- e. Affairs concerning cultivation and medical plants and collection and distribution of crude drug.
- f. Affairs concerning medicine not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

4. Preventive Medicine Section

- a. Affairs concerning tuberculosis, leprosy, trachoma, parasitic diseases, protozoal diseases and local diseases.
- b. Affairs concerning myopia, decayed tooth and other dental disease.
- c. Affairs concerning cancer and other chronic diseases.
- d. Affairs concerning mental diseases.
- e. Affairs concerning acute epidemic diseases.
- f. Affairs concerning venereal diseases.
- g. Affairs concerning hydrophobia etc.
- h. Affairs concerning supply and sewer.
- i. Affairs concerning cleaning sanitation.
- j. Affairs concerning quarantine.
- k. Affairs concerning insect and rodent control.
- l. Affairs concerning investigation and certification of biological medicine.

Remarks:

1. Laboratories for examination or investigation shall belong directly to the chief of the department and shall be administered synthetically, but affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs of the said laboratories shall belong to the jurisdiction of the Medical Affairs Section.

2. When affairs concerning animal diseases control is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department, it shall belong to the Public Health Section.

3. Each section shall be divided into a proper number of parts concerning the affairs belonging to its jurisdiction taking into consideration the efficiency of dealing of affairs and the number of personnel etc., and chief of each part shall be decided.

Memoranda (Hei 1198 dated 27 December 1947) sent to the various prefectures by the Vice Minister of Welfare recommended reorganization of the departments of welfare in conformance with the above plan in the following prefectures: Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Aichi, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Hokkaido, Niigata. No changes in the Health Departments were recommended for the above prefectures.

Organization or reorganization of both health and welfare departments in conformance with the above plan was recommended for the following prefectures: Saitama, Shiga, Chiba, Toyama, Tottori, Okayama, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Saga, Oita, Ehime, Kochi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Wakayama, Shimane, Ishikawa, Fukui, Akita, Yamagata, Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Nagano, Gifu, Yamanashi, Nara, Mie, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma.

In the case of Tokyo-To the Vice Minister's memoranda recommended establishment of a Welfare Bureau in accordance with a model plan presented to Tokyo but made no recommendations relative to change in the Bureau of Health, which has been established under previous instructions.

The recommended plan of organization for prefectural departments of welfare provides for five sections with responsibilities to be assigned to each section as follows:

1. Social Affairs Section

- a. Survey, statistics and planning on social work.
- b. Training and education of those concerned with social work.
- c. Guidance and supervision of social work organizations and institution.
- d. Welfare Committeemen (Minsei Iin)
- e. Public pawn shops.
- f. Social benefit and welfare service establishments.
- g. Protection of the physically handicapped.
- h. Problems of socially ostracized groups.
- i. Supply of social relief and aid materials.
- j. Work shops and home job facilities.
- k. Other matters relating to social work not handled by other divisions.

2. Protection Section

- a. Daily Life Security Law administration.

- b. Repatriates relief.
- c. Disaster relief.

3. Children's Section

- a. Overall planning on child welfare.
- b. Child Welfare Law administration.
- c. Cultivation and publishing idea on child welfare.
- d. Cultural programs for children.
- e. Prevention of delinquency among children.
- f. Supply of materials required for protection of children.
- g. Survey and statistics on children.
- h. Protection of mothers and children.
- i. Matters relating to children not handled by other divisions.

4. Insurance Section

- a. Health Insurance.
- b. Seamen's insurance.
- c. Welfare pension insurance.
- d. National health insurance.
- e. Matters relating to social insurance not handled by other divisions.

5. Demobilization Section

- a. Counselling for ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy.
- b. Salaries and other allowances for the bereaved families of fallen ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy.

Remarks:

Depending on circumstances, the Protection Section and the Social Affairs Section may be combined to form the Welfare Section. Depending on necessity, the Demobilization Section may be divided into the First and the Second Demobilization Section. However, the two Sections will be fused together as the bulk of business dwindles.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Delayed Public Assistance Statistical Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures had not submitted November statistical reports as of 25 December: Hokkaido, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gumma, Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Mie, Wakayama, Tottori, Saga, Miyazaki.

Japan Social Work School

Applications to enter the Japan Social Work School for the term beginning 15 April 1948 are now being accepted. Announcements have been sent to all prefecture governors. A one-year course as well as a three-year course will be offered. In order to be eligible to enter the one-year course, applicants must have completed college or university studies and have had three years experience in welfare work. For the three-year course, it is necessary that middle school has been completed. In all cases the applicant should be recommended by the prefecture governor. Tuition will be 500 yen per year for the three-year course and 800 yen per year for the one-year course.

Applicants will be selected on the basis of written examination, oral interview and physical examination. A few small scholarships are available but these will not be awarded until after students have been selected. Applications should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work, 86-3 chome Haramachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Coal for Foreign Nationals

In answer to requests from individual foreign nationals, PH&W Section has secured from the Far East Command Allocation Committee on allotment of 1500 tons of coral for those Foreign Nationals living in western

style housing. The allotment of 1500 tons will be divided as follows: 500 tons for January; 500 tons for February and 500 tons for March.

The amount allocated is for all Japan and will provide heating for one room per household during the months mentioned above. Allocation will be through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The residents of western style houses will be notified by prefectural officials who will determine the need in each individual case. In cases of dispute the local Military Government Team should decide on the need. Other foreign nationals living in Japanese style housing will be provided wood, charcoal or coal through normal rationing channels.

Control of Population Movements

SCAPIN 944 dated 11 May 1946, above subject, and subsequent extensions, expires on 31 December 1947. The Diet, however, has written into law the same provisions as were included in the above SCAPIN.

The new law (Home Ministry Law 221) was passed 22 December, become effective 1 January 1948 and will remain in effect until 31 December 1948. Previous command instructions, on the subject, should be used as a guide is the surveillance of the new law.

Japanese Red Cross Campaign (15 Oct - 15 Nov)

The Japanese Red Cross Society reports a final compilation covering the results of the annual fund campaign, held during 15 October - 15 November, will not be available before 10 January 1948.

Reports covering the progress of the campaign were submitted regularly from urban areas but reports from the rural areas have been slow. In a large number of prefectural rural areas, the farmers had not harvested their crops at the time of the Red Cross Campaign and were not financially able to make cash contributions, however, they gave pledges instead, such pledges to be paid upon the harvesting and marketing of their crops.

Based on available estimates the 300,000,000 yen Red Cross Campaign goal will not be reached, as the amount to date approximates only 200,000,000 yen. Regardless of the total funds raised, the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society plans to operate in 1948 on a budget of 100,000,000 yen for all programs and services excluding disaster relief, with the balance of funds raised over the 100,000,000 yen being allocated for disaster preparedness and relief.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing

Formerly, the Red Cross National Headquarters or the Prefectural Chapters have paid the tuition and expenses of the nursing students entering the Demonstration School of Nursing at the Japanese Red Cross Hospital. Upon graduating the nurse had a 12 year service obligation to the Japanese Red Cross Hospital. This year the student will be allowed to pay her own expenses and will not be obligated after graduation.

The new school year opens April 1948. This is a three year clinical nursing course given under the guidance and supervision of SCAP nursing personnel.

One student from each prefecture may enter the school as a representative of the Japanese Red Cross. Other applicants from the prefectures may enter without affiliation with the Japanese Red Cross chapters or hospitals. All applicants must be high school graduates and pass required physical examination. High School transcripts and ratings will be secured from high schools by the hospital.

As the number of students must be limited, it is requested Public Health Officers or Public Health Nurses assist in the selection of these students and observe they send in applications early. Names of applicants may be sent direct to the Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, and application blanks will be mailed direct to the students or information may be obtained from the local Japanese Red Cross Chapter in the prefecture.

The Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing is endeavoring to train nursing teachers and leaders and it is extremely important that the best qualified students from each prefecture be selected.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 21 - 27 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Equine Encephalitis	1
Tochigi	Swine Erysipelas	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for October

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for October, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	27,041	633	425	8,131	7,177
Live weight (kgs)		66,116	12,042	712,690	2,673,960
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0	3	2
Condemned past-mortem					
Total	8	1	0	3	9
Partial	455	19	0	39	384
Viscera	5,038	43	0	2,860	954

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for October

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for October, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standard (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspection	8,355
Samples examined	22,018
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	825
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	1,251
Plant Inspections	3,379
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	294
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	596

Goat Milk

Farm Inspection	51
Samples examined	83
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standard (3.0 percent)	12

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, received a petition to remove Demerol (known in Japan as opistan, neo-morphine and operidin), a synthetic drug, from its present classification as a narcotic under the Japanese narcotic law. Since the drug is habit forming and is capable of sustaining a morphine habit, the Ministry of Welfare is informing the petitioners that Demerol will remain classified as narcotic.

Any synthetic preparation which is habit forming or is capable of sustaining narcotic addiction will be designated a narcotic by the Minister of Welfare as provided for under the Japanese narcotic law. No preparation so classified may be used to treat narcotic addition.

The balance of codeine phosphate requisitioned for import during 1947 has been received. This shipment will supply all necessary demands for codeine and will serve as a reserve until the processing of codeine begins in Japan sometime during the first quarter of 1948.

Some criticism has been made of the present system which requires practitioners to obtain order forms from prefectural narcotic officials before making purchases of narcotics from local wholesalers. One of the greatest sources of diversion under the old system in Japan was that practitioners could purchase narcotics in any amount from retailers. Under the present system purchases can only be made from local wholesalers by use of an officials order form. All these purchases are reported monthly by local wholesalers to prefectural authorities who in turn forward reports to the Ministry of Welfare. No change will be made in this procedure. To make local wholesalers more accessible to rural areas, local wholesalers may be licensed in convenient cities of the prefecture, but only if the company applying for licenses as a local wholesaler provides secure storage which is burglar and fire proof.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 21-27 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Osaka	150,000 lbs.	10,000 gallons	35,000 vials
Nara	10,000 "		2,000 "
Yamanashi			200 "
Okayama			6,000 "
Gifu		3,000 "	
Tottori		400 "	
Shimane		1,000 "	500 "
Aichi			1,500 "
Wakayama			100 "
Hyogo			4,000 "
Hokkaido (Nat'l Hosp.)	30 "	25 "	
Gumma (Nat'l Hosp.)	75 "	55 "	
Aomori (Nat'l Hosp)	502 "	5 "	
Kagoshima (Nat'l Hosp)	885 "	300 "	
Ishikawa (Nat'l Hosp)	40 "	55 "	
Hiroshima (Nat'l Hosp)	210 "	85 "	
Fukuoka	50,000		5,000
Total	211,742	14,925	54,300

A total of 3,928,235 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 262,311 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 671,885 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 20 December.

The 37th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following date for 14-20 December:

	<u>Total Mfgd. To</u> <u>date 13 Dec.</u>	<u>No. Mfgd.</u> <u>14-20Dec.</u>	<u>Total Mfgd. To</u> <u>date 20 Dec.</u>	<u>Total Shipped</u> <u>to date 20</u> <u>Dec.</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>On Hand</u>	<u>To be</u> <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	76,106	2,800	78,906	72,758	6,148	11,094
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,557	19,886	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,276	10,532	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,772	10,138	-
	<u>177,267</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>180,067</u>	<u>133,363</u>	<u>46,704</u>	<u>11,094</u>

The Ministry of Welfare has taken necessary action to assure adequate supplies in the Osaka area for the augmented typhus control program. One official of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, and one official of the Nippon Yakuin Co. (commercial company handling DDT products and typhus vaccine) have been sent to Osaka for the purpose of coordinating supply activities.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for November totaled 712,318,431 yen. This represents a decrease of 20,035,413 yen below October production reported as total 732,353,544 yen. The increase of 174,349,224 yen for controlled medicines reflects not so much an increase in production, but rather more directly the newly increased price schedule revised on 4 November. Actually, non-controlled medicines decreased in yen value for November production 85,348,377 yen; patent medicines, 61,928,707 yen; bacteriological production, 40,547,354 yen; dental instruments, 5,586,299 yen; dental materials, 1,524,768 yen; sanitary materials, 2,061,951 yen. Medical instrument production, however, increased in November 2,497,748 yen over that reported for October. The general decrease of overall production of medical supplies is a reflection of the acute shortage of electric power for the medical supply industry during November similar to the decrease reflected in other industries suffering from short supplies of electricity.

Production of the critically needed items, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, continued to show great improvement. During November, a total of 131 kgs. of pure mapharsen and a total of 1,237 liters of bismuth subsalicylate was manufactured. This is the largest amount of production as yet reported during any one month.

Production of sulfathiazole during November showed an increase 286 kgs., as compared to October production. A total of 2,100 kgs. was produced during November.

Production of biologicals during November continued to be satisfactory. The revised assay testing procedures have made available larger quantities of diphtheria toxoid than have hitherto been available for distribution. At the present time, plans are being formulated to provide sufficient triple typhoid vaccine to meet all requirements for the entire 1948 season. Sufficient typhus vaccine will also be on hand to meet needs for 1948.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during November showed some increase over that reported for October. Settlement of financial difficulties has finally been accomplished. The flow of necessary petroleum supplies has continued with resulting production of satisfactory amounts of 5% DDT residual effect spray. Production of Japanese DDT concentrate increased 1,176 kgs. DDT spray production increased 73,581 gallons.

Production of medical instruments in November totaled 1,412,790 pieces and 14,480,933 yen, representing a decrease of 240,695 pieces, but an increase in overall monthly production of 2,497,748 yen compared to October production. The decrease in the total number of pieces manufactured is not significant since more of the larger items of medical instruments were made than in the previous month and not as great a number of the minor item of medical instruments. The total of 14,480,933 yen, actually, represents the largest amount of medical instrument production ever reported for any month.

Production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 11,441,176 pieces and 11,654,296.82 yen value during November. November production, compared to that of October, shows, therefore, an increase of 5,986,061 pieces and 115,371.40 yen. Further, this is largest production ever reported since the initiation of this program. The increase in yen value of production, November over October, is not significant. The large increase in number of pieces produced, November over October, while numerically significant, is actually of minor significance in the overall production program since the large increase was effected in the small, readily replaced, and easily manufactured item of eye dropper rubber caps.

Production of dental instruments and dental materials continued, but with decreases in equivalent yen values of 5,586,299.50 yen for dental instruments and 1,524,768.01 yen for dental materials compared to the October production. The decrease in November production is due primarily to the short supply of electric power needed for the manufacturing process which prevented manufacturers from operating their plants at peak capacities.

Production of glass syringes for domestic use increased during November 77,620 pieces over that reported for the October production of 359,380 pieces. November production totaled 437,000 syringes, all types and sizes.

Production of gauze and bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton continues to be hampered by the extreme general shortage of electric power. Newly revised schedules of increased prices for the three types of textile sanitary goods, expected to expedite the deliveries of the finished products in sufficient quantities to help meet minimum requirements of hospitals, doctors, clinics, and other claimants, have been established, but as yet have not been published in the official gazette for the information of all concerned.

Continued concerted efforts have been made to speed up the varied and many steps in the process of manufacturing finished gauze, bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton. With the final establishment of the new price schedule and its dissemination to all spinning, weaving, and finishing mill operators, whit resolution of the financial difficulties and transportation problems, and with the improvement in supplies of electric power to the sanitary goods manufacturing plants, Ministry of Welfare officials predict resulting increases to be gained in production and delivery of the finished materials.

Production of absorbent cotton during November totaled 261,874 lbs. as compared to 309,485 lbs. produced during October. Production of gauze totaled 59,310 lbs. for November; October production 68,692 lbs. Production of bandage cloth totaled 34,883 lbs. for November; October production, 57,172 lbs. Production of penicillin during November totaled 3,977,880,000 Oxford Units. This represents an increase of 2,892,090,000 Oxford Units over October production and 3,458,220,000 Oxford Units over September production. This is the largest output in any month since the initiation of the penicillin production program. Slow but continued progress can be reported in penicillin production by the tank process method.

The Sanyo Yushi Company at Aichi, after a prolonged layoff of production due to contamination in their pilot plant, has resumed production by the tank process, reporting 61,350,000 Oxford Units produced during November. No companies, other than those listed in the previous month's report, have as yet completed their pilot plant construction and placed the plants in operation.

Production of laboratory animals during November showed no particular progress. The number of animals supplied to medical laboratories closely approximated the same numbers supplied during October. While the monthly needs for laboratory animals may vary according to the fluctuating volume of vaccine assay testing activities or to the varying research projects, concerted efforts will be continued to provide adequate amounts of feedstuffs and adequate numbers of animal cages so as to accomplish the maximum in laboratory animal reproduction.

Production of x-ray film during November totaled 25,040 square meters, as compared to 32,950 square meters produced in October or 26,222 square meters produced in September. This decrease in production is attributed to the shortage of electric power. While the supply of coal was adequate for the x-ray film industry, the supply of electric power for the manufacturing process was not.

Production of x-ray and physiotherapy equipment in November totaled 381 units. This is a decrease of 119 units, compared to October production, and 184 units, compared to September production, and a drop back to the production level reported for May of 389 units. This decrease is attributed, by the representatives of the Japan Electro Medical Machine Association and the Ministry of Welfare, directly to the lack of electric power to carry on the manufacturing processes.

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental, and sanitary supplies and equipment:

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	123,299,583	145,341,864	319,691,088
Non-Controlled Medicines	246,162,084	287,829,118	202,480,741
Patent Medicines	137,726,851	191,192,530	129,263,823
Biologicals	54,342,165	53,402,259	12,854,905
Dental Instruments	9,076,812	17,560,551	11,974,252
Dental Materials	4,159,515	7,740,120	6,215,352
Rubber Sanitary Goods	5,582,158	11,538,925	11,654,296
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	15,383,202	5,764,992	3,703,041
Medical Instruments	13,817,888	11,983,185	14,480,933
Total	609,550,258	732,353,844	712,318,431

BIOLOGICALS

	<u>Production (November)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	103,700cc	200,000cc	1,074,300cc	4,451,170cc
Typhus	-	547,000cc	-	2,849,797cc
Triple Typhoid	1,282,300cc	531,500cc	2,303,500cc	11,615,100cc
Diphtheria toxoid	5,612,620cc	500,240cc	3,893,800cc	422,240cc
Smallpox	154,200cc	781,550cc	14,912,695cc	1,243,020cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	-	-	190,007cc

INSECT AND FODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT November 1947

Antu (rat poison)	3,000 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,649 kgs.
Pat trap, spring type	2,000 each
DDT Dusters	7,580 each
DDT Concentrate	11,136 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	173,204 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	124,000 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	-
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan - 30 Nov 1947	3,645,768 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan - 30 Nov 1947	865,190 gallons

GAUZE AND BANDAGE CLOTH - 1947 Unit : lbs.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Gauze</u>	<u>Bandage Cloth</u>
March 1947	12,049	2,725
April 1947	27,152	15,556
May 1947	64,548	44,049
June 1947	70,076	44,243
July 1947	65,599	30,123
August 1947	90,746	83,521
September 1947	63,425	40,117
October 1947	68,692	57,172
November 1947	59,310	34,883
Total	(*)529,597	(*)352,389

(*) The total of 529,597 lbs. of gauze cloth processed during 1947 represents an approximate equivalent to 4,900,000 sq. yds.; the 352,289 lbs. of bandage cloth, an approximate equivalent to 1,800,000 sq. yds.

ABSORBENT COTTON

Amount of raw cotton received during period 19 Oct - 15 Nov 1947:	367 lbs.
Total quantity raw cotton received July 1946 -15 Nov 47:	4,898,226 lbs.
Absorbent Cotton produced 18 Oct - 15 Nov 47:	261,874 lbs.
Total amount produced July 46 - 15 Nov 47:	2,878,957 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton on hand 15 Nov 47:	548,981 lbs.
Stock of absorbent cotton on hand 15 Nov 47:	887,421 lbs.

Size	X-RAY FILM			
	August	September	October	November
4-3/4"m x 6 1/2"	3,850	152	610	736
5" x 7"	-	-	1,714	730
6 1/2"x 8 1/2"	614	452	2,304	1,499
8" x 10"	6,306	812	2,441	2,141
10" x 12"	26,298	14,489	32,022	15,434
11" x 14"	-	1,608	282	1,638
14" x 17"	-	1,644	3,923	2,818
Dental	836	50	970	762
35mm	46,602	67,094	33,091	24,660
	rolls	rolls	Rolls	rolls

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The importance of obtaining early and convalescent serum samples from suspect case of typhus fever reported in Japan should be impressed on the minds of Japanese doctors and health officials. If this disease is to be effectively controlled, the type or types present in a given locality must be known. This can be determined only through the use of the complement-fixation test or by specific rickettsial agglutination tests.

All serum samples should be shipped under ice to Major T. O. Berge, 406 Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan, as such as possible after separation.

Public Health Train

During the period 21 November to 13 December, 116,495 persons visited the mobile exhibit in Araoi, Mito, Utsunomiya, Kuriu, Maebashi and Takasaki in the Kanto Region.

For the benefit of the Military Government Teams concerned the tentative schedule of the train for the period 19 January to 10 November 1948 is repeated:

- a. Kyusyu - 19 January to 3 March
- b. Kinki, Shikoku, Chugoku - 8 March to 23 June
- c. Tohoku - Hokkaido - 26 June to 26 August
- d. Chubu - Hokuriku - 30 August to 10 November

In Kyushu stops will be made at Moji, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Omura, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Oita and Beppu. Detailed schedules will be presented as soon as completed.

It is suggested Military Government Teams urge prefectural health officials to take full advantage of the opportunities this train offers for public health education when visiting the various prefectures. Encouragement should be given in arranging for opening ceremonies, erecting and staffing consultation booths on Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Nutrition, DDT Dusting, Immunization, etc. Health officials can be assisted in conducting Health Week Programs, with lectures and demonstrations by doctors and nurses and other authorities on health.

Health education can be stressed through use of radio programs, motion pictures, newspapers and contests. Emphasis should be placed on the value and importance of Health Centers.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 6 December shows 3,407 hospitals with a capacity of 211,093 beds of which 96,473 were occupied. During this same period 250,374 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

No objection was offered to proposal by the Ministry of Welfare to increase the Insurance Office personnel at national and prefectural levels to handle the Seamen's Unemployment Allowances and Insurance program.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl (2):

1. Number and Rate of Births, Deaths Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces, reported according to prefecture, with digest, October 1947.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 20 December 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

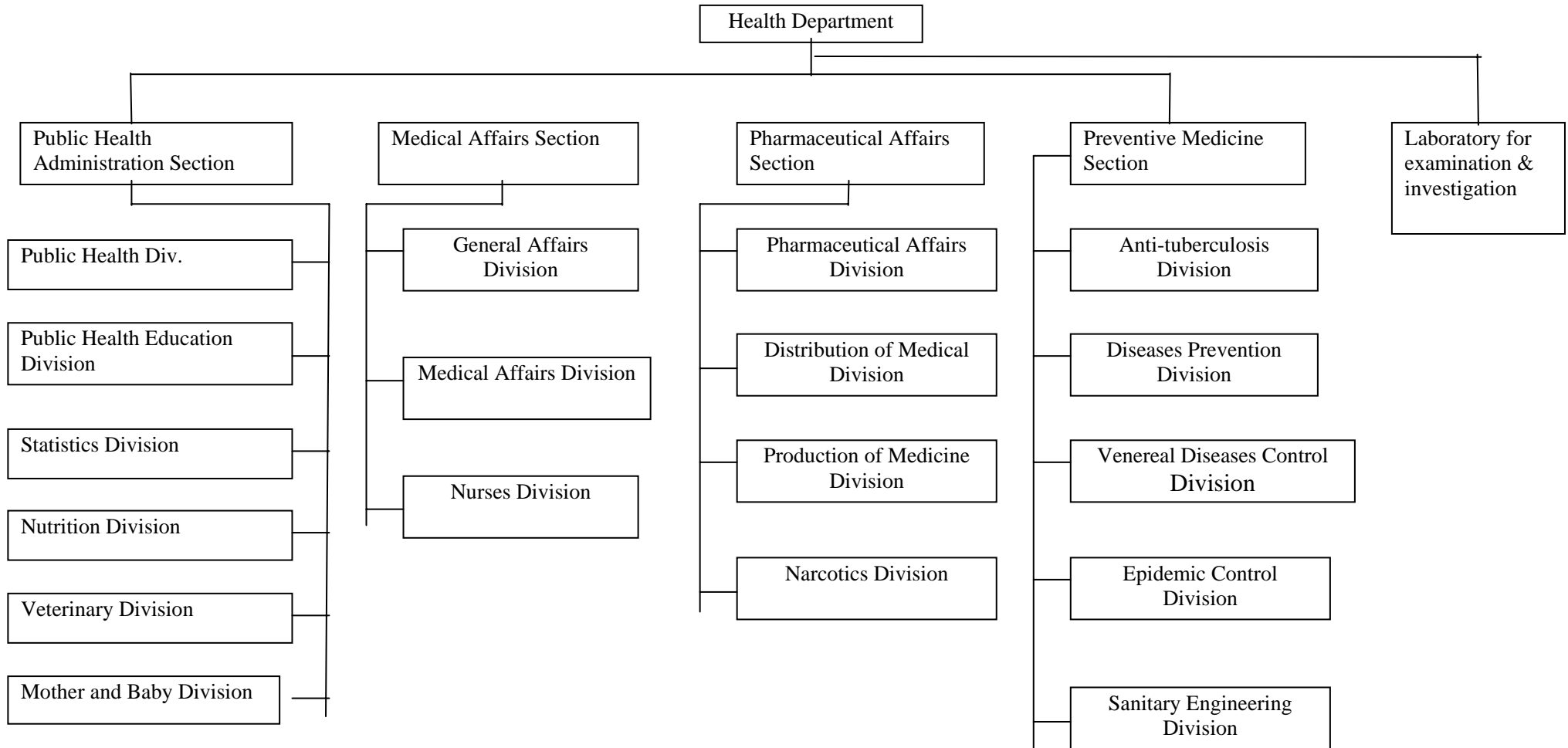
WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
28 December '47 – 3 January '48
Number 53**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

Structure of Health Department in Local Prefecture

26 December 1947



SECTION I
GENERAL

Model Plans for Organization of Prefectural Departments of Health

Reference is made to Section #1 Weekly Bulletin #52, 21 December - 27 December 1947. The above reference gives a model plan for organization of prefectural departments of health. However, this plan gives only the Section and the affairs falling within each section. No divisions or subsections were indicated in that plan. Below is a further breakdown of that plan as recommended jointly by Bureau Chiefs of the Public Health Bureau and the disease Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare:

Allotment of business of each division of sections in the Health Department of local prefecture

I. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SECTION

- A. Public Health Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning health centers and public health nurses (except affairs which belong to the allotment of the Medical Affairs Section)
 - 2. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National physical strength act.
 - 3. Affairs concerning eugenics of nation.
 - 4. Affairs concerning national parks and other parks or area for recreation.
 - 5. Other affairs concerning public health.
- B. Public Health Education Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning popularization and elevation of public health knowledge.
- C. Statistics Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning examination and statistics concerning public health.
 - 2. Affairs concerning vital statistics.
- D. Nutrition Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning nutrition and nutritionists.
- E. Food and Practical Business Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Food Hygiene. Act and other Hygiene or food.
 - 2. Affairs concerning graveyard, burial and cremation.
 - 3. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Barbers Act.
 - 4. Affairs concerning bath-houses.
 - 5. Affairs concerning sanitation of public buildings and other institutions for public use.
- F. Veterinary Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning butchers and slaughter.
 - 2. Affairs concerning hygienic of milk and products made of milk.
- G. Mother and Baby Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning health preservation of pregnant women. Women in childbirth and unwed children.

II. Medical Affairs SECTION

- A. General Affaires Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs.
 - 2. Affairs concerning culture and training of public health workers.
 - 3. Affairs concerning health and sanitation not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.
- B. Medical Affaires Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Medical Treatment Act.
 - 2. Affairs concerning doctors, dentists, etc.
 - 3. Affairs concerning hospitals, clinics and maternity homes.
 - 4. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Law of Business of Massage, Acupuncture, Moxa-cautery, Judo-bone-setting, etc.
- C. Nurses Division
 - 1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance.

III. PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRES SECTION

- A. Pharmaceutical Affaires Division

1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.
 2. Affairs concerning control of poison and powerful agent.
 3. Affairs concerning medicine not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.
- B. Distribution of Medicine Division
1. Affairs concerning distribution of medicine and other hygienic articles.
 2. Affairs concerning collection and distribution of crude drug.
- C. Production of Medicine Division
1. Affairs concerning production of medicine and other hygienic articles.
 2. Affairs concerning cultivation and medical plants.
- D. Narcotics Division
1. Affairs concerning opium and narcotic.

IV. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

- A. Anti-tuberculosis Division
1. Affairs concerning tuberculosis.
- B. Disease Prevention Division
1. Affairs concerning leprosy, trachoma, parasitic disease, protozole disease and local disease.
 2. Affairs concerning myopia decayed tooth and other dental disease.
 3. Affairs concerning cancer and other chronic disease.
 4. Affairs concerning mental diseases.
- C. Venereal Diseases Control Division
1. Affairs concerning Venereal diseases.
- D. Epidemic Control Division
1. Affairs concerning acute epidemic diseases.
 2. Affairs concerning hydrophobia, etc.
 3. Affairs concerning quarantine.
 4. Affairs concerning certification and inspection of biological medicine, etc.
- E. Sanitary Engineer Division
1. Affairs concerning water supply and sewer.
 2. Affairs concerning cleaning sanitation.
 3. Affairs concerning insect and rodent control.

Remarks:

1. In each division shall be set a specially appointed division chief in principle. However, if there is no personnel suitable for the post. Chief of other division may set on his place, temporary.
2. Under the Prefectural circumstances, if it is necessary, the Governor may take necessary steps, such as to join division into one or to divide one division into subdivision. For instance, the Assay Division may be put in the Preventive Section, and in this case the allotted business of the same Division shall be the business mentioned in Item 4 of the allotted business of the Epidemic Control Division.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Future Welfare Programs

During the year 1947 definite action was taken concerning the following essential welfare programs which will serve as a basis for activity during 1948:

- a. 19 March: Children Bureau established in the Ministry of Welfare
- b. 2 October: National Disaster Relief Law was passed by the Diet and become effective 1 January 1948.
- c. 6 October: First class of students of the Japan Social Work School was graduated after completing one year course.
- d. 21 November: Diet passed the Child Welfare Law which became effective 1 January 1948.
- e. 25 November: First Community Chest Campaign in Japan was initiated.
- f. 1 December: Recertification plan for recipient of aid under the Daily Life Security Law was inaugurated and is now in effect.
- g. 7 December: Local Autonomy Law amended to provide, effective 1 January 1948, a separate Department of Welfare and ##### separate Department of Health in each prefecture.
- h. Relief payments under the Daily Life Security Law were adjusted on several occasions so they were more in line with increased living costs.

- i. Standards were developed for the establishment of social welfare curriculum in university and colleges.
- j. The programs of the Japanese Red Cross were strengthened and broadened.

The year 1948 offers a great challenge. The projects mentioned above will develop in the new year and require further attention. At the present time it appears that the following projects will be of major importance.

- a. Further development of the Japan School of Social Work and academic preparation for social welfare pursuits within universities and colleges.
- b. Continuing review of all assistance grants to determine need and adequacy of payments.
- c. Screening and appointment of all Minsei-iin.
- d. The development of standards of care for public and private welfare institutions.
- e. The development of supervisory programs at the national and prefectural levels.
- f. The development of personnel standards for welfare personnel at national, Prefectural and local levels.
- g. Review and further study covering the financing of charitable works, including public and private endeavors.

There are other projects and problems which will require attention during the year but the projects mentioned above offer an opportunity to strengthen indigenous welfare activities.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #49 dated 30 November-6 December 1947.

The 193 goats made available to Japan, as a gift, from the Brethern Service Committee (member agency of LARA) were incorrectly reported as to sex and the information contained in reference above should be corrected to read as follows:

	Sex	
<u>Breed</u>	<u>Buck</u>	<u>Doe</u>
Saanen		50
Toggenburd	3	44
Nubian	8	46
Alpine	13	6
Crosabred		<u>23</u>
	24	169

Private Charitable Medical or Benevolent Enterprises

Some discrepancies as well as misunderstandings relative to the use of government funds (Public Money or property) for financing the administration and operation of private enterprise prevails. Some Military Government Teams have indicated in their Monthly Activities Reports, that the policy of government subsidies to private relief or welfare enterprise is in need of further definition and/or interpretation for the guidance of Japanese Government officials and Military Government personnel.

The whole matter of financing private welfare and relief activities is under study Article 89, Constitution of Japan, states “no public money or property shall be appropriated for the use, benefit or support of any system of religion, or religious institution or association, or for any charitable or benevolent purposes not under the control of public authority”.

When the full intent and meaning of the terminology “not under the control of public authority”, has been definitely established, any necessary additional instructions will be issued relative to the participation of national, prefectural and/or local government in private relief and welfare endeavor through use of public money.

Child Welfare Problems

Monthly Activities Reports, submitted by Military Government Teams, indicate an increasing awareness of child welfare problems in most prefectures. The following statements are quoted from November reports:

MIE: "As yet no "Children's Bureau" has been established within this prefectural government. It is hoped that the proposed Child Welfare Law will be enacted at an early date so that a start in this very important field of endeavor can be effected. ***A committee for the prevention of Juvenile delinquency consisting of prefectural officials, with also a few private child welfare leaders was organized this month".

KAGAWA: "The prefectural Juvenile Welfare Section picks up one or two vagabond children almost every day who are traveling for the winter. They come across the Inland Set on the ferry and then are lost as to where to go. Most of them congregate at the ferry pier and form gangs. ***most of the children are war orphans and badly in need of medical treatment. When they are picked up they are taken to the reformatory, fed, shaved and bathed and put to bed. About 10% of them leave the reformatory within a week. The rest of them will stay until spring then run away and return north where they can engage in blackmarketing".

KANAGAWA: "The Child Protection Section of the Kencho sent to this office a plan for surveying the city for child vagrants. A form had been mimeographed and will be completed for each child interviewed. The figures will then be compiled and a report sent to this office. This will show the actual number of children who are vagrants, and those who have homes but look like vagrants. It will also show whether or not the children are enrolled in school. The survey team will be composed of five persons from the prefecture welfare section, five from the city, and four policewomen. The team will concentrate in Nakaku, Nishi-ku and Kanagawa-ku but will cover the entire metropolitan area. Five teams composed of five people each, made the survey on 1 November. They found 61 vagrant children, the majority of them on "Black Market" Street. Half of the children were orphans and the remaining 50% were those who had run away from their homes. All those who were orphans had been institutionalized at one time or another and had run away. The teams found that all of these children belong to one gang or another, and that each gang has a leader. Each child in the gang pays the leader 100 yen per day from his earnings. The survey team located the leaders of these gangs and talked with them. They took no action with any of the children, the survey was informational only".

It is expected that the new Child Welfare Law, which become effective on 1 January, will provide a more adequate legal basis for establishing child welfare programs to meet existing needs. More adequate appropriations have been made available to prefectures for the carrying out of this work. Attention is called to the fact that the creation of a Children's Section (Jido-ka) within each prefecture Department of Welfare is authorized and recommended. In addition, the Child Welfare Law calls for the establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards, consisting of not more than 20 persons appointed by the prefectural governor. Japanese welfare officials regard these prefectural boards as an integral and important part of the Child Welfare program. An effective board will serve to develop Child Welfare programs and public interest in all phases of the development. The Child Welfare Law also authorizes the establishment of a Child Welfare "Station" in each prefecture which will serve as a central agency to provide services to children.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 28 December 1947 – 3 January 1948.

Statistics on Equine Encephalitis

The following is a summary of the Equine Encephalitis outbreak as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 31 December 1947:

PREFECTURE	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
MIYAGI									112	67	22	16					134	83
AKITA							22	4	125	60	75	29					222	93
YAMAGATA									94	62	52	27					146	89
FUKUSHIMA	2	2	3	3	3	3											8	8
IBARAKI											22	6					22	6
TOCHIGI					4	3			4	2	4	2					12	7
GUMMA											1						1	
SAITAMA											13	9					13	9
CHIBA									26	7	100	46					126	53
NIIGATA									20	20	54	16			1		75	36
TOYAMA									50	18							50	18
ISHIKAWA							2	1	24	10							26	11
YAMANASHI									1		5	4					6	4
NAGANO											1						1	
GIFU			1	1	1		84	37	111	31							197	69
SHIGA									2	1							2	1
TOTTORI			8	2	4	1	32	14	1	1							45	18
OKAYAMA			1	1			5	4									6	5
KAGAWA					4	3	32	14									36	17
KOCHI	1		1		8	3	20	12	4	3							34	18
OITA													2	1			2	1
MIYAZAKI											2	2					2	2
TOTAL	3	2	14	7	24	13	197	86	574	282	351	157	2	1		1	1168	548

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Several enquiries have been received lately concerning procedures and policies governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of DDT products.

Although DDT concentrate is being manufactured in Japan, the amounts are insufficient to meet minimum requirements and it has been necessary to import substantial quantities. Only DDT concentrate is being imported. Processing of the concentrate into spray and dust is being handled by Japanese agencies.

All DDT manufactured in Japan is being purchased by the Ministry of Welfare and distributed in the same manner as imported DDT. The Japanese Government requires reimbursement from prefectures for 50% of the cost of DDT products. Cost of transportation from regional warehouses to prefectures is borne by prefectural funds.

The amount of DDT available in Japan is not sufficient to permit sale to the general public and for this reason the Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions to all prefectures that DDT is to be used only for the purpose of carrying out disease control programs and is not to be sold to the general public. These instructions were dispatched under date of 31 July 47, file reference Yaku #797.

Prefectures requiring DDT have been instructed to submit application direct to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. Instructions concerning the amount approved are dispatched to regional warehouses for direct shipment to prefectures. Copies of the orders dispatched to regional warehouses are furnished prefectures as a matter of information in order that officials may be informed as to the action taken upon their request.

There have been reports that coal mine operators are not able to secure DDT for the purpose of carrying out comprehensive disease control programs in coal mines. It is intended that the present DDT distribution system be utilized in supplying requirements for coal mines. In ordering DDT the Ministry of Welfare should be advised as to the specific amounts required for coal mine use. Financing has been one of the limiting factors in supplying of DDT

to coal mines. There is no objection to coal mine officials reimbursing prefectural funds for the cost of DDT furnished specifically for the use of coal mines and it is expected that DDT will be so utilized in carrying out organized disease control programs.

The new rationing system for medical supplies is scheduled to be placed in full operation 1 February. Initially 124 items of medicines, eight items of surgical dressings and three items of so-called baby nourishment foods will be rationed. It is anticipated that the number of items under control will be progressively reduced as production increases.

Physicians, dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, clinics and other users of medical supplies will be provided with a purchasing passbook issued by prefectural governors which will permit purchase of rationed items in specified quantities from dealers authorized to handle rationed items. The value of the coupons will be determined by prefectural governors based on information furnished the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare as to the total amount of supplies available during a given period.

Following are the main features of the new ration systems compared to the distribution system in effect since the start of the Occupation:

a. Central and prefectural distributing companies will be dissolved. Central companies actually were dissolved on 31 December 1947 and prefectural companies are scheduled for dissolution prior to the end of January 1948.

b. Control companies will be replaced by licensed commercial dealers. The Ministry of Welfare will license central wholesalers and the prefectural governor is charged with designating local sellers.

c. The Ministry of Welfare will issue purchasing allotment certificates to central wholesalers based upon estimated national production. Prefectural governors will issue purchasing allotment certificates to local sellers based upon information furnished by the Ministry of Welfare as to the amount of materials that will be available.

d. Responsibility for operation of the ration system will be vested entirely in the hands of government officials as distinguished from industrial and professional groups which were delegated authority to represent the government under the old system.

At the national level the Ministry of Welfare proposed to establish a committee composed of representatives of groups interested in the distribution of medical supplies for the purpose of advising on rationing policies. This committee is an advisory body only and will take no part in actual distribution. There is no objection to similar committees being appointed at the prefectural level providing prefectural authorities assume complete responsibility for the rationing system and do not allow committees or associations to engage in actual distribution or to profit there from.

Narcotics

Recent reports received from prefectural narcotic agents indicate many doctors who have supplied narcotics to addicts are not being prosecuted because of lack of evidence and are escaping with merely an admonition by the procurator in the prefecture concerned.

The Narcotic Law of Japan specifically prohibits the supplying of narcotics to addicts and it is not intended that any physician shall escape prosecution merely by claiming he did not know the person to be addicted to narcotics.

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to inform narcotic agents throughout Japan that in the future careful questioning and taking of a sworn statement from the doctor is the least that will suffice in lieu of the usual procedure of using undercover addicts to purchase narcotics from physicians who are dealing in the illicit traffic. The mere statement of a doctor that he did not know the person to be an addict, when accepted at face value, is amateurish since the addict invariably tells the doctor he must have morphine to relieve his suffering, and since with the proper examination and diagnosis, any physician can easily determine whether or not a patient is an addict.

Strict surveillance is being maintained for any future repetition of this failure to prosecute since such physicians constitute a regular source of supply for addicts in Japan.

Production

The following is a list of proposed basic prefectural allotments of 10% DDT Dust and 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray for 1948. This material is now allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically. Procurement is only obtained by prefectural health officials by open requisition from the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare. Some of the prefectures during 1947 have received very little, while others drew more than their share. As this material is the most valuable single insecticide, it is recommended that each prefecture avail itself of the opportunity of getting the maximum amount possible.

The 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray should be used primarily indoors and applied to surfaces on which adult insects light and never as a mosquito or fly larvacide. Using this valuable insecticide for larvaciding is wasteful. It must be used properly as an integral part of the insect control program, by the regular insect control teams, and not distributed to the individual, this restriction applying to the 10% DDT Dust as well.

The prefectural allotments should be used as a guide, but definitely not as an entirely determining factor, in planning insect and rodent control activities for the individual prefectures. Distribution has been planned on a population and necessity basis, including provisions made for adequate supplies for coal mining regions and areas throughout Japan. Additional quantities will be made available if and when justification is received for additional requirements.

Adequate reserve stocks are being maintained to meet the needs of any emergency, flood, or disaster.

DDT Allotments to Prefectures – Jan. Dec. 1948

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray
Hokkaido	200,000 lbs.	86,355 gallons
Aomori	55,415 "	9,720 "
Iwate	50,655 "	14,500 "
Miyagi	70,325 "	22,440 "
Akita	52,000 "	18,355 "
Yamagata	56,020 "	15,175 "
Fukushima	57,645 "	9,300 "
Ibaraki	44,915 "	17,320 "
Tochigi	49,535 "	14,660 "
Gumma	56,265 "	26,860 "
Saitama	70,255 "	43,080 "
Chiba	70,185 "	13,350 "
Tokyo	531,310 "	207,900 "
Kanagawa	184,775 "	75,550 "
Niigata	63,970 "	30,145 "
Yamanashi	35,765 "	11,400 "
Nagano	60,315 "	21,510 "
Gifu	57,145 "	20,450 "
Shizuoka	78,865 "	30,030 "
Aichi	167,555 "	66,100 "
Mie	58,075 "	20,330 "
Toyama	55,275 "	15,265 "
Ishikawa	41,185 "	8,220 "
Fukui	33,985 "	5,000 "
Shiga	41,900 "	8,600 "
Kyoto	160,835 "	43,420 "
Osaka	300,000 "	72,540 "
Hyogo	161,085 "	33,000 "
Nara	44,700 "	2,000 "
Wakayama	50,785 "	6,780 "

Tottori	36,445	"	8,840	"
Shimane	61,085	"	6,370	"
Okayama	53,200	"	8,040	"
Hiroshima	87,000	"	16,140	"
Yamaguchi	102,000	"	18,540	"
Tokushima	38,080	"	6,900	"
Kagawa	40,855	"	25,800	"
Ehime	58,950	"	12,900	"
Kochi	38,550	"	3,360	"
Fukuoka	176,485	"	40,320	"
Saga	44,085	"	10,450	"
Nagasaki	92,630	"	20,815	"
Kumamoto	58,685	"	15,000	"
Oita	53,665	"	15,000	"
Miyazaki	46,325	"	10,280	"
Kagoshima	51,220	"	11,890	"
Total	4,000,000	1bs.	1,200,000	gallons

The 38th weekly report of DDT and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following date for 21-27 December.

	Total Mfgd. to date 20 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 21-27 Dec.	Total Mfgd. to date 27 Dec.	Total Shipped to date 27 Dec.	Balance On Hand	Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	78,906	1,020	79,926	73,388	6,538	10,074
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3gal.cap	39,443	-	39,443	19,805	19,638	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	10,396	10,412	-
Sprayer, hand type,2 gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,838	10,072	-
Total	180,067	1,020	181,087	134,427	46,660	10,074

Distribution

During the period 16-27 December a total of 2,291 dusters and sprayers were shipped to ten prefectures under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Miyagi	24	132	0	24
Fukushima	0	114	0	0
Aichi	0	0	150	0
Osaka	0	220	0	45
Hyogo	0	0	0	60
Hiroshima	120	0	0	0
Kagawa	0	80	120	0
Ehime	6	56	0	6
Fukuoka	480	150	0	0
Saga	504	0	0	0
Total	1,134	752	270	135

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions to 108 manufactures of cotton sanitary materials to ship directly to 82 agencies, a total of 3,868,715 50-gram packages of absorbent cotton. The agencies had been designated by all but six prefectures to accept deliveries for distribution direct to consumers, under prefecture government supervision. This is a stop-gap arrangement to cover the short period until the ration plan of

distribution of controlled items becomes effective 1 February. Below is the distribution as specified by Ministry of Welfare. Prefectures indicated by a zero are those which failed to designate agencies at the request of the Ministry:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gram pkg.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gram pkg.</u>
Hokkaido	225,797	Kyoto	62,941
Aomori	0	Osaka	173,701
Iwate	108,427	Hyogo	99,612
Miyagi	0	Nara	44,727
Akita	123,449	Wakayama	32,092
Yamagata	71,489	Tottori	29,036
Fukushima	150,528	Shimane	19,450
Ibaraki	131,525	Okayama	93,162
Tochigi	54,719	Hiroshima	112,544
Gumma	56,014	Yamaguchi	60,295
Saitama	140,587	Tokushima	50,563
Chiba	0	Kagawa	63,143
Tokyo	228,598	Ehime	98,590
Kanagawa	86,591	Kochi	44,223
Niigata	89,101	Fukuoka	161,723
Toyama	75,921	Saga	64,170
Ishikawa	71,797	Nagasaki	106,535
Fukui	0	Kumamoto	125,853
Yamanashi	58,613	Oita	89,776
Nagano	0	Miyazaki	68,413
Gifu	83,005	Kagoshima	106,649
Shizuoka	118,999	Aichi	262,820
Mie	0	Shiga	23,587
TOTAL			3,868,715

The items listed below are part of the U. S. Army surplus medical items turned over to the Japanese Government for civilian use. Distribution to all 46 prefectures will be made on a basis of population. Quantities approved for distribution at this time are indicated below. Items are listed as they appear in ASF Catalog MED 3, 1 March 1944, and changes thereto. Where quantities to each prefecture are too small for wide distribution, it is understood they will be used in such facilities as Public Health Centers.

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1001000	Acacia , 1 lb.	Bottle	420
1006000	Acetophenetidin, 1000 tablets	Bottle	595
1011000	Acid, boric, 1 lb	Can	2,400
1012200	Acid, boric, ointment, 4 oz.	Jar	9,186
1111000	Calamin, prepared, 1 lb.	Can	1,976
1117500	Calcium gluconate injection, 12 ampules	Box	1,260
1165000	Dextrose, 5% in physiological sodium chloride solution, 1000cc	Bottle	5,965
1174905	Ephedrine sulfate, 500 3/8 gr. Capsules	Bottle	990
1180000	Ethyl chloride, 3 oz	Tube	2,345
1204000	Foot powder, 1/4 lb.	Can	9,450
1336000	Petrolatum, liquid, heavy, 1 qt.	Bottle	1,816
1412000	Soap, soft, 1 lb.	Jar	8,208
1413715	Sodium amytal, 500 capsules	Bottle	1,890
1413720	Sodium amytal, 1 ampule	Ampule	35,854
1418000	Sodium bicarbonate and peppermint, 1000 tablets	Bottle	1,214
1462000	Sulfadiazine ointment, 1 lb	Jar	1,810
1463700	Sulfanilamide, 1000 tablets	Bottle	690
1477500	Tincture belladonne, 1 pt.	Bottle	930

2034000	Plaster, adhesive, surgical, 1-inch by 5 years	Spool	6,020
2037000	Plaster of Paris, crthopedic, 4 lb.	Can	13,725
9101000	Acid, boric, ointment, 1 oz.	Tube	18,196
9108000	Cresol, saponated solution, 1 qt.	Tin	3,974
9111800	Iodine, 2 cc	Vial	75,800
9112200	Iodine swab, 10-minim, 10	Pkg.	11,430
9116500	Petrolatum, two 1/2 oz, tubes	Pkg.	1,980
9120150	Shell natron, 20 oz.	Can	860
9121100	Sulfanilamide, crystalline, 5, 5#gm. Envelope	Box	44,540
9209000	Plaster, adhesive, field brown, 1 inch by 5 years	Spool	158,175

The Ministry of Welfare has ordered the distribution of Santonin for December. Shipments will be made of 5,506,000 tablets to the 46 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, tablets</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, tablets</u>
Hokkaido	247,800	Aomori	82,600
Iwate	82,600	Miyagi	137,600
Akita	82,600	Yamagata	110,100
Fukushima	111,000	Ibaraki	110,100
Tochigi	110,100	Gumma	110,100
Saitama	137,600	Chiba	137,600
Tokyo	275,300	Kanagawa	192,700
Niigata	165,200	Yamanashi	82,600
Nagano	165,200	Shizuoka	165,200
Toyama	826,000	Ishikawa	55,000
Fukui	55,000	Gifu	110,100
Aichi	220,200	Mie	110,100
Shiga	55,000	Kyoto	137,600
Osaka	220,200	Hyogo	220,200
Nara	55,000	Wakayama	82,600
Tottori	55,000	Shimane	82,600
Okayama	110,100	Hiroshima	137,600
Yamaguchi	110,100	Tokushima	82,600
Kagawa	82,600	Ehime	110,100
Kochi	55,000	Fukuoka	220,200
Saga	55,000	Nagasaki	11,100
Kumamoto	110,100	Oita	82,600
Miyazaki	82,600	Kagoshima	110,100
TOTAL			5,506,000

During November the quantities listed below of VD control drugs, sulfa drugs and penicillin were distributed. All shipments except penicillin were made in answer to requests from prefectures. Penicillin distribution is made on allocation from the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Mapharsen	gram	7,377.4
Bismuth Subsalicylate Injection	Cc	479,734.5
Sulfathiazole	Tab	3,835,700.0
Sulfadiazine	Tab	2,846,000.0
Penicillin	Oxford unit	2,852,210,000.0

Reference is made to PHW Weekly Bulletin No.41, 5-11 October. The two agencies listed below have been removed by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., as dealers authorized to distribute x-ray film, They are accordingly deleted from the list as published in above issue of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Iwate	Tamura Iryo-Kikaiten	Saien-Nishikicho, Morioka City
Fukushima	Daimaruya	No.48, Nakamacho, Fukushima City

SECTION
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Laboratory Control of Water Quality: Routine laboratory analysis of drinking water is a necessary adjunct to the uninterrupted production of a hygienically safe water. This principle applies whether the supply under consideration is a large treated municipal one, a small institutional well supply, or simply the shallow well of an individual householder. At present many of the cities in Japan are adequately filtering their water and are attempting to initiate more modern chlorination practices. But, for the most part, they have neglected the development of their water laboratories. The water laboratory is one of the few controls the Public Health Officer has over the municipal engineer in the operation and maintenance of the water system. Recent examinations of private and institutional supplies, including that of a Health Center, indicate that few of these sources meet the minimum Japanese standards. Each prefectural health department should make available to the cities, the institutions, and the individual adequate laboratory facilities to carry out routine bacteriological and chemical examinations of their drinking water. This may be accomplished by a central prefectural laboratory, by aiding the cities in establishing their own water laboratories, by setting up laboratories in centrally located Health Centers, and by developing a sound sampling system by which samples may be sent to the central prefectural laboratory.

Article I of the Home Department Ordinance No. 22, 1921, a supplement to the National Waterworks Law, sets forth the various constituents that should be examined in a drinking water. These included the odor, sediment or turbidity, reaction, nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, hardness, chlorides and the permanganate consumed, a test measuring the organic matter in the water. The total bacteria count was also included. Recently more modern standards of bacterial purity have been added but great emphasis is still placed on the out-dated chemical analysis. The standards of bacterial purity state that 20°C - 48 hour count should not exceed 100 per 1cc nor 50 in a 1cc portion incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. No Endo Bacteria (dysentery bacilli) should be found in 1cc portions nor should coliform bacteria (B-coli) be present in 10cc portions.

The so called "presumptive, confirmed, and completed tests" for the coliform group of bacteria represent the simplest and most accurate means we have of determining the presence of fecal pollution in drinking water. These tests are recommended by the United States Public Health Services and have been adopted by a majority of U.S. state health departments. Most prefectural laboratories are acquainted with and equipped to carry out the coliform testing procedures but have been reluctant to adopt them. They should be encouraged to give first preference to the bacterial tests, particularly those for the coliform group, and to rely less on the chemical analysis which are considerably less accurate and often are not a measure of fecal pollution. Water laboratories exist in all prefectures but their general lackadaisical mode of operation has prevented them from becoming an effective part of the public health organization.

Tuberculosis Control

Every effort must be made to control tuberculosis in the home because of the many and various factors which are present in Japan at the present moment which interfere with early diagnosis and early hospitalization.

In the student population tuberculosis has a high incidence and tuberculosis is still regarded as an incurable disease and a fatalistic attitude is adopted. It is a matter of pride that a student remains "on his feet" as long as possible to relieve his family of the burden of a long illness. This student group is one in which it is necessary to encourage frequent examinations, early diagnosis and early hospitalization. Their education in control of tuberculosis is a matter of enormous importance for the welfare of Japan. Upon these educated men and women falls the burden of the future planning; educated minds must not be lost because of tuberculosis.

Public Health Education Program

A detailed Public Health Education Program has been submitted by the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. The plan is based on the need for a well planned, well-organized, and well-executed health education

program, and on the necessity for the coordination of all existing health education programs conducted by several of the Ministries of the Japanese Government as well as other agencies.

The essential points of the program include:

a. Planning at the Ministry level

- (1) Establishment of necessary working committees.
- (2) Establishment of the Health Week Movement
- (3) Coordination of the publicity and educational activities of the Press (Newspapers and Magazines) relating to health education.
- (4) Preparation of health educational materials
- (5) Organization of Public Health conventions in the six larger cities of Japan.
- (6) Continuation of the Public Health Train exhibit.

b. Planning at the Prefectural level

- (1) Addition of health education personnel to staff of prefectural health offices.
- (2) Improvement in the methods for the advancement of health education.
- (3) Dissemination of information concerning health and welfare.
- (4) Cooperation in the work of the public health train.
- (5) Organization of lecture courses for health officials and others engaged in health work.
- (6) Establishment of a health education team at each Health Center.

This plan marks the initial step in the establishment of a public health education program for the people of Japan with guidance at national level. The plan is a long-range project. Directives will be issued to prefectural governments by the Ministry of Welfare when specific portions of the program are to be effected.

PHMJG-51, supplemented by a Memorandum of General Application, is now being issued and outlines the detailed provision of this program.

Health Centers

Reference is made to Section 6, Weekly Bulletin #51, 14-20 December 1947. The enforcement regulations and instructions implementing the Health Center Law referred to in Weekly Bulletin #51 have been prepared by the Ministry of Welfare. It is expected that these documents will be dispatched to the governors of each prefecture in the very near future. When the official translations are received, PH&W will forward them to each Military Government Team for their information.

SECTION VI
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Nutrition

Results of the November Nutrition Survey Consumption Studies are attached, for the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Matsuyama, with corresponding regions, Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Sanyo, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku and Shikoku.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

On recent survey trips many health and welfare Officers, who are new in their assignments, requested information regarding the social insurance programs in Japan. For initial information attention is invited to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin No.8, dated 16-22 February 1947, which carries a compilation of the mission and functions of this Division plus a brief outline of existing social insurance programs.

Other PHW Weekly Bulletins which carry reference information are:

- No.14 dated 30 March to 5 April 1947
No.19 dated 4 May to 10 May 1947

No. 24 dated 8 June to 34 June 1947
No.25 dated 15 June to 21 June 1947

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

NOTE: Japanese Weekly Communicable Disease report delayed, and will appear in the next Weekly Bulletin.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
4 January- 10 January
1948
NUMBER 54**

SECTION I- Welfare
SECTION II- Nursing Affairs
SECTION III- Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV- Supply
SECTION V- Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI- Medical Service
SECTION VII- Social Security
SECTION VIII- Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Supplementary Food Ration for Purchase by Foreign Nationals

SCAPIN No.1841 dated 9 January 1948, Subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons, has been issued to the Japanese Government, which rescinds SCAPINs 1969 dated 19 July 1946, 1094 dated 30 July 1946, 1112 dated 7 August 1946, 1143 dated 20 August 1946 and 1207 dated 17 September 1946. All of these SCAPINs provided for the issue of food rations on nationality basis. SCAPIN No.1841 changes this basic policy; now Foreign Nations will be treated as a group rather than by nationality.

Subject SCAPIN directs the Japanese Government to make available for purchase at official prices, or grant in the case of indigent persons, the United Nations ration (either the "A" or "B" dietary supplementary ration according to individual choice, in addition to the full Japanese ration) equally and without discrimination to all foreigners residing in Japan with the exceptions of:

- (a) Korean nationals who have elected to remain in Japan and receive the same ration as Japanese nationals.
- (b) Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an Allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representatives.
- (c) Affecting instructions issued to Occupation Force personnel prohibiting or restricting purchases of foodstuffs indigenous to Japan.

The composition of the supplementary rations is as follows:

	A	B
Sugar	1 kin	1.5 kin
Butter	-	2 lbs
Wheat Flour	600 momme	500 momme
Canned Goods	5 lbs	7 lbs
Soy	3 go	-
Rice	4.4 kg	-
Edible oil	3 go	3 go
Potatoes	1 kan	3 kan
Beef	-	200 momme

The main effect of the directive will be to raise, to the occidental ration, some 865 Germans, cleared to remain in Japan. The caloric value of the "A" dietary is 2510 calories and the "B" dietary is 2590 calories.

The purpose of this directive is to provide the same care and treatment for foreign nationals as relates to food.

Dissolution of Kyojo Kai

The following is a release by Government Section, SCAP, on the dissolution of the Kyojo Kai. Information concerning Kyojo Kai is contained in TB-PH-WEL 8, issued in December 1947.

It is contemplated that Kyojo Kai (Mutual Aid Society), a welfare organization formed primarily for the benefit of disabled soldiers, will be dissolved by the Japanese Government under the general provisions of SCAPIN 548 in the near future.

This organization is the successor to Shoi Gunjin Kai (Wounded Soldiers Society), an organization providing some relief and more "spiritual guidance" to injured veterans of the Imperial Japanese Army. As an organization "providing benefits greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy" Shoi Gunjin Kai would inevitably have been dissolved under paragraph if, SCAPIN 548, had it not anticipated such action and dissolved itself. It reappeared practically intact as the Kyojo Kai, a welfare organization ostensibly providing equal benefits to both injured soldiers and injured civilians. Actually Kyojo Kai, like its predecessor, is still devoted almost entirely to the relief of soldiers, and its membership is held together by former military ties. This is proved by the fact that many of the society's members who are no longer incapacitated in any way by their wounds nor in need of relief, continue to participate in the organization's

benefits. Kyojo Kai has also existed in defiance of SCAPIN 775 which prohibits the formation of quasi-governmental relief agencies.

The dissolution of Kyojo Kai will involve freezing of assets, property, etc. and seizure thereof by the Government, the transfer of all welfare functions and property necessary therefor to the Ministry of Welfare, and the reporting of all officers and members.

Military Government Teams can assist in the dissolution of this extremely undesirable organization which maintains branches in every prefecture of Japan by assuring that the local Japanese authorities carry out the dissolution order in good faith, that Kyojo Kai officials do not dissipate or misappropriate the Society's assets for their own use, and by reporting any irregularities in the administration of this order.

While Legal Officers will no doubt survey the dissolution proceedings in each prefecture, Welfare Officers will watch this program with great interest due to their legitimate interest in all welfare institutions and agencies. Welfare Officers can be of assistance to team Legal Officers in giving them any information that is known by them and their constant surveillance to see that the officials of the dissolved organization do not move over on block to other welfare institutions, agencies or societies in their prefecture.

Appointment of Child Welfare Personnel

Welfare Officers may wish to interest themselves in the following important appointments to be made in the near future within the prefectures. The Child Welfare Law (Article 11) provides for the appointment of Child Welfare Officials (Jido Fukushi-shi) to work for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, acting as their councillors for their care, health and general welfare. Officials are to be "appointed from among these who are experienced in, or educated in welfare work, such as care, health, etc". These are to be paid officials who will devote full time to child welfare work. A total of 373 such child welfare officials have been approved for appointment. The following appointments have tentatively been approved:

Hokkaido	17	Kyoto	16
Aomori	3	Osaka	34
Iwate	3	Hyogo	19
Miyagi	5	Nara	3
Akita	3	Wakayama	4
Yamagata	4	Tottori	3
Fukushima	4	Shimane	3
Ibaraki	3	Okayama	4
Tochigi	4	Hiroshima	9
Gumma	4	Yamaguchi	10
Saitama	6	Tokushima	3
Chiba	7	Kagawa	3
Tokyo	50	Ehime	6
Kanagawa	23	Kochi	3
Niigata	6	Fukuoka	19
Toyama	4	Saga	3
Ishikawa	5	Nagasaki	7
Fukui	3	Kumamoto	6
Yamanashi	3	Oita	5
Nagano	6	Miyazaki	3
Gifu	4	Kagoshima	4
Shizuoka	9	Aichi	20
Mie	7	Shiga	3

Article 8 provides for the appointment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards composed of 20 members. The Board is for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers. Members are to be appointed by the governor from public officials concerned, those who are engaged in the care of children, children's health and welfare services and those who have the knowledge of and experience in work with children.

The Ministry of Welfare expects that present prefectural Children's Boards or Committees may necessarily be dissolved. There is no reason, however, why individuals who have demonstrated ability may not be appointed to

the new Board. The Child Welfare Law also provides for appointment of additional temporary members for specific purposes which would allow for use of going committees as subcommittees of the Board. Evaluation of similar Japanese committees indicates that: (a) Such committees are often dominated by government officials, thereby losing independent initiative and action with consequent loss of ability to criticize official activity or inactivity. (b) Individual members often lack sufficient stature to command respect from officials and from the public in general.

In order that Child Welfare Boards may overcome these difficulties and maintain a critical yet constructive attitude toward the program, it is hoped that Boards will have active participation from members such as newspaper publishers, industrialists and others of like stature. It is believed that initial meetings of the Board will perhaps set the pace and tenor for future operations.

It is expected that prefecture welfare officials will consult with Military Government Welfare Officers concerning the membership, organization and activities of these Boards.

Appointment in Children's Bureau

The recent appointment of Mrs. Shizue Yoshima as Chief of the Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, is the first time a woman has been appointed to a major position in the Ministry of Welfare. It is hoped this appointment of a highly qualified person will increase the effectiveness of the work of the Bureau and will also give additional recognition to the advisability of appointing qualified women to more responsible positions.

Mrs. Yoshima, a trained and experienced social worker, completed her college work in 1919 and taught in women's normal schools and colleges until 1927 when she departed for the United States to study at the New York School of Social Work. Upon completion of her studies in 1929, she returned to Tokyo and for the following 18 years headed the Kobokan Settlement located in Tokyo.

Mrs. Yoshima has not previously been engaged in political activity nor held a government appointment. She has served on various boards and committees which has given her an opportunity to secure a wide knowledge of both public and private welfare programs in Japan. Her primary interest has been in the field of child welfare. She has been active in the work of the Japan Social Work Association, the National Conference of Christian Social Workers, the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation as well as the Kobokan Foundation.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Shipments 39, 40 and 41 LARA overseas relief supply shipments have arrived in Yokohama and are listed below:

- a. Shipment No.39: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. China Bear on 17 December 1947 and contained 21.60 tons of relief supplies (clothing including shoes - 21 tons, and food - .60 tons).
- b. Shipment No.40: Arrived in Yokohama from Argentina aboard the S. S. Lighting on 27 December 1947 and contained 35.17 tons of relief supplies (food).
- c. Shipment No.41: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. President Monroe on 29 December 1947 and contained 147.49 tons of relief supplies (food - 131.03 tons, clothing including shoes - 16.11 tons, medicine - .05 tons and miscellaneous - .30 tons).

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The first nation-wide united fund campaign in Japan, for funds to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies, officially closed on 25 December 1947. Several prefectures, however, are extending their campaign efforts from one to four weeks longer for the purpose of attempting to reach all persons within their prefectures.

It is estimated that the complete and final results of the fund campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February. A progress report on Community Chest subscriptions (donations) will be published in this Bulletin as available. The first report, compiled as of 9 January, is given bellow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	35,000,000	35,000,000	1 Jan.	100.0%	
Aomori	5,000,000				
Miyagi	15,000,000				

Akita	5,000,000				
Yamagata	13,000,000				
Fukushima	15,000,000	30,521	10 Dec.	2.0%	
Tochigi	14,000,000	9,200,000	9 Jan.	65.7%	
Chiba	5,000,000				
Tokyo	50,000,000				
Kanagawa	55,000,000	40,000,000	31 Dec.	72.7%	Estimate
Niigata	13,000,000	2,010,000	31 Dec.	15.4%	
Toyama	10,000,000	9,200,000	31 Dec.	92.0%	Estimate
Ishikawa	7,500,000	6,500,000	9 Jan.	86.6%	
Fukui	10,000,000	6,000,000	31 Dec.	60.0%	Estimate
Yamanashi	1,500,000				
Gifu	15,000,000	16,450,000	31 Dec.	109.6%	
Shizuoka	10,000,000	1,297,765	20 Dec.	12.9%	
Aichi	50,000,000	22,500,000	31 Dec.	45.1%	
Mie	10,000,000	8,500,000	31 Dec.	85.0%	Estimate
Shiga	10,000,000	5,350,000	7 Jan.	53.5%	
Kyoto	20,000,000	20,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Osaka	50,000,000	50,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Hyogo	50,000,000	15,630,000	9 Jan.	31.2%	
Nara	6,500,000	5,090,000	9 Jan.	78.3%	
Wakayama	5,000,000	4,260,000	9 Jan.	85.2%	
Tottori	6,000,000	250,000	31 Dec.	4.1%	
Shimane	6,000,000	2,240,000	31 Dec.	37.3%	
Okayama	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Hiroshima	25,000,000	25,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Yamaguchi	10,000,000	10,085	10 Dec.	1.0%	
Tokushima	8,000,000				
Kagawa	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	
Ehime	15,000,000	7,270,000	31 Dec.	48.4%	
Kochi	5,000,000	3,800,000	31 Dec.	76.0%	Estimate
Fukuoka	30,000,000				
Saga	10,000,000	10,020,000	1 Aug.	100.2%	
Nagasaki	15,000,000	629,654	31 Dec.	41.9%	
Kumamoto	15,000,000	142,632	20 Dec.	9.4%	
Oita	15,000,000				
Miyazaki	6,000,000	6,040,000	31 Dec.	100.4%	
Kagoshima	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Total	681,500,000	347,420,657	9 Jan.	50.9%	

Note. 1. Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano, Ibaraki Prefectures did not undertake campaign.
2. Goals are those finally adjusted as set quotas.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A program to use 200 Japanese nurses as nurses aides in the various U. S. Army Hospitals in Japan has been initiated. Each Nurse will receive 160 hours of instructions and supervised ward demonstrations etc, as a further means of a training Japanese nurses in modern nursing technique.

It is requested these nurses be recruited from the unemployed and those in minor positions in the prefecture. Assistance to locate the unemployed nurses can be obtained from the leaders of the Branch Nurses Association in each Prefecture, the Chief Nurse in the Prefecture Health Department or the doctor in charge of Nursing Affairs in the Prefecture. These agencies will be most helpful in locating the desired number of nurses for the hospital.

The overall program will be under the supervision of the Chief Nurse, Medical Section, Headquarters 8th Army. A qualified Japanese nurse will be sent to each Army Hospital to assist American nurses in teaching and interpreting.

The following hospitals are currently scheduled for the indicated number of Japanese nurses aides:

5th	Station	Hospital	Johnson Field	8
28th	"	"	Osaka	40
35th	"	"	Kyoto	10
49th	General	Hospital	Tokyo	20
118th	Station	Hospital	Fukuoka	20
155th	"	"	Yokohama	15
128th	"	"	Zama	10
161st	"	"	Sapporo	10
172nd	"	"	Sendai	10
361st	"	"	Tokyo	25
376th	"	"	Tachikawa	15
395th	"	"	Nagoya	10
407th	"	"	Kobe	7
Total				200

Personnel

Miss L. Kincaid, Public Health Nurse has been assigned to the Model Demonstration School of Nursing, Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, to head the Public Health Nursing Program.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the week 4-10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Osaka	Swine Cholera	3
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports indicates some prefectures are still having difficulty in securing an adequate supply of DDT. Several informal reports also have been received during the past month concerning inability to procure necessary typhus vaccine.

The supply of DDT in Japan is entirely adequate to meet all demands. At present, stocks of 10% DDT dust and residual effect spray aggregate 4,000,000 pounds and 250,000 gallons, respectively.

Stocks of typhus vaccine also are adequate to meet all requirements. As a matter of fact, sizable amounts must be utilized during the present typhus season in order to obviate outdating.

The Supply Division has followed up on all reported deficiencies in the supply of DDT and typhus vaccine. In most instances, the Ministry of Welfare has reported that all requests received from prefectures have been acted

upon and that there are no outstanding orders remaining unfilled. In a few cases the Ministry of Welfare has requested further justification for DDT requests. For example, one prefecture requested 100,000 pounds DDT dust which was followed by an additional request in approximately 10 days asking for another sizable sum. The practice of submitting repeated orders for DDT without reference to previous requests, which remained undelivered, only leads to confusion. The proper procedure is to follow up on undelivered orders.

In order that the Supply Division may be able to check on supply deficiencies, any failure to deliver DDT or typhus vaccine within a reasonable time should be reported through channels with specific information as to date of order and amount requested. To permit expeditious action it is suggested that this information be transmitted by telephone whenever practicable.

During the period 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948 a total of 2,964 DDT dusters were shipped to three prefectures, as listed below, under Ministry of Welfare supervision, for use in the insect and rodent control programs. No sprayers were shipped in this period.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
Osaka	1,500
Kagawa	984
Fukuoka	<u>480</u>
Total	2,964

The Ministry of Welfare is planning to distribute to all 46 prefectures, as listed below, the 5,000 kg, Hydrous Wool Fat (Lanolin) which has been received from the United States on approved import program. The allocations to prefectures have been made on the basis of population figures. This item is packaged in bottles of 250 grams capacity:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250 gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250 gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>
Hokkaido	1,000	250	Mie	380	95
Aomori	300	75	Shiga	220	55
Iwate	320	80	Kyoto	460	115
Miyagi	400	100	Osaka	860	215
Akita	320	80	Hyogo	800	200
Yamagata	340	85	Nara	200	50
Fukushima	520	130	Wakayama	260	65
Ibaraki	520	130	Tottori	160	40
Tochigi	400	100	Shimane	240	60
Gumma	420	105	Okayama	420	105
Saitama	500	125	Hiroshima	520	130
Chiba	540	135	Yamaguchi	380	95
Tokyo	1,140	285	Tokushima	220	55
Kanagawa	580	145	Kagawa	240	60
Niigata	620	155	Ehime	380	95
Yamanashi	220	55	Kochi	220	55
Nagano	540	135	Fukuoka	820	205
Shizuoka	620	155	Saga	240	60
Toyama	260	65	Nagasaki	400	100
Ishikawa	240	60	Kumamoto	460	115
Fukui	220	55	Oita	320	80
Gifu	240	60	Miyazaki	260	65
Aichi	820	205	Kagoshima	<u>460</u>	<u>115</u>
			Total	11,080	2,770

Particular attention is now focused on the distribution of penicillin. Study is being made to determine what steps are necessary to remedy conditions which are tending to prevent a speedy flow from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. Results of this study and the remedial actions taken will be made known to Military Government Teams as soon as possible through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has

been instructed to allow no interference with distribution of available stocks from manufacturer to the prefectures in the interim. During November distribution was ordered as listed below, a total of 66,617 vials of 30,000 oxford units each. The December allocation of approximately 160,000 vials has been made and instructions issued to manufacturers to ship to the prefectures. Detailed breakdown of this distribution has as yet not been furnished the Supply Division. It will be published in a future issue of this Bulletin.

NOVEMBER ALLOCATION OF PENICILLIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>
Hokkaido	3,500	Mie	800
Aomori	700	Shiga	700
Iwate	700	Kyoto	2,500
Miyagi	1,500	Osaka	3,500
Akita	700	Hyogo	2,100
Yamagata	1,300	Nara	700
Fukushima	1,000	Wakayama	700
Ibaraki	800	Tottori	700
Tochigi	800	Shimane	700
Gumma	800	Okayama	1,000
Saitama	1,000	Hiroshima	1,300
Chiba	1,800	Yamaguchi	900
Tokyo	13,000	Tokushima	700
Kanagawa	2,610	Kagawa	700
Niigata	1,200	Ehime	700
Yamanashi	700	Kochi	700
Nagano	1,200	Fukuoka	3,000
Shizuoka	800	Saga	700
Toyama	700	Nagasaki	1,200
Ishikawa	1,000	Kumamoto	1,000
Fukui	700	Oita	700
Gifu	700	Miyazaki	700
Aichi	1,600	Kagoshima	700
		Reserve for stringent needs	1,407
		Total	<u>38,810</u>

In response to a request from RYKOM, large quantities of Smallpox Vaccine and Typhoid Vaccine are being shipped to Okinawa from Japan. These vaccines are required in order to carry out immunization programs to protect the entire civilian population of the Ryukyus. Usual procedures of export have been drastically streamlined in order to supply the demand as quickly as possible. Shipments were arranged on an emergency basis. 865,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were flown to Naha airport in Okinawa aboard military craft departing Tokyo 6 January, 2,162,500 cc typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine will leave Yokohama by military surface transportation aboard USAT Admiral Mayo, scheduled to depart early part of the week of 12 January.

Narcotics

The Wakayama Opium Case, in which 17 defendants were charged with smuggling 7 1/2 tons opium into Japan and were arrested in February 1946, was brought to a successful conclusion 27 December 1947. The Tokyo Higher Court refused to consider the case of 12 defendants who had appealed from the Osaka Appeals Court thereby upholding the sentences imposed by the Osaka Court. The sentences ranged from eight months imprisonment to three years imprisonment. The other five of the original 17 defendants did not appeal from the Wakayama District Court decisions were handed down 31 October 1946.

Following inspection tours of the Narcotic Control Officer in which it was found that some prefectures had inadequate personnel in the Narcotic Division for proper enforcement of the Narcotic Law, the Ministry of Welfare has been able to obtain increased personal in some of the prefectures mentioned. This is particularly true in those

prefectures where there is a concentration of population thereby requiring specialized activity to stamp out illegal narcotic trafficking in the underworld, in addition to the registration and inspection of registrants.

Production

The 39th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following data for 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948:

	Total Mfgd. To date 27 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 28 Dec 47- 3 Jan 48	Total Mfgd. To Date 3 Jan 48	Total Shipped to date 3 Jan 48	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	79,926	-	79,926	76,352	3,574	10,074
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,805	19,638	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,396	10,412	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gal. Capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,838	10,072	-
Total	181,087		181,087	137,391	43,696	10,074

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 4 -10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi	50,000 lbs.		
Aomori	71,800 "		
Nagasaki			17,500 vials
Wakayama			400 "
Tokushima			1,000 "
Gifu			500 "
Ishikawa			100 "
Aichi		2,500 gallons	
Ibaraki	500 "	50 "	
Mie	40 "	10 "	
Kagoshima	10,000 "		
Okayama			300 "
Kagawa			1,500 "
Total	132,340 lbs.	2,560 gallons	21,300 vials

A total of 3,691,657 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 206,008 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 527,942 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 3 January.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The recent outbreak of typhus fever has brought out certain important points in the general typhus control program which should be emphasized:

1. The necessity for immediate reporting of any suspect case of typhus fever. According of Japanese reports the outbreak in Osaka centered around an elderly Japanese woman in a pear crowded section of the city. The Japanese physician attending her failed to report this case as a suspect, as required by Japanese Law, and diagnosed the case as meningitis. He also neglected to report the state of lousiness this woman suffered.

2. The necessity for immediate delousing of the suspect and delousing and vaccination of all contacts, no matter where they are located. Several cases were discovered among persons who had attended the funeral of this primary case.

3. The necessity for residual DDT spraying of bath houses used by the Japanese civilians, whether privately owned or operated by the town or city. Some cases were traced back to the public bath house frequented by this infected and infested woman.

4. The necessity for maintenance of at least one permanent well trained sanitary team in each Health Center and Ku office. The value of Sanitary Inspector, from each Health Center or Ku office is also apparent.

5. The value of obtaining early and convalescent serum samples from each suspect case to determine the type of typhus present. For example, in Osaka, single samples taken early in the course of the disease were shown to be negative, while the second and third samples demonstrated the desired rise in titre and the differentiation between murine and epidemic typhus.

A few cases are cited:

<u>Onset</u>	<u>Date of Specimen</u>	<u>Epidemic</u>	<u>Murine</u>
(1) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	23 "	1.160	Negative
	29 "	1.160	Negative
(2) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	23 "	Negative	Negative
	29 "	1.160	Negative
(3) 9 Dec.	15 Dec.	1.10	Negative
	23 "	1.320	Negative
(4) 16 Dec.	19 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	29 "	1.320	Negative
(5) 12 Dec.	21 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	29 "	Negative	Negative
(6) 7 Dec.	16 Dec.	1.160	1.160
	24 "	1.160	1.160

This latter case will be tested by the rickettsial agglutination test using specific rickettsial antigens in order to determine the type of typhus.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 December 1947 shows 3,415 hospitals with a capacity of 212,078 beds of which 103,736 were occupied. During this same period 245,854 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 December 1947 shows 3,409 hospitals with a capacity of 212,184 beds of which 103,695 were occupied. During this same period 246,032 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Technical advice was forwarded to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that immediate attention should be given to the following subjects: The administration of the unemployment insurance for seamen; establishment of close liaison with the unions, employer organizations, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Transportation in formulating general policies regarding Seamen's Insurance; perfection of an efficient and adequate statistical reporting program for all social insurances; and submission of proposals for amending the present laws so as to include certain substantive provisions now applicable only through Cabinet Orders.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#50	16 December 1947	Distribution of Clothing and Bedding for Winter Relief to Repatriates and Needy Persons	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for distribution of clothing and bedding as a part of the winter relief program.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#51	2 January 1948	Public Health Education Program	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for an extensive Public Health Education Program both at the National and Prefectural levels.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#52	8 January 1948	License of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics	No	Mg Hq 8th Army

Note: Directive to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government approving a list of narcotic manufacturers.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#53	5 January 1948	Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for expending education of Public Health personnel and encouraging doctors to enter the public health service, provided the Ministry of Welfare will take necessary action to implement such parts of the plan as apply solely to the Ministry and aid and coordinate the work as it pertains to the prefectural government.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#54	6 January 1948	Cement Allocation Plan, 4th Quarter (January - March 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1947	No	MG Hq 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for distribution of cement to facilities for which the Ministry of Welfare is responsible.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 27 December 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11 January - 17 January
1948
Number 55**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

The following address was given at a meeting of Japanese Prefectural Health Officials at the Institute of Public Health on 9 January, by Colonel C. F. Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP:

PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAPAN

“This discussion will be about the new public health organization in Japan, in order that you may have an over-all picture, so you can see where you fit into this picture.

A good public health program is dependent on four foundation stones. In the past years public health has rested upon a single foundation stone, instead of four. In the old days public health was considered to be the application of preventive medicine to a group by means of an organization. That is a very limited and narrow view of public health. That is like trying to build a house with one wall. In modern public health we consider there are four walls or four foundation stones in a well organized public health program. We consider these four major field as; first, the preventive medicine aspects of public health, second, the medical care aspects of public health, third, the public assistance or welfare aspects, and fourth, the social security aspects. Let me illustrate what is meant by the necessary integration or interdependence of these four aspects in any successful public health program.

“Take a single problem-the problem of tuberculosis control, to use as an illustration. It is foolish to talk about controlling tuberculosis in a country which has a highly integrated industrial social structure such as Japan by the application of preventive means alone. The known means of prevention of tuberculosis, as formerly applied in public health, are the mass x-rays of people, and tuberculin tests to see if children had tuberculosis. They also consisted of advice to known cases and instruction as to how they should keep from spreading their disease to someone else.

“Let us look at this problem and see if those preventive measures are sufficient. Assume that mass x-rays have been completed and we find a number of cases who have tuberculosis. Those cases are the sources for passing on infection to other people and therefore they are dangerous from a public health standpoint to every one with whom they come in contact, so we are faced with the problem of what shall we do with these sick people. The only sensible thing to do is to put these people in tuberculosis sanatoria, where they will not infect other people and for their own good of course they should be put there where they can be treated and made well, at least their cases should be arrested. That leads us to the conclusion that we must have a good medical care program for those that are sick if we are going to control this disease and that is the second cornerstone of our foundation, the medical care program.

“Let us assume that having established a good preventive program, we have also established a good medical care program with good hospitals, well trained doctors, to take care of the sick people, so that they cannot spread their diseases to others, but that happens to these people that are too poor to use these facilities, even though they are sick and must go to the hospital for treatment. That brings us to the third foundation stone of this problem. It is not good enough to have good preventive facilities, and good medical care facilities, if the people cannot afford to use them, so we come to our third cornerstone -- we must provide a means through public welfare for public assistance to those families who need medical care or who need other treatment and cannot afford it. If the sick person is the head of the family we must provide means for taking care of his family while he is being treated in the medical care program. If the sick person is a Mother of the family we must provide means for taking care of her children. No one can get well in the finest hospital in the world so long as they are worrying about what is happening to their family. It is also very foolish to have a public health nutritionist go to a family and say that a child is under-nourished and must have milk if they do not have the money to buy the milk, so our public health program must provide assistance to buy the milk for people that are in need. So we conclude that we must have a good public assistance program if we are going to control disease.

“Let us assume that we have a good preventive program, a good medical care program, and a good public assistance program, we have provided hospitals, x-ray machines, public health nurses, we have provided good tuberculosis sanatoria for treatment of these cases, we have provided a good medical assistance program where people can get the proper assistance they need, but we are faced with the fourth problem -- how are we going to pay for it? Medical care, particularly, is expensive. That is where our fourth corner stone enters the picture of public health.

“Social Security is a scheme or a system, which is applied to an industrial country, such as Japan has become; to provide the means for paying for some of these essential services. The average man who is working for wages cannot have accumulated enough money to pay the costs of medical care and to support his family if he becomes sick and loses his wages. That situation is characteristic of an industrial society.

“There are two ways in which you can finance the costs of controlling disease, specifically, one of them, having direct taxes in which the people pay high taxes and the government furnishes all the services free. Under such system we have what is called state medicine in which the government owns and operates all hospitals, health centers and welfare activities. All the doctors and all the nurses and welfare workers work for the government. That kind of system is what we have in communist or police states. We don't think that kind of a system has any place in a democratic country such as Japan is becoming.

“The other means of providing payment for these services, which we all recognize as essential if we are going to improve the health of a country, is by the insurance plan. Under such a plan people pay premiums for insurance against the risks of death, or the risks of fire, or the risks of sickness and then when they become sick, for instance, such as these cases of tuberculosis, we have used as an illustration, the health insurance fund pays the cost of their medical care and under the unemployment insurance it pays part of their wages so their families will not starve. That is the kind of a system that here in Japan I think is a sound system, because the actual provisions for medical care, the actual operation of hospitals, and clinics can be done by free enterprise. You have had for many years the elements of a social security system.

“Tuberculosis has been used only as an illustration of the need for what is considered the four essentials for any good health program. I would like to tell you how we have integrated those four essentials in the programs in Japan.

“First, the Ministry of Welfare has been recognized and now contains bureaus which provide for integration of coordination as a team of these four essential cornerstones of any health program. Certain now laws have been passed in Japan and certain amendments to old laws have been made which cover all of these four important fields, so that they are all now integrated by law in Japan.

“We are in the process of completing the reorganization of the prefectural governments, so far as they pertain to health and welfare activities. The new law which has been passed recently, requires that every prefecture shall establish a health department and a welfare department equal in authority with any other department in the prefecture government. In the case of the health department there will be five major divisions if you want to call them that, first is public health administration, second, medical affairs or medical care division, third, preventive medicine, fourth, pharmaceutical affairs division, and the fifth, laboratory division. In the welfare department will be included administration of the Act for public assistance, known as “The Daily Life Society Act”, “The Social Security and Health Insurance Act”, the “Child Welfare Act”. Within these two departments of the prefectural government will be included all of the functions that pertain to all of the all the four foundations of a good public health program.

“We have still the third echelon, if you want to call it that, of this now organization in Japan, and that is the establishment of health centers throughout Japan in every health center district. Every prefecture will be divided into health center districts, which will be headed by a district health officer who will be directly responsible to the prefectural health department chief. This district health officer will be responsible for all health activities among the people in his district. He will also be in charge of the health center and the branch health centers within his district. The health center district will be made up of about 100,000 people. Within that district the health officers of cities and towns will be under the technical supervision of the district health officer. In the case of large cities whose population is such that there will be more than one health center established within the city there will be established a city health department. This city health department will then supervise the district health officers within that city. However, the city health department itself will be under the technical supervision of the prefectural health department.

“The new health center law requires the reorganization of all health centers in Japan and the establishment of health centers in each of the health center districts. This reorganization of health centers will provide for 12 essential functions. Some of those functions are already being carried out by health centers in Japan, but so far as I know and have been able to find, no health center in Japan yet carries out all of the functions. We hope by the end of this year that the complete reorganization of all these health centers will be accomplished. The following is a list of these twelve functions:

1. Public Health Nursing
2. Maternal and Child Hygiene
3. Vital Statistics
4. Diagnostic Laboratory
5. Dental Diagnostic Treatment
6. Nutrition
7. Sanitation and Hygiene
8. Public Health Education
9. Medical Social Services
10. Communicable Disease Prevention
11. Tuberculosis Control
12. Venereal Disease Control

“A model health center properly staffed and properly functioning is being established in Tokyo, as we hope to have all the health centers organized throughout Japan. Prefecture health department chiefs will be shown how this model health center works. They will return to their respective prefectures and establish similar models in each prefecture. The district health officers in the prefecture will be shown how the model works in their prefecture and will then establish their own health centers in the same way. So we hope by the end of the year to have all health centers properly reorganized throughout Japan. I believe that when this health organization from the top to the bottom is completed and fully staffed with the many thousands of properly trained people required, Japan will have as fine a public health organization as any country in the world. Each of these echelons will require trained personnel. We shall need public health medical officers, sanitary officers, public health nurses, and nutritionist, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians in every one of these echelons.

“All of these people constitute a team. They must work together because unless all of these teams are properly integrated none of them can succeed. The training of the people to make up these teams is a tremendous job. You are here as part of that training program, as part of the team. When you get back to your prefectures I want you to be thoroughly familiar with this organization so you can explain to your fellow workers what this is all about and where they fit into the pictures. I hope that you are able to impress them with the necessity for their own attendance of future courses here so each can be properly trained to carry out the program that Japan needs.”

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is accompanying Weekly Bulletin No.55:

Title: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 3 (revised)

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report - November

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance totals for the month of November. Figures for October 1947 and for November 1946 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	<u>Nov. 1947</u>	<u>Oct. 1947</u>	<u>Nov. 1946</u>
No. of persons in institutions	138,596	147,734	
No. of persons non-institutional	<u>2,582,720</u>	<u>2,799,561</u>	
Total	2,721,316	2,947,295	2,658,769
Cost of Assistance in Cash	366,094,622*	358,731,288	
Cost of Assistance in Kind	<u>50,782,811</u>	<u>21,824,752</u>	
Totals	416,877,433	380,556,040	130,908,379

*Total cash grants before deducting repayments.

Prefectural Monthly Public Assistance Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash**</u>
Hokkaido	15,188	64,056	523,740	19,429,894
Aomori	2,504	39,470	235,742	5,559,441

Iwate	367	46,078	314,512	5,643,128
Miyagi	1,287	53,379	121,984	5,073,180
Akita	1,183	52,603	8,259,435	6,831,864
Yamagata	1,406	45,485	474,945	6,431,279
Fukushima	1,000	61,731	19,032	8,110,599
Ibaraki	1,082	49,570	1,076,673	5,106,827
Tochigi	525	27,617	16,330	4,631,758
Gumma	3,658	58,446	584,232	7,025,944
Saitama	1,251	49,206	27,524,630	7,137,172
Chiba	3,241	41,300	15,888	5,854,807
Tokyo	16,128	423,498	523,586	37,633,440
Kanagawa	4,957	44,249	112,000	10,349,790
Niigata	11,081	69,320	11,711	9,534,209
Toyama	1,182	35,296	58,862	5,475,012
Ishikawa	1,193	34,536	343,987	5,635,449
Fukui	872	26,385	532,067	3,903,648
Yamanashi	297	22,450	33,581	3,251,058
Nagano	3,545	67,500	98,256	9,355,219
Gifu	1,810	51,514	1,409,805	6,566,644
Shizuoka	5,047	53,951	1,265,281	8,880,252
Aichi	7,119	83,058	769,946	13,110,796
Mie	854	38,395		6,015,141
Shiga	562	30,998		3,429,960
Kyoto	2,898	60,610	1,593,456	11,423,648
Osaka	8,500	82,227	74,050	19,467,153
Hyogo	6,166	94,069		19,103,570
Nara	545	27,385	1,360	4,520,450
Wakayama	358	32,393	45,844	5,595,641
Tottori	543	21,082	269,550	3,103,696
Shimane	493	29,002		4,354,127
Okayama	3,560	43,970	19,116	6,923,213
Hiroshima	2,460	57,440	97,567	10,891,396
Yamaguchi	7,931	35,922	10,058	6,663,849
Tokushima	1,702	37,781	185,286	4,373,031
Kagawa	1,393	28,140	1,148,893	3,580,484
Ehime	742	37,382		5,895,589
Kochi	517	25,067	11,789	3,997,614
Fukuoka	3,002	127,775	1,225,210	12,535,305
Saga	1,746	34,943	906,740	4,507,834
Nagasaki	1,563	44,943	159,881	7,838,136
Kumamoto	2,182	45,488	405,718	6,355,684
Oita	1,589	24,094		3,307,519
Miyazaki	1,246	41,522	89,093	3,957,010
Kagoshima	<u>2,061</u>	<u>87,394</u>	<u>212,975</u>	<u>7,457,034</u>
Total	138,596	2,582,720	50,782,811	365,818,494

** Figures are not after deductions for repayments.

Expenditures under the New Disaster Law #118

The expenditures listed in attached tables (Incl. #1) have been paid prefectures by the National Government under its responsibility to provide relief in time of disaster. This expenditure includes the Kanto Flood

in which the Government obligated itself under the terms of Law #118 before the law had been passed by the Diet. The flood occurred 16 September and Law #118 was effective on 20 October 1947.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 42nd shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama aboard the S.S. Pacific Bear on 10 January 1948. This shipment contained the following supplies:

Food	40.45 tons
Clothing	10.15 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>.14 tons</u>
Total	50.74 tons

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The Community Chest Campaign, which originally was to be held between the dates, 25 November - 25 December 1947, has been extended in several prefectures until the latter part of January 1948. It is estimated that the final results of the campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February 1948.

A summary of the progress of the campaign as of 16 January 1948, shows 436,115,772 yen raised towards a goal of 681,500,000yen, or 63.9% of quota. Forty-one (41) prefectures are participating in the campaign, (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to recent flood disaster) with 12 prefectures reaching quota, 27 prefectures making partial reports and 2 prefectures not #####.

Prefectural Community Chest Returns (as of 16 January 1948)

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	Yen 35,000,000	Yen 35,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Aomori	5,000,000	5,200,000	12 Jan.	104.0%	
Miyagi	15,000,000	10,000,000	14 Jan.	66.6%	Estimate
Akita	5,000,000	5,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Yamagata	13,000,000	2,870,000	31 Dec.	22.0%	
Fukushima	15,000,000	4,180,000	31 Dec.	27.9%	
Tochigi	14,000,000	9,200,000	9 Jan.	65.7%	
Chiba	5,000,000	1,000,000	13 Jan.	20.0%	
Tokyo	50,000,000	8,000,000	14 Jan.	16.0%	
Kanagawa	55,000,000	40,000,000	31 Dec.	72.7%	Estimate
Niigata	13,000,000	2,010,000	31 Dec.	15.4%	
Toyama	10,000,000	9,200,000	31 Dec.	92.0%	
Ishikawa	7,500,000	6,500,000	1 Jan.	86.6%	Estimate
Fukui	10,000,000	6,000,000	31 Dec.	60.0%	Estimate
Yamanashi	1,500,000				
Gifu	15,000,000	16,453,218	12 Dec.	109.6%	
Shizuoka	10,000,000	4,690,000	13 Jan.	46.9%	
Aichi	50,000,000	30,270,000	6 Jan.	60.5%	
Mie	10,000,000	8,500,000	31 Dec.	85.0%	Estimate
Shiga	10,000,000	5,352,900	5 Jan.	53.5%	
Kyoto	20,000,000	20,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Osaka	50,000,000	50,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Hyogo	50,000,000	15,630,000	9 Jan.	31.2%	
Nara	6,500,000	6,210,000	9 Jan.	95.5%	
Wakayama	5,000,000	4,260,000	9 Jan.	85.2%	
Tottori	6,000,000	250,000	31 Dec.	4.1%	

Shimane	6,000,000	2,500,000	6 Jan.	41.6%	
Okayama	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Hiroshima	25,000,000	25,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Yamaguchi	10,000,000	1,100,000	7 Jan.	11.0%	
Tokushima	8,000,000				
Kagawa	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	
Ehime	15,000,000	7,270,000	31 Dec.	48.4%	
Kochi	5,000,000	3,800,000	31 Dec.	76.0%	
Fukuoka	30,000,000	24,430,000	10 Jan.	81.4%	
Saga	10,000,000	10,020,000	10 Jan.	100.2%	
Nagasaki	15,000,000	629,654	31 Dec.	41.9%	
Kumamoto	15,000,000	4,150,000	10 Jan.	17.6%	
Oita	15,000,000	10,400,000	12 Jan.	69.3%	Estimate
Miyazaki	6,000,000	6,040,000	31 Dec.	100.6%	
Kagoshima	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Total	Yen 681,500,000	Yen 436,115,772	16 Jan.	63.90%	

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 11-17 January.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School

A recruiting program has been started in the high schools of Tokyo-To to acquaint the fourth year (girl) students, in nursing as a profession. Six high schools are visited each week by three members of the Demonstration School Staff. The "Lady of Science" picture is shown, a short talk given and a question period allowed.

Qualifications of the applicant are stressed and they are invited to consider nursing as a profession and enter the April 1948 class. The schools have been notified by the Tokyo office and have been very interested in the program.

The Educational Committee of Tokyo Branch Association of Nurses has completed plans for a refresher course for the general staff nurses. Beginning 27 January, it will run for 20 days, three days a week at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A preliminary study has been made of the penicillin distribution system with a view to determining the factors delaying distribution. In one prefecture visited, the health officials reported that price was the main difficulty. On investigation, however, it was learned only one company had been designated to distribute penicillin in the entire prefecture. It was apparent this lone retail outlet could not give expeditious service in the delivery of penicillin.

Penicillin is becoming available in increasing amounts and it is particularly important that sufficient retail outlets be provided so that doctors may be able to purchase penicillin as required. Under the present system, which appears to be somewhat standard throughout Japan, doctors are required to buy considerable stocks at one time. This procedure is unsatisfactory due to the finances involved and the lack of refrigeration on the part of individual

doctors. In order to solve this problem, dealers must be immediately available and prepared to supply doctors on short notice.

When the new ration system goes into effect 1 February, doctors will be given coupons authorizing the purchase in given amounts over a stated period. However, this will not entirely solve the problem unless there is a corresponding increase in the number of dealers authorized to stock and sell penicillin. Penicillin as a controlled item may be handled by any dealer authorized to sell controlled items and prefectures have complete authority to designate those dealers. At least some of the dealers should be prepared to give 24-hour service.

The December allocation of penicillin amounted to 98,406 vials of 30,000 Oxford Units each.

DECEMBER ALLOCATION OF PENICILLIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials. 30.000 Units</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials. 30.000 Units</u>
Hokkaido	5,665	Shiga	900
Aomori	1,900	Kyoto	3,000
Iwate	900	Osaka	3,029
Miyagi	1,700	Hyogo	9,300
Akita	900	Nara	900
Yamagata	1,500	Wakayama	900
Fukushima	1,200	Tottori	900
Ibaraki	1,700	Shimane	900
Tochigi	1,200	Okayama	1,500
Gumma	1,000	Hiroshima	1,600
Saitama	1,300	Yamaguchi	1,200
Chiba	2,000	Tokushima	900
Tokyo	19,700	Kagawa	900
Kanagawa	4,000	Ehime	900
Niigata	1,500	Kochi	900
Toyama	700	Fukuoka	3,500
Ishikawa	1,500	Saga	900
Fukui	1,000	Nagasaki	1,500
Yamanashi	900	Kumamoto	1,300
Nagano	1,200	Oita	900
Gifu	900	Miyazaki	900
Shizuoka	900	Kagoshima	900
Aichi	2,000	Reverse for Stringont	
Mie	1,000	Needs	<u>4,512</u>
		TOTAL	98,406

Shipments of insect and rodent control equipment totaling 1,290 pieces were made to three prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision during period 4-10 January, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Osaka	500	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	110
Saga	<u>680</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,180	0	0	110

Below is listed a resume of the distribution of diphtheria toxoid. At the request of the Preventive Medicine Section of the Ministry of Welfare, each prefecture submitted figures representing requirements of toxoid. This survey was conducted in August-September 1947. These figures are listed below in the column headed "Required Amount". The column headed "Sum Total" indicates the total quantities distributed to the end of December. In addition to the figures below, notification was made 14 January by telegram to three prefectures in Kyushu to expect shipments as follows:

Nagasaki	100,000 cc
Miyazaki	70,000 cc
Kumamoto	100,000 cc

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Required Amount(unit cc)</u>	<u>Distributed Amount(unit cc)</u>	
		<u>December Total</u>	<u>Sum Total</u>
Hokkaido	1,100,000	147,000	567,000
Aomori	300,000	50,000	50,000
Iwate	347,000	40,000	70,000
Miyagi	395,000		
Akita	325,000	22,000	62,060
Yamagata	144,000	50,000	50,000
Fukushima	443,000	30,000	30,000
Ibaraki	315,000	10,000	25,000
Tochigi	360,000		20,000
Gumma	866,000	30,000	33,000
Saitama	572,000		50,000
Chiba	570,000	200,000	200,000
Tokyo	927,000		100,000
Kanagawa	608,000		72,720
Niigata	615,000	109,500	109,500
Yamanashi	200,000		
Gifu	400,000		
Shizuoka	368,000	31,460	31,460
Aichi	891,000		120,000
Mie	352,000		
Toyama	198,000	145,260	145,260
Ishikawa	204,000	148,000	148,000
Fukui	160,000	100,000	100,000
Shiga	197,000		
Kyoto	348,000	165,000	165,000
Osaka	659,000	50,000	300,000
Hyogo	756,000	79,000	109,000
Nara	169,000		
Wakayama	115,000	50,000	50,000
Tottori	142,000	80,000	100,000
Shimane	177,000	90,000	90,000
Okayama	280,000	100,000	100,000
Hiroshima	300,000	50,000	50,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	85,700	105,700
Tokushima	193,000		
Kagawa	233,000	48,000	48,000
Ehime	823,000	50,000	50,000
Kochi	190,000	50,000	50,000
Fukuoka	597,000	60,000	183,200
Saga	233,000	150,000	150,000
Nagasaki	348,000		
Kumamoto	414,000		
Oita	260,000		

Miyazaki	269,000		
Kagoshima	436,000		
Nagano	431,000	100,000	100,000
	18,508,000 cc	2,320,980 cc	3,634,900 cc

Narcotics

The November report on narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,364
Arrest - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	46
Convictions - Registered persons	3
Unregistered persons	35
Thefts of narcotics	26
Losses by fire	1
Losses by flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from 500 yen fine to six months penal servitude; for unregistered persons from 200 yen fine to three years penal servitude. In addition to the arrested persons, 85 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations. Charges against 22 nonregistrants were dropped because of lack of evidence.

Three persons were arrested during the month for illegal cultivation of marihuana. One person was warned by the prefectural agents and one marihuana violator was sentenced to a 5,000 yen fine for illegal cultivation.

The Provost Marshal Section will furnish to PH&W reports of all narcotic violations on the part of Occupation Forces personnel and foreign nationals in Japan. This information will enable Narcotic Control Officers to improve the enforcement of narcotic laws in Japan by giving proper supervision and direction to Japanese Government narcotic officials.

Production

Reference is made to PH&W Weekly Bulletin, No.53, 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, Section IV, Supply Division, Production Branch. The second sentence, "This material is now allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically", should be corrected to read. "This material is not allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and is not delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically."

The 1947 program of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment has been completed with the exception of a small quantity of DDT dusters, this exception being attributed to the lack of sufficient tinplate and the general lack of sufficient electric power to complete the manufacturing process. Adequate quantities of this equipment, however, have been manufactured and adequate reserve stocks are on hand to meet all requirements. Plans are being formulated for continuing production during 1948 to take care of the needs of all prefectures for dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control activities.

The practice of listing in this Bulletin the weekly releases of insect and rodent control supplies, DDT products and typhus vaccine, has been discontinued. Henceforth, a monthly consolidated list of actual shipments made to the various prefectures will be included.

A total of 4,078,441 lbs. of 10% DDT, 253,979 gallons of 5% Residual Effect Spray and 595,374 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 January.

Inclosure #2 is a table which indicates allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by prefectures and water treatment plants for the period January - March 1948. Allocation tickets will be mailed to prefectures on or about 20 January. It is realized that the total quantity allocated is not sufficient to maintain desired level of chlorination. Efforts are being made at this level to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefectural health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Municipal Water Chlorination: Reference is made to Inclosure #2 listing chlorine allocations to each prefecture for the period January - March 1948. It is considered good municipal chlorination practice to maintain residuals of 0.1 and 0.2 ppm in the extremities of the distribution system. An initial chlorine dose at the treatment plant of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm is usually sufficient for this purpose. Higher residuals provide little additional protection against the contamination of drinking water at the household tap and cannot be justified at this time. The present chlorine allocations are not sufficient to chlorinate all Japanese water systems to U.S. Army standards. It should be noted that, with the exception of certain designated municipalities, tactical units and Military Government Teams are required to rechlorinate all drinking water. Reference is made to Eight Army OD No.68, dated 20 July 1946. In most cases a safer supply can be provided by reducing leakage in the distribution system and by increasing the output of water treatment plants than by applying an excessive chlorine dosage.

Sanitary Associations: Reference is made to Sec.VI, PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.51 in which the history of the Sanitary Association was related. Recent investigations of the activities of the Eisei Kumiai in three prefectures indicate that it is rapidly gaining strength and is being actively encouraged and organized by the local Health Departments. The three prefectural health chiefs interviewed considered this association an essential part of their public health organization and necessary for the solution of their immediate health problems. The Eisei Kumiai is organized in units of one block of approximately 100 families. In one city 92 such block associations had been organized and in each association the membership, within the geographical block unit, was unanimous. This fact alone demonstrates that the Eisei Kumiai is not being organized entirely within democratic principles and should warrant considerable surveillance. In another instance, packages of DDT dust and Antu were being sold through the Sanitary Associations. Such methods of distribution are highly unsatisfactory and should be vigorously discouraged. A Ministry of Welfare directive dated 31 July 1947 prohibited the sale of DDT to the individual or the sale to a private organization for resale to the individual.

The Sanitary Association has existed in Japan for over 40 years but has accomplished little in the improvement of environmental sanitation and the promotion of public health. The people of a community should look to their Prefectural Health Department and district health office for public health services and should not be required to ban together as a separate organization to solve their health problems. The Eisei Kumiai, wherever they exist, should only support the local governmental health agency and be used by this agency as a medium for the dissemination of health information. With proper supervision, the Sanitary Association could become a very useful adjunct to the Health Center System. Without proper supervision, such associations are likely to be highly detrimental to the development of a governmental health organization.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to PHMJG-45, dated 5 November 1947, offering no objection to Ministry of Welfare's plan entitled "Essentials of the Counterplan for Prevention of Venereal Disease" which is an interim plan of financing venereal disease drugs to meet the present emergency.

The essential points of the subject plan include:

- a. Estimation of existing venereal disease cases in Japan to be about 1,530,000, of which 750,000 cases are expected to be treated this year.
- b. Compulsory treatment of every reported case to be the responsibility of each prefecture.
- c. Reporting of cases and issuance of final report on completion of treatment will be responsibility of medical practitioners.
- d. Expenses for treatment will be imposed on the patient when he is able to pay.
- e. One-half the amount in exempted or reduced expenses for treatment will be subject to compensation by Governmental subsidy.

Subject memorandum offers no objection to the overall plan submitted provided that:

- a. All venereal disease patients will be recognized as cases of infectious disease endangering the public health and will be accepted and given prompt and complete treatment accordingly without reference to their ability or willingness to pay.

b. The governmental subsidies referred to in subject plan will be supplemented if necessary to provide the treatment outlined in subject plan.

c. Subsidies are made available in such a manner as to permit the purchase of necessary drugs at a reasonable price as required by clinics and physicians to provide for uninterrupted treatment of all patients.

d. In case subject plan is found ineffective, the Ministry of Welfare will act promptly to make necessary corrections in the plan and will endeavor to obtain the necessary funds to carry out the program.

In accordance with subject counterplan, 30,000,000 yen has been appropriated by the Ministry of Finance as a subsidy to the prefectures to finance the Venereal Disease Control Program for the three months of January, February and March 1948. One-half of the amount was distributed during the latter part of December 1947 to the prefectures according to the population and load of venereal disease patients. The other half is held in reserve by the Ministry of Welfare to be drawn upon as necessary. An equal amount, 30,000,000 yen, is put up by the prefectures making a total of 60,000,000 yen which is to be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of venereal disease drugs so that all patients can be treated, regardless of their ability to pay. As collections are made from patients who are able to pay, they are turned back into the fund.

This counterplan is based upon the assumption that 90% of the patients will be able to pay while it may be shown as the program continues that the above percentage will more correctly apply to the group that cannot pay. Although this is a temporary plan it is a step in the right direction and it should be impressed upon the population that inability to pay is no reason not to seek treatment. The government has recognized venereal diseases as communicable diseases endangering the public health and has subsidized this program for the control of venereal diseases.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. Leonard R. Anton, former Chief of the Social Insurance Branch, has been appointed Chief of the Social Security Division and Mr. Peter M. Sullivan, formerly Social Insurance Analyst, has been appointed Chief of the Social Insurance Branch.

The Ministry of Welfare reports that appeal referees for the Welfare Pension and Health Insurance programs, to implement recent legislation assuring the democratic right of fair hearing to all interested parties, have been appointed in all prefectures except Shiga and Fukushima. It was also reported informally that several appeals have been filed but only one officially reported, which was related to the degree of disability determined by the administrative office.

No objection was offered to the Ministry of Welfare's plan to establish a separate section for the administration of Seamen's Insurance in the Insurance Bureau. In the past, Seamen's Insurance has been administered by the Pension Section of the Insurance Bureau, and with the addition of Unemployment Insurance it was felt that the program was of sufficient magnitude to be handled by a separate Section.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 December 1947 shows 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied. During this same period 342,576 out-patients were treated.

Nutrition

Physical symptoms and weight deviations in Tokyo, Eight Cities, Twenty-seven prefectures, Four Coal Mines, Akita Copper Mine and Tokyo Railway Workers for the November 1947 Nutrition Survey are attached (Incl.#3).

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#55	9 January 1948	Amendment to Local Autonomy Law, Law No.67, 16 April 1947	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, offering no objection to the plan which provides for organization of separate departments of health and separate department of welfare in each prefecture as directed by SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject; "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incl:

1. Expenditures Under the New Disaster Law #118.
2. Allocation of Liquid-chlorine for January, February, March, 1948 for Water-works and Sewerage.
3. Nutrition Surveys - Deficiency Symptoms and Weight Deviations - November 1947.
4. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 3 January 1948.
5. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, four week period ending 27 December 1947.

PARTICULARS OF PREFECTURES' EXPENDITURE

Prefecture	Accommodation	Cooking	Ration	Clothing & Necessities	Medical Treatment	Interment	Transport	Emergency Relief	Total
Hokkaido	181,683	962,177	483,332	3,429,817	70,252	4,200	626,620	575,808	6,333,889
Aomori	79,110	418,771	209,483	1,335,108	30,589	-	272,841	234,609	2,580,706
Iwate	843,993	4,469,771	2,279,729	20,207,420	326,345	47,040	2,910,853	3,108,515	34,193,666
Miyagi	849,096	4,496,780	1,889,122	11,881,621	328,318	5,880	2,928,453	2,237,927	24,617,197
Akita	295,065	1,562,664	655,439	4,757,752	114,091	3,360	1,017,645	8,406,014	9,246,617
Yamagata	58,401	309,259	154,908	984,986	22,581	2,520	201,418	173,407	1,907,480
Fukushima	82,098	434,775	217,347	1,430,801	31,746	2,940	263,162	248,286	2,731,155
Ibaraki	558,931	2,960,331	1,498,397	11,086,988	216,139	19,740	1,927,863	1,626,643	20,095,282
Tochigi	1,180,737	6,253,159	3,226,912	27,371,279	456,553	141,960	4,072,246	4,270,284	46,973,130
Gumma	1,818,396	9,630,193	4,980,530	42,125,908	703,114	180,600	6,271,461	6,571,020	72,281,222
Saitama	1,957,545	10,367,158	7,804,006	70,560,247	756,919	60,060	6,751,370	9,825,730	108,083,035
Tokyo	1,687,265	16,084,335	12,063,917	79,558,126	1,174,338	2,100	10,474,556	12,104,463	133,149,100
Kanagawa	231,363	1,225,282	613,574	4,657,707	89,462	420	797,960	761,576	8,377,344
Yamanashi	79,290	419,919	213,018	1,707,224	30,660	6,720	273,477	273,030	3,003,338
Aomori	57,978	307,035	160,548	1,192,026	22,418	-	199,959	193,996	2,133,960
Iwate	255,879	1,355,127	420,634	2,686,530	98,941	420	882,513	570,004	6,270,048
Miyagi	36,396	192,721	23,375	184,555	14,073	1,260	125,525	57,790	635,695
Akita	1,009,980	5,348,853	2,167,143	17,310,531	390,527	15,960	3,483,324	2,972,631	32,698,949
Yamagata	25,209	133,498	111,275	898,972	9,749	-	86,958	126,566	1,392,227
Wakayama	128,970	683,025	280,681	3,440,923	49,870	3,780	444,818	503,206	5,535,273
Total	11,417,435	67,615,028	39,453,370	306,808,521	4,936,685	498,960	44,033,022	47,476,292	522,239,313

SPECIFICATION OF STATE TREASURY'S SUBSIDY TO PREFECTURES

Prefectures	Amounts Required	Subsidies	Remarks
Hokkaido	6,333,889	2,488,469	
Aomori	2,580,706	1,133,528	
Iwate	34,193,666	28,820,699	
Miyagi	24,617,197	19,794,052	
Akita	9,246,617	6,266,880	
Yamagata	1,907,480	769,015	
Fukushima	2,731,155	1,048,027	
Ibaraki	20,095,282	15,857,428	
Tochigi	46,973,130	39,007,992	
Gumma	72,281,222	61,471,499	
Saitama	108,083,035	92,524,931	
Tokyo	133,149,100	90,767,515	
Kanagawa	8,377,344	3,531,122	
Yamanashi	3,003,338	1,492,320	
Aomori	2,133,960	910,155	
Iwate	6,270,048	3,772,838	
Miyagi	635,695	103,172	
Akita	32,698,949	27,373,979	
Yamagata	1,392,227	511,388	
Wakayama	5,535,273	2,870,543	
Total	522,239,313	400,515,552	

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation (kg)
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	1,250
"	Hakodate City	4,100
"	Otaru City	1,250
"	Muroran City	400
"	Kushiro City	400
"	Iwamizawa City	50
"	Hiroo Machi	80
"	Nippon Steel Co. Muroran Co.	40
Total		7,570
Aomori	Aomori City	1,700
"	Hirosaki City	40
Iwate	Morioka City	800
"	Ichinoseki Machi	100
Miyagi	Sendai City	2,000
"	Ishimaki City	100
"	Shiogama City	900
Akita	Akita City	950
"	Honjo Machi	40
Yamagata	Yamagata City	1,300
"	Tsuruoka City	100
Yamagata	Sakata City	120
Fukushima	Fukushima City	1,100
"	Wakamatshu City	700
"	Koriyama City	240
"	Taira City	200
"	Sukagawa Town	100
"	Yokura Town	30
"	Konahama Town	60
"	Ena Town	30
"	Honmiya Town	30
"		
Total		10,640
Ibaraki	Mito City	150
"	Ota Town	30
"	Hidachi Water Supplu Co.	50
Tochigi	Utusunomiya City	0
"	Ashikaga City	50
Gumma	Maebashi City	700
"	Takasaki City	100
"	Kiriu City	250
"	Ota Town	1,500
Saitama	Tokorozawa Town	140

	” Hanno Town	60
	” South Water Supply Union Saitama Pref.	450
Chiba	Chiba Pref.	900
	” Choshi City	70
Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolis	230,000
	” Hachioji City	100
	” Ome Town	60
	” Japan Coal Mine Co.	150
	” Water-Supply Machine Industry Co.	300
	” Isomura Industry Co.	300
Kanagawa	Yokohama City	42,000
	” Yokosuka City	11,000
	” Kanagawa Pref.	12,000
	” Sagamihara	0
	” Kawasaki City	15,000
	” Odawara City	40
	” Misaki Town	40
Yamanashi	Kofu City	500
	” Tanimura Town	40
	” Otsuki Town	50
Nagano	Nagano City	1,000
	” Matsumoto City	100
Niigata	Niigata City	1,800
	” Nagaoka City	50
	” Sanjo City	240
	” Kashiwazaki City	150
	” Shibata City	0
	” Niizu Town	0
	” Mizuhara Town	100
	” Mitsuke Town	60
	” Tsubame Town	200
	” Maki Town	50
	” Shirane Town	45
	” Takada City	200
	” Kameda Town	100
	” Kuzuzuka Town	100
Total		320,225
<hr/>		
Shizuoka	Shizuoka City	60
	” Hamamatsu City	50
	” Shimizu City	70
	” Atami City	50
	” Ito City	30
	” Makegawa Town	30
Aichi	Nagoya City	30,000
	” Toyohashi City	700
	” Okasaki City	100

	„	Ishinomiya City	150
	„	Seto City	250
	„	Handa City	140
	„	Sanya City	80
	„	Oyama Town	150
	„	Toyokawa City	300
Mie		Yotshukaichi City	500
	„	Tshu City	300
	„	Kuwana City	50
Gifu		Gifu City	350
Ishikawa		Kanazawa City	1,000
	„	Komatshu City	150
	„	Yamanaka Town	100
Total			34,160

Shiga		Otsu City	1,600
Kyoto		Kyoto City	52,000
	„	Fukuchiyama City	100
	„	Maizuru City	1,200
	„	Kitsu twon	50
Osaka		Acute Infectious Diseases Prevention Section Osaka Pref.	100
	„	Osaka City	41,000
	„	Sakai City	630
	„	Fuse City	300
	„	Kisiwada City	100
	„	Toyonaka City	120
	„	Ikeda City	150
	„	Izumi-otsu City	100
	„	Kaizuka City	100
	„	Moriguchi City	100
	„	Takaishi Town	50
	„	Yatsu Town	40
	„	Maikata Town	40
	„	Ibaraki Town	40
	„	Yamato Cotton-sppining Co. Ltd.	700
	„	Sumimichi Water Supply Co. Ltd.	50
	„	Kaizuka factory, Dainihon Cotton -Spinning	100
Hyogo		Kobe City	20,000
	„	Himeji City	200
	„	Amagasaki City	700
	„	Nishinomiya City	250
	„	Akashi City	100
	„	Sumoto City	100
	„	Ashiya City	150
	„	Itami City	200

	”	Aioi City	200
	”	Akaho Town	100
	”	Takasago Town	100
	”	Sumiyoshi Town	150
	”	Fukura Town	40
	”	Yamazaki Town	300
	”	Hanshin Water Supply city, town, village Union	12,000
Nara		Nara City	3,000
	”	Koriyama Town	250
	”	Tanabe city town Water-Supplu Union	50
Wakayama		Wakayama City	500
	”	Shinju City	50
Total			137,100
Tottori		Tottori City	700
	”	Yonago City	170
	”	Kurayoshi Town	50
Shimane		Matsue City	300
	”	Hamada City	50
Okayama		Okayama City	300
	”	Kurashiki City	120
	”	Tsuyama City	80
	”	Saidaiji Town	110
	”	Kata-kami-ibe Water Supply Union	50
Hiroshima		Hiroshima City	5,100
	”	Kure City	5,100
	”	Onomichi City	450
	”	Fukuyama City	500
	”	Mihara City	250
Yamaguchi		Yamaguchi City	300
	”	Shimonoseki City	2,200
	”	Ube City	500
	”	Tokuyama City	300
	”	Hagi City	200
	”	Iwakuni City	200
	”	Onoda City	220
	”	Hikari City	200
	”	Yanai City	100
Total			
Tokushima		Tokushima City	1,000
		Naruto City	40
Kagawa		Takamatshu City	1,500
		Marugame City	140
		Sakaide City	250

Ehime	Matsuyama City	250
	Uwajima City	100
	Imaharu City	50
Kochi	Kochi City	2,000
	Sukumo Town	100
Total		5,430
<hr/>		
Fukuoka	Kurume City	700
	Moji City	1,000
	Wakamatsu City	200
	Omuda City	1,200
	Tobata City	1,000
	Iizuka City	50
	Nakama Town	70
	Miike Mining Office Mitsui Mine Co. Ltd	1,500
Saga	Karatsu City	100
Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	2,000
	Sasebo City	6,135
Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	3,500
	Mizumata City	60
	Motowata Town	40
Oita	Oita City	500
	Beppu City	150
	Nakatsu City	120
	Saganoseki Town	100
Total		18,425
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Grand Total		551,100

NUTRITION SURVEYS - DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS - November 1947

CITIES	NO.	ANEMIA	HYPER- KERAT OSIS	XEROPH- THALMIA	CHEIL- OSIS	GLOSS- ITIS	LOSS OF Knee Jerk	EDEMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY- CARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	DEFICIENT LACTATION	BONE MAL- GROWTH	NO SYMPT OMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPT OMS
Tokyo City	28,022	2.6	1.7	0.2	7.9	1.8	6.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	10.0	30.0	0.2	78.4	21.6
Eight Cities	45,866	7.0	2.9	0.4	7.5	1.1	7.3	2.3	0.9	1.9	10.5	30.1	0.5	73.0	27.0
27 Prefecture	74,845	5.5	2.0	0.2	13.5	1.9	7.6	0.8	0.5	2.6	8.9	28.5	0.6	72.0	28.0
Four Coal Mines	5,962	1.3	4.4	-	11.4	0.5	7.5	1.3	0.8	2.8	18.1	20.6	1.5	72.0	28.0
Akita Copper Mine	2,069	1.5	0.4	-	2.4	0.1	15.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	18.5	12.9	1.0	77.2	22.8
Tokyo Railway Workers	1,138	0.8	2.1	0.1	5.2	1.5	5.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	18.5	20.4	-	84.2	15.8

NUTRITION SURVEYS - WEIGHT DEVIATIONS - NOV 47

	No.	Age	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average	
			% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg
Tokyo City	27,678	Less	21.3	1.6	14.6	2.2	7.0	3.2	7.1	4.5	11.0	7.8	12.8	7.0	19.4	7.3	24.8	7.3	33.5	7.7	14.4	5.6
		±	60.3		69.7		71.6		71.1		70.2		73.5		68.7		64.6		58.7		68.9	
		Over	18.9	1.6	15.7	2.3	21.4	3.2	21.8	4.6	18.8	7.3	13.7	7.4	11.9	7.6	10.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	16.7	4.5
			(1452)		(3597)		(5872)		(5241)		(1287)		(2795)		(2902)		(2305)		(2227)		(27,678)	
Eight Cities	45,155	Less	24.0	1.5	16.9	2.3	7.3	3.3	6.6	4.8	10.0	6.8	14.2	7.2	18.9	7.4	23.9	7.5	35.0	7.9	15.9	6.0
		±	56.2		67.8		70.0		73.0		69.8		72.6		68.7		66.4		57.4		68.1	
		Over	19.8	1.6	15.3	2.2	22.7	3.2	20.4	4.9	20.2	7.6	13.2	7.9	12.4	8.0	9.7	8.2	7.6	8.1	16.0	5.2
			(2054)		(5016)		(8284)		(6101)		(3586)		(5850)		(5403)		(4270)		(4589)		(45,155)	

27

Prefectures	74,034	Less	19.7	1.5	11.6	2.2	4.9	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.4	7.5	7.0	11.3	7.2	15.8	7.4	24.9	7.7	10.6	5.9
		±	58.9		70.8		69.2		69.0		66.3		73.6		75.0		73.0		67.2		69.9	
		Over	21.4	1.6	17.6	2.3	25.9	3.3	26.0	5.1	28.2	7.6	11.9	7.6	13.7	7.8	11.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	19.5	5.3
			(2054)		(7241)		(13,677)		(11,891)		(6203)		(8642)		(7492)		(6847)		(9296)		(74,034)	
Four Coal Mines	5,801	Less	17.1	1.5	8.8	2.3	6.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.4	6.4	4.5	6.9	5.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	13.4	7.2	7.1	4.7
		±	50.4		63.0		61.0		61.2		58.3		68.3		70.6		71.6		72.2		64.3	
		Over	32.5	1.5	28.2	2.3	32.6	3.7	34.6	5.3	33.3	7.9	27.2	7.8	24.1	8.3	21.3	7.9	14.4	7.3	28.6	5.4
			(375)		(763)		(1069)		(824)		(336)		(763)		(830)		(521)		(320)		(5,801)	
Akita Copper Mine	2,035	Less	28.1	1.3	8.7	2.1	5.4	2.9	7.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.3	8.7	6.6	6.3	6.6	18.2	6.5	7.8	5.#
		±	59.4		81.7		76.7		72.2		77.3		77.7		72.9		76.5		72.1		75.4	
		Over	12.5	1.4	9.6	2.2	17.9	3.1	20.5	4.3	17.6	6.6	17.2	6.9	18.4	6.6	17.2	6.9	9.7	6.3	16.8	5.4
			(32)		(115)		(257)		(410)		(233)		(296)		(299)		(239)		(154)		(2,035)	
Tokyo Railway Workers	1,128	Less	26.3	1.8	16.9	2.3	9.0	2.4	5.5	5.1	11.9	7.2	13.9	7.4	19.5	7.8	24.5	7.7	31.9	8.1	16.6	6.9
		±	47.4		70.4		67.9		78.0		76.6		80.3		71.1		68.0		62.5		72.6	
		Over	26.3	1.5	12.7	2.7	23.1	2.9	16.5	7.4	11.5	7.3	5.8	8.3	9.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	5.6	8.2	10.8	6.2
			(19)		(71)		(78)		(109)		(2138)		(173)		(149)		(214)		(72)		(1,128)	

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 January - 24 January
1948
NUMBER 56**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Nursing Affairs
SECTION III -Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Social Welfare Education

The January meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 14 January. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin #46 for period 9 - 15 November and Bulletin #49 for the period 30 November - 6 December 1947). Representatives of the universities and colleges and welfare agencies in Kyoto, Hyogo, and Osaka Prefectures attended the meeting. Although several universities are planning to expand their curricula to include courses on Social Welfare subjects, it appears that it will be some time before universities are able to provide personnel with adequate training for teaching welfare work.

Consideration was given to the advisability of establishing a separate welfare training program in the Kansai Area. Such a program would provide a six-month to a year course for welfare personnel. The problem of financing such a program presents difficulties but attempt will be made to establish definite plans. Such training programs will be regarded as a temporary expedient. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Kobe on Tuesday, 17 February.

Japan School of Social Work

The building formerly occupied by the Japan School of Social Work has proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. Recently the school moved to the new location which will provide more adequate facilities. The new address of the school is: 226 3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. It is planned that the Japan Social Work Association as well as the library which it maintains will move into the same building at a later date.

Child Welfare Activities

Previous Bulletins have set forth the provisions of the Child Welfare Law which became effective 1 January, and suggested plans for reorganizing the prefecture departments of public welfare which improve the administration of child welfare programs. The following actions by the prefecture government have been authorized by the national government:

1. Establishment of separate Child Welfare Section (Jido-ku) within the prefectural department of welfare.
2. Establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards and the appointment of the best qualified personnel available as members of the board.
3. Appointment of Child Welfare officials.
4. Establishment of Child Welfare Centers (stations) as authorized by the Child Welfare Law.

Copies of the translation of the Child Welfare Law have been sent to the MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army for transmittal to Military Government Terms.

Ministerial orders regarding the Child Welfare officials and boards are inclosed with this Bulletin. (These copies are for the use of the welfare officers.) They are not numbered as yet and have not been officially issued by the Japanese Government. Copies of the cabinet orders and ministerial regulations will be sent out when available. All these translations have been provided by the Ministry of Welfare as approved translations.

Tokai-Hokuriku Region Welfare Officers Conference

Representative of PH&W, SCAP and Officers, enlisted men and Japanese social workers of the Region attended this well-planned and conducted conference. Those attending from outside the Region were representatives from Military Government, Welfare Division, Eighth Army; Military Government, I Corps; and Kinki MG Region.

The agenda included: Administrative reviews and Monthly Activities Reports; The Social Insurance program; The place of the Public Health Nurse in the welfare program; Cross index filing system of public assistance cases; The Child Welfare Law and Ministerial Ordinance; Coordination of Welfare programs with other section's programs; Round table discussion of public assistance and other problems.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 43rd shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 19 January 1948. This shipment contained 12.5 tons of food.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February 1948.

A summary of the progress of the campaign, as of 23 January 1948, shows 466,215,772 yen raised towards a national goal of 681,500,000 yen or 68.4% of quota. Forty-one (41) Prefectures are participating in the campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to recent flood disaster) with 12 prefectures reaching or exceeding quota, 28 prefectures making partial reports and 1 prefecture (Tokushima) not reporting.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Mr. Paul Hyer, American Red Cross, International Activities, has been attached to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, as a consultant to assist in the development of Disaster Relief and Fund Raising Activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIR DIVISION

A National training program for clinical nurse instructors will begin in February 1948 in Tokyo.

The three months course has been approved and will be sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare Medical Bureau. This Course will give the clinical nurse a background for teaching in her own school of nursing. Further details of the course will be furnished as they become available.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIR DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 17 January to 23 January 1948.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

A tentative program for the training school for Japanese narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March inclusive, has been completed by the Narcotic Control Officer and Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Justice has been allotted 12 hours for lectures and discussions which will be broken down as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Court procedures | 6 hours |
| Arrests, searches, procuring warrants, etc. | |
| b. Preparation of case reports | 3 hours |
| Form and contents of report to be submitted to procurator | |
| c. Criminal Law | 2 hours |
| Relation of narcotic violations to burglary, theft, robbery, forgery and other forms of law violations | |
| d. Economic Law | 1 hour |
| Price control | |

The time allotted to SCAP Narcotic Control Officers will be utilized as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Narcotic Control Officer | |
| (1) Opening address | 1 hour |
| (2) Narcotic enforcement and registrants | 2 hours |

(3) Closing address	1 hour
b. Assistant Narcotic Control Officer	
(1) Questioning of defendants	
Taking statements from witness, etc.	2 hours
(2) Addicts	
Use of informers, surveillance, etc.	2 hours
(3) Axioms for guidance of law enforcement officers	2 hours

The time allotted to the Ministry of Welfare will be divided as follows:

a. Japanese Narcotic Law	3 hours
b. Japanese Marihauna Law	2 hours
c. Narcotic Supply	1 hour
d. Reports from prefectural agents to Ministry of Welfare	1 hour

The time allotted for practical training will be divided as follows:

a. Court procedure	3 hours
Attendance at courts in Tokyo (observation)	
b. Metropolitan Police Board of training	3 hours
Instruction in scientific investigation	
including finger printing (observation)	
c. Practical training in undercover work	3 hours
(Program to be devised by Narcotic Control Officer)	

In addition, one hour has been allotted to a member of the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police Board who will discuss the effectiveness of coordinating the work of police with that of narcotic enforcement agents. Since the school will be held for a total of either 44 or 48 hours, instructive talks of other individuals will be interspersed in the program. The first school will be attended by the chief narcotic agent in each prefecture and other schools will be held during the first part of 1948 for the remaining agents. Every effort is being made to eliminate unessential discussions and make the school practical. A summary of the topics discussed at the school will be mimeographed and distributed to each agent along with other reference aids in narcotic enforcement.

After a series of conferences with the Narcotic Control Officer, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule for manufacturing narcotics during the year 1948. The schedule, in addition to showing the amounts to be manufactured, also lists the raw materials necessary for manufacturing and compounding. All of those raw materials are in adequate supply at the present time. The manufacturing schedule is tentative and will be adjusted through authorizations which have to be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the monthly reports of consumption and stock levels which are received.

Narcotic agents in Tokyo have completed an investigation which resulted in the arrest of a director of a pharmaceutical company. This pharmaceutical company was prohibited from dealing in narcotics in 1945, soon after the Occupation began. The Narcotic Agent made arrangements for the purchase of 3,000 ampules of morphine for 66,000 yen and the director of the pharmaceutical company was arrested upon delivery of the morphine ampules. A search of his home resulted in the seizure of an additional quantity of morphine. The investigation of other persons involved in the illegal possession and sale of this morphine is being continued.

In some prefectures law enforcement detachments of Occupation Forces, in investigating information of possible narcotic violations which come to their attention, have been using Japanese prefectural narcotic agents to great advantage. The Occupation detachments as a general rule utilize some Japanese enforcement agency in conducting their investigations involving Japanese or foreign nationals, and utilization of Japanese narcotic agents who are familiar with the narcotic laws had produced good results and at the same time has furnished the Japanese narcotic agents with valuable training in proper investigative procedure. It is believed Occupation Forces detachments in other prefectures will adopt the same procedure by establishing liaison with Japanese narcotic agents through MG Teams.

Distribution

In the period 11 - 17 January, one prefecture was designated by the Ministry of Welfare to receive shipment of 300 sprayers for insect and rodent control as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Spryer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>
Nagasaki	150	150

No hand sprayers or DDT dusters were distributed in this period.

Santonin distribution for the month of January has been directed by the Ministry of Welfare as listed below. The total of 2,000,000 tablets represents the entire quantity available for distribution.

JANUARY ALLOCATION OF SANTONIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	90,000	Aomori	30,000
Iwate	30,000	Miyagi	50,000
Akita	30,000	Yamagata	40,000
Fukushima	40,000	Ibaraki	40,000
Tochigi	40,000	Gumma	40,000
Saitama	50,000	Chiba	50,000
Tokyo	100,000	Kanagawa	70,000
Niigata	60,000	Yamanashi	30,000
Nagano	60,000	Shizuoka	60,000
Toyama	30,000	Ishikawa	20,000
Fukui	20,000	Gifu	40,000
Aichi	80,000	Mie	40,000
Shiga	20,000	Kyoto	50,000
Osaka	80,000	Hyogo	80,000
Nara	20,000	Wakayama	30,000
Tottori	20,000	Shimane	30,000
Okayama	40,000	Hiroshima	50,000
Yamaguchi	40,000	Tokushima	30,000
Kagawa	30,000	Ehime	40,000
Kochi	20,000	Fukuoka	80,000
Saga	20,000	Nagasaki	40,000
Kumamoto	40,000	Oita	30,000
Miyazaki	30,000	Kagoshima	40,000
		Total	2,000,000

VD control drugs, sulfa drugs, penicillin and santonin distributed in December 1947 reached totals listed below. The reduced quantities of mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection represent a decided drop in requests for supplies from the prefectures.

DECEMBER DISTRIBUTION MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442
Bismuth Subsalylate Injection	cc	43,200
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500
Penicillin	Oxford Unit	2,952,180,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

The conditions in the local jails, lock-ups and houses of detention create an excellent breeding ground for disease. It is an ideal place for contact with tuberculosis, particularly in the adolescent group in which this disease

plays so prominent a role in increasing the morbidity and mortality rates. No attempt is made to divide these individuals in age groups or to separate the ill from the well in these local institutions.

Young people are constantly and intimately exposed to cases of open tuberculosis. It would pay to investigate the local jails and places of detention in the various prefectures - keeping the problem of control of tuberculosis uppermost in the mind of the investigator. This is certainly a step forward in tuberculosis control.

It would be a definite advantage to invite the Japanese health officer in charge of tuberculosis control to accompany the Military Government Public Health Officer, on these visits and emphasize the problem of control of tuberculosis in this group who, as a rule, return to the poorest living conditions where ignorance prevails and there to spread this and other infections.

Typhus Fever

Reports indicate the incidence of typhus fever is low throughout Japan. The only way to keep it low is to encourage the Japanese doctors to immediately report all suspect cases to the proper public health authorities, so that adequate control measures may be instituted at once. To redefine a suspect case of typhus: any person experiencing an elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset. If the case is known to be suffering from some other diseases (boils, severe cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, broken leg or arm, or other definitely recognizable disease) such a case need not be considered a suspect, Confirmed case of typhus - a case in whom the Weil-Felix, complement fixation and rickettsial agglutination tests, or autopsy findings support the clinical diagnosis. Confirmation is done after the patient has been isolated in the hospital - not in the home.

In several instances cases have been reported directly as epidemic typhus. Differentiation between epidemic typhus and murine typhus requires laboratory confirmation. The Weil-Felix reaction, in high or rising titre, is only presumptive evidence of typhus fever but is not sufficient for differentiation between the two types. In order to determine the type present it is necessary to employ the complement fixation test or the rickettsial agglutination test. Serum samples from each and every suspect should be sent to Major T. O. Berge, 406 Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo, Japan, APO 500 (see Weekly Bulletin #50).

In order to save later expensive and hard work in combating typhus, it is suggested that public health officials, conduct periodic louse surveys through the crowded slum areas of cities and if lice are found, to conduct a delousing campaign in those infested areas. It was at approximately this date, (23 January 1946), that the severe typhus outbreak in the City of Osaka began.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Works Records: It is of utmost importance that adequate and accurate records be kept at all water treatment plants. The number and kind of individual recordings will depend in a great measure upon the type of plant, the degree of treatment, and on the capabilities of the plant operator and the city water engineer. In most small Japanese water works the records kept are far from adequate and of questionable accuracy since these records are seldom inspected by the prefectural health department. It would be an excellent policy to develop a standard record form within each prefecture and to stress the importance of systematic record keeping in frequent inspection by prefectural officials.

Records of general application to all types of treatment plants include:

The daily air and raw water temperatures.

The daily rain fall.

The daily, stage (gauge height) of water supply whether stream or reservoir. This does not apply to a well source.

The total amount of water filtered, the number of filter units in operation, and the rate of filtration in meters per day.

The total weight in kilograms of each kind of chemical employed and the dosage rate in parts per million (milligrams per liter)

The daily averages of those chemical and bacteriological tests performed either at the plant or in an affiliated laboratory. Usually these determinations will include the turbidity, chlorine residual at the plant, and certain bacteriological test (see Weekly Bulletin No.53) all of which are direct measurements of the efficiency of the water treatment. Rapid sand filter plants treating a surface water should perform routine tests for alkalinity, pH, and turbidity to determine the proper chemical dosage for prefiltration treatment.

Records kept at rapid sand filter plants, in addition to those listed above, should include:

The length of filter runs between washings, average, maximum and minimum.

The length of time required for washing, the quantity of wash water used, and the rate of application of wash water in meters per day.

The initial head loss when filter was placed in service after washing and the final head loss prior to washing. In most Japanese plants such readings will necessitate the repair of loss of head meters.

Records may be used as an index of good water works operation since variations in plant operation can be detected and corrected and a general improvement in technique achieved.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 2 January shows 3,407 hospitals with a capacity of 212,201 beds of which 93,734 were occupied. During this same period 271,041 outpatients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent prefectural conferences revealed that administrative procedures for reporting on social insurances are being formulated by the Military Government Teams, and translations of the various social insurance laws are being made. As the translating by each Team would be a duplication of efforts, PH&W in the near future is sending each MG Team a compiled chart digest of all existing social insurance laws. In addition, full translations of the laws, with recent changes, will be sent at a later date. Under this arrangement the translations will be uniform and will tend to reduce misinterpretations.

While basis administrative provisions are being set up in the prefectural governments for the newly created appeals and fair hearing requirements, instances have been found where information has not routinely been given directly to the claimant concerning his right to appeal. Cabinet Orders now in effect (described in the Weekly Bulletin #34, 17-23 August 1947) prescribe that a notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.

A need exists for greater activity on the part of prefectural insurance offices in putting into operation the recently enacted unemployment insurance provisions for seamen. This entails, among other things, establishing a close working relationship between maritime employment exchanges and the Employment Security Officers.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47 and 49		Not used.		
#56	19 January 1948	Information Regarding Protocol of 11 December 1946- United Nations	No	8th Army MG

Note: Directive to Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, forwarding information regarding United Nations Protocol of 11 December 1946 concerning narcotic drugs. Enclosed copy of Protocol for which the Secretary-General requests Governments which were parties to the Convention of 19 February 1925 to deposit an instrument of acceptance required by Article VI thereof.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl (2)

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 10 January 1948.
2. Number and Rate of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces reported according to prefecture, with digest, November 1947.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25January-31January
1948
NUMBER 57**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Foreign Nationals Ration	Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 9
Title: National Disaster Law No.118	Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 10

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Area Increases in Public Assistance Rates

Article 10 of Imperial Ordinance No.438, subject: "Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law" states that "the standard of expenses to be disbursed for protection --- shall be determined by the local governor with the approval of the Minister of Welfare".

In practice, the governor, when requested by a city other than the largest class or a town or village, will submit to the Ministry supporting evidence to show that living costs in such areas are comparable to those in the next higher bracket of assistance. The Ministry weighs such evidence and may approve a city, town or village being scheduled in higher bracket.

As of 1 January 1948, 11 Intermediate cities and 9 towns and villages have been reclassified by the Ministry. The cities which have been recognized after consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, as meriting a similar rating as Tokyo Metropolis and five largest cities are as follows: Kawasaki City and Yokosuka City in Kanagawa Prefecture; Sakai City, Fuse City, Suita City and Mariguchi City in Osaka Prefecture; Moji City, Kokura City, Yawata City, Tobata City and Wakamatsu City in Fukuoka Prefecture. The towns and villages which have been recognized as under similar circumstances as cities (other than five largest cities) are as follows: Kanuma-machi, Koyama-machi and Nikko-machi in Tochigi Prefecture; Yashiro-mura, Higashi-Fujishima-mura, Nishi-Fujishima-mura, Naka-Fujishima-mura, togo-mura and Awano-mura in Fukui Prefecture.

Minsei-iin

A conference of representatives of prefectural Minsei-iin organizations was held in Tokyo on 27 and 28 January. The conference was held under the sponsorship of the all-Japan Minsei-iin Federation. At this conference resolutions were adopted concerning the future of the Minsei-iin. The Prefecture representatives were of the opinion that the present Minsei-iin Nomination Committees (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin Kai) should be appointed and organized on a different basis, also that the national government should bear a larger percentage of the cost of Minsei-iin work (at the present time national government pay 50% of the cost and prefectures pay 50%). They recommended the term of office be extended from two years to four years with one-half of the Minsei-iin being appointed every two years.

Those resolutions were presented to the Ministry of Welfare and will be considered in the formulation of a revised plan for the appointment and activities of the Minsei-iin. Release of any plan by the Ministry is being delayed until it is definitely determined whether the Diet will adopt further legislation concerning Minsei-iin. Present plans which are not finally approved call for a decrease in the number of Minsei-iin; and an increase in the number of full-time paid employees.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

A summary of the Community Chest returns, resulting from the recent campaign for funds, as of 30 January, shows 502,524,900 yen raised towards a national goal of 681,500,000 yen, or 73.7% of quota. It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will be available on or about 15 February.

The Central Committee of the Community Chest held a conference in Tokyo on 29 January to review their recent fund campaign experiences and to formulate preliminary plans for the next Community Chest Campaign which will be held in the winter 1948 or Spring 1949.

Forty-two prefectures were represented at the conference with no representation from Nagasaki, Ibaraki, Ishikawa and Aomori Prefectures. It was of interest to note that five prefectures that did not participate in the recent Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki Prefecture) only one prefecture (Ibaraki) did not have representation at this conference. The main topics discussed at the conference were: Purpose of the Community Chest, Responsibilities of the Community Chest, Budget Determination, Government Cooperation and Community Chest Conferences.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th shipments of LARA relief supplies have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

- a. 44th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Washington Mail on 17 January and contained 36.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 26.81 tons - food, 9.24 tons)
- b. 45th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Polk on 19 January and contained 62.55 tons (clothing, including shoes, 12.31 tons - food, 50.24 tons)
- c. 46th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Transport on 28 January and contained 14 tons (clothing, including shoes, 13 tons - food, 62 tons - medical supplies, 0.38 tons)
- d. 47th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Mount Davis on 29 January and contained 37.5 tons (clothing, including shoes, 20.73 tons - food, 2.27 tons - medical supplies, 14.5 tons)
- e. 48th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippines Bear on 30 January and contained 12.54 tons (clothing, including shoes)

Japanese Red Cross Society

The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society has established a Volunteer Service Section and before making plans for specific Volunteer Services to be carried on throughout every Chapter (Prefecture), has prepared a questionnaire, as a guide, for all chapters to follow in surveying community needs for a Red Cross Volunteer Service Program (English translation - Sec Inclosure #1).

The chapters have been requested to complete the survey and return it to the National Headquarters not later than 20 February. When all the chapter surveys are received they are to be carefully reviewed by the National Volunteer Service Section and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee as a basis upon which to formulate Volunteer Service projects.

The responsibility for the survey on Volunteer Services rests with the Japanese Red Cross Chapters. However, Military Government Welfare Officers may be contacted for advised and every assistance possible is encouraged.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of disease for the period 24 -30 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Swine Plague	14

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

The strict enforcement of the Narcotic Law in Japan, which has made illicit narcotics very hard to obtain, has resulted in narcotic traffickers resorting to methods which are found in all countries in which there is strict narcotic enforcement. As an example, a report has been received that two persons with physician's license certificates registered with Tokyo-To narcotic officials 1 December 1947. On 5 December 1947 these two persons purchased a comparatively large quantity of narcotics from local wholesalers in Tokyo-To. Investigation by narcotic officials disclosed that the two persons had given a fictitious business address and are probably in

possession of forged medical certificates. The persons who are Koreans by the name of Ko So Kei and Kin So Shuku are planning on returning to Korea according to the Tokyo Branch of the Korean Association of Japan. Through close liaison with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board these men are now being sought throughout Japan and their apprehension is expected momentarily.

Reports received from local prefectures indicate the strict instructions issued by the Ministry of Justice regarding penalties to be demanded for narcotic violators are being heeded by local procurators, but that in some instances even the most willful violators of the narcotic law against whom there is conclusive and substantial evidence are being acquitted in the Appeal Courts. This matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Justice in order to determine the corrective action that must be taken.

Distribution

Sprayers and Dusters for use in insect and rodent control were shipped under Ministry of Welfare direction to seven prefectures during the period 18 - 24 January. A total of 1,626 pieces were shipped as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita	0	12	0	12
Aichi	0	0	0	50
Hyogo	0	180	0	0
Shimane	1,008	102	0	0
Ehime	0	0	0	60
Kochi	72	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	50	80	0
Total	1,080	344	80	122

Mapharsen is a trade name for 3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsinexide Hydrochloride. This drug is listed in the new Joint Army-Navy Catalog of Medical Material as Oxophenarsine Hydrochloride. Since mapharsen is a trade name, it is not possible for manufactures in Japan to label their product as mapharsen. The Japan Pharmacopoeia uses the term Mapharsol to designate this drug. Chemically, mapharsen and mapharsol are identical.

A distribution plan for U. S. Army surplus Sulfadiazine turned over to the Japanese Government for civilian use was approved. This distribution was planned on a population basis. The item is listed in ASF Catalog MED 3, 1 March 1944, as stock number 9120400 Sulfadiazine, 8 tablets. Distribution was made as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>
Hokkaido	4,510	36,080	Aomori	1,340	10,720
Iwate	390	3,120	Miyagi	1,630	13,040
Akita	1,060	8,480	Yamagata	860	6,880
Fukushima	3,260	26,080	Ibaraki	1,630	13,040
Tochigi	1,250	10,000	Gunma	1,250	10,000
Saitama	2,400	19,200	Chiba	3,070	24,560
Tokyo	3,740	29,920	Kanagawa	5,470	43,760
Niigata	1,920	15,360	Yamanashi	860	6,880
Nagano	1,340	10,720	Shizuoka	1,150	9,200
Toyama	1,340	10,720	Ishikawa	1,730	13,840
Fukui	490	3,920	Gifu	1,060	8,480
Aichi	3,460	27,680	Mie	1,540	12,320
Shiga	1,150	9,200	Kyoto	4,990	39,920
Osaka	7,970	63,760	Hyogo	4,220	33,760
Nara	960	7,680	Wakayama	1,820	14,560
Tottori	770	6,160	Shimane	860	7,740
Okayama	1,540	12,320	Tokushima	470	3,760
Hiroshima	3,070	24,560	Kagawa	1,150	9,200

Yamaguchi	1,060	8,480	Ehime	2,210	17,680
Kochi	770	6,160	Fukuoka	3,550	28,400
Saga	3,360	26,880	Nagasaki	5,760	46,080
Kumamoto	1,340	10,720	Oita	580	4,640
Miyazaki	400	3,200	Kagoshima	1,250	10,000
			Total	96,000	768,000

Air shipment of 30 liters of Antivenom Serum (Habu) is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Okinawa 3 February. This is a portion of the serum which is being produced in Japan from Habu snake venom shipped several months ago from Okinawa. Future shipments will be made as the antivenom serum is produced.

Production

Production of biologicals during December 1947 continued to be satisfactory, with an increase in equivalent total yen value of 5,586,767 yen over November production, reported as 12,854,905 yen. December production totaled 18,441,672 yen. A substantial increase during December of finished diphtheria toxoid was accomplished. Sufficient typhus vaccine will be on hand to meet needs for 1948. Concerted efforts are being made at the present time to accomplish, according to schedules, sufficient triple typhoid vaccine production to meet all requirements for the entire 1948 season.

	<u>Production (December)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	9,000 cc	9,000 cc	914,300 cc	4,428,270 cc
Typhus		670,740 cc		1,177,107 cc
Triplo Typhoid	120,000 cc	2,203,900 cc	2,161,500 cc	6,878,500 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	5,347,700 cc	2,623,700 cc	5,957,600 cc	1,580,380 cc
Smallpox	2,574,525 doses	655,925 dos.	16,830,095 dos.	1,096,070 dos.
Diphtheria Antitoxin		30,000 cc		220,007 cc

Production of x-ray film during December 1947 totaled 34,507 square meters, as compared to the November production of 25,040 square meters. This represents an increase of 9,467 square meters. Substantial increases in monthly production of x-ray film since the initiation of the program have been accomplished, as evidenced by the following interesting statistics:

- a) X-ray film production monthly average in 1947 - 24,760 square meters.
- b) Monthly 1947 quarterly averages - 1st quarter - 10,144 square meters.

2nd quarter, 25,990 sq. meters, 3rd quarter 32,073 sq. meters, 4th quarter, 30,832 sq. meters. Further reliable comparison of x-ray film production during 1947 is the increased monthly production average accomplished during the second half of the year, 31,453 sq. meters, compared to the first half, namely 18,067 sq. meters.

<u>Size</u>	<u>Production December</u>
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	418 dozens
5" x 7"	1,674 "
6" x 6"	1,821 rolls
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	1,630 dozens
8" x 10"	5,690 "
10" x 12"	17,223 "
11" x 14"	2,038 "
14" x 17"	4,966 "
Dental	602 "
35mm.	37,329 rolls

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies

	<u>November</u>		<u>December</u>		<u>1947 Total</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	Yen 319,691,088	Yen	369,826,423	Yen	1,470,901,661
Non-controlled Medicines	202,480,741		185,100,041		1,741,858,360
Patent Medicines	129,263,823		131,025,192		1,659,958,658
Biologicals	12,854,905		18,441,672		264,119,352
Dental Instruments	11,974,252		17,563,243		106,991,367
Dental Materials	6,215,352		7,748,067		50,694,937
Rubber Sanitary Goods	11,654,296		10,894,265		54,048,046
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	3,703,041		4,541,462		70,265,727
Medical Instruments	<u>14,480,933</u>		<u>16,675,711</u>		<u>122,686,384</u>
Total	712,318,431		761,816,076		5,541,524,492

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment - December 1947

Antu (rat poison)	2,822 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,452 kgs.
DDT concentrate	16,862 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	155,378 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	368,000 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	116,820 lbs.
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1947	4,047,315 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1947	919,754 gallons

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Coordination of Insect and Rodent Control Campaigns: In order for insect and rodent control campaigns to be fully effective in all areas of a municipality, it is necessary that local commanders coordinate their programs with those of the Japanese Health Departments and that this coordination be accomplished through the Military Government Public Health Officer. It should be remembered, however, that such programs, instituted at the suggestion of the Public Health Officers, and executed by the local Japanese Health Department, are designed primarily to serve the Japanese population of the community. It is suggested that Public Health Officers discuss with local commanders the nature of the Japanese sanitary program and inform them of the dates that the various phases of program are to begin. This is particularly important in the case of rodent control. It is recognized that in most areas the degree of control established by the Japanese Sanitary organization will not meet U. S. Army standards for sanitation but the coordination of these efforts will facilitate the execution of such programs by tactical commanders who are faced with a difficult control problem.

Tuberculosis Control

It is necessary to constantly emphasize the necessities of early discovery and diagnosis of tuberculosis and early hospitalization. It would be of much help if every national sanatorium would establish one wing into which only early cases were admitted. This program should be supervised and followed closely, both in the institution and by those in the Health Centers upon their discharge, and the result be made a local subject of comment in the public press and through the various medical and nursing associations. Particular effort should be made to bring these points to the attention of every student in the various colleges and medical schools so this educated group could be of assistance in disseminating this information as widely as possible.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Nutrition

August and November nutrition survey result on the degrees of activity for Tokyo, Eight Cities, Twenty-seven prefectures, Four Coal Mines, Akita Copper Mine and Tokyo Railway Workers are submitted in the attached table (Incl #2).

A talk, followed by an open discussion on "Nutrition and Food Problems in the Field" was given on 26 January to the Japanese Health Officers attending the refresher course, at the National Institute of Health, Tokyo.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 9 January, shows 3,410 hospitals with a capacity of 212,295 beds of which 90,203 were occupied. During this same period 250,037 out-patients were treated.

Japan Medical Association

At a recent talk to the regional Public Health Officers, the following information regarding the election of officials of the newly organized country, prefectural and national medical associations was given:

"Those officials of the new Japan Medical Association, who are, or may be, elected prior to the official election date in March 1948, will continue in office, until their term expires, as though they were all elected in March 1948, regardless of the length of the term of office as set forth in the new constitution"

Subsequent conferences relative to these elections revealed there has been a misunderstanding by the Japanese of this convention and over 90% of the country and prefectural societies have already elected officials with the understanding that regardless of the term of office called for in the constitution, the tenure of office would terminate in March, 1949 when elections of all now officials will be held.

In view of this misunderstanding and the confusion which will ensue were the plan to be changed, it is deemed advisable to permit the interpretation as understood among the Japanese and as stated above.

Therefore, there is no objection to the holding of complete new elections in March, 1949 in the country, prefectural and national medical associations.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

No objection was made to the proposal of the Medical Fee Calculation Council of the Ministry of Welfare to raise the fee-for-service charge per point 1.50 yen for medical care for all social insurance programs in the middle-sized and large cities, effective 1 February, with the charges in the rural areas remaining the same. This will make the range of charges vary between 3.50 yen and 6 yen per point of medical service. The National Health Insurance, which is applicable to the rural areas, will retain the present scale pending another conference by the Council in the latter part of March. The reason for the decision regarding National Health Insurance was that many associations would be adversely affected by an increase before the end of the fiscal year, which will be 31 March, and that it would be better to have a change in rate become effective on and after 1 April when the now premium scale and budget are announced. The Council meeting scheduled for March will consider increasing the rate.

Particular emphasis is being given by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare in its budget proposal for the ensuing year to an increase in personnel for administration and supervision of National Health Insurance on the prefectural level, also a larger program for establishing medical care clinics in the rural areas. More inspection and supervision of local associations have been found to be necessary.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl (4)

1. Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.
2. Nutrition Survey - August and November 1947.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 17 January 1948.

4. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan week ending 24 January 1948.

January 23, 1948

To: All Chapters
From: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimazu, President, Japanese Red Cross.
Subject: Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.

Your National Headquarters, in its reorganization, has established a Volunteer Service Section. The purpose of this section is that of maintaining in every chapter, its branches and sub-branches, volunteers who are trained for prompt and efficient service and are prepared to give their services to promote the health and welfare of the Japanese people. The Volunteer Service Section will be responsible for a program survey, recruitment, training, referral and supervision of the volunteers.

We are all aware that the needs of our nation and our people are great at this time, therefore the Japanese Red Cross has a great responsibility to plan, organize, and operate programs which will alleviate hardships and contribute towards building a healthier and happier nation of people.

We at Headquarters, before making plans for specific Volunteer projects to be carried on throughout Japan, must have information about conditions in every prefecture and only the chapters can supply this material for us. In order to have the information gathered and compiled in a similar manner, we have prepared a questionnaire as a guide for all chapters in making the community survey. The questionnaire is attached, accompanied by instructions.

You are requested to have this survey completed and mailed in time to reach this Headquarters Office not later than February 20, 1948. When all chapter surveys are received they will be carefully reviewed by the Headquarters Volunteer Section Staff and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee.

On the basis of this information it is hoped that we will have valid and reliable information with which to plan volunteer projects.

Before final plans are made for specific projects, a Leadership Training Conference for Chapter Volunteer Service personnel will be conducted at National Headquarters, at which time the organization of Volunteer Service Groups will be fully presented and discussed in detail. The material obtained through the survey will also be used at the conference. You will be notified later regarding the date of the conference and the persons who will be asked to attend.

Please give your immediate attention to the attached instructions and surveys so that the Headquarters staff will have the material by February 20th.

If you have any questions about the attached materials, please let us know immediately.

Instructions for making survey of community needs in relation to possible services to be provided by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups.

The attached questionnaire has been made up as a guide to help in securing certain information about your community, both in the immediate vicinity of the prefectural chapter and also the outlying territory covered by your branches and sub-branches.

After you and your staff have studied this letter and attachments carefully, you should call a meeting of your Prefectural Governor, the Military Government Welfare Officer and the heads of the Welfare, Education and Health Ministries in the prefectures and, in addition, representative citizens who are key people in your community. You should present to this group the purpose of the survey and request their cooperation in initiating your contacts. This group should be able to assist you by supplying immediately some of the information which you will need and if they can be sufficiently interested, they can continue to help until the survey is completed.

We of course know that it will be impossible for you to contact all schools, hospitals and institutions in your prefecture and therefore realize that your answers to many of the questions will be based on information from limited contacts. However, it will be helpful to you later and to us, at National Headquarters, if you will list names of persons and institutions whom you contact personally. We know that this survey will require a great deal of

effort on your part and since we are requesting that you have it completed and in the mail in time to reach the headquarters office by February 20, we urge you to give this survey your immediate attention.

We are certain that you will receive cooperation from the prefectural Military Government Welfare Officers, as they have been notified about the survey and have English translations of the materials which we are sending to you. The welfare officers understand that it is the responsibility of the Japanese Red Cross chapters to complete the survey but at the same time, you may feel free to contact them for advice and consultant service.

After you have completed the survey we want you to evaluate your findings and give us your recommendations in a narrative report as to the projects most needed and the ones which you feel that your chapter is best suited to sponsor. We would like to have you list the projects in priority order. This will be very helpful to us in planning at Headquarters.

We also urge you to bring to our attention any special projects (not covered in the survey) that are peculiar to your community and which you feel might well be sponsored by volunteers.

You should complete the survey forms in triplicate. Two copies, together with your narrative report, should be sent to Headquarters and one complete copy should be kept in your chapter files.

SURVEY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

I. Chapter Survey

1. Name of chapter.
2. Address of chapter.
3. Branches: (Names).
4. Do you have paid chapter workers assigned to the Volunteer Service section? Yes. (How many) No.
Do these workers have additional duties? Yes. No.
(Give any additional comments about coverage of service in branches and sub-branches.)
5. Has your chapter attempted to organize Volunteer Service Groups?
If so, have you used any volunteer leadership on chapter level; on branch and sub-branch levels?
(Discuss separately).
Discuss when and what type of project has been set up.
6. What was accomplished and is there a current volunteer program?
If so, describe briefly.
7. Have the citizens of your community manifested any interest in working in Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?
Approximately how many have made inquiries at your chapter headquarters?
8. Will space be available for Volunteer Service projects which might be set into operation at the chapter office?
(Describe size).
9. Can you use trained Volunteers in your headquarters office to assist at information desk, to do clerical work and to assist with general duties? If so, how many?
10. What is the housing condition of your Chapter Headquarters, its branches and sub-branches. If repair work or redecorating or beautifying of grounds is needed, could this be done by Volunteer units, both men and women?
(Discuss)

II. Survey On Medical Institutions

1. How many hospitals are located in your prefecture?
How many dispensaries?
How many of these are operated by the Japanese Red Cross?
2. Do these hospitals and dispensaries have gauze and sheeting supplies which need to be prepared, folded or sewn, and would hospital authorities desire to have Red Cross Volunteers perform a production service?
(Designate what is available).
3. If such supplies are not on hand at the hospitals or dispensaries, are hospital funds available to purchase gauze and sheeting when materials become available through prefectural allocation?
4. If such a service is needed, could the hospitals provide adequate space for a production project?
If not, can your chapter secure space?
5. How many hospitals would be interested in other types of volunteer service such as clerical workers, etc?
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have waiting rooms for patients?
If not, is space available and would the staffing and supervision of waiting rooms by Red Cross Volunteers be desirable? (comment).
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have nurseries which take care of children whom the visitors and patients bring?
Do the hospitals need this service to be given by Red Cross Volunteers?
6. Do any of the hospitals have central kitchens or are they interested in experimenting with such a plan?

If so, would they be interested in using a Red Cross Volunteer Canteen Group to supplement regular kitchen staff?

7. Is there need for Red Cross Volunteers to plan entertainment for convalescent patients, both on an individual and group plan, such as quiet games arts, crafts and musical and theatrical programs?

8. Are there any special hospitals such as leprosariums or feeble minded homes in your prefecture? If so, how many, and are they in need of any type of Red Cross Volunteer Service, such as program entertainments, recreational materials, etc? (list names and addresses and types of such institutions.)

List of Contacts

<u>Name of Hospital</u> (public) (private)	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person Contacted</u>
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III. Survey on Children's Institutions

1. How many children's institutions are there in your community?

(Give number of public and private institutions separately.)

Public	Private
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2. What types of institutions are there?

Designate type and number, such as orphanages, reformatories, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb.

(Designate also whether public or private).

3. Is there a need for supplementary service in these institutions which could be rendered by Red Cross Volunteers?

(Such as supervision or recreation, supplying materials: games, toys, books, etc., organizing and directing educational trips, etc.)

List of Contacts

<u>Name of Institutions</u> (public) (private)	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person Contacted</u>
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IV. Survey of Needs in Educational Institutions

1. How many universities are located in your prefecture?

2. What are the housing and feeding facilities for university students who do not live at home?

3. Do any of the universities have a central kitchen or dining room?

If so, could a Canteen Unit of Red Cross Volunteer Service Group be of assistance in this program by helping to improve the kitchen facilities and the preparation of food?

If no central kitchens or dining rooms are operating, are the universities interested in such a project being sponsored by a Red Cross Volunteer Service Group?

4. Are any classes in social education (Shakai Kyoiku) being given in your prefecture?

5. If so, what groups are the lectures given for?

What subjects are covered and by what organization or group are the courses sponsored, and is any charge made for the courses?

6. What is your opinion concerning the need of nutrition classes, with particular emphasis on the use of rationed foods? (State your reasons, and name persons interviewed regarding this question.)

7. Can you locate persons in your community who have had special training in foods and nutrition who would be willing to give, on a volunteer basis, training classes in nutrition and food preparation? (List names and address)

8. Do you feel that nutrition classes, including demonstrations and covering discussions of preparation of food in the home, preparation of school lunches and mass feeding for disaster purposes, would be well received in your community if sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?

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V. Survey on General Needs

1. Do the railroad stations in your prefecture provide waiting rooms? Yes. No.
2. Approximately how many stations have adequate space for waiting rooms?
3. Is there a need for waiting rooms to be sponsored at the stations by Red Cross Volunteer Groups who provide trained volunteer personal on duty at all times?
4. Are there play grounds (other than those located at schools) for the children in your community and do they need better care and supervision?
Is there a need for play grounds to be sponsored by Red Cross Volunteer Groups?
5. Are there factories and industries in your community where large numbers of women are employed and are there apartment houses for these workers?
If so, are there day nurseries for pre-school age children in the vicinity of the factories and housing areas?
6. If not, is there need for such a nursery and is it a project which might be sponsored by the Red Cross Volunteer Groups?
If there are nurseries, are Red Cross Volunteers needed to assist in their operation?
7. Are public libraries available? If so, for what age groups?
Is there a need for additional libraries and could such be sponsored by Japanese Red Cross Volunteers?
8. Are there blind schools in your community? If so, how many?
Are Braille books available in an adequate number?
Do you think that it is advisable to have Red Cross Volunteers trained to print in Braille?

Additional comments about the needs peculiar to your community with your recommendations for meeting these needs, if practicable, through Red Cross Volunteer Groups. (Example: farming communities may need day nurseries and community kitchens during the planting and harvesting seasons. These might be sponsored by Red Cross volunteers).

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NUTRITION CALORIC CONSUMPTION

NUTRITION SURVEY 1947

(Caloric Data refer to Actual Consumption of food)

	Av. Total Calories Consumed	Av. ### Activity Adult Males Unit 1.0	Caloric #### in relation to activity	Ratio Calories Consumed & required Percent
Tokyo	1989	0.821	1970	101
8 Cities	1970	0.#15	1956	101
27 Prefectures	2262	0.920	2108	102
4 Coal Mines	2306	0.875	2100	110
Akita Copper Mine	1697	0.879	2210	80
Tokyo Railway Workers	2067	0.830	1992	104

27 Prefectures

Males - Number Examined: 24,807 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.969

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.84	1.99	2.26	7.28	7.34	10.14	11.79	19.12	7.46	11.43	18.88	0.47

Female - Number Examined: 26,056 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.73	2.00	12.87	13.40	23.75	20.41	18.25	5.04	0.68	0.02	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 50,863 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.890

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.86	2.12	10.14	10.45	17.11	16.20	18.68	6.22	5.92	9.22	0.23

Four Coal Mines

Males - Number Examined: 1518 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.000

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.43	3.23	2.63	9.09	8.30	10.47	9.09	4.61	6.39	6.26	17.26	19.24

Female - Number Examined: 1427 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.751

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.78	2.66	4.06	17.38	18.92	25.93	15.84	5.05	4.84	1.33	0.21	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 2945 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.879

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.60	2.95	3.33	13.11	13.45	17.96	12.36	4.82	5.64	3.87	9.00	9.91

Degree of Activity - Japan - August 1947
Tokyo City

Males - Number Examined: 6265 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.882

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.50	1.72	1.96	7.84	6.99	15.63	28.19	18.88	6.46	6.29	4.25	0.29

Female - Number Examined: 6348 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.753

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.24	1.37	1.95	14.98	18.31	49.58	9.09	2.51	0.88	0.09	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 12,613 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.820

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.37	1.55	1.96	11.43	12.69	32.71	18.58	10.64	3.65	3.17	2.11	0.14

Eight Cities

Males - Number Examined: 10,751 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.885

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.23	1.74	2.24	7.64	7.03	14.46	27.17	22.75	4.86	5.40	4.07	0.41

Female - Number Examined: 11,655 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.750

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.79	1.57	2.13	16.84	20.39	37.68	15.29	2.84	1.14	0.33	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 22,406 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.00	1.65	2.18	12.43	13.98	26.53	20.99	12.39	2.93	2.77	1.95	0.20

Akita Copper Mine

Males - Number Examined: 612 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.916

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.12	1.31	3.43	10.46	8.99	17.32	11.77	1.96	0.16	1.63	0.49	40.36

Female - Number Examined: 621 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.712

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.90	1.45	2.90	19.65	23.35	34.62	7.73	2.41	4.51	0.16	-	0.32

Males & Female - Number Examined: 1233 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.873

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.51	1.38	3.16	15.09	16.22	26.04	9.73	2.19	2.35	0.89	0.24	20.20

Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 315 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.876

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.95	2.22	0.32	8.57	6.03	14.92	28.89	32.38	3.81	0.95	0.64	0.32

Female - Number Examined: 322 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.754

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.62	0.93	2.49	15.53	15.53	51.86	11.18	1.86	-	-	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 637 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.79	1.57	1.41	12.09	10.83	33.59	19.94	16.96	1.88	0.47	0.31	0.16

Nutrition Survey - Degrees of Activity - Nov. 1947 Tokyo City

Males - Number Examined: 6377 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.892

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.58	2.02	2.32	7.72	7.04	14.14	26.58	21.26	6.26	6.48	4.30	0.30

Female - Number Examined: 6484 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.752

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.29	1.56	1.91	15.64	16.29	49.16	10.83	2.45	0.82	0.05	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 12,861 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.821

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.44	1.79	2.12	11.71	11.70	31.80	18.64	11.78	3.51	3.23	2.13	0.15

Eight Cities

Males - Number Examined: 10,701 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.889

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.20	1.95	2.01	7.47	7.05	14.65	26.05	23.09	4.78	5.55	4.64	0.56

Female - Number Examined: 11,894 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.749

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.02	1.71	1.96	16.63	19.45	39.45	14.62	2.84	1.07	0.25	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 22,595 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.10	1.82	1.98	12.29	13.57	27.71	20.04	12.43	2.83	2.76	2.20	0.27

27 Prefectures

Males - Number Examined: 24,066 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.010

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.76	2.22	2.50	6.75	7.16	10.10	9.31	13.51	3.70	10.78	27.80	4.41

Female - Number Examined: 24,970 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.833

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.18	1.99	12.77	12.24	18.94	15.42	26.00	7.82	0.77	0.11	0.01

Males & Female - Number Examined: 49,036 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.920

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.20	2.24	9.82	9.75	14.60	12.42	19.87	5.80	5.68	13.70	2.17

4 Coal Mines

Males - Number Examined: 1542 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.982

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.76	2.66	3.44	9.79	9.47	10.38	10.51	5.51	2.85	4.28	20.10	17.25

Female - Number Examined: 1456 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.761

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.30	3.64	2.54	16.62	15.04	29.60	18.48	4.60	4.53	1.65	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 2998 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.875

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.54	3.14	3.00	13.10	12.17	19.71	14.37	5.07	3.67	3.02	10.34	8.87

Akita Copper Mine

Males - Number Examined: 602 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.046

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.99	1.66	2.82	6.48	5.81	15.78	14.79	2.49	0.17	3.82	-	43.19

Female - Number Examined: 613 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.759

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.61	2.28	1.80	15.33	19.58	35.89	13.38	4.89	3.75	0.49	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 1215 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.898

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.80	1.98	2.30	10.95	12.76	25.92	14.07	3.70	1.98	2.14	-	21.40

Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 305 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.907

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.98	2.30	0.33	7.87	6.56	13.77	19.01	35.08	6.56	2.62	4.92	-

Female - Number Examined: 324 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.768

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.54	1.85	0.62	12.96	17.29	49.69	13.89	2.16	-	-	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 629 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.830

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.27	2.07	0.48	10.49	12.08	32.27	16.37	18.13	3.18	1.27	2.39	-

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1 February - 7 February
1948
Number 58**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
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SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this weekly Bulletin.

Title: The Child Welfare Law
Short Title: TB PH WEL 11

SECTION II WELFARE

Japan School of Social Work

Informal reports submitted by the Japan School of Social Work indicate they have received a total of 256 inquiries concerning the School during the past few months. A total of 43 inquiries were received from women. (Note: these are inquiries and not applications for admission to the school). The largest number of inquiries, 45, were received from Tokyo Prefecture. Other prefectures from which a rather large number of inquiries have been received are Shizuoka, 36; Saitama, 16; Hokkaido, 14; Nagano, 13. Very few inquiries were received from Kyushu, Shikoku and Chugoku areas which are some distance from Tokyo. The School is anxious to receive applications from qualified personnel.

Some confusion has arisen concerning the requirements to enter the one-year graduate course. In order to be eligible for this course, the applicant must have completed university or college or have had at least three years' experience in welfare work. Since it is hoped that a high level of work can be maintained for this one-year course, it is desired that students be secured who have sufficient academic background or work experience.

Reappointment of Minsei-iin

In accordance with the provision of Article 67, Child Welfare Law, all Minsei-iin must be reappointed prior to 31 March. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governors setting forth the policy and procedure to be followed in this reappointment. (Hatshu-sha, No.17 dated 6 February 1948). A translation of these instructions is being sent out as an inclosure #1 to this Weekly Bulletin.

The plan for reappointment of Minsei-iin is basically the same as the existing plan; that is, the machinery for appointment remains the same. It is desired however, that the reappointment of Minsei-iin will secure a group of persons who are better qualified to do this work than is evidenced in current appointments. Various studies of the work of Minsei-iin have been made by Military Government Teams and submitted to PH&W Section, SCAP either as a special report or as a part of the regular Monthly Activity Report. These special studies have been used in connection with conferences, studies and analysis by and with the Ministry of Welfare in an attempt to work out a more effective basis of operation. Additional plans have been developed under which the Minsei-iin will be provided more adequate supervision. Because of financial limitations and lack of properly trained personnel it is obvious, however, that the Minsei-iin will continue to be responsible for many important phases of welfare administration. The total number of Minsei-iin in any one prefecture is decided by the prefectural authorities and not by the Ministry of Welfare. It is expected, however, that in the reappointment of Minsei-iin, the total current number will not be increased, with the plan that in the future, greater reliance can be placed upon full-time employees.

Attention is called to TB - PH - WEL 7, subject: "Minsei-iin", issued in November 1947, which sets forth information concerning the history and operations of Minsei-iin. Translations of the Minsei-iin Ordinance and related ministerial directives are included as inclosures to this Technical Bulletin. It is suggested that this Bulletin be used to secure additional information concerning Minsei-iin.

The problem of reappointment of Minsei-iin has been discussed with representatives of Military Government Section, Eighth Army, and it has been agreed that during the period 16 February - 1 April 1947, Welfare Officers of Military Government Teams should give particular consideration to this matter. Since the appointment of qualified Minsei-iin is important in the administration of the Daily Life Security Act, Child Welfare Law and other welfare programs, it is suggested that consideration be given to the following matters: (1) Organization and membership of the prefectural Minsei-iin selection committee; (2) Organization and membership

of the Minsei-iin nomination committees, particularly in the cities: (3) The total number of Minsei-iin needed in the prefecture and in each of the governmental subdivisions of the prefecture; (4) The basis of calculating the number of Minsei-iin needed in any particular prefecture.

Attention is called to the statement in the Japanese instructions (Inclosure #1) that the nomination committee should understand that when suitable candidates are not found they should leave the quota partially filled until they are able to find suitable persons to nominate.

Salary of Child Welfare Officials

Inquiry has been made concerning the amount of salary to be paid Child Welfare officials. The following explanation has been provided by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Child welfare officials receive the salaries of second class public officials as prescribed in the Cabinet Order, Article 9 of Child Welfare Law. The salary for the second class officials is, according to Public Officials Compensation Ordinance, 1,150 yen per month (base regulated by the Government) to which is added 790 yen (temporary additional pay); 474 yen (addition to the temporary additional pay); temporary family allowance (150 yen per person) and additional pay for "work location" (30% of the total base pay, temporary additional pay and its addition and temporary family allowance). All additional pay, other than the base, are paid by the prefecture out of money contributed by Local Apportionment Tax Law.

For example, the pay of a child welfare official in Tokyo Metropolis is computed as follows;

Base	Yen	1,150
Temporary addition		790
Addition of the above (60% of 790 yen)		474
Temporary family allowance (for 2 persons)		300
Addition for work location (30% - 1,150 - 790 - 474 - 300)		<u>814</u>
Total (sum to be paid worker)	Yen	3,528

The example is in accordance with the condition of December 1947 and changes may be expected.

Remarks: (1) The temporary additional pay is determined according to the base pay, and for 1,150 yen base it is 790 yen. (2) The percentages for the addition for work location varies according to: (a) Location of public office is in the special area - 30%; (b) Wards of Tokyo Metropolis, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and others similar to them - 20%; (c) Areas other than the above (a) and (b) are set by the Finance Minister.

Monthly Public Assistance Report - December

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance totals for the month of December. Other figures are shown for purposes of comparison.

		Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Dec. 1946
No. of Persons in Institutions		138,623	138,596	
No. of Persons Non-Institutional		<u>2,702,650</u>	<u>2,582,720</u>	
Total		2,841,273	2,721,316	2,837,207
Assistance in Cash*	Yen	399,638,024	366,094,622	
Assistance in Kind		<u>39,704,857</u>	<u>50,782,811</u>	
Total	Yen	439,342,881	416,877,433	206,121,565

*Total reflects totals previous to deduction for assistance repayments.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (December 1947)

Prefecture	Institutional	Non-Institutional	Assistance in Kind	Assistance in Cash
Hokkaido	14,689	63,298	Yen 2,118,560	Yen 20,379,651
Aomori	1,758	37,408	6,603	6,036,383
Iwate	385	44,296	80,359	6,049,406
Miyagi	1,470	50,522	429,949	5,021,052
Akita	1,191	52,712	58,240	8,048,218
Yamagata	1,259	43,936	43,528	6,351,899
Fukushima	929	59,361	18,773	8,543,696
Ibaraki	1,433	50,294	7,176,046	5,178,314
Tochigi	613	27,016	4,554	4,942,698
Gumma	4,070	62,432	331,882	7,452,033
Saitama	1,164	47,254	148,715	7,991,909
Chiba	3,170	40,517	18,771	6,737,977
Tokyo	18,517	564,133	14,850,635	41,878,880
Kanagawa	4,972	44,238		13,149,411
Niigata	12,069	77,373	722,333	8,653,635
Toyama	1,082	32,053	5,115	5,410,815
Ishikawa	1,127	33,677	253,539	6,117,894
Fukui	835	23,351	493,268	3,719,141
Yamanashi	391	23,274		4,074,672
Nagano	2,407	62,982	137,692	10,644,156
Gifu	1,664	46,907	2,083,093	7,358,560
Shizuoka	4,995	53,841	1,747,345	9,594,775
Aichi	5,299	83,375	397,138	14,168,443
Mie	787	37,524	236,083	6,521,883
Shiga	634	30,016		3,509,117
Kyoto	3,074	60,443	2,025,201	13,415,411
Osaka	8,706	85,151	21,534	26,545,706
Hyogo	6,679	118,273	533,474	21,252,307
Nara	574	24,008	81,499	4,432,481
Wakayama	276	32,101	95,112	5,975,546
Tottori	506	20,082	59,259	3,511,779
Shimane	921	29,553		4,474,818
Okayama	2,799	43,729	12,658	7,613,100
Hiroshima	2,269	54,431	261,164	10,308,740
Yamaguchi	8,857	35,382	6,982	7,200,501
Tokushima	1,728	31,247	419,393	4,636,599
Kagawa	1,351	28,024	1,570,619	3,848,507
Ehime	724	38,150		6,516,931
Kochi	588	22,328	63,657	4,057,679
Fukuoka	2,641	108,705	692,033	12,913,408
Saga	2,049	45,818	840,458	4,732,070
Nagasaki	1,315	43,739	375,966	7,881,481
Kumamoto	2,117	43,591	231,431	7,013,142
Oita	1,527	23,883	737,850	3,618,004
Miyazaki	1,055	35,525	276,383	4,446,462
Kagoshima	1,957	86,697	37,963	7,541,901
Total	138,623	2,702,650	39,704,857	399,471,191

*Total assistance in cash reflects deductions for repayments to the government for assistance granted.

Supplementary Food Ration for Purchased by Foreign Nationals

The Japanese Government (General Affairs Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) has issued instructions to all Prefectural Governors dated 22 January 1948 to make available to all Foreign Nationals either the "A" or "B" ration and to eliminate the "C" ration, effective 1 February.

These instructions are the plan for implementation of SCAPIN-1841 AG 430 (9 Jan 48) PH subject: "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons".

Nothing in the directive mentioned above will be construed:

(a) To change the food ration for Korean Nationals who have elected to remain in Japan and receive the same ration as Japanese Nationals.

(b) To affect instructions issued to Occupation Force personnel prohibiting or restricting purchase of foodstuffs indigenous to Japan.

Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representative will receive the same ration as Japanese Nationals.

Only those persons who are certified by Missions or Diplomatic Representatives are entitled to the ration. Those countries that have no mission or diplomatic representatives are certified by the Diplomatic Section, SCAP.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

As of 6 February all 42 prefectures participating in the Community Chest fund drive have made complete or partial reports. These reports reflect that 526,792,000 yen has been raised towards the National goal of 681,500,000 yen or 77.3% of quota.

The following sixteen prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

Hokkaido	Aomori	Nara	Wakayama	Akita	Okayama
Niigata	Hiroshima	Toyama	Kagawa	Gifu	Saga
Kyoto	Miyazaki	Osaka	Kagoshima		

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher course that is being sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the National Nurses Association will be held from 1 March - 24 April instead of three months as had been planned. The course will be held in the Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo and will be supervised by Nursing Education staff of Demonstration School Notice have been sent to the Prefectures giving details regarding expense, travel and qualifications of the nurses to be sent. Only 50 nurses can be accommodated in this course; therefore the schools that will become Class A this year will have first choice of sending nursing instructors.

The required number of nurses for the U.S. Army hospital program have been obtained and the cooperation of the Military Government Teams is much appreciated.

Conferences have been held regarding the school of nursing that is to open in Okayama. This school will be a three year clinical nurse program. The refresher course to be given in the same school will be to assist the graduate nurses in raising standards and prepare them for teaching. Details of the plans for these two programs will follow later.

The recruiting program that was held in Tokyo-To High Schools has been completed and had a very good response. Twenty-four high schools were visited and the picture "Lady of Science" was shown.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of diseases for the period 31 January to 6 February.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Blackleg	1
Chiba	Swine plague	3
Kumamoto	Anthrax	2

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

Japanese narcotic agents, after one week's search, arrested one of the two Korean physicians who purchased large quantities of narcotics under fraudulent circumstances.

The Ministry of Welfare is advising prefectural narcotic agents to require complete identification of registrants or their representatives before delivering official order forms for the purchase of narcotics. Recent investigations have revealed several instances in which addicts, principally nurses, have obtained official order forms, forged the signature of a registrant, and purchased narcotics.

Distribution

Sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped to six prefectures during the period 25 - 31 January. A total of 1,890 sprayers were distributed, as listed below. No DDT dusters were shipped in this period.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	504	0	1,008
Aomori	60	0	0
Miyagi	180	0	0
Akita	0	18	36
Hiroshima	12	0	12
Ehime	60	0	0
Total	816	18	1,056

Production

Concerted efforts of the Drug Manufacturing Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, toward the production of high quality essential medicines of improved standards have resulted in the establishment of the following standards for the production of sulfa drugs.

Nomenclature of Essential Drugs

Sulfamine	Sulfaguanidine	Acetosulfamine	Sulfadiazine	Sulfathiazole
Sulfamethyldiazine	Sulfamethylthiazole	Homosulfamine	Sulfapyridine	

Unit Standards

A. Tablet		0.5 gms.
B. Injection	Acetosulfamine	10% 5cc
		30% 5cc
		30% 10cc
	Sulfathiazole	10% 5cc
		10% 10cc
	Sulfamethylthiazole	10% 5cc
		10% 10cc

The above standards have been approved by the Japan Pharmacoposia Investigation Committee. Ministry of Welfare has sent out official letters to disseminate this information to all prefectural governors, drug manufacturers, and physicians.

Distribution of DDT products during the year 1947 totaled 4, 047,315 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 899,754 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the distribution during 1947 to prefectures and various governmental departments.

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>
Hokkaido	188,965 Lbs.	47,365 Gallons
Aomori	50,800 "	6,985 "
Iwate	70,150 "	14,350 "
Miyagi	93,935 "	21,440 "
Akita	89,600 "	16,840 "
Yamagata	20,810 "	3,810 "
Fukushima	32,313 "	10,615 "
Ibaraki	32,680 "	11,855 "
Tochigi	100,400 "	8,600 "
Gumma	54,400 "	17,655 "
Saitama	123,900 "	36,165 "
Chiba	62,655 "	2,160 "
Tokyo	240,200 "	78,615 "
Kanagawa	265,090 "	36,000 "
Niigata	110,635 "	18,045 "
Yamanashi	5,475 "	7,370 "
Nagano	50,260 "	3,765 "
Gifu	77,030 "	6,620 "
Shizuoka	37,400 "	9,950 "
Aichi	220,000 "	9,730 "
Mie	30,000 "	10,620 "
Toyama	30,000 "	9,080 "
Ishikawa	20,940 "	3,575 "
Fukui	2,380 "	4,565 "
Shiga	2,000 "	825 "
Kyoto	43,800 "	42,090 "
Osaka	374,700 "	58,180 "
Hyogo	99,510 "	14,910 "
Nara	35,250 "	315 "
Wakayama	12,748 "	3,210 "
Tottori	12,000 "	5,450 "
Shimane	176,900 "	5,455 "
Okayama	13,870 "	1,325 "
Hiroshima	74,660 "	9,535 "
Yamaguchi	135,177 "	3,520 "
Tokushima	29,900 "	4,730 "
Kagawa	132,050 "	20,835 "
Ehime	27,000 "	9,215 "
Kochi	17,050 "	1,000 "
Fukuoka	150,400 "	20,230 "
Saga	89,610 "	8,450 "

Nagasaki	51,000 "	15,815 "
Kumamoto	31,600 "	8,450 "
Oita	24,000 "	10,095 "
Miyazaki	20,000 "	6,180 "
Kagoshima	21,855 "	3,610 "
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	53,645 "	1,805 "
Ministry of Justice	95,527 "	42,450 "
Ministry of Communications	9,000 "	
Ministry of Welfare	27,267 "	1,384 "
Quarantine Section:		
Hakodate	63,745 "	6,400 "
Yokohama	1,700 "	400 "
Yokosuka	120 "	430 "
Maezuru	88,551 "	2,850 "
Kobe	1,700 "	400 "
Nagoya	1,400 "	300 "
Ujina	23,532 "	340 "
Moji	1,900 "	600 "
Hakata	2,035 "	
Nagasaki	1,400 "	300 "
Sasebo	44,880 "	2,260 "
Ministry of Transportation:		
Main Office	8,830 "	300 "
Tokyo Railway Department	1,550 "	38,700 "
Nagoya " "	1,000 "	22,450 "
Osaka " "	1,200 "	30,350 "
Hiroshima " "	760 "	15,300 "
Moji " "	1,000 "	22,850 "
Shikoku " "	240 "	6,100 "
Niigata " "	760 "	15,700 "
Sendai " "	760 "	15,450 "
Sapporo " "	1,000 "	22,800 "
Imperial Household	1,000 "	20 "
Ministry of Labor	3,300 "	
Export	25,000 "	
Other Miscellaneous		205 "
Losses in transit and deterioration	445 "	410 "
Total	4,047,315 Lbs.	899,754 Gallons

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

Progress reports on the Typhoid Immunization Program indicate that approximately 33,000,000 individuals have received the full course of inoculations. This is slightly more than half of those falling within the age group 5-60 years. The action taken by Military Government officers as indicated by Military Government monthly Activities Reports was very encouraging. However, the objective of the program has not yet been

obtained. Therefore, Military Government Health Officers should continue to exert every possible effort to complete the Immunization Program as soon as possible. The now infectious disease law now in process of passage will include this vaccination as a required immunization.

Venereal Disease Control

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB PH Prev. Med.4) entitled, "The Principles of Venereal Disease Control" was translated into Japanese and distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare in December 1947. It should be brought to the attention of all Japanese Health Officers and that there is a gross error in the translation of the treatment schedule for syphilis on page 21 of the Japanese copy. The ditto marks under the mapharsen column should have been omitted from the 26th week on to the 40th week. In this 40th week schedule mapharsen should be discontinued after the 25th week, instead of continuing on to the 40th week as indicated by the ditto marks.

In the "Outline of Technical Standards and Procedures in the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Venereal Disease" (November 1945) the 24 week schedule was presented. The essential difference between the two schedules is that 10 additional bismuth injections are given in the 40 week schedule while prolonging the treatment by 16 weeks. Although the 40 week schedule gives a longer course of treatment, the 24 week schedule is considered adequate for the average early and latent cases of syphilis. In view of the fact that case-holding is very difficult in Japan and that the great majority of patients do not receive complete treatment, it would seem advisable to give preference to the shorter 24 week schedule. At the recent conference of Regional Military Government Health Officers at Yokohama the 24 week schedule was outlined by this office as the method of choice for the routine treatment of early and latent syphilis.

Model Health Centers

In connection with the Health Center Law (Law No.101), it is desired that reorganization and improvement of Health Centers be accomplished as rapidly as possible. In order to insure the accomplishment of this objective Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP has worked very closely with the Ministry of Welfare in the establishment of a Model Health Center in Tokyo and the demonstration of its functions to Military Government Health Officers and key Japanese Public Health personnel. Plans are progressing and when the Health Center has been properly organized, staffed, and is functioning smoothly, invitations will be extended to Military Health Officers to come to Tokyo and witness the demonstration of the Model Health Center's activities. After the Military Government have witness of the demonstration at least two prefectural health officials from each prefecture will come to Tokyo for the same purpose.

It is expected that the Health Center will be demonstrated to the first group beginning on or about 10 March. After witnessing the demonstration, the officials from each prefecture are expected to establish a similar model Health Center in each prefecture and demonstrate its functions to appropriate public health personnel in each prefecture. Following this, each prefecture is expected to reorganize and improve Health Centers along the lines outlined in the demonstration. This is a long range program which will require coordinated efforts of both the Public Health Officials and the people in order to achieve a high degree of success.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 16 January shows 3,409 hospitals with a capacity of 212,280 beds of which 87,196 were occupied. During this same period 248,980 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Insurance Bureau Submits Budget Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1948-49

Hearings were held on the estimates submitted to SCAP showing a total request of roundly 1,700,000,000 yen for appropriations to the Insurance Bureau in the coming fiscal year, beginning 1 April. This total does not include allowances payable to government workers. When these are added the total may reach 2,200,000,000 yen. There totals amount to three and four times respectively the amount appropriated this year.

The increase is due to the following causes;

1. Higher cost of services and supplies.

2. Increases in personnel due partly to new functions added by recent legislation (reference and appeals procedure in all social insurance program, new unemployment insurance and allowance programs for seamen).

3. The attempt to obtain reimbursement from the government of a higher share of the cost of administering Health Insurance, thus making the distribution of government funds between the several compulsory programs more nearly equitable.

4. Increased effort: to counter the disintegration of the National Health Insurance system apparent over the past two years through added subsidies to this program covering on a voluntary basis more people than all the compulsory programs combined. (See below for further details).

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare reports that more than 3,500 villages and towns which have had National Health Insurance associations are now in definite need of clinics to provide adequate medical care to the population in their respective areas. This situation prompted the inclusion in the current budget request for the ensuing year of a substantial amount for the purpose of establishing clinics for National Health Insurance. It constitutes the largest single item in the Insurance Bureau's budget estimates. The present program calls for 1,000 clinics each year for the next three years in an effort to overcome the difficulties in providing adequate medical care. Each prefecture is making a further survey regarding the need for additional hospitals under the National Health Insurance program.

Conferences have been held with government officials and representatives of the medical associations in an endeavor to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution regarding the fee-for-service (unit) rate at which medical services shall be paid for by the National Health Insurance Associations. As previously stated, the rates for National Health Insurance will not increase in any case until 1 April. In the current negotiations stress is laid on the doctors' participation in the operation of National Health Insurance to enlist their cooperation to the greatest possible degree on the national level, in the prefectures, and locally. Further studies are to be made with a view to improving the system of paying doctors who purvey medical care under all social insurance programs providing therefor.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Reappointment of Minsei-iin.

2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 31 January 1948.

3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, 5 week period ending 31 January 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9 February - 14 February
1948
Number 59**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Narcotic Control
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION ?
WELFARE

Dobo Engo Kai

The Ministry of Welfare on 7 February directed the Prefectural Governors to take the following measures in regard to their relationships with the National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai).

1. To avoid misunderstanding all governors and public officials will immediately resign from any post held by them in the Dobo Engo Kai.

2. All Dobo Engo Kai office space held by them in prefectural buildings will be vacated.

3. Welfare officials and governors will investigate closely, various institutions and functions under the branch of the Dobo Engo Kai to see that needy persons are treated equally without preferential treatment regardless of whether those persons are special groups or ex-service personnel.

All officials of the Ministry of Welfare who held posts in the Dobo Engo Kai as members of boards, auditors or councilors, etc., have tendered their resignations as of 2 February.

Minsei-iin

A meeting of the Chiefs, Welfare Sections, of the prefectural Departments of Welfare was held in Tokyo on 13 February. While other matters were considered at this meeting, it was held at this time for the primary purpose of considering instructions recently dispatched concerning the reappointment of Minsei-iin (reference statement in PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.58, subject: Reappointment of Minsei-iin, which sets forth a summary of instructions issued). A translation of this directive issued by the Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 17, was sent out as an inclosure to above-mentioned Bulletin.

At this meeting it was emphasized that only qualified persons were to be appointed as Minsei-iin. In the future Minsei-iin will have responsibility under the Child Welfare Law and it is, therefore, necessary to secure persons who have some interest and ability in Child Welfare work. The importance of establishing effective prefectural Minsei-iin Selection Committees and Nomination Committees in cities, towns and villages was also stressed. It is expected that during March, prefectural welfare officials will be giving a great deal of attention to this matter.

The attached table (inclosure 1) sets forth the most recent data available concerning the number of Minsei-iin actually appointed in the various prefectures in Japan.

SECTION II
VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personnel

Dr. C. T. Beechwood arrived at PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, to assume the position of Assistant Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of diseases for the period 7 - 13 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	3

SECTION III
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The 44th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 1 - 7 February:

	Total Mfgd. to date 31 Jan.	No. Mfgd. 1-7 Feb.	Total Mfgd. to date . 7-Feb	Total Shipped to date . 7-Feb	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	84,696	1,650	86,346	78,756	7,590	3,654
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	-	39,443	21,419	18,024	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,724	10,084	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	29,324	8,586	-
Total	185,857	1,650	187,507	143,223	44,284	3,654

A total of 4,005,536 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 359,468 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 348,569 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 7 February.

Distribution of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine during January 1948 totaled 315,956 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 76,240 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 298,356 vials of Typhus Vaccine.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the distribution during January 1948 to prefectures and various governmental departments.

Prefecture of Department	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	-	10,000 gal.	-
Aomori	71,800 lbs.	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	500 vials
Akita	-	-	46,000 "
Fukushima	10,000 lbs.	1,000 gal.	-
Ibaraki	-	-	6,000 vials
Tokyo	-	-	20,000 "
Gifu	-	-	10,500 "
Aichi	-	-	81,000 "
Mie	-	-	510 "
Toyama	-	-	250 "
Ishikawa	4,000 lbs.	-	100 "
Fukui	-	2,500 gal.	1,000 "
Shiga	1,500 lbs.	750 gal.	500 "
Kyoto	-	-	1,000 "
Osaka	-	-	68,160 "
Hyogo	-	-	10,420 "
Nara	-	-	1,780 "
Wakayama	-	-	250 "
Tottori	-	-	390 "
Shimane	-	-	500 "
Okayama	-	-	600 "
Yamaguchi	20,000 lbs.	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	1,100 "
Kagawa	-	-	600 "
Ehime	-	-	100 "
Kochi	1,000 lbs.	150 gal.	-

Fukuoka	100,000 lbs.	17,000 gal.	5,000 "
Nagasaki	-	-	17,500 "
Kagoshima	10,000 lbs.	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	85,970 lbs.	9,435 gal.	-
Ministry of Justice	8,475 lbs.	2,630 gal.	-
Ministry of Welfare	2,711 lbs.	925 gal.	6 vials
Quarantine Stations			
Hakodate	-	-	500 "
Yokohama	-	-	700 "
Ujina	-	-	1,000 "
Nagasaki	-	-	350 "
Otaru	500 lbs.	100 gal.	-
Ministry of Transportation:			
Main Office	-	-	14,840 "
Tokyo Railway Department	-	5,250 gal.	5,040 "
Osaka " "	-	8,000 "	2,160 "
Hiroshima " "	-	2,000 "	-
Moji " "	-	3,000 "	-
Shikoku " "	-	1,500 "	-
Sapporo " "	-	6,000 "	-
Sendai " "	-	4,000 "	-
Niigata " "	-	2,000 "	-
Totals	315,956 lbs.	76,240 gals.	298,356 vials

Distribution

Insect and rodent control equipment distributed during the period 1 - 7 February totaled 726 pieces. Shipments to four prefectures were made under Ministry of Welfare direction as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukushima	0	174	0	48
Fukui	144	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	150
Kochi	0	130	80	0
Total	144	304	80	198

The distribution of controlled medical supplies was placed under the new ration system effective 1 February, as previously announced in issues of the Weekly Bulletin. It may be of interest to Military Government Officers to have for reference the following list of official documents and communications which have been issued to date.

1. Official Gazette, No.485, dated 11 November 1947 (English Edition)
 - a. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30 promulgates the new plan of distribution (pp.4-12).
 - b. Ministry of Welfare Notification No.70 and No.71 list the items which are designated as the "designated rationed goods" (pp.20-21).
2. File IHATSU No.183, dated 26 November 1947.

From: Vice Minister of Welfare
To: Each Urban or Prefectural Governor
Subject: Regarding the Enforcement of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and other Medical Supplies.
3. File YAKU No.1583, dated 27 December 1947

From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare
To: Each Urban or Prefectural Governor

Subject: Regarding the Enforcement of the Ordinance on the Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.

4. File YAKU No.1590, dated 29 December 1947
From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Tokyo-To, Hokkaido and Other Prefectures
Subject: The Distribution of the Permitted Quotas for the Local Sellers and the Distribution of the Quotas for the Fourth Quarter Period (February and March) of 22 Years of Showa.
5. File IHATSU No.24, dated 17 January 1948
From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Each Urban or Prefectural Governor
Subject: Regarding the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.
6. File YAKU No.145, dated 3 February 1948
From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Chief, Sanitary Section of Urban or Prefecture
Subject: Regarding the Ratio of Allocated Amount of Distributed Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.
7. File YAKU No.185, dated 5 February 1948
From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Competent Chief of Urban or Prefecture
Subject: The Registration of Central Sellers on the Basis of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.

This is a critical period in distribution of controlled medical supplies. Many technical problems are sure to arise which will require a knowledge of the details and procedures which are contained in the documents cited above.

It should be noted that all medicines which are designated as controlled are to be distributed in like manner, namely, through the use of the purchasing pass book. Thus drugs such as mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin are to be placed on the purchasing pass books in like manner to other rationed medicines. The prefectural officials are, however, to apportion and allocate quantities of these drugs so as to insure that the Health Centers and other public and private institutions which treat venereal disease are amply supplied for this purpose.

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The December report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,420
Arrests - Registered Persons	10
Unregistered Persons	36
Convictions - Registered Persons	10
Unregistered Persons	21
Thefts of narcotics	42
Losses by fire	13

Penalties for registrants varied from 100 yen to 5,000 yen fine and for non-registrants from 400 yen fine to one year six months penal servitude. Charges against 37 non-registrants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 81 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations. One person was fined 3,000 yen for illegal cultivation of marihuana.

498,786 grams codeine phosphate, more than half the import received in October, were packaged and 423,838 grams were immediately sold to central wholesalers to relieve the critical short supply of this drug. The central wholesalers sold 120,585 grams of the codeine, approximately two and one-half times the amount of their

stocks at the beginning of the month, to local wholesalers. 77,442 grams of codeine reached doctors, hospitals etc. in addition to 327,560 tablets of codeine.

Consumption rates of morphine hydrochloride and cocaine hydrochloride, being in plentiful supply, were continued at approximately the same level as during the past two years of strict accounting and control.

Morphine hydrochloride		16,705 grams
Morphine hydrochloride	1% 1cc	120,628 ampoules
Cocaine hydrochloride		12,473 grams

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

No objection has been offered by PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, to publication of a "Guide to the Medical Treatment for Venereal Disease", submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

The schedules for mapharsen and neoarsenobenzol (neoarsphenamine) are outlined in this guide, but the latter should be used only when the former is unavailable. The supply of mapharsen will, in the near future, be sufficient to meet the demand minimizing the use of neoarsenobenzol. Under the new distribution system for controlled drugs, which became effective 1 February, mapharsen should be available to all Japanese doctors who are treating venereal diseases. It should be brought to their attention that mapharsen is the drug of choice in the routine treatment of early and latent syphilis. As compared with neoarsenobenzol, mapharsen has the following advantages:

1. Adaptable to foreshortened 24 week treatment schedule. (Ref: Weekly Bulletin No.58 for period 1-7 February, Venereal Disease Control).
2. Greater therapeutic effect with smaller doses of arsenic (one-tenth that of neoarsenobenzol).
3. Practically complete freedom from producing nitritoid reactions; lowest cutaneous toxicity and general reaction incidence of any trivalent arsenical.
4. Aeration does not increase toxicity.
5. May be injected rapidly.

Mapharsen and mapharsol are different names for the same drug, oxyphenarsine hydrochloride, which chemically is 3-amino 4-hydroxyphenylarsinoxide hydrochloride. Since mapharsen is a trade name protected by patents, the Japan Pharmacopoeia and Japanese manufacturers use the name mapharsol to designate this drug.

This "Guide to the Medical Treatment for Venereal Diseases" has been distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare to be used as a basis for treatment in the current "Counterplan for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases". (Ref: Weekly Bulletin No.55, for period 11 - 17 January 1948, Venereal Disease Control).

It should be impressed upon both the doctor and the patients that to receive the optimum benefits of modern drugs, the treatment of venereal disease must be instituted as soon as the diagnosis is established and the schedule must be strictly adhered to until the outlined plan is completed.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 23 January shows 3,413 hospitals with a capacity of 210,906 beds of which 81,477 were occupied. During this same period 229,193 out-patients were treated.

Nutrition

A revised plan for the Nutrition Surveys of the civilian population will be applied in the February 1948 surveys. Date schedules for conducting the surveys in the 12 large cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Yokohama, Kyoto and Kobe) and the prefectures throughout Japan has not as yet been submitted.

Military Government Teams will receive through regular channels copies of PHMJG number 58, dated 5 February 1948, subject: Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948, with the Letter of General Application pertaining to the above mentioned plan.

The Nutrition Section, Ministry of Welfare informed the Japanese Health Officers of the revised Nutrition Survey plan at a meeting held in Tokyo on the 13th and 14th of February.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Field surveys have revealed that costs for medical care under the government-managed phase of the Health Insurance program are being paid in two ways. One, the patient presents his identification card of insurance privilege to the medical facility or doctor giving the service who in turn sends the bill to the prefectural office for payment, which is made at the official rate. The other method, which is apparently being used because of dissatisfaction of the doctors with the official fee rate and believed necessary by the insured to obtain adequate service, is for the patient to conveniently forget to bring his card pay for the service in cash at the rate desired by the doctor or facility. The insured then takes the bill to the prefectures office and obtains reimbursement at the official rate which is understood to approximate 80% of the total bill. The difference is an additional cost to the insured. This latter procedure is authorized by law but was expected to be used only in emergency situations. The extent of the utilization of this second procedure is not known, but it is planned to obtain further information regarding this method. Its extensive use would circumvent the intent of the present law to pay for the full cost of medical care to the insured.

Welfare Pension Insurance

In the process of formulating amendments to transfer substantive provisions of the program from the Enforcement Ordinance, which is an action only of the Cabinet, to the Welfare Pension Act and thereby reflect the opinions of the Diet, the Ministry of Welfare was advised to eliminate to the present inequity in the contribution base of taxing only the initial 600 yen earned a month. It was suggested that the cut-off be raised to 5,000 yen in line with provisions in the Unemployment Compensation law and proposed for the Health Insurance Act.

Pending study of a possible over-all revision of the benefit structure and a concomitant change of contribution rates, contributions will be collected temporarily at such lowered rates as will produce approximately the same total revenue on the new tax basis, including wages and salaries up to 5,000 yen per month, as under the old, excluding all those above 600 yen.

This change is recognized to be of a provisional nature. The problem must be settled definitely before old-age and survivors' benefits become payable under the law. Meanwhile, however, the broadening tax base will insure that contributions toward future benefits are paid on an equitable basis. At present, due to general rise of wages and salaries considerably above 600 yen per month, the low cut-off at that point had made contributions to Welfare Pension Insurance virtually uniform for all insured regardless of earnings, thus introducing into that insurance system an undesirable and unintended element of regressive taxation.

Seamen's Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has submitted a report that the Japan Seamen's Relief Association, initially supported by employers, has six hospitals with a total of 441 beds, two sanatoriums with 222 beds, and two clinics at various locations in Japan. These are primarily for use by seamen who are covered by Seamen's Insurance. While seamen have priority, the hospitals and clinics will render service to other social insurance members.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
#58	5 Feb 48	Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: See Medical Service Division, Section VI.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Number of Minsei-ii as of 31 December 1947.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 7 February 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 February - 21 February
1948
Number 60**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Beginning with next week's Bulletin, an English translation of the previous weeks directives issued by the various Bureaus in the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectures, will be published for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel. Any of these directives that are considered pertinent to the implementation of a current program will be amplified and the important parts extracted for subsequent information of Military Government.

A complete review of all Ministry of Welfare Bureau instruction from 1 January through 14 February will be published in the Bulletin as soon as the information has been compiled by Public Health and Welfare Section.

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

German Nationals

The relief roll of needy German Nationals has dropped to 14 individuals located in the following areas:

Tokyo	6
Karuizawa	2
Matsumoto	1
Kobe	4
Kanagawa	1

The drop was expected due to the fact that all remaining after repatriation had certified that they were able to care for their own needs.

The Japanese Government has been instructed by SCAP that no German persons will be added to the relief rolls in the future until a case history is prepared on each individual showing their resources, their efforts expended in trying to secure employment and until they have made every effort to support themselves from their known assets.

The procedure for prefectural officials, in the future, will be for them to submit to the Ministry of Welfare the case history mentioned above and secure from the Ministry of Welfare permission before additional German Nationals are placed on the relief rolls. All future needy German Nationals cases will be referred to PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP by the Ministry of Welfare for review before relief is granted.

Social Work Education

The Kansai Social Work Education Committed held their monthly meeting in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, on 17 February. Persons attending the meeting included: public and private welfare officials, representatives of educational institutions in the area, Welfare Officers of the Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo Military Government Terms and a representative from Welfare Division, PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Subjects considered at the meeting included: (1) standards of the social work curricula proposed for universities; (2) the establishment of a register of qualified social welfare workers in the Kansai Area; (3) plans for establishing a one year training course in Osaka; (4) the establishment and development of more adequate research facilities in the area. Reports were submitted indicating that definite plans have developed by Doshisha University, Kyoto, and Kobe Women's College, Hyogo prefecture, for the establishment of social welfare curricula beginning 1 April. Definite plans have been formulated for a welfare training course, to be established in Osaka, but plans for financing have not been arranged.

Reappointment of Minsei-iin

Basic instructions concerning the procedures for reappointment of Minsei-iin are set forth in directive issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 7 February. (Sha-hatsu No.17). A translation of these instructions was inclosed with PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.59.

Additional instructions are contained in a dispatch from the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau to Prefectural Governors (Koseisho Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.30) dated 13 February, subject: Reappointment of Minsei-iin. These

instructions emphasize that the maximum number of Minsei-iin in a prefecture is not to be increased. In determining the number of Minsei-iin needed consideration is to be given to the number of needy families as well as the population. Minsei-iin who have been appointed as “specialists” in child welfare work will not be reappointed as “specialists” but as regular Minsei-iin since all Minsei-iin will have new responsibilities under the Child Welfare Law. It is permissible to appoint members of the staff of institutions as Minsei-iin.

In determining the number of Minsei-iin needed, it appears that undue emphasis is given to total population and geographical area and insufficient consideration to the number of families requiring aid under the Daily Life Security Law and needing other welfare services.

Payment of Salaries of Welfare Officials

There have been questions raised concerning the payment of salaries of welfare officials employed in the prefectural Department of Welfare. As a general rule the total base salary of the Chief of the Prefectural Department of Welfare is paid by the National Ministry of Welfare. Information concerning this matter was recently sent to prefectural governors, “Instructions to Prefectural Governors from Chief, Social Affairs Bureau (Koseisho Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.33) dated 18 February subject: Grants for salaries and expenses of Chief of Prefectural Department of Welfare.” In addition to the grant for salaries the Ministry of Welfare also makes some allowances for travel and office expense of these officials.

The Ministry of Welfare does not participate in the payment of salaries of all officials of the prefectural Department of Welfare but there is in each prefecture a number of such officials for whom the Ministry pays a portion of salaries and other expenses. The percentage of payment by the Ministry is not uniform but varies from 50% to 100%, depending upon the employee. The number of employees for which grants-in-aid are paid by the national government varies according to the size of the prefecture but the average is a total of nine for each prefecture (there second-class officials and six second-class officials).

The national Ministry of Welfare also provides grants-in-aid for the payment of salaries of some welfare officials in larger cities and in prefectural district office.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 49, 50 and 51 respectively, to LARA have arrived in Yokohama. Those shipments were as follows:

- a. 49th shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Luxembourg Victory on 3 February and contained 15.26 tons (food).
- b. 50th shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Rogers on 13 February and contained 159.70 tons (clothing, including shoes, 92.22 tons - food, 64.58 tons - miscellaneous, 2.9 tons)
- c. 51st shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Chins Bear on 18 February and contained 76.40 tons (food, 70 tons - clothing, 6.40 tons).

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The participation of public officials in the Community Chest and the use of Community Chest funds in public relief and welfare organizations was set forth in SHA-HATSU No.1701, dated 10 December 1947, from the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reference Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.50 (period 8 - 14 December 1947).

SHA-HATSU No.1701, mentioned above, has been implemented for purposes of clarification, by SHA-HATSU No.32, dated 14 February 1948, from the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Governors. Note: The contents of SHA-HATSU No.32 are misleading in content and the Social Affairs Bureau is now preparing another SHA-HATSU resending same.

Many prefectures have yet to complete their collections for the Community Chest campaign and it has been decided not to officially close (for reporting purposes) the campaign until March.

The progress report of the campaign, as of 21 February shows 558,260,046.1919 yen raised toward the goal of 683,500,000 yen or 81.6% of quota attained. Note: The original national goal of 681,500,000 yen has been

adjusted and is now 683,500,000 yen. This adjustment was necessary to meet prefectural quotas that have been lowered and raised in some instances.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Nursing: A four weeks' Nurse Instructors' Course has been completed at the Japanese National Red Cross Headquarters on 20 February. Forty-six nurses attended the course representing 31 Red Cross Schools of Nursing. The course consisted of nursing arts, history of nursing, hygiene, and nursing ethics.

Two adult classes in Red Cross Home Nursing have been completed in the Tokyo Chapter this past week. Another class is being organized this coming week.

Junior Red Cross: Five Junior Red Cross Albums have been completed during the month by the following schools: Takami Primary School, Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture: Grades 1-6; Okosi Dai 3- Primary School, Aichi Prefecture 6th Grade; Yuda School, Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture Grades 1-6; Misima School, Okasaki City, Aichi Prefecture Grade 6; Misima School, Okasaki City, Aichi Prefecture Grade 5.

The above albums have been shipped to Junior Red Cross at the American National Red Cross Headquarters and will be distributed to American Junior Red Cross groups in American Schools.

On February 13th a four day Junior Red Cross leadership training conference was completed at Gohra, Kanagawa prefecture. Forty-two delegates from the following eight prefectures attended:

Tochigi	Chiba	Ibaraki	Gumma	Tokyo
Saitama	Kanagawa	Nara		

The conference was a successful one, as much interest was shown by the delegates and there was a considerable amount of informal discussion. Expressions from the delegates indicated that they were getting a very clear understanding of the way in which Junior Red Cross fits into the educational system.

The Junior Red Cross handbook, which has been in the process of preparation since the summer of 1947, has been completed. The handbook went to the printers on February 16 and should be off the ##### April 1. In the meantime, an English translation is being prepared and will be sent, in the near future, to all Military Government Teams.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A visit was made to the farm area surrounding Hamamatsu, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka, to select 70 purebred Berkshire hogs for shipment to Okinawa. Of this group 48 were gifts ranging in age from 3 months to 12 months and 22 were Boars ranging in age from 3 months to 13 months. All were in fine condition and immediately were vaccinated against Hog Cholera and Swine Erysipelas. Shipment will be made to Okinawa during March from the quarantine station located in Yokohama.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases for the period 14-20 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	8
Yamaguchi	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The National Midwifery Course program planned by the Ministry of Welfare to be held in the following eight cities of Japan, namely Sapporo, Akita, Niigata, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Hiroshima and Kumamoto, will be inaugurated in Kumamoto on 16 March. Dates for the courses to be held in the remaining seven cities will be announced later. The Ministry of Welfare has forwarded details of these courses to Midwives throughout Japan. A

representative of Public Health and Welfare will attend each course and present a series of lectures on Midwifery. Lectures are currently being prepared in Japanese with sufficient copies available for distribution to each student.

The School of Nursing in Okayama, with a capacity for forty students will open 1 May. The results of the recruiting program have been favorable and application blanks as well as other entrance forms have been prepared and distributed. Prefectures in the immediate surrounding area have been given a quota based on the current enrollment capacity. Personnel from Public Health and Welfare Section plan to initiate refresher courses sometime in March and for the Nurses currently working in the school of nursing hospital, and will also prepare a program for the new students enrolling in the school of nursing 1 May.

The Model Demonstration School in Tokyo is now planning to increase the size of the nursery to 80 cribs. This Nursery opened in 1946 with six cribs and currently has 30.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control was shipped to four prefectures during the period 8-14 February. A total of 360 sprayers was distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision as listed below. No. DDT dusters were shipped during this period.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Kagoshima	120	70	0
Kochi	0	40	0
Osaka	0	0	60
Hyogo	0	0	70
Total	120	110	130

Reference is made to the list of official documents and communications which have been issued covering the ration plan of distribution of controlled medical supplies now effective. This list was published in the previous edition of the Weekly Bulletin, Number 59, 9 - 14 February. The following is added:

File EIHATSU No. 67, dated 5 February 1947

From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

To: Urban or Prefectural Governor

Subject: Regarding the Enforcement of the Ordinance on the Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.

To properly communicate ideas an understanding of the definition of terms is necessary. Quoted below is Article 2 of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30 dated 11 November 1947, on the distribution of medicines and other medical supplies. This article defines the terms used throughout the ordinance.

”Article 2. In this Ordinance:

“By “dealers” are meant hospitals, clinics, veterinary hospitals, pharmacies, retailers of medicines and other medical supplies and any others who use medical supplies by trade and whom the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture designates.

“By “Designated Consumers” is meant any one who consumes the medical supplies of the designated rationed goods which the Minister of Welfare especially designates from the health and sanitary point of view and whom the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture designates.

“By “sellers” are meant ones who are engaging in sale of the designated rationed goods.

“They are classified into two characters; “Local sellers” and “Central sellers.”

“By a local seller is meant a seller whose business area is within the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture where he has his business office and who engaging in sale of the designated rationed goods to the dealers and designated consumers.

“By a central seller is meant one who is engaging in sale of the designated rationed goods to the local sellers or other central sellers.

“By “Manufacturers” or “Importers” are meant ones who are engaging in the production or importation of the designated rationed goods.”

Production

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 8 - 14 February.

	Total Mfgd. to date <u>7-Feb</u>	No. Mfgd. <u>8-14 Feb</u>	Total Mfgd. to date <u>14-Feb</u>	Total Mfgd. to date <u>14-Feb</u>	Balance <u>on Hand</u>
DDT Dusters	86,346	1,550	87,896	78,756	9,140
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	1,550	40,993	21,539	19,454
Sprayer, pump type, semiautomatic	23,808	900	24,708	13,834	10,874
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,910	1,000	38,910	29,454	9,456
Power Dusters	-	7	7	-	7
Total	187,507	5,007	192,514	143,583	48,931

Initial production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for the 1948 program is being reported during this period 8 - 14 February. A quota of 100 power dusters is included in the 1948 program. Two companies, in addition to the three manufactures used in the 1947 program, have received quotas for manufacturing this equipment.

A total of 4,153,556 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 314,940 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 341,069 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesales houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 14 February.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Reports received reveal that a large amount of narcotics burglarized from a Tokyo hospital in 1947 were recovered three months later when the arrest of eight persons, attempting to sell the narcotics illegally, resulted in the seizure of the narcotics. The narcotics were identified by the seal of the hospital pharmacist on the packages of narcotics. Ministry of Welfare and Tokyo-To narcotic officials had attributed little significance to the fact that the source of supply of the narcotics was determined. Ministry officials are being instructed to “direct that source of supply” be made an important and integral part of all investigations and that this information be furnished in all future reports of investigations resulting in the seizure of narcotics.

Efficient methods of conducting a narcotic investigation have been discussed with the Tokyo Procurators' Office and with officials from the Prosecution Bureau, Attorney General's Office (formerly the Ministry of Justice). These officials were informed the purchase of narcotics, by narcotic agents in an undercover capacity or by informants working under their direction, in order to obtain evidence for presentation in Court proceedings, is considered the most effective and conclusive method of conducting a narcotic investigation. They were also informed narcotic agents are receiving instruction in this procedure which will be used more and more to obtain evidence in order to eliminate defendants being brought to trial for violations in which the only evidence is statements of witnesses or of defendants.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparatives Score (Includes figures 1 January - 16 February)

Reported Cases	1946	1,299
	1947	384
	1948	124 (of this number 90 have been confirmed as typhus including epidemic and murine).

Spray Schedule

Even through the reported incidence of typhus fever is comparatively low at the present time, we cannot afford to relax our vigilance and our efforts in the typhus control program. Reports filtering in from the field indicate that the spray program for jails, theaters, public bath houses, orphanages, railway stations, railway coaches, street cars, buses miscellaneous public conveyances, is being neglected in areas where epidemic typhus fever has been endemic for several years. DDT residual spray treatment of the places mentioned above is not only an important part of the typhus control program but invaluable in the general control program of flies, mosquitoes and other insects which may live, or find harborage in jails theaters, etc, or which may secure transportation by means of public conveyances including trains, coaches, ships and vessels. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the responsible Japanese officials carry out the spray program.

DDT, 10% residual effect spray should be applied every 30 days and used at the rate of one quart for each 250 square feet of surface.

Venereal Disease Control

At the conference of Regional Military Government Health Officers held at Yokohama on 30 January, it was reported that some prefectures still require the carrying of health certificates by prostitutes, as required by Article 6 of Ministry of Welfare Regulation No.45, dated 22 November 1945, subject: "Complementary Regulation for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law".

A directive dated 16 February 1946 was sent to prefectural governors by the director of the Bureau for Infectious Diseases, Ministry of Welfare, stating that "carrying the health certificates shall be suspended for the time being. The certificates shall be kept in the hospitals or consultation rooms in which the medical examination takes place and shall be made available as records of medical examinations".

Since this directive rescinds article 6 of Regulation No.45, the practice of issuing health certificates, or requiring them to carry them, is a violation of this directive. This directive should be brought to the attention of prefectural health authorities, and surveillance should be exercised to insure the discontinuance of the practice of issuing health certificates.

Sanitary Engineering

Municipal Water Shortages: During unusually dry years, such as we are now experiencing, the problem of municipal water shortages becomes a critical one throughout Japan. The only ultimate solution to the problem is a sound national program of water works construction and extension. Such a program is being planned by the Ministry of Welfare and the Construction Board. However, we are faced with the immediate problem of the effect of water shortages and water conservation programs on the public health during the spring and summer of 1948. A water conservation program will influence the incidence of enteric diseases in two ways: The overall quality of city waters as received by the consumer at the household tap will suffer greatly due to the development of negative or suction pressures which may draw contaminating matter into the mains. The shortage of water may cause the consumer to supplement the municipal supply from other sources, such as wells, which are for the most part polluted and highly unsatisfactory from the public health stand point. A sharp rise in the incidence of enteric diseases will accompany these shortages unless all water is either boiled or chlorinated by the individual consumer.

The municipal water bureau should increase the chlorine dosage at the treatment plant so that active chlorine residuals reach the extremities of the distribution system. The recommended standard municipal chlorine residual of 0.1 to 0.2 ppm should be maintained as a very minimum and, if chlorinating equipment and supplies of liquid chlorine permit, higher residuals should be provided. In order that a closer surveillance of water quality may be maintained a greater number of bacteriological tests should be performed by the local hygiene laboratory. These determinations will indicate these portions of the distribution grid that are subjected to back-siphonage. A marked decrease in chlorine residuals in a particular section of the system also provides an excellent indication of contamination. Local health offices and Health Centers should be capable of supplying chlorinated line and

instructions for its use to all persons within their districts. Local Health Departments should make a special effort to develop close Liaison with the municipal water bureaus since in many instances water works personnel are concerned only with the adequacy of the supply and give little attention to the public health aspects of water conservation.

SECTION VIII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 30 January shows 3,412 hospitals with a capacity of 211,101 beds of which 89,886 were occupied. During this same period 227,088 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reported that the numbers of appeals filed had increased rapidly during the month of January under the Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance programs. It is believed that this increase will continue as the insurance beneficiaries become better informed concerning their rights under social insurance laws.

The membership of the central appeals boards for the social insurance has been reorganized to exclude government officials engaged in the administration of the programs. The boards, as originally set up under the recent amendments, included personnel regularly employed in the Insurance Bureau and actually responsible for the determinations upon which appeals are based. The advisory councils as distinguished from the appeals boards and created under each of the social insurance laws, count the Chief of the Social Insurance Bureau among their respective memberships but he is barred from serving as chairman and his participation is limited to providing technical assistance as requested by the councils.

National Health Insurance

In recent prefecture survey it was revealed that only one out of 40 suspended National Health Insurance Associations had a doctor on their board either as a member as medical consultant. It was further found upon inspection of several active associations in the prefecture that each has a doctor either as a full time employee or as a member of their board. This confirms the opinion that many doctors do cooperate and are doing so at the official rate of charges per point of treatment.

It was further indicated by the survey that premium rates by the associations are expected to increase after 1 April in order to meet the rising cost of medical care.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHWJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
59	2/18/48	Institutional Care for the Physically Handicapped	None	MG HQ 8th A

Note: Directive to the Ministry of Welfare offering no objections to a plan submitted by the Ministry on the above subject.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 14 January 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22 February - 28 February
1948
Number 61**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is being distributed under separate cover.

Title: Social Insurance in Japan
Short Title: TB-PH-SS-1

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan (Section I)
Short Title: TB-PH-ADM-3

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Cost of Living Study

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has completed a brief survey made of household expenses of recipients of public aid under the Daily Life Security Law. It was the purpose of the study to determine the actual cost of living representative families receiving assistance. A two-month period was covered - from 1 September to 30 October 1947. Following areas were included: City of Osaka; Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture and Komaki-mura, Kamikawakuchi-mura, Gumma Prefecture.

Since only 96 families were included in the study (48 families in Osaka, 24 in Ueda and 24 in Komaki) it cannot be assumed that the sample used is representative of all cases in Japan. An attempt was made, however, to select a representative sample. The heads of household in 70% of the cases included in the study were women. In over half of the cases some member of the family, usually the mother, had employment of some kind. The study indicated that the total amount received under the Daily Life Security Law was less than the families found necessary to expend to purchase food. The amount of the Daily Life Security grant was usually sufficient to meet the cost of food available in the regular ration. Other expenses, such as rent and clothing, were met from other sources usually employment.

Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that submission of the report of activities under the Daily Life Security Law for the month of January has been delayed because reports have not been received from the following five prefectures: Gumma, Saitama, Fukui, Shiga and Fukuoka.

Publications concerning Welfare

Inquires have been received concerning the need for literature on social welfare subjects for use by Military Government personnel. Various attempts have been made to secure such literature but to date only a small amount has been made available. Military Government personnel who wish to purchase books and periodicals concerning social welfare in the United States may find the following suggestions to be helpful:

American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. This Association issues a monthly publication entitled Public Welfare which is sent to all members. Membership is available to all interested persons. The annual fee is three dollars for initial membership (persons not previously a member). The association issues various publications on welfare subject, a list of which will be sent upon request.

Russel Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York. The following publications may be purchased from the Foundation: (A complete list of publications available will be sent upon request).

Social Work Yearbook, 1947. Price \$3.50. This is probably the most useful single book available containing information concerning the welfare programs and organizations in the United States.

Social Work as a Profession by Esther Lucille Brown. Price \$1.00. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Social Service Review. A quarterly. Annual subscription - \$4.00.

Community Organization for Social Welfare by Wayne McMillen. Price \$4.75.

Supplemental Food Ration for Purchase by Foreign Nationals.

Question has arisen concerning eligibility of foreign nationals to purchase food rations for previous months. Regulations concerning this question are contained in instructions issued to prefecture governors by Director, General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in May 1947 (Service Order No.460, 1947).

Regulations provide that request to purchase supplemental food ration retroactively, will be denied. In other words, the ration must be purchased during the month for which it is intended. In case the ration is not available for purchase during the month because of the failure of the government, then the ration for the preceding month or months is to be made available.

Conference of Military Government Welfare Officers

Military Government Welfare personnel of I Corps Area met in conference at I Corps Headquarters, Kyoto, 24 - 25 February. The agenda included: Public Assistance Administrative Reviews; Reappointment of Minsei-iin; Child Welfare Law and Regulations; Proposed Organization for a Community Committee; Social Insurance Programs; team reports; and a discussion of individual team problems.

In addition to the Welfare personnel from teams and regions the Welfare Officer, MG Section, Hqs. Eighth Army and a representative, Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended the conference.

Treatment of Income in Public Assistance Families (Hatsu-sha #7. 1948. Ministry of Welfare).

Conferences with Military Government Team Welfare Officers indicate that there is a misunderstanding concerning "the limit necessary for minimum living" discussed in Social Affairs Bureau Instructions (Hatsu-sha #7) issued to prefecture governors on 23 January. Attention is called to paragraph 2 of the instructions, as well as to paragraph 3 and paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (1), which states in part that "therefore the said standard amount of assistance serves as a measure for determining the limit necessary for a minimum living, and in most cases the standard amount of assistance and the limit necessary for a minimum living should coincide. When circumstances force a marked difference between the two in many cases, the standard amount of assistance should be revised". This revision is a matter for the central government to determine. Sub-item (3) of paragraph 4 further states that "therefore, in determining the amount of payment for living assistance for each household, the standard amount of assistance will be used as a measure (so that the actual assistance will not deviate markedly from it)".

Paragraph 6 gives the committee authority to approve minimum living expenses for a family with income above the standard amount of assistance in certain cases however, the limitations of paragraph 4 should obtain for the great majority of cases.

Cases in which the public assistance paid is above the standard allowance requires the approval of the governor for amounts up to 10% overpayment and from the Ministry of Welfare for increases over 10%.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The progress report of the Chest Campaign, as of 27 February, shows 561,469,323.61 yen raised towards the goal of 678,200,000 yen or 82.7% of quota attained. The final adjustment in the national goal has been made and it now stands, as adjusted at 678,200,000 yen, instead of the original 681,500,000 yen. As set forth in previous Weekly Bulletins, the national goal adjustment was necessary to meet certain adjustments made in prefectural quotas.

Several prefectures are still in the process of completing their campaign collections and the official closing date (for reporting purpose) has been extended until 31 March.

Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #32 (Sha-Hatsu #32) dated 14 February, to the prefectural governors was misleading in content as previously stated, reference PH&W Section Weekly Bulletin No.60 (period 15 - 21 February 1948). Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #39 (Amended) (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.39) dated 27 February 1948, to the prefectural governors (Inclosure 1) rescinds Instruction No.32.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The Distribution of American Junior Red Cross school supplies was completed as given bellow, during the past week, to the following prefectures in accordance with the plan for distribution previously announced, reference, Public Health and Welfare Section Bulletins No.39 (period 21 - 27 September 1947) and No.42 period 12 - 18 October 1947).

Yamanashi	3,600 units
Chiba	2,400 "
Kanagawa	15,540 "
Tokyo	164,000 "
Hyogo	45,000 "
Saitama	2,200 "
Gumma	4,000 "
Ibaraki	4,000 "
Fukui	5,400 "

A meeting of all chapter directors was held in Tokyo, 22 February, for the purpose of discussing the recent Red Cross Fund Campaign. Preliminary discussions are going on between the National Japanese Red Cross and Community Chest officials as to their mutual experiences during the 1947 Fall Campaigns and plans are being formulated to avoid conflicts in the 1948 Campaigns. The chapter directors were also advised concerning the changes in nursing education provided in the new Nursing Law so that they may more intelligently cooperate with the prefectural Red Cross Schools of Nursing in the recruitment of student nurses.

A four-day institute on modern public health procedures was held in Tokyo during the week by the Medical Services Section of the National Red Cross. The institute was attended by 50 doctors representing the prefectural and branch Red Cross hospitals. Similar professional institutes are planned at frequent intervals in the future for the purpose of raising the professional standards of medical and hospital services administered by the Red Cross facilities.

Reports from the prefectural Red Cross Chapters indicate that they have been working closely with prefectural authorities in developing initial agreements as to Red Cross responsibilities in time of disaster. In the meantime, discussions are progressing between the Ministry of Welfare and the National Red Cross as to the specific disaster relief Red Cross responsibilities under the National Disaster Law, and after a firm agreement has been reached the Japanese Red Cross will proceed to develop a disaster organization and related programs at the national, prefectural and community levels.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreaks of diseases for the period 21 - 27 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	11
Chiba	Swine Plague	10

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The four month National Public Health Nurses program at the Institute of Public Health will be completed this month. This group of students are the first to have received a complete set of lectures published in Japanese.

Public Health Officers can assist in obtaining copies of the lectures for the other nurses in the prefecture, as well as determine that the public health nurses who complete these programs are allowed to do a constructive piece of work in public health. New students from the 46 prefectures will be expected in April for the next course concerning which notices have been mailed to the prefectures.

The National Tuberculosis nursing course under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association will be completed in three weeks. Nurses will be returned to their respective prefectures to assist in the tuberculosis program.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control programs shipped to eight prefectures in the period 15 - 21 February totaled 710 pieces. This distribution was made under Ministry of Welfare supervision, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	24	0	6	12
Ishikawa	0	6	0	12
Aichi	0	0	0	50
Hiroshima	480	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	50	0	0
Kochi	0	0	20	0
Fukuoka	0	30	0	0
Miyazaki	0	30	0	0
Total	504	116	26	74

In January there was a marked increase in distribution of drugs for VD control, sulfa drugs and penicillin. A decrease in santonin distribution reflects a smaller quantity which was available for distribution in January.

DISTRIBUTION MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

<u>Items</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December 1947</u>	<u>January 1948</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442	23,012
Bismuth Subsalicylate Inj.	cc	43,200	573,918
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560	4,913,600
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500	5,549,700
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,952,180,000	5,756,160,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000	2,000,000

All the drugs listed in the above table are now being distributed under the ration system which became effective 1 February. Attention is called to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.55, 11 - 17 January, Section V, first three paragraphs under "Distribution", in which certain problems in the distribution of penicillin were discussed. In Weekly Bulletin No.59, 9 - 14 February, Section III, final paragraph under "Distribution", the current method of distribution of mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin was outlined. In recent field trips it has been noted that prefectural officials do not always fully understand the change in the method of distribution of these drugs. The Ministry of Welfare makes no allocation to prefectures exclusively for VD control purposes. Although needs for this purpose are considered in the ministry's allocations, the whole responsibility for apportioning sufficient stocks for VD control lies with the prefecture.

It is also the prefecture's responsibility to assure that stocks are made available to all practitioners for other than VD control purposes. Supplies of these drugs are available now in sufficient quantities to permit purchase by all authorized facilities and practitioners who require them for other than VD control. It is desired that these drugs be made available to all who are authorized to use them. Production of the purely VD treatment drugs, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection, has so improved to allow removal of these from distribution control. This action will be taken within the next few weeks.

Shipments of diphtheria toxoid have now been made to all prefectures, it is reported by the Ministry of Welfare. Following is a summary of shipments to the end of January.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>January Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution</u>
Hokkaido	94,000 cc	661,000 cc
Aomori		50,000 cc
Iwate		70,000 cc
Miyagi	35,000 cc	35,000 cc
Akita		62,060 cc
Yamagata		50,000 cc
Fukushima		30,000 cc
Ibaraki	20,000 cc	45,000 cc
Tochigi		20,000 cc
Gumma		33,000 cc
Saitama		50,000 cc
Chiba	70,000 cc	270,000 cc
Tokyo	13,000 cc	113,000 cc
Kanagawa	29,320 cc	102,040 cc
Niigata		109,000 cc
Yamanashi	73,400 cc	73,400 cc
Nagano	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Gifu	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Shizuoka		31,460 cc
Aichi	20,000 cc	140,000 cc
Mie	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Toyama		145,260 cc
Ishikawa		148,000 cc
Fukui		100,000 cc
Shiga	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Kyoto	105,000 cc	270,000 cc
Osaka	100,000 cc	400,000 cc
Hyogo	50,000 cc	159,000 cc
Nara	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Wakayama	44,000 cc	94,000 cc
Tottori		80,000 cc
Shimane		90,000 cc
Okayama	80,000 cc	180,000 cc
Hiroshima	200,000 cc	250,000 cc
Yamaguchi	100,000 cc	205,700 cc
Tokushima	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Kagawa	100,000 cc	148,000 cc
Ehime	250,000 cc	300,000 cc
Kochi	50,000 cc	100,000 cc
Fukuoka	150,000 cc	333,200 cc
Saga	20,000 cc	170,000 cc
Nagasaki	100,000 cc	100,000 cc
Kumamoto	160,000 cc	160,000 cc
Oita	80,000 cc	80,000 cc
Miyazaki	70,000 cc	70,000 cc
Kagoshima	160,000 cc	160,000 cc
Total	2,673,720 cc	5,308,620 cc

Production

The value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for January, totaled 1,119,413,584.70 yen. In comparison to the 1947 production monthly averages attained, a general increase in medicine production is noted. Controlled medicines increased approximately 220,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 330,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 100,000,000 yen; biologicals, 4,000,000 yen; dental materials, 3,000,000 yen; dental instruments,

600,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 6,000,000 yen medical instruments, 3,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 5,000,000 yen.

While these large increases are in part a reflection of the newly revised increased price schedules effected in December, the increases at the same time reflect the additional quantities of coal and electricity made available to the medical supply industry. As additional quantities of fuel and power become available in the 2nd Quarter, 1948, further increases in production may be expected.

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

		Monthly Averages <u>1947 Production</u>		January 1948 <u>Production</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	Yen	122,575,138	Yen	338,378,442
Non-Controlled Medicines		145,154,863		477,720,726
Patent Medicines		138,329,888		224,559,906
Biologicals		22,009,946		26,485,195
Dental Instruments		8,915,947		9,567,089
Dental Materials		4,224,578		7,540,385
Rubber Sanitary Goods		6,756,005		12,747,790
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)		5,855,477		9,405,379
Medical Instruments		<u>10,223,865</u>		<u>13,008,972</u>
Total	Yen	464,045,707	Yen	1,119,413,584

Production of biologicals evidenced a general increase during January over December of 8,043,523 yen. Triple typhoid vaccine production showed the greatest increase of all the biological production. Increased quantities of completed diphtheria toxoid were produced. January biological production was approximately four million yen above the monthly 1947 production average.

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS - JANUARY 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	—	—	914,300 cc	4,422,970 cc
Typhus	—	—	—	684,947 cc
Triple Typhoid	6,473,000 cc	9,156,000 cc	147,500 cc	12,825,650 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	3,174,900 cc	4,041,500 cc	5,442,500 cc	3,320,800 cc
Smallpox	1,678,050 doses	2,605,735 doses	15,902,410 doses	1,677,485 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	—	35,585 cc	—	186,981 cc

Production of x-ray film during January totaled 22,467 square meters. This is a decrease of 12,040 square meters below December production but a decrease of only 2,293 square meters below the monthly average of production attained in 1947. This decrease was the anticipated reflection in production from the previous month's acute shortage of fuel and electric power.

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM - JANUARY 1948

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4-3/4"×6 1/2"	934 dozens
5"×7"	540 dozens
6 1/2"×8 1/2"	788 dozens
8"×10"	1,514 dozens
10"×12"	14,386 dozens
11"×14"	684 dozens
14"×17"	1,826 dozens

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during January showed a decrease below production reported for December 1947. Antu production decreased 953 kgs.; nekoirazu (rat poison) 724 kgs.; DDT concentrate (indigenous production) 2,726 kgs. These decreases can be attributed in part to the short working

period in January due to the long Japanese New Years holiday. Adequate stocks, however, of all insect and rodent control supplies and equipment are on hand to meet necessary requirements.

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT
JANUARY 1948

Antu (rat poison)	1,869 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	1,728 kgs.
Rat traps (spring type)	1,000 each
DDT Dusters	4,770 each
DDT Concentrate	14,136 kgs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	161,100 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	100,000 gallons
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-31 Jan 48	319,956 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-31 Jan 48	76,240 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-31 Jan 48	298,356 vials

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program indicates the following data for 15 - 21 February:

	Total Mfgd. <u>to date 14 Feb.</u>	No. Mfgd. <u>15-21 Feb.</u>	Total Mfgd. <u>to date 21 Feb.</u>	Total Shipped <u>to date 21 Feb.</u>	Balance <u>on Hand</u>
DDT Dusters	87,896	3,120	91,016	79,260	11,756
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	40,993	2,950	43,943	21,655	22,288
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	24,708	1,240	25,948	13,860	12,088
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	38,910	1,300	40,210	29,528	10,682
Power Dusters	7	8	15	—	15
Total	192,514	8,618	201,132	144,303	56,829

The following companies have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare to manufacture subject equipment for the 1948 production programs:

1. Shukutani Seisakusho Co., 1, Yamakamajima-cho, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Phone Shitaya (83) 1356, 2449; Odawara Factory, 470, Renshoji, Phone Odawara 870; Obata Factory, Obata-machi, Kita-Kanbugun, Gumma ken, Phone Obata 9.

2. Shibazaki Seisakusho Co., 1, 1-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 1781; Factory 324, Shibasaki, Jindaimura, Kita-tamagun, Tokyo, Phone Musashi Chofu 326.

3. Ushida Funmuki Kojo Co., 157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Phone Mita (45) 1023; Factory phone, same.

4. Murayama Seisakusho Co., 1, 2-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 4331, 4333; Factory 1304, Inage-machi, Chiba, Phone, same.

5. Hatsuda Kogyo Co., Ltd., 1, 3-chome, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Phone Nihonbashi (24) 2023; Factory 1441, Owada-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka, Phone Yodogawa 1716, 1819.

A total of 4,252,558 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 338,156 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 327,674 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 21 February.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Recent arrests indicate there is considerable traffic in heroin particularly in those prefectures having a fairly large foreign national population. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to direct prefectural narcotic chiefs to designate capable agents who will devote full time to obtaining information concerning such traffic, and to have each prefectures report to the Ministry of Welfare any information concerning suspected traffic in any other prefecture in order to coordinate the effort to stamp out such traffic.

Any information and subsequent investigation involving foreign nationals must be coordinated with occupation enforcement personnel who have authority to arrest any foreign national involved. Special emphasis is being placed on determining the source of supply of the heroin.

Inspection of local wholesalers has resulted in certain wholesalers, who have inadequate storage facilities, receiving instructions to either provide safe storage for narcotics or have their narcotic licenses cancelled. From a security standpoint there is imminent danger of loss of large quantities of narcotics stored in wholly inadequate places.

Reports to the Ministry of Welfare for the month of January were late from various prefectures, and the reports from Fukushima, Tochigi, Hyogo and Nara were not received in time for inclusion in the monthly report to SCAP. Telegrams to the above-mentioned prefectures failed to produce the very necessary and required reports. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested to advise the prefectures that reports from prefectures must be forwarded when due.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Model Health Center

Public health administration in Japan has undergone a great change during the past two years. Reorganization of the Ministry of Welfare and of the prefectural health departments is now virtually complete.

The third stage of reorganization of public health administration involves reorganization, expansion and improvement of all health centers in Japan. This program is now in process, and as a means of expediting this reorganization a Model Health Center has been established in Sugunami Ward in Tokyo. This health center was selected because its facilities are such that it can be copied by any health center in Japan, and its organization and operation are among the best. Reorganization has been accomplished and on 15 March a demonstration of its organization and functions will begin.

The Ministry of Welfare will invite two health officials from each prefecture to witness the model health center demonstration in Tokyo. These two officials will be the prefectural health officer himself and a district health officer. The district health officer should be chief of the health center that is selected for development as a model health center in the prefecture.

The facilities of the health center can accommodate for the demonstration only about 30 people at one time and since each demonstration period will cover one week, there will be five demonstration period as follows:

15 - 20 March - Military Government Health Officers
22 - 27 March " " " "
29 March - 3 April - No demonstration
5 - 10 April - Prefectural Health Officers
12 - 17 April - " " "
19 - 24 April - " " "

Attendance of the above officials at this demonstration is of the utmost importance and Military Government Health Officers are urged to determine that this is explained to the Japanese officials and that the proper Japanese officials, as mentioned above, come to Tokyo for the demonstration. Ministry officials will inform prefectural officials of the time they are expected to arrive in Tokyo.

Following the demonstration, prefectural Health Officers will return to their respective prefectures and establish a model health center, similar to the one in Tokyo, by 1 July 1948. All district Health Officers within the prefecture will be called in to witness the demonstration of the model, after which all health centers within the prefecture will be similarly reorganized as rapidly as possible.

Public Health Train

For the information of Kyushu Military Government Teams concerned, the schedule of appearances of the Public Health Train is as follows:

Arrive	Kumamoto	1858	29 Feb
Leave	"	0518	5 March
Arrive	Kagoshima	1117	5 March
Leave	"	1451	10 March
Arrive	Miyazaki	1916	10 March
Leave	"	0500	15 March
Arrive	Oita	1050	15 March
Leave	"	0345	20 March
Arrive	Beppu	0403	20 March
Leave	"	1946	22 March

The Mayor of Tagawa City requested that the train visit that city on 23 March before proceeding to Tokyo. This has been made possible and the train will now return to Tokyo on or about 26 March. A tour of the Kinki region will begin in early April. The entire schedule for the remainder of the year as noted in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #52, 21 December - 27 December 1947, had to be revised. This revised schedule will be published in the next issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Typhus Fever

A great deal of needless effort can be saved if regular louse surveys of the crowded areas of cities are made. If lice are found to be rather prevalent a DDT dusting should be started at once. The tendency among Japanese Health Officials seems to be one of waiting--waiting for typhus fever to appear--then followed by frenzied efforts to control the outbreak. Such louse surveys constitute part of the work of sanitary teams and can be done in the homes on rainy days, so there is no need for sanitary teams to be out of a job. A simple cursory examination can be made by loosening the clothing around the neck of the suspected infested person, turning the clothing back and examining the seams around the neck, over the shoulders and in the arm pits. If lice are present indications of their presence can usually be detected. Such an examination can quickly be made.

SECTION VIII MEDICINE SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 6 February shows 3,416 hospitals with a capacity of 211,635 beds of which 91,283 were occupied. During this same period 287,028 out-patients were treated.

Information has been received that supplies of radium have been turned in or recovered by Japanese, necessitating further handling by both Japanese and Occupation personnel. The radium in question has been handled carelessly and with unnecessary hazard to personnel concerned.

Public Health Officers should take every precaution in instructing both Japanese and Occupation agencies in the hazards involved and carefully instruct those concerned in safe methods of handling, such as the use of lead shielding and leaded clothing. If such means are not available, the substance in question should be left until such a time as equipment for proper handling is available, remembering that unshielded, one gram of radium is dangerous if the handler approaches within 14 meters and that such an amount requires a lead shield four inches thick to be handled with safety.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare reported that the Diet has received numerous petitions from various sections of the country regarding the need for National Health Insurance. The petitions have emphasized the responsibility of the national and local governments in assisting to provide an adequate health insurance program.

The Insurance Bureau has been asked to obtain from the National Income Tax District Offices the total income of those towns in which National Health Insurance associations are actively operating. This information will be compared with the total expenditures for medical care of those associations.

Recent field surveys have revealed that the activities of the visiting nurses for National Health Insurance associations are not being adequately coordinated with the public health programs in some prefectures. This is specially true where associations are having financial difficulty or have suspected operations.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #39, (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #39).
2. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics in Japan: Dec 1947
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending, 21 February 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan (Section II)
Short Title: TB-PH-###-3

Ministry of Welfare Directives:

As announced in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #60 for period 15 February - 21 February the following is a list of directives issued by various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare for the period 15 February - 21 February.

19 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.172)	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: Investigation of number of motor vehicles and vessels for sanitary works.	To: All Prefectural Governors
19 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.176)	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: National Subsidy on Construction of VD Hospital.	To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
19 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.177)	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: Report on condition of Payment of Government Employee.	To: All Prefectural Governors
20 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.190)	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: Preventive work for Infectious Disease and Venereal Diseases at health centers.	To: All Prefectural Governors
20 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.194) Fiscal	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: National Subsidy for Infectious Disease Prevention and VD Prevention for year of 1948.	To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture
20 February (Hatsu-Yo, No.205)	From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau Subject: Procedure of Handling certificate issued according to Art.6 of Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	To: All Prefectural Governors
18 February (Hatsu-Koho, No.9)	From: Chief, Public Health Bureau Subject: Distribution of Budget for Fiscal year of 1947.	To: All Prefectural Governors
21 February (Hatsu-Koho, No.107)	From: Chief, Public Health Bureau Subject: Information on the establishment of National Park Department in the Ministry.	To: All Prefectural Governors
21 February (Hatsu-I, No.87)	From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Appointment of Narcotic Control Directors according to Imperial Ordinance No.528.	To: All Prefectural Governors
18 February (Hatsu-Ji, No.66)	From: Chief, Children's Bureau Subject: Business Conference for Chiefs of Children's Sections in the Prefectural Offices.	To: All Prefectural Governors
17 February (Hatsu-Gyo, No.158)	From: Chief, Relief Bureau Repatriation Board Subject: Treatment of Properties Belonging to Okinawans who repatriated from Japan after the Termination of War.	To: All Prefectural Governors

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Procedure for Securing "Gift Books" for Japanese

The following information is based upon a press release from CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 28 August 1947, concerning the procedure to follow to provide literature to Japanese nationals.

Organizations, institutions and individuals in the United States may mail books, magazines and other publications to SCAP and designate the Japanese who are to receive them. The books or other publications must be addressed to: Chief, Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco. In a corner of the address label should be entered: "For Military Agency: Gift Publications". Inner labels in the packages may indicate the intended recipients. To the Chief, CI&E Section, the donor should write a letter listing the publications sent, naming the Japanese who are to receive them and giving any special instructions.

Gift subscriptions to magazines may be given in the same way. The donor is to give instructions as to the recipient in a letter which should arrive before the first copy of the magazine.

CI&E, unless there is reason to believe they might negate the objectives of the Occupation, passes the gift publications on to the Ueno Imperial Library, Tokyo, which has undertaken to see that they are delivered to the designated recipients.

The same channel is open to Occupation personnel desiring to give books and publications to Japanese nationals.

Program for Physically Handicapped Persons

Public Health and Welfare Section has recently reviewed a plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare for the vocational training of physically handicapped persons. The plan has also been studied by SCAP's Labor Division, ESS and Adult Education Division, CI&E, and will represent a cooperative effort on the part of the Ministries of Labor, Education and Welfare.

Generally, the government plan includes all physically handicapped persons. Present vocational training and educational facilities will emphasize training for these persons, while national and local committees will study the problem in all its phases. Labor, industry, education, social work and other fields will be represented on these committees. Their work will include studies of resources for training; publicity to assure interest in the program and to assist in overcoming the reticence of industry toward hiring the retrained handicapped, encouragement of the handicapped, etc.

The Ministry of Welfare has secured funds for grants-in-aid to implement a small part of this program in a limited number of prefectures, Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs, Instruction #1580 (Sha-Hatsu #1580) has been issued to Governors of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Niigata, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kagawa Prefectures. (Inclosure 1). This particular phase of the program will primarily effect seriously physically handicapped persons, who, for various reasons, will not be particularly effective in a retraining program. It will, however, relieve some hospitals of care for that group of persons well beyond the treatment stage who now form such a large percentage of hospital patients, but who need only terminal care.

It is expected that the program will be augmented considerably during the coming fiscal year (1948-49). (Note: Because of the difficult housing situation at present, it is expected that these institutions will not have a rapid turnover of trainees. Also, because of the nature of some of the handicaps involved, it is possible that such institutions will be providing long time and terminal care for some of the individuals.

It should also be noted that the Japanese Government has been criticized for delaying the provision of a program for physically handicapped persons. This delay resulted from the reluctance of the government to provide a program for physically handicapped persons, since by its nature this group is made up largely of veterans. This factor has been weighed by SCAP and the program is without objection, if conducted on a non-prefectural or non-discriminatory basis).

Family members will be allowed to live in institutions where space is available.

Publications Concerning Welfare

In Public Health and Welfare Section II, Weekly Bulletin #61, for period 22 - 28 February the statement on "Publication Concerning Welfare" is not clear as to the publishers of the material listed. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York, publishes: Social Work Yearbook, 1947 and Social Work as a

Profession by Esther Lucille Brown. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, publishes: The Social Service Review and Community Organization for Social Welfare by Wayne McMillen.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Chapter Expansion:

At a meeting of all Red Cross Chapter Directors from every prefecture on 22 February, at National Headquarters, the officials of the Japanese Red Cross presented their new plans for extending Red Cross services below the chapter level. Up until this time, the Japanese Red Cross has not been organized below the prefectural headquarters level to administer Red Cross services to the communities of Japan. The only organization below the prefectural level has been that of the government heads who have served as Red Cross branch and sub-branch contacts and the service of these persons to the Japanese Red Cross has been limited primarily to that of fund raising. The plan of extending the administration concerns the development of volunteer advisory committees for each service at every level. This was the first presentation of the new plan and it was announced that the first service program to be introduced on a nation-wide basis will be that of Volunteer Services.

Volunteer Services:

The training conference for the Volunteer Services program has been set for the latter part of April, exact date to be announced later. Chapter directors have been urged to contact community leaders and were requested to appoint a Volunteer Service Chairman from each prefecture to attend the training conference in April. They were instructed to select a woman for this position, if the services of a suitable woman could be secured.

In Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No.57 (period 25 - 31 January) there was attached an English translation of a "Volunteer Services" questionnaire survey sent out to all Japanese Red Cross chapters. Of the 46 sent out, 38 have been returned and these are now being reviewed by Japanese Red Cross officials at National Headquarters. English translations are also being made and these will be studied, findings compiled and information presented to an advisory group at headquarters. This information is expected to provide a sound basis for the development of volunteer projects by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Section. The information will also be used in the program of the Volunteer Leadership Training Conference. Any material from the survey which may be useful to other agencies, will be made available to them.

A group of 30 women leaders of the Tokyo area were invited to attend an informal meeting at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters for the purpose of learning about plans regarding the new Volunteer Service program and other services as well. Thirty women were invited and 24 attended the meeting or sent representatives. Presentations of the Volunteer Service program, Home Nursing and Junior Red Cross were made by Japanese Red Cross officials.

Members of the group participated in an animated discussion and appeared enthusiastic and interested. They stressed the fact that there must be nation-wide and well planned publicity to inform the Japanese public of the new aims and objectives of the Japanese Red Cross. Those attending the meeting indicated that they would be willing to serve in advisory capacities on committees both at the national and chapter level in helping to develop the new programs. It is hoped that from this group, the nucleus of a national advisory committee on Volunteer Service will be appointed.

This was the first meeting of its kind ever to be held at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, and undoubtedly was helpful in pointing out to Japanese Red Cross officials, the potential use of volunteers, particularly in an advisory capacity. It is hoped that this will lend impetus to the plans for making the Japanese Red Cross an organization to serve the people of Japan.

Tokyo Chapter Conference

On 4 and 5 March, the Tokyo Chapter held meetings for the branch and sub-branch heads to inform them of the new plan to extend service program throughout all the communities. Specific emphasis was given to the Volunteer Service program. There was excellent attendance (170 persons in attendance) at these meetings and interest was manifested on the part of the branch and sub-branch heads. However, the meetings clearly revealed that the Japanese Red Cross is faced with the same problems of every other agency in Japan - those of defining new concepts, clarifying responsibilities and informing its own staff members of its aims and objectives.

Home Nursing:

A course for Instructors of Home Nursing started March 1st and will continue for a ten-day period. This course will approximate 100 hours of instruction and practice teaching. The Nagoya Chapter is acting as host for this training course. The following chapters have sent 14 nurse representatives and if they complete the course satisfactorily, they will be authorized as instructors to teach home nursing to lay people: Nara, Mie, Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, and Kyoto.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of disease for the period 28 February - 5 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hyogo	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A booklet entitled "We Grow Up", (Educational Health Circular No.102 by U.S. Public Health Service, Washington D.C.) has been translated into Japanese and published. Copies may be ordered from Mr. Masaru Takisawa, 20 Tokumochi, Ikegami, Ohtaku, Tokyo at 35.00 yen per copy. This booklet deals with the fundamental material on Sex Education and can be used in many groups.

The Chief Nurses meeting of Eight Army was held at Zama this week and a representative from this Division was present to speak on Nursing Affairs. A report was furnished from those hospitals sponsoring the training program that was held for Japanese nurses. The reports indicated that as the Japanese nurses were learning rapidly and would be very valuable in the hospitals. This program has created a great interest in all prefectures. Many of the commanding officers attended the closing of the formal course and presented the certificates.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In the period 22 - 28 February a total of 1,020 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment for use in insect and rodent control measures were shipped to nine prefectures under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	120	0	0	0
Iwate	0	0	504	0
Nagano	0	30	12	0
Aichi	48	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	120
Ehime	24	6	6	12
Saga	0	18	0	0
Nagasaki	0	30	30	0
Kagoshima	0	24	0	36
Total	192	108	552	168

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.53, 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, Section IV, second paragraph under "Distribution". The plan of distribution of absorbent cotton for use until the ration plan of distribution became effective was discussed. Quantities of 50-gram packages to be shipped to each prefecture were listed. Actual shipments, differing somewhat from these figures, were as listed below:

JANUARY DISTRIBUTION OF ABSORBENT COTTON

Quantity

Quantity

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>(Kilograms)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>(Kilograms)</u>
Hokkaido	6,163.75	Kanagawa	3,054.65
Iwate	4,421.35	Niigata	3,852.70
Akita	6,172.45	Tokyo	9,888.70
Fukushima	7,526.40	Yamanashi	1,636.50
Yamagata	1,150.60	Gifu	3,982.35
Tochigi	2,168.30	Shizuoka	5,949.95
Ibaraki	5,562.35	Aichi	12,096.30
Gumma	2,800.70	Toyama	3,500.35
Saitama	5,384.10	Ishikawa	3,589.85
Osaka	5,694.55	Yamaguchi	3,014.75
Kyoto	3,147.05	Hiroshima	5,627.20
Shiga	548.30	Okayama	3,472.15
Nara	2,236.35	Ehime	1,552.65
Wakayama	1,604.60	Fukuoka	6,936.80
Shimane	972.50	Saga	909.90
Hyogo	1,088.35	Nagasaki	1,600
Tottori	1,451.80	Kumamoto	6,292.65
Kagawa	3,157.15	Oita	3,082.90
Tokushima	2,228.15	Miyazaki	—
Kochi	715.10	Kagoshima	5,332.45

Total - 149,566.70

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, by prefectures, for hospital use, for February and March, is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by Ministry of Welfare direct to hospitals on 19 January for month of February and 20 February for month of March. (Unit: Ton).

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Sub-Standard</u>	<u>Lignite</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sendai	Aomori	741	1,100	1,165	3,006
	Iwate	536	710	1,197	2,443
	Miyagi	857	200	2,166	3,223
	Akita	448	780	1,344	2,572
	Yamagata	370	600	1,037	2,007
	Fukushima	448	500	481	1,429
	Total	3,400	3,890	7,390	14,680
Tokyo	Ibaraki	965	380	120	1,465
	Tochigi	279	900	27	1,206
	Gumma	427	900	25	1,352
	Saitama	709	765	28	1,502
	Chiba	991	770	22	1,783
	Tokyo	4,732	900	410	6,042
	Kanagawa	1,679	1,000	105	2,784
	Yamanashi	54	900		954
	Nagano	737	400	94	1,231
	Niigata	487	200	169	856
Total	11,060	7,115	1,000	19,175	
Nagoya	Shizuoka	689	420	1,027	2,136
	Aichi	726	920	1,133	2,779
	Mie	316	220	769	1,305
	Gifu	277		1,264	1,541
	Ishikawa	587	550	1,014	2,151
	Toyama	405	200	743	1,348
	Total	3,000	2,310	5,950	11,260

Osaka	Shiga	279	915	149	1,343
	Kyoto	1,014	1,100	190	2,304
	Osaka	2,321	1,200	390	3,911
	Hyogo	1,776	1,100	244	3,120
	Nara	128	940	82	1,150
	Wakayama	166	1,100		1,266
	Fukui	316	800	195	1,311
	Total	6,000	7,155	1,250	14,405
Hiroshima	Tottori	264	200		464
	Shimane	402	200		602
	Okayama	1,002	200		1,202
	Hiroshima	1,252	285		1,537
	Total	2,920	885		3,805
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	900	335		1,255
Shikoku	Tokushima	140	265		405
	Kagawa	431			431
	Ehime	524			524
	Kochi	165			165
	Total	1,260	265		1,525
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,566	100	104	1,770
	Saga	673	700	79	1,452
	Nagasaki	934	165	52	1,151
	Kumamoto	628		129	757
	Oita	448	200	14	662
	Miyazaki	310	200	16	526
	Kagoshima	701	960	16	1,677
	Total	5,260	2,325	410	7,995
Grand Total		33,800	24,300	16,000	74,100

A further breakdown of solid fuel allocation (standard coal), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, for February and March, is tabulated below. Ministry of Education officials mailed allocation tickets direct to hospitals on 19 January for month of February and on 20 February for month of March. (Unit: Ton).

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Quantity of Coal
Tohoku	Aomori	Zaifu-machi Aomori-city	Aomori Medical College	45
		Tomino Hirosaki-city	Hirosaki Women's Welfare College	5
	Iwate	Uchimarumorioka-city	Iwate Medical College	45
	Miyagi	Katahira-cho, Sendai-city	Tohoku University	
	420			
	Akita	Higashidote-machi Akita-city	Akita Prefectural Women's Medical College	45
	Fukushima	Mukawakita-machi Fukushima-ken	Fukushima Prefectural Women's Medical College	75
Total				635

Kanto Shinetsu	Gumma	Iwagami-cho, Maebashi-city	Maebashi Medical College	20
	Chiba	Ibana-machi, Chiba-city	Chiba Medical University	200
	Tokyo	Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku	First Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	90
		Sendagi-cho, Bunkyo-ku	Second Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	45
		Shinano-machi, Shinjiku-ku	Hospital Attached to Keio University	90
		Atago-machi, Shiba-ku	Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical University	90
		Hongo, Bunkyo-ku	Juntendo Medical University	45
		Higashiokubo, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Medical University	45
		Motofuji-machi, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo University	647
		Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku	Zoshigaya Branch Hospital Attached to Medical Faculty of Tokyo University	50
		Shiroganedai-machi, Shiba	Infectious Diseases Research Institute	30
		Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku	Women's Medical College Attached to Red Cross Hospital	30
	80	Kawada-cho, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Women's Medical College	
		Omori, Omori-ku	Toho Medical University	15
Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku		Nippon Dental University	20	
Kitasenzoku-machi		Nippon Women's Dental Medical College	2	
Hirazuka, Shinagawa-ku		Showa Medical University	80	
Yushima, Bunkyo-ku		Tokyo Women's Dental-Medical College	2	
Yushima, Bunkyo-ku		Tokyo Dental- Medical University	10	
Kanagawa		Urafune-machi, Minami-ku	Yokohama Municipal Medical College	18
Niigata		Asahi-machi dori, Niigata-city	Niigata Medical University	210
Tokyo		Otani-machi, Itabashi-ku	Medical Faculty of Nippon University	45
Nagano	Matsumoto-city, Asahi-machi	Matsumoto Medical College	36	
		Total	1900	
Tokai Hokuriku	Ishikawa	Zuchitoriba Naga-machi, Kanazawa-city	Kanazawa Medical University	130
	Gifu	Hongo-machi, Gifu-city	Gifu Prefectural Women's Medical College	90
	Aichi	Higashi-ku, Nagoya-city	Nagoya University	110

		Yatomi-machi, Showa-ku Nagoya-city	Nagoya Women's Medical College	70
	Mie	Otani-machi, Tsu-city	Mie Prefectural Medical College	10
		Total		410
Kinki	Kyoto	Yoshida-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-city	Kyoto University	355
		Kawara-machidori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto-fu	Kyoto Medical University	260
		Kyoto-fu	Women's College Attached to Kyoto Medical University	15
	Osaka	Kita-ku, Osaka-city	Osaka University	235
		Makikata-machi, Kochi-gun, Osaka-fu	Osaka Women's High Medical College	45
		Higashi-ku, Osaka-city	Hospital Attached to Osaka Dental Medical College	10
		Nishiogyi-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka-city	Osaka Municipal Medical College	75
		Takatsuki-city, Osaka-fu	Osaka Medical University	60
	Hyogo	Kusunoki-machi, Kouto-ku, Kobe-city	Hyogo Prefectural Medical University	90
	Nara	Yagimachi, Takaichi-gun	Nara Prefectural Medical College	45
	Wakayama	Bisono-machi, Wakayama-city	Wakayama Prefectural Medical College	10
		Total		1200
Chiugoku	Tottori	Nishi-machi, Yonago-city	Yonago Medical University	90
	Okayama	Kaku, Okayama-city	Okayama Medical University	310
	Hiroshima	Futakawa-machi, Kure-city, Hiroshima	Hiroshima Medical College	90
		Total		490
	Yamaguchi	Makaube, Ube-city	Yamaguchi Prefectural Medical College	15
		Total		15
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Hakozaki-cho, Fukuoka-city	Kyushu University	500
		Asahi-machi, Kurume-city	Kurume Medical University	300
		Kokura-city	Fukuoka Prefectural Medico-Dental College	125
	Nagasaki	Kozen-machi, Nagasaki-city	Nagasaki Medical University	125

Kumamoto	Honjo-machi, Kumamoto-city	Kumamoto Medical University	250
Oita	Zurumihara, Beppu-city	Research Institute for Hot Spring of Kyushu University	30
Kagoshima	Kamoike-machi, Kagoshima-city	Kagoshima Prefectural Medical College	20
	Total		1350
	Grand Total		6000

A total of 4,386,601 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 346.498 gallons of 5% DDT Spray, and 255,324 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 28 February.

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for the period 22 - 28 February.

	Total Mfgd. to date 21 Feb.	No. Mfgd. 22-28 Feb.	Total Mfgd. to date 28 Feb.	Total Shipped to date 28 Feb.	Balance on Hand
DDT Dusters	91,016	1,630	92,646	79,452	13,194
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	43,943	1,200	45,143	21,763	23,380
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	25,948	400	26,348	14,412	11,936
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	40,210	500	40,710	29,696	11,014
Power Dusters	15	1	16	...	16
Total	201,132	3,731	204,863	145,323	59,540

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL

A registered physician, who proved to be a narcotic addict, has purchased narcotics on numerous occasions using the name and registry number of other doctors. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is advising all prefectural narcotic agents to carry out the following instructions:

1. To require full identification of the physician before supplying official order forms.
2. To compare the signature on application for order form with that on registration application.
3. To instruct wholesalers to require identification of registrants when purchasing narcotics.

The Ministry of Welfare has advised all prefectural governors that narcotic agents designated to have judicial police power by the Minister of Welfare will not be discharged or transferred to other duties without previous notification to the Minister Welfare. In addition the Minister of Welfare must be notified when any such agents resign. In the past these agents have been transferred to other prefectural sections by prefectural governors although the agents had received extensive training in narcotic enforcement from the Ministry of Welfare. Under the present program it will be possible to build and maintain a capable force of narcotic agents.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section V of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #49 for period 30 November - 6 December 1947. The fourth refresher class for Public Health Officers (doctors) and the third class for Public

Health Sanitarians will begin on 9 April. These courses will extend over a 12 week period ending 3 July. The second class for Public Health Veterinarians and the second class for Public Health Pharmacists will also begin on 9 April, and will cover an eight week period ending on 12 June. All courses are conducted at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

The urgent need for training in public health of those currently on duty in the nation's public health organization is well known. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the Japanese prefectural officials send students to these courses and that the students selected are the best available and that necessary financial provisions are made for those selected. The future possibilities of these students and their intention of remaining in public health work should receive careful consideration. Invitation and information relative to the above courses have been sent to the prefectures by the Director of the Institute of Public Health.

Public Health Train

The Public Health Train exhibit is due to return to Tokyo on 28 March from its tour of the Kyushu region. Tentative plans call for the exhibit to tour the Kinki region from 12 April - 23 June.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 13 February shows 3,416 hospitals with a capacity of 211,291 beds of which 92,787 were occupied. During this same period, 288,117 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

As announced in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.56 for the period 18 - 24 January, a set of six charts, constituting a condensed analysis of the social insurances in Japan, has been distributed to Welfare Officers of the Military Government Teams and Regions.

Recent spot checks in the field have revealed a wide-spread lack of understanding on the part of prefectural officials of the newly revised referee and appeals system.

Frequently establishment of the new appeal boards to be created for the purpose of handling appeals under National Health Insurance has been delayed without good cause. Their equivalent one-person organ for the several compulsory social insurance programs (to wit: Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance) is the referee (at least one in each prefecture). While these have been appointed in all but one of the places visited, the new appointee frequently has been given other duties. In some prefectures he is holding actually the position of deputy chief of the prefectural Insurance Section.

The result has been doubly unfortunate. Firstly, his duties in the administrative office have kept the referee from devoting the necessary time to his proper function, which is, at this stage, that of advising the insured of their right to appeal, etc., secondly, his independence and initiative in correcting administrative lapses have thus been placed in jeopardy. The prefectural offices in question have been advised to make the necessary changes.

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reports there are a total of 9,136 public health nurses on duty with the National Health Insurance association of the total, 1,966 are probationary nurses, until they have passed a public health nurse test given by the prefectural Health Department and served three months in a public health center. The term probation varies from three to twelve months depending on the individual's initiative and previous training. Many have been midwives before entering the public health nursing field, and their period of required training is less.

The nurses are under administrative control of the Insurance Section in the prefecture through the officials of the association in which they work. Professional supervision and training are the responsibility of the public health service. However, due to lack of personnel, this is usually accomplished through 68 public health nurses, who are employed by the National Health Insurance prefectural federations but work in cooperation with the

Insurance Section and health service. The national federation employs one nurse as general director who is located in the Insurance Bureau in the Ministry.

Difficulties have been indicated in the utilization of the National Health Insurance public health nurse, who continues to be employed by an association which has suspended operations or is not using her in a professional capacity. If the nurse desires to transfer to the prefectural Public Health Department, it can be accomplished in two ways: first, through an agreement with the local association officials and the prefectural officials she can be transferred temporarily; second, the nurse can resign and then make application to the Public Health Department for a position as public health nurse. The first method has been used in more than 500 cases and is considered the most desirable for the future of the National Health Insurance program. Reports reveal that more than 550 associations are operating with only the public health nurse on duty and a considerable amount of her time is used for clerical work. In some cases the town office has employed the nurse following the suspension of the association.

According to the National Health Insurance Law of 1936, as revised, contribution rates of each individual association as fixed by its association council (KUMIAI KAI) need the prefectural governor's approval in order to take effect. Similarly, dissolution of any association, decided by a three-fourths majority of its councilmen, must be approved by the prefectural governor to become effective.

Inspection of several prefectures has revealed that entirely inadequate contribution rates continue to be levied by a majority of associations with the token approval of the prefectural district offices. Consequently, more associations, finding it impracticable to operate on a shoe-string budget, have decided to suspend activities. Prefectural authorities frequently have taken the attitude that suspension, even though it may amount to dissolution in fact, was not in need of approval by the prefectural governor's office.

The Insurance Chiefs in the prefectures visited were advised to take a more active stand in current attempts to preserve and rehabilitate National Health Insurance. The matter will be taken up with the appropriate officials in the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: Instructions concerning Assistance for Livings of Physically Handicapped Persons (Sha-Hatsu No. 1580).

NOTE: Publication of the Weekly Communicable Disease Report for the week ending 28 February and the Monthly report for the four-week period ending 28 February will be delayed because of the failure to receive current reports from 24 prefectures. This was in large part due to the recent strike of employees of the Ministry of Communications.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8 March - 14 March
1948
NUMBER 63**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare Division
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Narcotic Control
SECTION VIII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

For the information and guidance of Military Government Health Officers, Army Film Library films on medical subjects which are classified "restricted", cannot be shown to Japanese audiences.

Model Health Center

Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, will officially open the Model Health Center in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, on Monday, 15 March, with a brief lecture on the purpose, function and organization of a health center.

Following the opening address, Public Health and Welfare and Ministry of Welfare officials in addition to the Model Health Center staff, will participate in conducting the initial week long program, designed to show the 12 functions of a health center, by means of lectures and clinical and field demonstrations.

Carefully planned and prepared American and Japanese visual and auditory aid material, depicting the functions and organization of a health center, has been placed throughout the center.

In addition to the demonstration periods, outlined in Section VII, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #61 (22-28 February) an addition period, 26 April to 1 May, has been planned for Japanese Public Health Officials.

Every effort has been made to make these demonstrations as complete as possible. The value and importance the Model Health Center holds in the reorganization, expansion and improvement of all health centers in Japan cannot be over emphasized.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals

Every prefectural governor was informed on 9 March by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that canned goods for the foreign residents will be distributed on the 10th of every month, effective as of 10 March. Some delays may be anticipated but it is desired that foreign nationals accept their ration on the day designated by local officials.

On 9 March all governors of prefectures were requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to inform the Ministry on the following:

- a. What kinds of canned goods were being offered foreign nationals.
- b. What action is being taken by prefectures to make available assorted kinds of canned goods.

The Ministry desires that prefectural officials offer a variety of choice in canned goods.

Kure and Hiroshima have been directed to furnish the Ministry information on - what kinds of canned goods have been received by them during the last six months and why only Bean Soup and Corn Starch has been offered to foreign nationals.

Distribution of Child Welfare Officials

The Ministry of Welfare has authorized the following number of Child Welfare officials. Totals in the first column were previously mentioned in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #54, for the period 4-10 January.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHIEF WELFARE OFFICIALS

Prefecture	Officials Authorized in 1947	Increasing Number of Officials prearranged in 1948	Total
Hokkaido	17	11	28
Aomori	3	3	6
Iwate	3	2	5
Miyagi	5	2	7
Akita	3	1	4
Yamagata	4	2	6
Fukushima	4	3	7
Ibaraki	3	3	6
Tochigi	4	3	7
Gumma	4	3	7
Saitama	6	6	12
Chiba	7	6	13
Tokyo	50	31	81
Kanagawa	23	16	39
Niigata	6	5	11
Toyama	4	2	6
Ishikawa	5	3	8
Fukui	3	0	3
Yamanashi	3	0	3
Nagano	6	2	8
Gifu	4	4	8
Shizuoka	9	7	16
Aichi	20	18	38
Mie	7	5	12
Shiga	3	1	4
Kyoto	16	8	24
Osaka	34	27	61
Hyogo	19	15	34
Nara	3	0	3
Wakayama	4	3	7
Tottori	3	1	4
Shimane	3	1	4
Okayama	4	3	7
Hiroshima	9	5	14
Yamaguchi	10	9	19
Tokushima	3	1	4
Kagawa	3	2	5
Ehime	6	5	11
Kochi	3	0	3
Fukuoka	19	11	30
Saga	3	0	3
Nagasaki	7	6	13
Kumamoto	6	3	9
Oita	5	3	8
Miyazaki	3	3	6
Kagoshima	4	3	7
Total	373	248	621

Overseas relief supply shipment, number 52, 53 and 54 respectively, to LARA have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

- a. 52nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Oregon Mail on 28 February and contained 2.09 tons (clothing).
- b. 53rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 2 March and contained 57.72 tons (food, 56.97 tons - clothing, .75tons).
- c. 54th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Marine Leopard on 5 March and contained 69.95 tons (food, 55.26 tons - clothing, 14.69tons).

Monthly Public Assistance Report - January

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following Public Assistance totals for the month of January. Other figures are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>Jan 1948</u>	<u>Dec 1947</u>	<u>Jan 1947</u>
No. of Persons in Institutions	137,796	138,623	100,545
No. of Persons in Non-Institutional	<u>2,061,798</u>	<u>2,702,650</u>	<u>2,790,791</u>
Total	2,199,594	2,841,273	2,891,336
Assistance in Cash*	393,573,119	399,638,024	160,259,872
Assistance in Kind	<u>14,329,113</u>	<u>39,704,857</u>	<u>91,344,697</u>
Total Yen	407,902,232	439,342,881	251,604,569

* Before deduction fore repayment

Monthly Prefectural Public Association Report - January

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	13,391	62,228	1391603	21,194,913
Aomori	842	33,430	1,713	6,064,154
Iwate	460	42,359	72,739	6,368,616
Miyagi	1,636	49,082	63,000	5,692,937
Akita	1,043	49,362	799,679	8,398,807
Yamagata	1,743	42,473	32,952	6,411,191
Fukushima	904	54,945	277,895	8,649,643
Ibaraki	1,387	44,017	363,456	5,357,428
Tochigi	596	24,722	-	4,471,391
Gumma	3,795	52,466	480,397	6,758,569
Saitama	1,109	43,012	336,781	7,484,406
Chiba	2,393	44,131	41,587	6,834,868
Tokyo	19,309	128,174	-	37,825,972
Kanagawa	4,799	43,154	-	11,794,648
Niigata	10,814	64,362	44,797	9,738,975
Toyama	1,146	30,588	-	5,459,443
Ishikawa	1,126	33,262	298,170	6,589,038
Fukui	835	23,351	493,268	3,719,141
Yamanashi	428	20,856	858,673	3,392,053
Nagano	2,828	54,590	34,157	9,697,393
Gifu	1,836	36,465	499,022	6,536,311
Shizuoka	5,028	52,080	418,614	10,063,239
Aichi	7,238	76,201	974,280	13,901,745
Mie	911	37,266	-	7,599,070
Shiga	476	29,121	-	3,372,498
Kyoto	2,870	55,596	1,868,793	12,744,790

Osaka	8,522	73,215	19,538	21,603,491
Hyogo	6,538	86,637	-	24,746,446
Nara	517	23,291	4,218	4,045,713
Wakayama	392	30,883	26,630	5,979,859
Tottori	564	19,136	-	3,163,766
Shimane	609	28,088	-	4,526,952
Okayama	2,834	43,161	42,050	7,718,946
Hiroshima	1,985	54,071	157,622	10,553,264
Yamaguchi	8,814	35,182	5,659	7,680,640
Tokushima	1,446	29,208	78,509	4,716,647
Kagawa	1,411	27,135	869,096	4,048,085
Ehime	694	36,509	527,205	6,419,469
Kochi	556	19,618	315,339	3,789,348
Fukuoka	3,601	69,856	307,309	13,486,339
Saga	2,003	35,735	449,856	4,674,622
Nagasaki	1,460	37,806	165,741	7,803,513
Kumamoto	2,107	42,897	89,669	6,872,256
Oita	1,474	22,841	-	3,752,806
Miyazaki	1,054	37,682	1,860,690	4,062,854
Kagoshima	2,272	81,554	58,406	7,709,428
	137,796	2,061,798	14,329,113	393,475,683 **

** After deductions for repayments.

Technical Bulletin on Welfare Subjects

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin concerning welfare subjects carry the Symbol PH-TB-WEL, and are intended for the use of the Welfare Officer of the Military Government Team. One copy of a Technical Bulletin is sent to each Military Government Team with the Public Health and Weekly Bulletin. The following Technical Bulletins have been issued concerning welfare matters:

	Subject	Month Issued
TB-PH-WEL-1	Foreign Nationals	January 1947
TB-PH-WEL-2	Japan Social Work Association	August 1947 (Revised)
TB-PH-WEL-3	License Agencies for Relief in Asia	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-4	Financing of Community Welfare Activities in Japan	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-5	Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-6	Duties and Functions of Welfare Officers, Military Government	October 1947
TB-PH-WEL-7	Minsei-iiin	November 1947
TB-PH-WEL-8	National Welfare Agencies in Japan	December 1947
TB-PH-WEL-9	Foreign Nationals Ration	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-10	National disaster Law	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-11	The Child Welfare Law	February 1948

A translation of the Chief Welfare Law was sent out with TB-PH-WEL-11. Also of importance to Welfare Officers is a Technical Bulletin, subject: "Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan". TB-PH-Atm-3, dated February 1948. Section I, "Ministry of Welfare" and Section II, "Public Welfare and Social Insurance" have been issued.

Information concerning the Social Insurance Programs is contained in TB-PH-SS-1, subject: "Social Insurance in Japan", dated March 1948.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The third national dental examination will be held 4 May in Tokyo, Osaka and **Kokure**. Members of the board have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare.

Strict surveillance should be maintained to assure that dental technicians and others without dental license are not practicing dentistry.

SECTION
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of this Division attended a conference in Kyoto for the purpose of revising the present Tuberculosis Eradication Law in effort to stimulate the use of the intradermal method of testing in lieu of the subcutaneous method now employed. A discussion on payment of indemnities was held and received favorable comment from all parties concerned.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period of 6 - 12 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

Quarantine

Seventy head of hogs entered the quarantine station at Yokohama to undergo a period of quarantine prior to being shipped to Okinawa. These hogs were treated with anti-hog cholera and swine erysipelas vaccines.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The National Tuberculosis training program for nurses included five months of theory and experience as outlined below.

Theory which included the medical aspects of Tuberculosis was 157 1/2 hours and nursing aspects total of 157 1/2 hours.

The practical training of a two months period was divided into the following subjects and hours:

A. clinical Practice -- Anti-Tuberculosis Association Clinics 18 hours (1/2 week)

- 1) Assisting with Physical Examinations.
- 2) Giving Instruction and Advice.
- 3) Assisting with X-ray and Mass Examinations.

B. Home visiting to Tuberculous Patients 90 hours (2 1/2 weeks)

- 1) Visits to newly diagnosed patients -- teaching isolation technique, nursing care to some member of family, value of sanatorium care and importance of contact examinations. (Nurses gave and read tuberculin tests in the home)
- 2) Follow-up on known cases of tuberculosis who had lapsed in coming to clinic for pneumothorax.

C. Sanatorium Nursing Experience -- Hoseiyen Sanatorium 60 hours (1 week)

- 1) Routine nursing care
- 2) Nursing care to operative patients.
- 3) Observation of Tuberculosis Surgery.
- 4) X-ray practice, fixing and developing.
- 5) Laboratory practice, feces, urine, sputum and blood examination.

D. Observation of programs at Research Institute and Keio Nutrition Institute, 4 weeks.

- 1) Demonstration and practice of use of Tuberculin and BCG Vaccine.
- 2) Demonstration and practice in Laboratory examinations.

- 3) Demonstration and pathological anatomy in TB (case studies).
- 4) Demonstration and practice in food preparation and diet for the Tuberculous patient.

The 25 nurses from 15 prefectures who have just completed this special course are well qualified to assist in the prefectural Tuberculosis program and should be contacted for this work and given supervision. The following were represented in this five-month course: Niigata, saga, Fukuoka, Ishikawa, Tokyo-To, Aichi, Fukushima, Gifu, Akita, Iwate, Oita, Toyama, Chiba, Miyazaki and Hyogo.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster & Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 29 February - 6 March:

	Balance 28 Feb	No.Mfgd. 29 Feb - 6 March	Total on Hand	Total Shipped to Date 6 March	Balance on Hand
DDT Duster	13,194	2,200	15,394	1,344	14,050
Sprayer Knapsack Type 3 gal, capacity	23,380	2,126	25,506	354	25,152
Sprayer pump type semiautomatic	11,936	620	12,556	30	12,526
Sprayer hand type 1/2 gal, capacity	11,014	600	11,614	100	11,514
Power Duster	16	11	27	0	27
	<u>59,540</u>	<u>5,557</u>	<u>65,097</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>63,269</u>

A total of 4,531,087 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 342,748 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 189,450 Vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of Ministry of Welfare as of 6 March.

Distribution

In the period 29 February to 6 March a total of 1,828 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment were shipped to ten prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision. Details of these shipments follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	408	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	204	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Niigata	480	0	0	60
Ishikawa	24	0	0	0
Aichi	192	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	40
Hyogo	0	80	0	0
Hiroshima	0	70	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	30	0
TOTAL	1,344	354	30	100

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The January report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	76,253
Arrests - Registered persons	17

Unregistered persons	60
Conviction - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	24
Thefts of narcotics	53
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 6,000 yen fine to one year six months penal servitude and for non-registrants from 200 yen fine to two year penal servitude plus 10,000 yen fine. In addition to the above figures, charges against 21 nonregistrants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 19 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations.

The decrease in the number of registrants from 88,420 in December 1947 to the present figure is attributed to:

1. Exempt narcotic dealers who did not re-register because of the scarcity of exempt narcotic preparations.
2. Pharmacies who have stocked no narcotics, filled no narcotic prescriptions, and therefore did not re-register.
3. Narcotic dealers who through negligence or oversight allowed their registration to lapse.

Reports from Tokyo-To indicate 7 to 8 percent of the delinquent registrants in Japan probably re-registered in February. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised as follows:

1. To advise all prefectural narcotic agents to circularize delinquent registrants advising them that penalties will be incurred if registration is not made immediately.
2. To have all registrants notified in November of each year that their registration certificates expire 31 December.
3. To provide penalties to be imposed for late registration.

During the training school for narcotic agents which opens in Tokyo 15 March, preventive measures to curtail thefts will be thoroughly discussed.

Late reports from four prefectures hindered preparations of the January report by the Ministry of Welfare. Headquarters Eighth Army Military Government has advised prefectural Military Government Teams will be instructed to take corrective action to assure that monthly reports are forwarded by Japanese prefectural officials to the Ministry of Welfare before the 10th of each month.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation Section

Sanitary teams are to be organized on the basis of 1 per 10,000 population. In case of necessity these may be increased to as many as one team per 2,000 people. The Japanese government has set up in its budget, funds to pay to the prefectures, 50% subsidy for the labor costs and 33-1/3% of the cost of sanitary supplies and equipment to finance the Sanitation Program.

The teams will consist of:

- 1 Sanitary inspector and foreman.
- 1 Assistant foreman who will keep record and supervise workers.
- 4 workers.

This is designed as a flexible unit a part of the sanitation section of each health center, that can be adapted to the various operations necessary to environmental sanitation. The teams should be assigned to a specific area within the health center district and are responsible for the control of:

- a. Street sanitation.
- b. Cleaning of open sewers and drains.
- c. The removal and disposal of accumulations of refuse, debris or waste material which might contribute to a public health hazard.

d. The control of flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, rodents and any other vector of insect borne diseases, the control to consist of elimination of breeding areas, to make the necessary inspection of private and public premises, water supplies, waste collection and disposal facilities necessary to plan the work program within the district and the procurement of supplies and equipment, necessary in control programs.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. Dale L. Rose has been appointed Social Insurance Analyst for the Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP.

Ministry of Welfare officials reported on the agenda of the meetings held 3 and 4 March in Tokyo which were attended by the chiefs of all prefectural insurance sections and branch offices and all social insurance referees. The conference emphasized: (1) the need for greater efforts in collecting premiums from employers delinquent in reporting or payments and (2) the responsibilities and functions of the referees. It was outlined that the referees should devote themselves to acquainting the public with the right of appeal and appeal procedures pending the period when their time will be consumed with actual hearings.

Medical Care Pavement under Social Insurance

Representatives of a sub-committee of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee presented a verbal report on the surveys they had conducted relative to the cost of medical care under the Health Insurance program. The Medical Fee Calculating Committee of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of which representatives of the above committee are members, held several meetings regarding the fee-for-service for medical care under all insurances. Similar committees exist in the prefectures.

As previously announced, the national committee did recommend an increase in the fee for medical services for all social insurances except National Health Insurance. Because of a difference of opinion, the fee-for-service rate now is being further surveyed by both the Medical Association and the Research and Statistical Section in the Insurance Bureau relative to the probability of setting a new rate for the ensuing fiscal year. One subject where there is a wide difference of opinion is the cost of medical supplies and the amounts available through official rationing channels. The Sub-Committee has reports that approximately 80% of required medicines are available through the rationing system, and the representatives of the doctors claim only about 20% are available. Upon conferring with the Medical Supply Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, it was learned that the supply of rationed medicines is increasing and that approximately three-fourths of required medicine is being produced and distributed through channels in sufficient quantities to meet needs. The greatest difficulty which undoubtedly influenced the medical representatives' opinion is that doctors frequently fail to follow through on their requests for medicines. For reference regarding the rationing system, refer to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.53 for the period of 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, No.59 for the period 9 - 14 February; No.60 for the period 15 -21 February, and No.61 for the period 22 -28 February. As much of the difficulty regarding the fee-for-service rate is affected by the National Health Insurance program, the opinions from the various prefectures have been effective in determining the general recommended rate.

National Health Insurance

In some prefectures officials of the Welfare Bureau's Insurance Section were found to continue holding positions in the prefectural Federation on National Health Insurance Associations in addition to their government positions. In some cases a part of the total pay of such officials was derived from this source. For example, the Chief of the Subsection in charge of National Health Insurance would act simultaneously as representative or executive secretary of this Federation, or the Insurance Chief himself would hold a director's post. Wherever such practices were discovered the officials concerned were advised that, regardless of the alleged "savings" due to such cumulation of offices, they were not in keeping with stated policies. The prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations ought to represent the point of view of the insured; their personnel should be clearly divorced from that of the prefectural Insurance Section.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#60	4 Mar 48	Plan for Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives Manufactured in Japan	No	MG HQ 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare offering no objection to a plan for the distribution of released quinine derivatives.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:
Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 February 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 March - 21 March
1948
NUMBER 64**

SECTION I - General
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instruction

The following instructions were forwarded by the various bureaus in the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period indicated.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 23 February
(No.110) | From: Director, Public Health Bureau
Subject: Additional distribution of culinary salt for hospital meal. | To: Each Governor of all the prefectures |
| 23 February
(Yo-Hatsu, No.210) | From: Director, Prevention Bureau
Subject: Renewal of time period for the approved substitute lunatic asylums. | To: Each Governor of all the prefectures |
| 23 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.68) | From: Director, Children Bureau
Subject: Reclamation of Farm for Instruction of War-orphan and Waifs. | To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture |
| 23 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.74) | From: Director, Children Bureau
Subject: National subsidy for 1948 -- 49 fiscal year under Child Welfare law. | To: Chief, Welfare Division, Ehime Prefecture |
| 23 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.176) | From: Director, Relief Bureau
Subject: Repatriation of Koreans who lived in Japan proper. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.113) | From: Director, Public Health Bureau
Subject: Slaughterer's Monthly. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.91) | From: Director, Medical Bureau
Subject: Regulations for procedures of distribution of precious metal for dentists. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.34) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Prevention of outbreak of fine at the social Institutions. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.35) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: National subsidy for Expenses Disbursed for Relief of Disaster. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.36) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Application of Regulations Honor System for Contributions to Community Chest. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.80) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Holding the Preliminary Assembly of Children Section Chiefs of All Prefectures. | To: Every Governor of all |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.224) | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Dissemination of Knowledge on Insurance Referee System. | To: Governor Every Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.225)
Dental | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Amendment of National Health Insurance Law. | To: Presidents of All- Japan Town-or-Village-Masters Association Japan Medical Association, Japan Associations and Japan Pharmaceutical All over the Country. |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.226) | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Payment of the Temporary Allowance (Livelihood Reconstruction Fun's equal to the Q.B Month-salary) to the Government personnel. | To: Governor of Every Prefecture and Chiefs of Social Insurance Branch Offices All over the Country. |

25 February (No.117) From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Guidance and control of Meat Products and Flooded Food.

25 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.218) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro.
Subject: Investigation of Commodity Requirement for Important Labor.

25 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.219) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Survey on the present Pay of Preventive Medicine Officers.

25 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.37) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Every Local Governor
Subject: Relation between the Daily Life Security Law and the Allowance for Persons Not Demobilised

25 February (Repatriation Relief Board. Hatsu-Gyo, No.184) From: Director, Relief Bureau Prefecture. To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Sending procedure of 2nd Class Property Held by Koreans.

25 February (Hatsu-Batsu, No.186) From: Director, Relief Bureau, Social Bureau, and Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry To: Governor of Every Prefecture
Subject: The Third Allocation of Clothing Materials to Needy Persons in 1947-48 Fiscal Year.

26 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.231) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Survey on Parasite-egg Carriers and Result of Such Parasite Extermination in 1947-1948 Fiscal Year.

27 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.234) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture
Subject: Survey on Cleaning-workers.

27 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.38) From: Conferred with Director of Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry To: Every Local Governor
Subject: Allocation of Clothing for Needy Persons for 1947-48 Fiscal year.

28 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.134) From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Special Ration of Staple Food-stuff to In-patients.

28 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.88) From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Dissemination of Pharmaceutical Knowledge and Technique.

28 February (Repatriation Relief Board. Hatsu-En, No.200) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido and the 6 Prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: The Institutions for Repatriates which are to be Established.

28 February (Hatsu-En, No.202) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido and the 6 Prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: Guidance on the Matter of rehabilitation loans.

1 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.238) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture and 24 other Prefectures.
Subject: On the Investigation Chart of the Activities of the Tuberculosis Care Committees.

1 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.239) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture and other 13 Prefectures.
Subject: On the Investigation of the Facilities for Tuberculosis Control in Health Centers.

3 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.250) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: Investigation on the Progress of the Formation of the Tuberculosis Control Woman's Association

3 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.256) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefectures.
Subject: The Renewal of the Designated Term of the Substitute Clinics for Venereal Diseases.

3 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.102) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of Osaka-fu
Subject: The Training Course for Midwives

3 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.103) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefectures.
Subject: National Subsidy on Local Children's Welfare Committee Expenses, Expenses-for founding the Children's Welfare Officials, and Expenses for the Guidance of the Members of Children's Committee in the Fiscal Year of 1947.

4 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.258) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: Dealing of the Agricultural Lands Owned by Mental Diseases Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals and Leprosariums.

4 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.259) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: On the Progress Report of the Results of Spot Researches by National Institute of Health.

4 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.104) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: On the Application for the Allocation of Cement for the Use of Children's Institutions in the 3rd Quarter.

4 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.105) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Holding Business Conference of Chief of Children's Sections of the Urban and Local Prefectures.

4 March (Ko-ho-Hatsu, No.150) From: Director of the Public Health Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Increased Distribution of Food to the In-Patients.

5 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.261) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Allotment of the budget for the payment of Salaries for the Local Preventive Personnel.

5 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.108) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of Aichi Prefecture.
Subject: The Application for the Admission to the National Juvenile Correction Institutions.

5 March (Ko-ho-Hatsu, No.155) From: Director of the Public Health Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: On the Use of the Classified Table of Occupations Used at the National Census of 1946.

1 March (Ho-Matsu, No.284) From: Director of the Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: National Subsidy for the Establishment of Clinic Facilities fo National Health Insurance in the Year of 1948.

2 March (I-Matsu, No.97) From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: Business Manager of Agricultural Associations.

2 March (Sha-Matsu, No.39) From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: Participation of Government and Public Officials to Community Chest and Fund Allotment to the Public Institutions.

2 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.210)	From: Director of Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Bureau Subject: Reporting on list of Koreans Permitted to Return to Korea by General Headquarters.	To: Prefectural Governor
3 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.214)	From: Director of Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Bureau Subject: Conference on the Loan of Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (I-Hatsu, No.96)	From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Employment Exchange for Nurse.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.40)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Guidance and Supervision of National Relief Association.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.41)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Policy on Cash Assistance under Daily Life Security Law for Persons who have some income.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.43)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Investigation of Progressing Condition of Construction of Facilities Under Urgent Living Relief Work and Daily Life Security Law.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.44)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Nation-wide Investigation of Relief Work for the Indigent Persons under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Prefectural Governor
8 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.270)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Additional Research Work on Japanese Encephalitis.	To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
8 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.271)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Putting a Mark for DDT Dusting on Steamship Passengers between Aomori and Hakodate.	To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, Hokkaido and Aomori
8 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.46)	From: Director of Social Bureau Subject: Report on Actual Payment of Disbursement to Indigent Persons under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Governor of the Prefecture
10 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.281)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Survey on Isolation Hospitals, and Isolated Wards.	To: Governor of the Prefecture
10 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.282)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Custody of Imported Medicines.	To: Governor of Hokkaido
10 March (Hatsu-ken, No.15)	From: Vice-Minister Subject: Subsidies for Expenses of Officials for Improvement of Nutrition for 1947-48	To: Governor of the Prefecture
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.42)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Closing of Community Chest Drive.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.45)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Organization of Local Committee for Assistance to the Handicapped Persons.	To: Prefectural Governor
11 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.288)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Monthly Report of Relief for Lepers.	To: Governor of Kagawa Prefecture
11 March (Hatsu-ken, No.17)	From: Minister Subject: National Subsidies for Expenses of Full-time Officials for Health Statistics.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
11 March	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: Governor of the Prefectures

(Ko-Hatsu-ken, No.166)

Subject: Change of Standard Fee for Performance of Physical Examination of Japanese Employed in Connection with Occupation Forces.

4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.47)	From: Director of Social Bureau Subject: National Subsidies for Rehabilitation Fund to Indigent Persons.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
4 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.229)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: National Subsidies for Rehabilitation Fund to Indigent Persons.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
11 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.234)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Enforcement of Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.181)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Report on General Accounts for 1947-48.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.236)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Survey on organization Received Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.240)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Procedure of application for Rehabilitation Funds.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.184)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Delivery of a Sanatorium and equipments.	To: Governor of Fukushima Prefecture
13 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.187)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Signature and Number on a Certificate of Mutual Aid Association of Officials of Welfare Ministry.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.168)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Subsidies for Expenses of Fulltime Officials for Health Statistics at Prefectural Offices.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.241)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: Additional of Expense Regarding Second Repatriation of Germans and Indonesians.	To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.242)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: National subsidy for Expense for Rehabilitation Fund for Needy Persons for 1947-48.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.245)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: Opening of an Exhibition on Industries for Rehabilitation of Repatriates, etc.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
9 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.281)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Method of Allocation of building materials for Child Welfare Institutions.	To: Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture
13 March (Ichi-Fuku, No.1871)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Submitting of Investigation of moners borne by Demobilization Section.	To: Chief-accountant, every Prefecture

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 7 February Prohibiting Prefectural officials from holding office in the prefectural branch of Dobo Engo Kai and directing the Association to secure office space outside the prefecture building. (References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.61 for period 22 - 28 February, subject: Dobo Engo Kai and Ministry of Welfare Instruction (Hatsu-sha No.17, dated 7 February). The national office of Dobo Engo Kai issued similar instructions dated 7 February concerning, "Organization of the National Relief Association and Management of its Activities". In compliance with these instructions each prefecture branch of the Association has changed its chief and moved its office. The situation as of 10 March is reported to be as follows:

1. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association where the Prefectural governors have already been replaced by private citizens as their chiefs: Iwate, Miyagi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Shiga, Kyoto, Shimane, Oita, Kagoshima and Ehime. (Total - 12 Prefectures).

2. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association where the prefectural governors are no longer their chiefs, pending the nomination of their successors from among private citizens: Hokkaido, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto. (Total - 31 Prefectures).

3. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association whose offices which were in the promises of prefectural governments have already been removed to private sites: Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. (Total - 35 prefectures).

Public Assistance

Questions have been frequently raised regarding the status of welfare institutions formerly under the Mutual Assistance Association for Disabled (kyojo kai) and similar dissolved organizations. For guidance of the field, institutions from the National Government to the Prefectures state that assets will become the property of the government and will not be dissipated at time of dissolution. Such welfare institutions, if it is necessary that they continue to operate, will do so under the direction of, and as, a national or prefectural (public) agency. (References: Office of Prime Minister and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance #1, dated 31 January 1948 and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance #4, dated 31 January 1948).

In order to clarify the confidential nature of information secured concerning welfare clients, a directive has been issued by the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the prefectural governors, Social Affairs Bureau Instruction No.399 (Sha-Hatsu #399) subject: Handling of case records of households requiring protection, dated 19 March.

This directive provides that: "In dealing with the protection of needy households, public officials, such as these working with the Local Administrative Office, city town or village and the welfare commissioners (minsei-iin) are required to keep strictly secret the knowledge concerning privacy of persons which has been obtained in the course of performing their duties.

They should not make public such privacy, or allow other persons access to the case records. Care and discretion must be exercised when it is necessary to discuss cases in the welfare commissioner councils so that the needy persons involved will not suffer embarrassment.

You are advised herewith to see to it that the privacy of the persons requiring protection will be kept strictly secret except for official purposes in the handling of cases by officials and welfare commissioner concerned in meting out protective measures".

Tokyo Conference of Prefecture Chief of Children's Sections

Chiefs of Children's of Prefectural Departments of Welfare met in Tokyo, 18 and 19 March for indoctrination in the Child Welfare Program, by Ministry of Welfare officials, This principle discussed at the conference were:

1. Duties of child welfare officials and head of stations.
2. Discussion of duties and aims of child welfare boards.
3. Relationship of child welfare officials and child welfare workers. (Minsei-iin)
4. Discussion of importance of child welfare stations.
5. Definition of nursing teachers and the proposed program for training.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

No cases were reported for weekly period ending 19 March. (Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry).

Quarantine

A final inspection was made of 70 head of hogs and their release from quarantine approved for shipment to Okinawa on 22 March.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The National Refresher Courses in Tokyo which is being sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and National Nurses Association for Children nurse instructors is proceeding favorably. These nurses have been selected as leaders from their hospitals and will return to from the teaching nucleus for the class A Schools.

Tokyo Model Demonstration School of Nursing

Entrance examinations were given 15 March. St. Lukes have selected 20 students out of 65 applicants. To date, the Japanese Red Cross has 32 students from the prefectures and others are being selected from Tokyo area.

Enough coal has been secured to allow the nurses bath water once a week.

Okinawa National Hospital School of Nursing

The program for the initial class has met with such favorable response that applications exceed the quota of 40 students that can be accepted. The National Hospitals and the Ministry of Education are endeavoring to secure the services of the excess applicants. This is a real step forward in nursing education.

National Nurses Association

Plans for the National Nurse's Association meeting to be held in Kyoto 26-27-28 April are nearing completion. The buildings for the use of the group as well as section meetings have been arranged: transportation and billeting have been provided. Representatives from Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP will attend and confer with leaders as they discuss their National problems and plans for the future. Military Government officials are invited to attend any of the meetings. Cooperation and assistance received from all groups has been appreciated. To date there are approximately 20,000 active members.

Personnel

Miss Agnes Des Marais, Public Health Nurse has arrived here for orientation prior to assignment to Miyagi Prefecture as the Public Health Nurse.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 7 - 13 March:

	Total Mfgd. to date 6 Mar.	No. Mfgd. 7-13 Mar.	Total Mfgd. to date 13 Mar.	Total Shipped to date 13 Mar.	Balance On Hand
DDT Dusters	14,050	1,600	15,650	871	14,779
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal capacity	25,152	1,590	26,742	356	26,386
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	12,526	770	13,296	1,052	12,244
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	11,514	600	12,114	164	11,950
Power Dusters	27	11	38	0	38
Total	63,269	4,571	67,840	2,443	65,397

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during February totaled 289,090 lbs. 10% DDT Dust, 50,520 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Spray and 174,970 Vials of typhus vaccine. The following is a detailed breakdown of the distribution during February to prefectures and various governmental departments:

Prefecture or Department	10% DDT Dust		5% DDT Spray		Typhus Vaccine	
Hokkaido	70,000	lbs.	980	gal.	-	
Iwate	-		-		150	vials
Miyagi	-		-		7,500	"
Yamagata	4,200	lbs.	-		33,100	"
Ibaraki	1,500	lbs.	7,500	gal.	-	
Gumma	-		-		100	vials
Tokyo	-		-		50,000	"
Kanagawa	50,000	lbs.	3,000	gal.	10,480	"
Niigata	10,000	lbs.	-		-	
Gifu	20,000	lbs.	-		5,000	vials
Shizuoka	-		-		1,000	"
Aichi	50,000	lbs.	7,500	gal.	25,000	"
Mie	-		-		560	"
Toyama	-		-		325	"
Shiga	-		-		500	"
Kyoto	-		-		4,500	"
Hyogo	-		-		1,785	"
Nara	-		-		220	"
Wakayama	6,000	lbs.	-		-	
Tottori	-		-		100	vials
Shimane	-		-		250	"
Okayama	5,000	lbs.	-		-	
Hiroshima	-		-		720	vials
Tokushima	10,000	lbs.	-		-	
Ehime	-		5,000	gal.	-	
Kochi	-		-		60	vials
Fukuoka	-		-		31,500	"
Kumamoto	30,000	lbs.	1,000	gal.	-	
Nagasaki	-		-		11,000	vials
Oita	-		-		1,000	"
Miyazaki	30,000	lbs.	-		-	
Quarantine Stations:						
Nagoya	-		-		100	vials

Ministry of Transportation:

Nagoya	-		6,000	gal.	-	
Hiroshima	-		2,000	"	-	
Moji	-		3,000	"	-	
Ministry of Welfare	560	lbs.	188	gal.	20	vials
Ministry of Labor	400	"			-	
Imperial household	200	"	200	"	-	
Shipment #1	(*)1,230	"	(*)342	"	-	
Miscellaneous	-		250	"	-	
Total	289,090		50,520	gal.	174,970	vials

(*) To replace losses during shipping.

Concerted efforts have been made by the Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, during 1947 to supervise the quality of essential medicine production and to investigate production method and final products to be assured that essential medicines meet adequate standards. Random samplings of manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer stocks for subsequent assay tests were made on all types of medicines, injections, sulfa drugs, venereal disease control drugs, anthelmintic, etc. A total of 6,039 samples were tested, of which 3,782 failed assay tests. Companies manufacturing and marketing medicinals without proper license were prohibited from further manufacture. Willful violators were prosecuted and stocks confiscated. Further investigations with no relaxation of effort will be carried out by the Ministry to assure that only top quality medicinal products will be marketed for Japanese consumption.

Distribution

A total of 2,443 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to ten prefectures during the period 7 - 13 March under direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	300	0
Yamagata	0	12	0	0
Fukushima	0	144	0	0
Tokyo	0	50	6	0
Shizuoka	0	0	696	0
Nagoya	367	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	80
Hiroshima	0	0	0	84
Miyazaki	504	0	50	0
Fukuoka	0	150	0	0
Total	871	356	1,052	164

In addition to the x-ray film agencies listed in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, the following have been designated by the Konisiroku Photo Industries Company.

ADDITIONAL KONISHIROKU X-RAY FILM AGENCIES

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Tokyo	Wako Shoji	835 Kamirenjaku Mitakamachi Tokyo
"	Kinokuniya Pharmacy	2-689 Yogamachi Tamagawa Setagayaku, Tokyo
Nagano	Kyowa Ikakikai Co.	Niitacho Chuodori Nagaoshi
"	Uchida Pharmacy	Torimachi Inamachi Nagaoshi
Niigata	Kanaya Yujo Pharmacy	Shinbashiku Naoetsushi Niigata
Fukushima	Yayoi Photo Inc. Co.	13 Himiju Aja Fushioigami Fukushima
	Fukushima Office	
Aomori	Enami Kogeisha	15 Yanagawa Furukawa Aomorishi
"	Toko Store Photo Shop	Shimodote-cho Hrosaki City
Shizuoka	Juichiya	17 Ikemachi Hamamatsushi
"	Sugiyama Photo Shop	7 Denmachi Shizuokashi
Aichi	Yoshidanomise	Shinecho Nakaku Nagoyashi

"	Yokoikichisuke Shoten	7 chome Mikimotocho Nagoyashi
"	Ikuta Shoten	13 1-chome Jinmucho Showaku Nagoyashi
Shiga	Takeuchi Photo Shop	65 Shijukumachi Hikoneshi
Kyoto	San Photo Shop	Nishiiru Higashiogi Marutamachi Sakyoku Kyoto-shi
Hyogo	Yoshida Photo Shop	34 1-chome Motomachidori Ikutaku Kobeshi
"	Chiyo-Yoko	4-chome Motomachidori Ikutaku Kobeshi
Kumamoto	Yayoi Photo Inc. Co. Kyushu Office	2918 Jinnai Mijumatacho Kumamotoshi

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Close liaison between Tokyo-To narcotic agents and the police resulted in the arrest of the criminal and the recovery of all the narcotics on the day following the burglary of a Tokyo hospital by a former employee. In addition, the police reported the arrest of the person responsible for the burglary of two other hospitals. During the Narcotic Training School which is now being held in Tokyo, emphasis has been placed on the necessity of narcotic agents investigating each reported narcotic theft or burglary and the necessity of enlisting the aid of the police in each such instance.

A prefectural pharmaceutical affairs official, who was charged with stealing and selling narcotics while on a mission to receive some X-ray film from a warehouse, was found guilty and given a suspended sentence of three years penal servitude and 5,000 yen fine. The procurator immediately appealed the case to the Tokyo Higher Court since the Prosecution Section of the Attorney General's Office has taken a strong stand against officials who are guilty of malfeasance in office especially with regard to narcotics.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Waterworks and Sewerage Construction: The need for repair and expansion of Japanese water works and sewerage systems is becoming increasingly important both from a public health and economic standpoint. It is expected that greater quantities of construction materials will become available during the coming year. Requests for materials and grants-in-aid from cities, town and villages for waterworks and sewerage projects must be approved by the local governors prior to their submission to the national government. It is important that the governors consult both the Public Works Department (Doboku-bu) as well as the Sanitary Department (Eisei-bu) before approving any project.

Public Health and Welfare Section will screen the requests submitted and set up priority lists of projects to facilitate the most equitable distribution of materials made available. It is recommended that Military Government Team Public Health Officers contact the Military Government Region Sanitary Engineer and request that project designs be reviewed by him prior to sending them to the national government. Team Commanders and Commerce and Industry officers should be advised that Military Government Sanitary Engineers are available. After construction materials have been released to the prefectures further spot checks should be made by Military Government Teams to insure their proper usage. The Public Health officials should encourage the prefectural Sanitary Department to work more closely with the Public Works Department in order that a joint concurrence may be obtained on all public works projects related to public health. A similar procedure of joint approval has been established at the national level between the Ministry of Welfare and the Construction Board.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 20 February shows 3,401 hospitals with a capacity of 208,179 beds of which 96,905 were occupied. During this same period, 305,429 out-patients were treated.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 27 February shows 3,429 hospitals with a capacity of 208,133 beds of which 98,179 were occupied. During this same period, 203,330 out-patients were treated.

Election of officers to the Japan Medical Association was completed on 9 March, culminating the efforts of two years of reorganization work involving all constituent organizations. Results of the elections were very

satisfactory and reflected the sincere efforts of Japanese and Military Government personnel to produce a truly representative organization of physicians in Japan.

In accordance with the provisions of the new construction, Takahasi Akira, graduate of the Fukuoka Medical College and Director of the Teishiu Hospital, was elected president of the new association and will serve for a term of one year.

Two vice-presidents serving a one year term were elected. They were Kawakita Shintaro, director of the Kawakita Hospital in Tokyo and Izeki Takeo, general practitioner and vice-president of the Osaka Prefectural Medical Association.

Membership of the Board of Directors is represented by a good cross section of prefectures throughout the nation as well as representing special medicinal interests.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Military Government Welfare Officers are advised of the following changes in charts forwarded with PH-TB-SS-1:

- a. Coverage provisions: Under amount of wages taxable for Health Insurance, 2,000 yen has been raised to 5,100 yen.
- b. Benefits for Workers in private Employment Health Insurance:
 - (1) Delivery grant minimums have been raised from 300 yen to 600 yen and from 150 yen to 300 yen.
 - (2) Nursing allowance has been increased from 30 yen to 100 yen.
 - (3) Funeral benefit minimums have been raised from 600 yen to 1,800 yen and from 300 yen to 900 yen.

Appeals System

The following has been issued to prefectural social insurance officials by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, Insurance Bureau Instructions No.224 (Ho-Hatsu No.224) dated 23 February.

Prefectural governors are requested to advise Chiefs of Insurance Sections and Directors of Health Insurance Societies to take immediate steps to insert the following in all notices to claimants concerning the action taken on their individual claims: "In case the insured person is dissatisfied with the amount of this insurance benefit he may, within 60 days receiving this notification, make application in writing or orally to the insurance referee for a hearing."

National Health Insurance

More than any other social insurance system National Health Insurance has depended on governmental subsidies. On the national level there is a standard grant-in-aid formula for subsidies granted to each operating association. In the local levels, however, great variation has been found to exist, and very little effort seems to be made in some prefectures by either the prefectural government or the towns and village to lend financial support, to this insurance system, although it was designed from the beginning as a community enterprise.

National subsidies to the individual association and composed of up to seven different components, to wit:

1. Clerical and other office expenses;
2. Travel expenses of staff members;
3. Public health nurses' salaries and travel expenses;
4. Salaries for insurance doctors engaged on a part-time contractual basis (whoever such arrangements have been made);
5. Publicity expenses;
6. Expenses for the construction of clinics or hospitals (wherever such are being built);
7. Special costs caused by flood damage.

In all these cases the national government bears a stated part of the cost, namely one-half of (1) above, one-third of (2) - (6), and varying amount under (7) on the basis of standard costs or, in case of (6), prior estimate.

By way of contrast, prefectural and other local subsidies have been made without regard to need and usually without specifications. Supposedly the amount of subsidy granted by the local assemblies is based upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor's office. But frequently no money is given at all. The smallness of local subsidies and the lack of continuity from year to year have proved serious obstacles to a well-planned program of financing. (Comparative data will follow.)

However, a more systematic approach to the problem reportedly is being taken in at least a few prefectures in connection with the preparation of next year's budget.

A recent staff visit revealed that two prefectural governments have announced their subsidy allotments for the 1948 fiscal year for the National Health Insurance program. The particular items for which the subsidies were allotted are: establishment of more medical care clinics; employment of public health nurses; and the information, education, and training program. The last is of considerable importance in order to educate the people in the concept and working of social insurance.

The question of exempting from doctors' income tax the income received from insured patients under National Health Insurance has been raised on several occasions. Such exemption is not possible under the law. The doctors claim their assessment is based on the number of patients they treat and not on their actual net income. The situation which gave rise to the doctors' complaint has been explained by an income tax consultant as follows: It is understood that many tax offices have long used a short-cut method in assessing the amount of tax on doctors by using information supplied by doctors' associations as to the number of patients a doctor treats in a day, month, or year and the average pay received from each patient. This is an out-of-date method, but some tax offices continue to use it because, with their lack of personnel, they consider it a time-saver. Inasmuch as doctors are privileged to deduct all operating expenses from their gross returns, it is possible that net returns are considerably less than those upon which taxes are levied. In the event that a doctor feels he has been overtaxed he should be encouraged to submit an itemized return to the district tax office in the nature of an appeal for readjustment. Where doctors claim that they do not make anything above cost on insured patients they should be encouraged to submit an appeal for an adjustment of their income tax assessment.

The National Health Insurance Statistical Branch has revealed that adequate reports on this program are not available. The reasons given are: All reports accumulated from the beginning of the program in 1938 to the beginning of the war in 1941 were destroyed by fire as a result of bombing; no reports were accumulated during the war; and the restoration of the reporting system since the war has not been rigidly enforced due to unstable financial conditions in many associations and lack of personnel. A few reports of the early activities of the program have been collected from some prefectural offices which escaped the bombing. The above reasons are acknowledged, except for the laxity in enforcing the reporting requirements since the end of the war.

A now and shorter reporting from has been instituted by the Ministry of Welfare with the following schedule: The monthly reports from the associations to the prefectural office are to be submitted on or before the twentieth of the following month, and the prefectural office forwards a compiled summary to the Ministry on or before the tenth of the next month. The annual report from the associations should be submitted to the prefectural office on or before the 31st of May following the end of the fiscal year. The prefectural office submits a compiled summary to the Ministry on or before the 31st of July. The annual reports from the associations accompany the prefecture's annual report. The annual report for 1946, however, has not been completed by many prefectures for reasons previously stated. The slowness of the reporting causes considerable difficulty in properly evaluating the progress of the program, especially during this period of changing economic conditions.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 6 March 1948.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 13 March 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Period ended 28 February 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22 March - 28 March
1948
Number 65**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Dental Affairs
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IV - Social Security
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SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Glossary of Social Work Terms

The Japan Social Work Association has prepared a Glossary of Social Work Terms which contains Japanese words, phrases and titles most frequently used in translating material concerning welfare. The Glossary is not intended to serve as a dictionary since it does not contain all possible translations of Japanese and English welfare terms. The intention is to provide the most common and acceptable translation.

One copy of the Glossary for each Military Government Welfare Officer is being mailed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Japan School of Social Work

The second class which graduated from the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo, on 26 March, totaled 23 students, including four women, who completed the one year course of study.

Of the 23 students graduated a total of 14 have already secured employment. These students will be employed in the following places: Minsei-iin Federation (2) Tokyo; Setagaya Welfare Center, Tokyo; Social Affairs Section, Oita Prefecture; Children's Section, Aichi Prefecture; Children's Section, Kanagawa Prefecture (2); Social Affairs Section, Kanagawa Prefecture; Sanki-Ryo Zenkoji, Nagano Prefecture; Hodo-in, Saitama Prefecture; Osaka Community Chest; Dozen-Kai (Children's Institution) Tokyo; Social Work Association (Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) Tokyo; Maternal and Child Health Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The first class that graduated from the school in November 1947 included 39 students. The next term of the school will begin 16 April. The Japan School of Social Work now occupies the former Naval Museum Building located at No.226-2, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ward, Tokyo.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The official closing date of the Community Chest Campaign (for reporting purposes) has been set for 31 March.

The previous progress report of the Community Chest Campaign reflected a total of 558,260,046 yen raised towards the national goal of 683,500,000 yen, or 81.6% of the quota. This report included "estimates" for nine prefectures (Hokkaido, Aomori, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Ishikawa, Kyoto, Osaka and Kagoshima).

The most recent summary of the progress of the campaign, dated 20 March, includes only one "estimate" (Kanagawa Prefecture) and reflects a reasonably accurate accounting of the current status of the campaign returns based on the revised national quota of 678,200,000 yen. This summary reveals 540,619,045 yen raised, or 79.7% of the quota. The differential in this amount reported as raised in relation to the previous report is the result of "estimates" being higher than actual returns in eight out of the nine prefectures that were included in the reports under "estimated" returns.

Military Government Team Reports

Monthly Activities Reports and Special Reports received from Military Government Teams frequently carry information that is of general interest to all Military Government Welfare Officers and whenever such information is received, it will be briefed, as necessary, and published in the Welfare Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin:

A Special Report from the Kinki Military Government Region, subject: "Community Organization", covering a resume of the Kyoto Military Government Team Monthly Activities Reports for several months, is given below because of its general content and interest.

“Citizen’s Committee”

“The background and need for a Citizen’s Committee grew out of the recognition that a well integrated and successful welfare program called for an informed, interested and responsive community in which, to develop and function. In order to have the public informed and responsive, it was necessary to build an organization representative of all segments of the community; a strong organization which would survive changes of personnel and the passage of time; an organization which would survive the withdrawal of occupation guidance and support; an organization which would be non-partisan and non-political; an organization which would, and could, insist on the maintenance of already established welfare standards and services; an organization not in competition with anyone for public recognition, instead an organization integrating and leading the community into an acceptance of what civic duties and responsibilities are within a democratic society.”

“It was also recognized that the structure and nature of Japanese Society had militated against the development of a social conscience, against the acceptance of social and civic responsibilities. In all countries, not only Japan, community organization has always lagged behind the development for social services, whereas it should have led the way and acted as the spearhead because it had the weight of public opinion behind it. Realizing that Japan had more to overcome than the public indifference which is, in varying degrees, the norm in many countries, something was called for which would stimulate, instruct and afford leadership to the community at large. It is hoped that the interest and leadership thus developed will be the source for maintaining a critical yet constructive attitude toward all welfare programs with emphasis on the public program.”

“With the foregoing in mind, it was decided to form this Citizen’s Committee immediately so that it could develop with the general program for which the foundation was being laid. Contact was made with the head of the Department of Sociology of Doshisha University. With his help a comprehensive committee of representative citizens was formed. The following professions and interests are represented on the committee: teaching, social work, law, medicine, labor, YWCA, City Council, Prefectural Assembly, Diet, the press, business and industry.”

“As a part of the orientation and to acquaint them with some of the pressing social problems, two full days during the summer were spent visiting institutions. The committee went in a body, and from 16 to 20 members visited eight representative prefectural, city and private institutions. These visits plus reports on welfare problems and needs convinced them of the need for such an organization. After the committee was organized and officers selected, the Team Welfare Officer retired to the position of advisor. The committee chairman has been tireless in his efforts, and has been rewarded by excellent response and support from all the committee members. Problems which the committee could understand and cope with have since then presented themselves in quick succession.”

“The first problem of any size was the organization for the Community Chest. In traditional Japanese fashion it was proposed, by the group of citizens who were called together to discuss the organization of the Chest movement, that the Governor, Vice-governor, Mayor and other officials be named as officers, and chairman of the various committees and sub-committees. This was vigorously opposed by those members of the Citizen’s Committee who had been asked to participate in this organizational meeting. Their insistence on an election of officers with the elimination of all officials threw the meeting into an uproar, but they carried the day. Some compromises were called for, on elections, with the result that the Governor was elected honorary chairman, and the Mayor elected one of the four consultants. All other officers were elected from among representative citizens with several members of the Citizen’s Committee being elected to six important committees, including the significant Distribution Committee.”

“The Citizen’s Committee then set itself the task of making a survey of all institutions eligible to share in Community Chest funds. A questionnaire was sent to all institutions. Those institutions not responding were personally visited by a member of the committee. A compilation was made of all the facts and figures collected. This study, financed by the Citizen’s Committee, will be given careful consideration by the Distribution Committee of the Community Chest, and some of their decisions were based on those recommendations presented by the Citizen’s Committee.”

“At a subsequent meeting one of the members summarized and commented on the new Child Welfare Law. Another member had prepared an interesting graph showing child distribution throughout the prefecture, age distribution, and other pertinent factors which will be significant in a good administration of this law. The committee then went on record as being opposed to the Governor’s appointee to the head of the Child Welfare Section. This was followed up by a visit to the Governor by about 15 committee members voicing their opposition to this appointment. They were not satisfied with the reasons set forth by the Governor for supporting his appointment, and they will continue to offer opposition.

At the same time they approached the Governor about buildings in the Imperial Palace Compound which they would like to see used for a Community Center. The Governor's reaction was favorable, and even though there are other requests, he promised them full consideration."

"The newly appointed Kyoto-city, Welfare Chief was invited to attend the Citizen's Committee meetings and has attended and commented on his future plans. He was advised that the committee looked to him for an improved city welfare administration."

"Sub-committees will be named within the Citizen's Committee to further some of the many projects under consideration. One of these projects envisions a study plan for institutional personnel to be made in conjunction with welfare officials, the Social Work Association, as well as institutional staff who should be asked to contribute to such a study. Committee members will assist in instruction. A study will also be made by another of the sub-committees on ways and means to improve the standard of work done by the Minsei-iin."

"Throughout all of this the press members of the Citizen's Committee have given unlimited coverage to developments in the welfare field, news stories with welfare angles, feature stories, round table discussions, pictures, and straight factual reporting on institutional abuses and poor administration. That this coverage is reaching the public is evidenced by the many comments that reach the Military Government Team from the community at large."

"At the time the Citizen's Committee was formed it was planned to use it as the nucleus for an organization which would correspond to the Councils of Social Agencies in the United States. It was hoped before too long to expand it into such an organization. Great impetus will be given to such an organization if the buildings in the Palace compound are made available for a Community Center. This Community Center could also be a study center for all types of community welfare improvement projects. It would embrace such model projects as a nursery, kindergarten, clinic, playground and recreation facilities, children's library, lecture rooms, conference rooms, and be the center, as well, for training projects for welfare officials, Minsei-iin and institutional personnel. If this can be accomplished, then a solid foundation has been laid upon which a worthy community."

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Junior Red Cross Handbook for the use of teacher personnel, which has been in preparation since the Summer of 1947 is now at press and it is expected that it will be ##### and ready for distribution by the Japanese Red Cross, through the Military of Education, on or about 15 April.

English translations covering the text material in the Junior Red Cross Handbook have been completed for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel and are being distributed with this Bulletin (Inclosure 1).

Statistical Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures failed to send monthly statistical reports as of 27 March:

Miyagi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Kumamoto.

The present deadline set by the Ministry of Welfare for the receipt of "Prefectural Monthly Statistical Reports" (statistics of the previous month) is the 25th of the month. There is a tendency, on the part of many prefectures, to be consistently tardy in transmitting their monthly reports and Military Government Welfare Officers are encouraged to make every effort to impress upon prefectural welfare officials the importance of submitting their monthly reports promptly.

SECTION II DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Election of officers for the reorganized Japan Dental Association was completed 26 March. This is the first meeting held under the provision of the new democratic constitution and by-laws.

A short course designed to train Public Health Nurses as dental hygienists for ultimate employment in Health Centers if being conducted at the Tokyo Medico-Dental College by the Ministry of Welfare.

In a recent Oral Hygiene Essay Contest conducted in Osaka and Tokyo, 230,000 school children submitted entries.

SECTION III VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the weekly period 20-26 March, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Plague	6
Saitama	Swine Cholera	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	7
Kumamoto	Swine Cholera	17

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Graduation exercises for the 3-year clinical nursing course were held on 24 March, at the Model Demonstration School, Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo. Thirty-one St. Lukes students and 68 Red Cross students received diplomas. There were also 23 St. Lukes students who finished the fourth year (Post-Graduate) course and received certificates.

The four-month Public Health Nursing course was completed 27 March and certificates were awarded to 51 students who finished the course.

The five-month National Tuberculosis course sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association was completed 27 March and graduation exercises were held at Toin Gakuen, with 25 nurses receiving certificates.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies, (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments, and surgical dressings), for February, totaled 1,054,494,050 yen. In comparison to the 1946 and 1947 production monthly averages attained, a general increase in medicine production is noted.

Compared to the 1946 production monthly average attained, February production of controlled medicines increased approximately 288,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 300,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 250,000,000 yen; biologicals, 2,000,000 yen; dental materials, 5,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 12,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 11,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 8,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 12,500,000 yen.

Compared to the 1947 production monthly average attained, February production of controlled medicine increased approximately 170,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 218,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 187,000,000 yen; dental materials, 2,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 7,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 5,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 7,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 9,000,000 yen. During February only biological production decreased below the 1947 monthly production average figure.

The decrease in biological production is not significant since adequate stocks of all vaccines are on hand to meet requirements and further production schedules have been established to provide necessary total amounts of vaccines to implement contemplated immunization programs. While the overall large increases in all other types of medical supplies are in part reflections of the revised increased price schedules now in effect, the increases at the same time reflect the additional quantities of coal, electricity, and manufacturing raw materials made available to the medical supply industry. As additional quantities of raw material become available, further increases in production may be expected.

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies & Equipment

	<u>Monthly Average</u> <u>1946 Production</u>	<u>Monthly Averages</u> <u>1947 Production</u>	<u>February 1948</u> <u>Production</u>
Production Controlled Med.	Yen 1,734,057	Yen 122,575,138	Yen 290,491,252
Non-controlled Medicines	59,170,511	145,154,863	363,513,917
Patent Medicines	61,168,515	138,329,888	325,794,165
Biologicals	7,746,754	22,009,946	9,282,600
Dental Instruments	2,738,162	8,915,947	15,119,439
Dental Materials	1,058,437	4,224,578	6,765,114
Rubber Sanitary Goods	---	6,756,005	11,580,262
Sanitary Materials (Surgical Dressings)	2,252,291	5,855,477	14,832,289
Medical Instruments	9,452,412	10,223,865	17,115,012
Totals	Yen 145,321,139	Yen 464,045,707	Yen 1,054,494,050

Production of biologicals for February totaled 9,282,600 yen. While there was no production of cholera and typhus vaccines, adequate stocks are on hand. February production represents a yen value of 13,000,000 below the 1947 monthly production average figure.

Production of Biologicals - February 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	—	—	875,300 cc.	4,418,470 cc.
Typhus	—	—	—	631,647 cc.
Triple				
Typhoid	3,210,000 cc.	470,000 cc.	1,977,500 cc.	11,038,250 cc.
Diphtheria				
Tox.	1,944,200 cc.	1,550,640 cc.	5,205,600 cc.	2,675,180 cc.
Smallpox	1,530,150 doses	1,640,210 doses	15,035,850 doses	2,331,680 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	—	60,000 cc.	—	202,829 cc.

Production of x-ray film during February increased substantially over that production reported for January. An overall increase in all sizes of film was effected. Production of x-ray film during February totaled 28,111 square meters, this representing an increase of 5,644 square meters over the production during January of 22,467 square meters. February production of x-ray film, compared to both the 1946 and the 1947 monthly production averages, is an increase of 4,000 square meters approximately.

Production of X-Ray Film (By Sizes) - 1948

Size of Film	<u>Month</u>	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
2-1/2"×3-1/2"	—	3,201 doses
4-3/4"×6-1/2"	934 dozens	1,158 dozens
5"×7"	540 dozens	3,376 dozens

6-1/2"×8-1/2"	788 dozens	5,282 dozens
8"×10"	1,514 dozens	3,547 dozens
10"×12"	14,386 dozens	13,111 dozens
11"×14"	684 dozens	422 dozens
14"×17"	1,826 dozens	2,654 dozens
Dental	—	500 dozens

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during February continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Compared to January's production, February production showed an overall increase. While Antu production remained approximately the same due to large inventory stocks presently on hand. Nekoirazu (rat poison) production was doubled, DDT duster production doubled, and all types of spraying equipment were produced in sizable quantities in accordance with the 1948 production program. Large adequate stocks of DDT dust and DDT spray are on hand.

Production - Insect and Rodent Control Supplies and Equipment - February 1948

Antu (rat poison)	1,500 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,370 kgs.
DDT Dusters	9,000 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	7,326 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	3,160 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	3,400 each
Engine Duster	27 each
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-29 February 1948	289,090 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-29 February 1948	50,520 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-29 February 1948	174,970 vials

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for the period, 14-20 March. A total of 5,451 pieces were manufactured.

	Number On Hand <u>14 March</u>	Number Manufactured <u>14-20 March</u>	Total On Hand <u>20 March</u>	Number Shipped <u>14-20 March</u>	Balance On Hand
DDT Dusters	14,779	1,800	16,579	592	15,987
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	26,386	1,910	28,296	624	27,672
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	12,244	1,030	13,274	1,074	12,200
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	11,950	700	12,650	216	12,434
Power Dusters	38	11	49	...	49
Totals	65,397	5,451	70,848	2,506	68,342

A total of 4,557,364 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 515,786 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 136,127 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 20 March.

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control distributed in the period 14-20 March totaled 2,506 pieces. The ten prefectures listed below received shipments as specified, directed by the Ministry of Welfare.

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Aomori	0	0	300	0
Iwate	0	504	0	0

Tokyo	120	0	0	60
Chiba	288	0	0	96
Shizuoka	0	0	696	0
Aichi	180	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	60
Hyogo	0	120	0	0
Saga	0	0	12	0
Kagoshima	0	0	66	0
Totals	(*)588	624	1,074	216

(*) In addition, 4 DDT dusters were taken for use by the Ministry of Welfare.

A further reduction in the number of medicines under distribution control was made possible by developments in the supply situation. Thirty-nine items were removed control, effective upon publication of Ministry of Welfare Notification No.14 in the Official Gazette dated 10 March 1948. Notification No.14 amends Notification No.70, dated 11 November 1947, by cancellation of 39 items of medicines, and substitution of two items of quinine derivatives in altered form. This leaves a total of 85 items of medicines remaining under control. Cotton sanitary materials and nourishments remain unchanged. Bismuth subsalicylate injection and mapharsen are both removed from control, but are to receive special consideration by public health officials to assure that adequate supplies are made available to public health clinics for venereal disease control. Listed below are the items removed from control.

Medicines Removed from Distribution Control

Acetosulfamin Injection
Alcohol, Diluted
Aminocordin (Pyridincarbonate Diethylamido-Solution)
Aminopyrine Tablets
Aspirin Tablets
Bismuth Subsalyclate
Bismuth Subsalyclate Injection
Calcium Chloride, Crystallized
Calcium Chloride, Injection
Chiretta, Japan, Powder
Chloroform for Anesthesia
Digitalis
Digitalis Injection
Epinephine Hydrochloride (Epirenamin)
Ether for Anesthesia
Ethyl Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (Oxydol)
Iodine, crude
Iodine, purified
Insulin
Lobeline Hydrochloride
Lobeline Hydrochloride Injection
Mapharsen
Mercuric Chloride Disinfectant
Metigal (Thiantol)
Potassium Bromide
Procaine Hydrochloride Injection
Procaine Hydrochloride Tablets
Scopolamine Hydrobromide
Scopolia, Extract of
Silver, Colloidal
Silver, Protein
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets
Sodium Chloride Solution, Physiological
Sulfamin Tablets
Sulfaguanidin

Sulfaguanidin Tablets
Theophylline W/Sodium Acetate (Theofirol)
Zinc Oxide Ointment

Substitutions

In place of "Quinine Iron" and "Quinine Iron Ampules" the following are substituted as items under control:

Quinine and Iron Tablets
Quinine and Iron Pills

Upon publication in the Official Gazette, dated 24 February 1948, of Ministry of Welfare Notification No.7, the new ration plan for distribution of precious metals for dental use became effective. The plan is quite similar to the ration plan of distribution for controlled medicines now in effect. The designated metals will be made available to authorized agencies by allocation at national and prefectural levels. Allocations may be claimed by presentation of ration coupons or certificates to the designated licensed sellers. Following is a list of the designated precious metals.

Designated Precious Metals for Dental Use

Platinum (5-gram plate)
Gold (5-gram plate)
Gold leaf
Gold-platinum alloy
Silver (25-gram plate)
Silver alloy for plates
Silver alloy for casting
Silver solder
Silver solder for silver alloy
Silver-tin amalgam alloy
Nickel chrome alloy solder
Karate metal
Solder metal

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The training school for narcotic agents held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March was attended by 52 narcotic agents with judicial police power. Training included classroom instruction as well as practical demonstrations in which the agents participated. Subsequent schools will be held to provide training for all the narcotic agents in Japan.

Reports have been received of pressure being placed on prefectural authorities to transfer narcotic agents who are carrying out strict enforcement of the narcotic law. Such a procedure would defeat the purpose and effectiveness of the narcotic law. Ministry of Welfare narcotic officials have been advised unjustified complaints will probably increase as illegal traffic in narcotics becomes more difficult and hazardous because of more efficient and effective enforcement.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunizations

As a result of questions by Military Government Health Officers concerning typhoid immunizations, a summary of past instructions and an outline of present plans and policy for the current year are as follows:

Plans made during 1947 and instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare and Public Health and Welfare implementing those plans called for immunization of all persons (except where contra-indicated) between the ages of five and sixty years, using three inoculations of TAB vaccine at weekly intervals. Said vaccine was to be

Japanese produced and assayed TAB vaccine made from the same strains as those used by the U.S. Army. Plans also called for immunization with a booster dose (1cc) on or about 1 May each year.

Due to production difficulties sufficient vaccine was not made available by 1 June 1947 as anticipated. Vaccine did not become available until September 1947. The delay in starting the immunization program and the inefficiency of execution has resulted in a partially completed program. Approximately 35,000,000 people, or 55% have completed their immunizations as of 31 March 1948.

Because the program has not been completed and because most of the immunizations were done during the last three months of 1947, booster doses will not be required this season for those who have been immunized with three doses of vaccine since September 1947. However, concerted efforts will be made to complete original immunizations (3 inoculations) of all persons falling within the age groups requiring immunization.

The Ministry of Welfare informed the prefectures of original plans in Prevention Bureau Instruction #302 (YO HATSU No.302) 31 May 1947. This plan was reemphasized in Prevention Bureau Instruction #922 (YO HATSU No.922) 24 November 1947. Public Health and Welfare Section outlined the plan in Weekly Bulletin #20 (for period 11-17 May 1947). Other references to the program are to be found in bulletins nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 46, 51 and 58. It is to be emphasized that immunizations are compulsory. It is expected that an immunization law, now being considered by the Japanese Government, will be enacted soon. When this bill becomes law, it will require immunization against typhoid fever as outlined above.

Excellent results have been obtained as a result of past typhoid immunizations and sanitary programs. The rates have not been reduced to a minimum however, and it is necessary that the immunization program as outlined above be completed without delay. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to issue the necessary instruction to the prefectures and Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance over this program in order to insure completion as soon as possible and not later than 31 May.

Diphtheria Immunization

Health Officers are reminded that when using alum precipitate toxoid a longer interval is required between doses than when using plain fluid toxoid. An interval of at least three months is considered desirable in order to obtain maximum efficacy of the product and highest immunity levels. It is therefore recommended that toxoid, when it is received, be used entirely for first doses as long as first doses remain to be given and that the material not be held back for the administration of the second dose because of the fear that additional shipments will not arrive in time.

Venereal Disease Control

It has been reported that the Venereal Disease Control program is being hampered by the lack of legal authority to detain "street girls" in hospitals for compulsory treatment. Reference is made to regulation No.45, "Complementary Regulation for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law", issued by Ministry of Welfare 22 November 1945. Article 4, which states: "A local governor shall be empowered to order a person in the infectious stage, whose occupation involves liability of spreading venereal disease, to be admitted to a hospital". Once a diagnosis of venereal disease is established the patient may be compelled, either under the regulation cited above or under the provision of the infectious disease law, to receive treatment until the disease is considered non-infectious.

Tuberculosis Control

Japan has been using BCG vaccine for some years, and the results of that practice are of great value. It must be remembered, however, that proper evaluation of these results requires very careful records of its use. The patient's name, dosage, date of inoculation, age of the individual, address, and the name of the physician or clinic who has given the vaccine should all be accurately recorded. While 23,000,000 or more people have been given this vaccine, the study is far from complete until all these individuals have been rechecked with tuberculin tests to determine their positive state, and revaccinated again if necessary to maintain that state. Every prefecture should make every effort to keep these records up to date and as accurate as possible. Together with this study, it is necessary that very careful records be kept of all tuberculosis cases and deaths, with particular attention to the age at the time of death, and with very close attention being paid to the diagnosis, and age of the patient at onset of the disease.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 5 March shows 3,423 hospitals with a capacity of 207,806 beds, of which 100,204 were occupied. During this same period, 298,666 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IV SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance - Subsidies

(Ref. Weekly Bulletin No.64)

The Ministry of Welfare reports that national subsidies allotted to National Health Insurance associations which were active during the current fiscal year, ending 31 March, **totalled** 377,911,644 yen. This sum was composed of the following items:

1. Clerical and other office expenses	171,362,724 yen
2. Travel expenses of staff members	7,350,000 yen
3. Public health nurses' salaries and traveling expenses	39,600,000 yen
4. Salaries for insurance doctors engaged on a part-time contractual basis	18,400,000 yen
5. Publicity expenses	7,000,000 yen
6. Construction of clinics and hospitals	123,600,000 yen
7. Special subsidies to associations struck by disaster (mainly flood and fire)	10,000,000 yen

The total number of associations subsidized has been reported as 7,276, covering an estimated 29,000,000 insured.

In addition to these subsidies to individual association, the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance association (one in each prefecture) received a national subsidy **totalling** 598,920 yen to pay for one-half their personnel cost, mainly to enable them to attend to their functions of inspecting and tendering advice to the individual associations.

Request for subsidies to be given in the next fiscal year, beginning 1 April, have been roughly tripled in amount in an effort not only to stem but to reverse the downward trend in National Health Insurance. It is expected that, by virtue of an intensified clinics construction program, the number of active associations will be increased by about 1,000, bringing their number approximately to 8,000 with an estimated 32,000,000 insured. At present these subsidy requests are undergoing scrutiny by the Finance Ministry. To date 40 prefectures have submitted their National Health Insurance associations' requirements for clinics to be established in the 1948 fiscal year. A complete report for the entire country depends on the associations' applications being forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare or before 31 April. From the reports received a subsidy is necessary for a total of 874 clinics, which would increase the total number of associations with clinic to 2,562.

The total number of operating associations in the country is recorded as 7,276 out of a total of 10,349 cities, towns, and villages which at one time had a National Health Insurance association. However, a recent survey by the National Health Insurance Section in the Ministry has revealed that in 40 prefectures 1,230 towns or villages do not have a doctor and 2,077 are lacking minimum medical facilities and personnel. Recent petitions addressed to the National Government from various sections of the country in support of National Health Insurance have emphasized the need for subsidies in the establishment of clinics, both by national and prefectural governments, and also for an extensive information and education program as to the value and need for social insurance. There appears to be considerable sentiment in favor of uniform contributions and medical care fees.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Handbook on Japanese Junior Red Cross Organization in Schools in Japan.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 20 March 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 March - 4 April
1948
Number 66**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Training Courses

The attention of all Military Government Health Officers is directed to the opening on or about 7 May of a new 12 weeks course for Sanitary Engineers (7 May to 30 July) and that of an eight weeks course (7 May to 2 July) for Nutritionists. These courses will be conducted at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Those elected to attend should be provided with 2500 yen per month for subsistence -- or 7500 yen for the Sanitary Engineers and 5000 yen for the Nutritionists courses. The official invitations to the prefectures will be sent out by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that suitable candidates be selected and properly provided for financially in order that they may devote full time to their studies.

Salary Scale of Japanese Governmental Officials

Military Government Health Officers have repeatedly expressed concern about the low salaries of Government officials and the inability to secure and retain qualified professional personnel to staff health organizations. Many Military Government Health Officers have asked for information relative to pay and allowances for such personnel. For the information of those concerned a brief resume is given below of the salaries of Japanese Government workers with examples taken from the public health and welfare field. This digest is based on the salary scale applicable to persons employed with the National Government. Government workers employed with the prefectures receive their pay according to scales which, according to the Local Autonomy Law, must be based upon the national scale. Therefore variations are to be expected but should not be appreciable.

SALARIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WORKERS 1/

1. At present the pay of all persons employed by the national government is made up of five to six different elements:

a. Base pay, as revised in July 1946.

b. Temporary additional pay (Zantei Kakyu), varying in inverse relation to the level of base pay. In the lowest salary and wage groups this temporary additional pay is higher than the base pay; in the higher salary groups it levels off and falls below one-half of the base pay. On the average, it is said to amount to 90% of the base pay.

c. Temporary or emergency increase (Rinji zokyu), amounting to 60% of (b).

d. Family allowance (Kazoku teate), a flat allowance of 150.00 yen for each dependant not earning a major share 2/ of the cost of his upkeep. The following qualify as dependents: the employed person's wife and members of his household if they are either.

- (1) 18 years or below or 60 years or over, or
- (2) disabled.

e. Working area allowance (Kimmuchi teate), computed on the basis of all four items (a) - (d) taken together and graduated as follows:

- (1) In the "special area", comprising the six metropolitan cities, 30% of the sum total of (a) - (d);
- (2) In "area A", comprising all other cities, 20%; and
- (3) In "area B", comprising towns and villages, 10%. 3/

f. Temporary allowance (Rinji teate), a flat one-eighth, or 12.5%, of all the foregoing items (a)-(e) taken together.

2. Within this composite salary or wage scheme the pay of each government worker is determined according to the salary or wage grade which he has. 4/

His civil service classification as a first, second, or third class "official" or as an employee of one type or another - see below (3) - is not necessarily related thereto but is primarily a title indicating differences in status. Nevertheless, the higher service and class therein comprises as a rule the higher paying positions.

3. On the basis of (1) and (2) the following salary scale is in force today:

a. "Official" (Honkan) 5/

- (1) First class officials (Bureau Chiefs and above in the Ministry of Welfare, Chiefs of the Welfare Ministry's Medical Bureau's regional branch offices, Directors of National Hospitals or Sanatoria, etc.) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No. 25 to No.30.

Accordingly the monthly salary of such officials come within the following minimum and maximum:

	<u>No.25</u>	<u>No.30</u>
Base pay	Yen 1,500	Yen 2,000
Temporary additional pay	800	800
Temporary or emergency increase	480	480
Family allowance (depending on number of dependents)		
Working area allowance (depending on place of work)		
Temporary allowance (12.5 percent of the respective totals)		

If we assumed two officials, one in the minimum and one in the maximum grade, to have three dependents each and to be stationed in Tokyo, their total pay (before taxes) would amount to 5,239 yen and 6,061 yen respectively.

- (2) Second class officials (doctors, dentists, chief clerks, occasionally chief nurses, etc. employed in larger medical installations) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No.18 to No.24.

Accordingly their monthly salaries would lie within the following range:

	<u>No.18</u>	<u>No.24</u>
Base pay	Yen 1,000	Yen 1,400
Temporary additional pay	730	800
Temporary or emergency increase	438	480
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)		
Temporary)		

Assuming two officials of the above two grades respectively to be stationed in an "area A" city and to have three dependents each, their monthly salaries would be 3,927 yen and 4,695 yen.

- (3) Third class officials (nutritionists, many nurses - including most of the chief nurses, X-ray, dental, and laboratory technicians, statisticians, clerks, etc.) generally comprise salary grades No. 4 or 5 to No.17.

Hence their monthly salaries will range from:

	<u>No.4</u>	to	<u>No.17</u>
Base pay	Yen 390		Yen 950
Temporary additional pay	380		710
Temporary or emergency increase	228		426
Family)			
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)			
Temporary)			

Assuming two officials of the above grades to live in a small village, each having three dependents, their respective salaries will be 1,991 yen and 3,487 yen.

b. Other government employees. 6/

- (1) Koin (nurses and technicians of various types) usually rank from grades No.19 or 20 to No.42 of the "employee" scale or, in terms of pay, from:

	<u>No.20</u>	to	<u>No.42</u>
Base pay	Yen 380		Yen 1,200
Temporary additional pay	370		810

Temporary or emergency increase	222	486
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - computed in the same way as for		
Temporary) "Officials", see above (a).		

- (2) Yonin (janitors, watchmen, maintenance workers) are found, as a rule, to reach into the lower wage brackets, e.g. grade No.13, which carries a monthly bas pay of 240 yen, temporary additional pay of 260 yen, temporary or emergency increase of 156 yen, and the three types of allowances as above. Their top grades are the same as for "Koin" but are seldom reached.
- (3) Shokutaku or "temporary" government workers are non-career officials serving in a full-time or part-time capacity. Some of them are "treated as officials" as regards status and privileges, but all who receive pay - some serve without compensation - are rated according to the pay scale for "employees". Almost any occupation or profession has been represented in this group. It includes social service and welfare workers, statisticians, technicians, clerks, etc. The salary range is the same as that of the other two groups except that their minimum salaries or wages usually start at a higher bracket.

4. Current pay scales for Japanese government workers may thus be summarized as follows (we assume three dependents in all cases):

a. "Officials"

			<u>Minimum</u>		<u>Maximum</u>
(1) First class	("special area"	Yen	5,239	Yen	6,061
	("area A"		4,845		5,596
(2) Second class	("special area"		4,254		5,086
	("area A"		3,927		4,695
	("area B"		3,560		4,304
(3) Third class	("special area"		2,353		4,121
	("area A"		2,172		3,804
	("area B"		1,991		3,487

b. Other government employees.

(1) "Koin"	("special area"	Yen	2,310	Yen	4,787
	("area A"		2,133		4,319
	("area B"		1,955		4,051
(2) "Yonin"	("special area"		1,797		4,787
	("area A"		1,659		4,319
	("area B"		1,521		4,051
(3) "Shokutaku"	("special area"		2,765		4,787
	("area A"		2,553		4,319
	("area B"		2,338		4,051

5. Currently, Government salaries and wages are in the process of renegotiation. The government has proposed to increase the present "standard" salary of 1,800 yen ^{7/} by almost two-thirds to 2,920 yen per month. Pending this revision a temporary increase to 2,500 yen is being offered retroactively as of 1 January 1948. Both increases are expected to benefit low-paid workers to a greater extent than high-paid ones and to favor those with large families.

1/ As of March 1948. Source: Accounting Section, Ministry of Welfare.

2/ Originally no family allowance was to be given on behalf of a dependent whose income from other sources exceeded 200 yen per month. In practice this provision has been disregarded and the above, somewhat vague, formula substituted in its place.

3/ By special ruling of the Ministry of Finance towns and villages adjacent to large cities may be designated as belonging to one of the higher cost areas.

4/ There are two pay-scales, differing in the number of grades and in the compensation attached to them. One applies to the “officials”, the other to all those government workers not classified as “officials”.

5/ This service comprises career civil servants who may be classified as “jimukan” roughly corresponding to our CAF service-or as “gikan”-roughly corresponding to our P service. It contains three classes and thirty salary grades.

6/ Government workers not classified as officials are not considered career civil servants. They form separate services and are paid according to a separate scale of 42 salary or wage grades. There is no proper collective name for them; mostly they are just called “employees”.

7/ The actual income most closely approximating the present “standard” salary of 1,800 yen per month, including all additional payments and allowances, is that of a third class official in grade No.5 (or other government employee in grade No.22) stationed in Tokyo and receiving a dependent’s allowance for one member of his household.

Ministerial Instructions:

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period indicated:

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Butsu, No.255)
Subject: Allotment of materials to be used for the construction of accommodation facilities for repatriates.

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Butsu, No.258)
Subject: Allotment of matings to be used for accommodation facilities for repatriates without relatives.

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Governors of Urban and local Prefectures
(Ichifuku No.1874)
Subject: Unofficial notification on increase of grants of Demobilization Sections for 1947.

March 15, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section,
(Ichifuku No.1875) Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Service Section,
Urban and local Prefectures
Subject: Concerning white cloth to be used to wrap ash boxes.

March 16, 1948 From: Director of Children’s Bureau To: Governor of Saitama, Hiroshima
(Ji-Hatsu, No.128) and Shizuoka Prefectures
Subject: National Subsidy for the establishment of Children’s Welfare Station and Temporary Protection Station for 1947.

March 16, 1948 From: Vice-Director of Repatriation To: Governor of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka
(Repatriation Relief Board, Relief Board and Hyogo Prefecture
Hatsu-Gyo, No.265)
Subject: On the 3rd Repatriation of German Nationals.

March 16, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ichifuku No.1878) Bureau
Subject: Inspection of Books and Safes by Accounting Official at the end of Fiscal Year.

March 16, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section,
(Ichifuku No.1881) Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Service Station of Urban
and local Prefectures
Subject: Statistics of number of the demobilized as of the date of Landing.

March 16, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1882)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: A Partial Amendment of Ichifukuku No.1552.	To: Chief of Service Station of Urban and local Prefectures
March 16, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1883)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: Payment of Allowance for the Deceased and Wounded in Recruited crews.	To: Chief of Service Station of Urban and local Prefectures
March 17, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu No.1970)	From: Chief of Accounts Section Subject: Transference of Documents concerning the Construction of Sanatorium.	To: Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.106)	From: Director of Medical Bureau Subject: Designation of Narcotic Control Officers as Officials to Perform the Duty of Judicial Policies under Imperial Ordinance No.528,1923.	To: Governor and Public Procurator's Officer of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.356)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau Subject: Concerning Facilities which are kept up by Special Account of Welfare Pension Insurance for Fiscal Year of 1947.	To: Governor and Head of Social Insurance Office Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.134)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: Allotment of Materials for Construction for the Fourth Quarter.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.269)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: National Grant to be Used for Rehabilitation Funds.	To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Hatsu-Gyo, No.270)	From: Vice-Director of Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allotment of expenses needed for sending out of Properties left by Koreans.	To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1885)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Unofficial Announcement for April of Demobilization Section for 1948.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1886)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: Gist of making Demobilization Statistics.	To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and Local Prefectures
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1890)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Disposition of Personnel in the Offices in Relation with the Demobilization in Future.	To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and Local Prefectures
March 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.137)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: Expenses Required for the Enforcement of Child's Welfare Law.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.135)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: On Inquiry for the Training Course for Nurses.	To: Director of Welfare Dept., Nagano Prefecture
March 18, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu No.307)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Notification on Change of Location of Bureau Office.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture

March 18, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.110)
Subject: Allotment of Designated precious metals to be used by Local Dentists.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.111)
Subject: 2nd Distribution of Medical Supply released by U.S. Army.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.113)
Subject: Change of Repeal of Designated Items (Controlled Medical Supply).

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.184)
Subject: Nutrition guidance in connection with rationing of Sweet Materials for Sick Persons for the Fourth Quarter.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.186)
Subject: Increase of Fresh Fishes, Shells and Fuels for the Patients in Hospitals.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.188)
Subject: Allotment of Local Grant for the Vital Statistics.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section and Branch
(Ho-Hatsu No.369) Office of Social Insurance Urban and
Local Prefecture
Subject: Distribution of Funds for Payment from Special Account for Seamen's Insurance and
Unemployment Insurance for 1947.

March 19, 1948 From: Vice-director of Repatriation To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo No.290)
Subject: Repatriation of the Okinawans to Okinawa Islands.

March 19, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section, To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1905) Demobilization Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Management Expenses Required for Investigation of War Crimes.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1906) Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Regulations Dealing with Allowances for Undemobilized persons.

March 19, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1907) Demobilization Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Gist of Payment and Collection of Revenue for the Expenses for 1947.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu No.313)
Subject: Appointment of Personnel to be used for Epidemic Prevention in Health Centers.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu No.316)
Subject: On Overall Research Work for Intestinal Parasites.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.191)
Subject: Guidance for Hospital Lunch Program.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.192)
Subject: Cooperation of Butchery Inspectors for the Production of Skin.

March 22, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of all Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.318)
Subject: On Expenses of Chlorine for Chlorination of Water.

March 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounting Section To: Governor of Chiba Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.218)
Subject: Request for Data for Expansion Work of Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounting Section To: Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.223)
Subject: Receipt of Document Concerning “Tenryu-So”, The National Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.49)
Subject: Contributed Relief Fund from Ministry of Imperial House-hold.

March 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.50)
Subject: National Grants for Guidance of Minsei-iin for Year of 1947.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.116)
Subject: On Allotment of Approved Distribution Quantities.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.201)
Subject: On Survey of Amusement Places.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ho-Hatsu No.399)
Subject: On Contract for Treatment of Patients by Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance at National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.338)
Subject: Grants for Expenses of Training Courses on Tuberculosis.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.330)
Subject: Grants for Mental Hospitals.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.48)
Subject: Allotment for Fourth Quarter of Building Materials in 1947.

March 26, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.107)
Subject: On Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives.

March 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ho-Hatsu No.406)
Subject: On Report on National Health Insurance.

March 27, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures

(Ji-Hatsu No.145)

Subject: On Accounting Business of Budget for the Execution of Child Welfare Law in 1947.

March 27, 1948

From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Board To: Governors Tokyo, Kanagawa, Hyogo,
Shizuoka

(Hatsu-Gyo No.305)

Subject: On Repatriation of German Nationals.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Kansai Social Work Education Committee

The monthly meeting of the Kansai Social Work Education Committee was held in Osaka on 17 March. Persons attending the meeting included representatives of public and private welfare agencies, educational institutions and Welfare Officers of the Osaka Military Government Team and Kinki Military Government Region.

It was reported that a total of 13 colleges and universities in the area are to institute courses in sociology and social work during the school year beginning in April. None of the schools, however, have established a complete social work training curriculum. Plans for a one-year training course in Osaka have been established and it is expected that such a course will begin when final plans for financing are completed and approved.

The problem of adequate training for personnel for day nursery and child welfare institutions was reviewed. It was the consensus that incompetency of present teachers is largely due to inadequate training.

The next meeting of the committee is to be held in Kyoto on 14 April.

International Conference on Social Work

The fourth International Conference on Social Work will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, during April. Japan was represented at the three International Conference previously held. The first conference was held in Paris, France in 1928; the second in Frankfurt, Germany in 1932 and the third in London, England in 1936. Conferences were not held in 1940 and 1944.

A member of Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the fourth conference as a representative of SCAP in order that the information presented may be made available to Japanese responsible for administering public and private welfare programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama, consisting of the following:

55th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. President Cleveland on 8 March and contained 91.20 tons (clothing, including shoes, 3.80 tons-food, 87.06 tons-miscellaneous, 0.34 tons).

56th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 11 March and contained 20.15 tons (food).

57th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. Capitol Victory on 19 March and contained 18.7 tons (clothing, including shoes).

58th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. President Taylor on 25 March and contained 85.45 tons (clothing, including shoes, 76.6 - food, 5.14 tons - miscellaneous, 3.71 tons).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

A picture display of Junior Red Cross activities has been completed and will be shown in the Japanese Red Cross Society's exhibit at the Takashimaya Department Store (Tokyo), 6 - 25 April. This exhibit will also be displayed at the Hiroshima Goodwill Festival (3 May) and at Uji Yamada City Peace Exhibition (1 April - 31 May).

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, is now considering several sites that have been proposed for the contemplated "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center" to be held during the Summer (July or August) 1948. It is tentatively planned to hold two such Leadership Training Centers, each of one week's duration, for the purpose of training boys and girls to become Junior Red Cross leaders within the schools of the particular Red Cross Chapters (prefecture) they are selected to represent and to demonstrate to adult leaders of other youth organizations, how to conduct training centers for developing youth leadership. The proposed Leadership Training Centers have been coordinated with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and if they are held, representatives of Public Health and Welfare, CI&E and American Red Cross will participate as advisors on the faculty of the Centers.

Conference of Tohoku Region Welfare Officers

A Public Health and Welfare representative attended subject conference at Sendai, 30 - 31 March. The conference agenda included the following; discussion of the Child Welfare Law and Ordinances and functions of Welfare Officers in its implementation; Public Assistance Program and related Ordinances; administrative reviews and Annex B-2 reports; in-service training for Japanese Welfare Officials and Minsei-iin; "aids" to Public Welfare Officers and a round table discussion of local problems.

Juvenile Training and Educational Institutions (Kyogo-in) under the Ministry of Welfare

The following institutions, sometime called correctional institutions, are not to be confused with those which were operated under the former Ministry of Justice, and now under the Attorney General's Office. With the exception of the first and the last two listed, all are prefectural institutions. The last two are private institutions, that in Hokkaido being the institution from which the idea of such institutions originated, and the one in Yokohama being an institution for girls. According to the Child Welfare Law, children under 18 may be placed in these institutions. Clarification as to types of children to be placed awaits enactment of the Juvenile Court Law (now scheduled for July).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
National	Musashino Gakuin	1,030, Daimon Village, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Hokkaido	Onuma Gakuin	Nanae Village, Kameta-gun, Hokkaido
Aomori	Aomori Gakuen	Sinjo Town, East Tsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
Iwate	Toryo Gakuen	27, Aza Kuboyaki, Mitsuware, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture
Miyagi	Shuyo Gakuen	Osa-machi, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture
Akita	Chiaki Gakuen	Nakajima-cho, Akita City, Akita Prefecture
Yamagata	Yotokuen	Mikka-machi Mikkaichi, Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture
Fukushima	Kuntoen	Nakamura Town, Soma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
Ibaraki	Ibaraki Gakuen	Godai Village, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
Tochigi	Nasu Gakuen	Nozaki Village, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
Gumma	Gumma Gakuen	Amakawa-cho, Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture
Saitama	Saitama Gakuen	Kamio Town, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Chiba	Seijitsu Gakko	Oihama Town, Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture
Tokyo	Seimei Gakuen	Kasumi Village West Tama-gun, Tokyo-To
	Hagiya Jitsumu Gakko	Higashimurayama Village, North Tama-gun, Tokyo-To
Kanagawa	Kokufu Jisshu Gakko	Kokubu Village Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Niigata	Niigata Gakuen	Uchino Town, West Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
Toyama	Jotoku Gakuen	225, Harime, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture
Ishikawa	Kano Jishu Gakko	Uchinada Village, Kawakita-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
Fukui	Kanabashi Gakko	Asaikutsu Village, Asibe-gun, Fukui Prefecture
Yamanashi	Koyo Gakuen	Usaguchi Village, East Yasiro-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
Nagano	Hada Gakuin	Hada Village, West Chikuma-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Gifu	Gifu Gakuen	Toyoki Village, Sii-gun, Gifu Prefecture
Shizuoka	Mikatahara Gakuen	Sekisi Village, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
Aichi	Aichi Gakuen	Tasiro-cho, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture
Mie	Kokuji Gakuen	Kurima Village, Kagei-gun, Mie Prefecture
Shiga	Tankai Gakuen	Simosakamoto Village, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture

Kyoto	Kiyo Gakko	Sonobe Town, Funai-gun, Kyoto-Fu
Osaka	Shotoku Gakuin	Kasiwabara Town, Middle Kawachi-gun, Osaka-Fu
Hyogo	Jikyo Gakuin	Tokaino Village, Yamabe-gun, Nara Prefecture
Wakayama	Senkei Gakuen	Sioya-cho, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture
Tottori	Shotoku Gakko	East Fukuhara, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture
Shimane	Yagumo Gakuen	Kuru-machi, Village, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture
Okayama	Seitoku Gakko	Hiraiyoneyama, Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Gakuen	Kawakami Village, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
Yamaguchi	Ikusei Gakko	Ouchi Village, Yosiki-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
Tokushima	Tokushima Gakuin	Okinosu-cho, Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture
Kagawa	Shindo Gakuen	West Hamasinmachi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
Ehime	Kateijitsugyo Gakko	Koromoyama-cho, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture
Kochi	Kagamigawa Gakuen	Koisiki-cho, Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	Kusagaehon-cho, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Saga	Shintoku Gakko	Kasuga Village, Saga-gun, Saga Prefecture
Nagasaki	Kaisei Gakuen	Iwayago, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture
Kumamoto	Shiralawa Gakuen	Simizu-cho, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture
Oita	Niho Gakuen	Ueno-cho, Oita City, Oita Prefecture
Miyazaki	Shinshu Gakko	Ichimanjo-cho, Tojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture
Kagoshima	Makinohara Gakko	Sikine Village, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
*Hokkaido	Katei Gakko	Engaru Town, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido
	Shinabuchi Bunko	
*(Authorized)	Yokohama Katei Gakuen	Kamadai-cho, Hodogaya, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Laws Concerning Delinquency

The Attorney General's Office was established by Law No.193, 1947, effective 15 February 1948, to replace the former Ministry of Justice. This law creates several bureaus within the Attorney General's Office including a Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau and an Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau.

Concerning the responsibilities of these bureaus article 10 of the law provides that:

“The Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning planning of policies in respect to the prison affairs and the rehabilitation of offenders, and concerning adjustment of the business thereof;
2. Matters concerning prisons, houses of detention, juvenile protection offices, public reformatories and other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation of juveniles;
3. Matters concerning culture and training of the staff for correction and rehabilitation;
4. Matters concerning prison affairs rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.
5. Matters concerning prison affairs and rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.

“The Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of adults;
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of adult offenders;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work of adults.

“The Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters;

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of juveniles.

2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work for juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court”.

Article 15 of the statute provides that:

“The Attorney General shall have jurisdiction over private institutions for correction and rehabilitation which have, hitherto, fallen under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, until 31st March 1949 but shall be required, from 1 July 1948, to obtain the advice of and exchange opinions with the Minister of Welfare regarding operation of such institutions, as shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

“The Attorney General shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction over matters concerning rehabilitation of juveniles as has been exercised by the Minister of Justice until 30 June 1948. From 1 July 1948 jurisdiction over juveniles about whom there is apprehension of delinquency will be transferred to the Minister of Welfare, except over those who have been placed under correction by Juvenile Court.

“The Attorney General will examine the records of all inmates of the institutions mentioned in paragraph one of this article and those juveniles about whom it has been ascertained that they have committed crimes or those who have been placed under correction by the Juvenile Courts will be removed to public reformatories or other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation by 31 March 1949, by which date there are to be no private institutions used for reformatories or for correction and rehabilitation.

“Until removals mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been finished, the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Minister of Welfare, will supervise strictly all private institutions for correction and rehabilitation and all private reformatories to insure maintenance of high standards of conduct and operation”.

Status of Welfare Laws

Inquiries have been received concerning the status of certain welfare laws most of which have been rescinded by the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law. The status of eleven such statutes is included in the following list:

1. Law for Protection of Cruelty to Children
Law No.40, 1 April 1933
Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law
2. Juvenile Education and Training Law (Shonen Kyogo-ho)
Law No.55, 5 May 1933; amended by Law No.12, February 1941.
Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law
3. Poor Relief Law
Law No.39, 2 April 1929
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
4. Military Aid Law
Law No.1, 8 July 1917
Amended by Law No.27 of March 1931 and Law No.20 of March 1937
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
5. Mother and Child Protection Law
Law No.19, 31 March 1937; amended by Law No.36 of 1941
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
6. Medical Aid Law
Law No.36, 6 March 1941
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
7. War Time Damage Relief Law
Law No.71, 25 February 1942
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

8. Non-Remobilized Persons Relief Law
Law No.182, 15 December 1947
In Effect
9. Law Concerning the Treatment of Sick or Deceased Wayfarers.
Law No.93, 28 March 1899
In Effect
10. Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo-ho)
Law No.59, 31 March 1938
In Effect
11. Public Pawnshop Law
Law No.35, 31 March 1927
In Effect

Training Institute for Welfare Personnel

The Japan Social Work Association has scheduled a welfare institute to be held from 18 - 24 May at Zenhoji (Temple) Saigo Mure, Nishi Tagawa Gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

The institute will be attended by 50 welfare workers from Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Hokkaido. Persons to attend the institute will be selected by the prefectural governors.

Administrative Review

Reports from Military Government Teams indicate there is a need for strong field supervision from Ministry of Welfare. At present the Protection Section, Social Affairs Bureau, has a total of seven employees who inspect prefectures concerning "supervision and guidance of business affairs related to the Daily Life Security Law". The following information concerning this administrative review has been provided by the Ministry of Welfare:

"The Ministry of Welfare is sending out field supervisors in order to make clear the actual condition of the business affairs related to Daily Life Security Law and to secure the proper application of the law and to make the further operation of the law as smooth as possible.

1. Guidance and inspection is done concerning the following matters:

- (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law in prefectures (Management of business affairs, guidance on business affairs and the state of income, expenses and budget). Generally a day is set aside to give guidance and inspection on the business affairs in general relating to the administration of Daily Life Security Law in prefectures.
- (b) The administration of Daily Life Security Law in city, town and village (Management of business affairs, income expenditure and budget management and the operation of the Law). Generally one day is spent in each city, town or village".

2. "Selection of the wards in five large cities which are inspected and of cities, towns and villages, except the cities where the prefectural governments are located, is made by the field supervision upon their arrival in a prefecture.

- (a) Cities where the prefectural governments are located (in 5 large cities; the prefectural government office and 2 wards).
- (b) Besides the cities mentioned above (sites of the prefectural government) one each of city, town and village."

3. "The total number of days spent for guidance and inspection of a prefecture is generally 8 days (10 days are given to large prefectures)."

4. "When necessary, observation may be made of the actual condition of institutions and clients. After an inspection has been completed, the matters reviewed are discussed with the Minsei-iin concerned. Beginning on 28 March a visit was made to Kanagawa Prefectural office and cities in the prefecture. Towns and villages in the area will be visited later. Although no definite date has been decided as to the visit to Kyoto, it is expected to be about the middle of April".

Disaster Relief Law

With this Weekly Bulletin two copies of the Official Gazette, English Edition for Saturday, 18 October 1947 are being sent out to Military Government Teams. This issue of the Gazette contains official translation of the Disaster Relief Law (Law No.118). It is suggested that one copy of the Gazette be made available to the Welfare Officer and one copy be used by the Legal Officer of the Military Government Teams.

SECTION III VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for weekly period 27 March-2 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control distributed during the period 21 - 27 March totaled 1,818 pieces of equipment. Shipments to six prefectures were made by direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	600	0	0	0
Tochigi	240	18	0	12
Shizuoka	0	0	608	0
Aichi	0	60	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	80
Nagasaki	0	150	50	0
Total	840	228	658	92

A production program for dark field microscope apparatus is now in progress. The Ministry of Welfare dispatched requests for present requirements to 19 prefectures whose needs were not fully met in the distribution during 1947. The following prefectures were queried by letter, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #15 (Yaku-Hatsu No.15) dated 12 January:

Hokkaido	Nagano	Aomori (*)	Kyoto	Iwate (*)	Osaka (*)
Tochigi	Hyogo	Tokyo	Nara	Kanagawa	Wakayama
Niigata (*)	Tottori	Ishikawa (*)	Shimane	Yamanashi	Ehime

Chiba was queried under date 23 March, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #336 (Yaku No.336). To date, replies from only five prefectures have been received by the Ministry, those asterisked above.

Production

A total of 4,484,710 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 409,601 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 137,908 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 27 March.

A total of 5,731 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 21 - 27 March. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirement.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Tentative plans have been made for the second training school for narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo during May. Definite dates will be announced as soon as plans are completed. To conserve funds all the remaining narcotic agents in Japan with judicial power of arrest will attend the school thereby eliminating the necessity for a third school. Improved enforcement has already been noted as a result of the first school held in March.

Special attention is being given to all cases in which quantities of narcotic particularly crude opium and heroin, are seized in an effort to determine the source. A recent seizure of 6,750 grams of opium revealed the narcotic was processed at a factory operating illegally in 1943. Further investigation is being made of this pharmaceutical plant.

The arrest of a Nisei, with dual citizenship, revealed he was a morphine addict and had obtained narcotics for his addiction from a Japanese physician in 1946 soon after the effective date of the narcotic law. The physician has had his narcotic license suspended for a six-months period. Other sources of narcotics for the addict are being investigated.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Refrigeration of Vaccines:

Inspection trips still reveal that considerable amounts of vaccines are being stored without proper refrigeration. Many instances were uncovered in which vaccines were stored without refrigeration of any kind and which has resulted in a natural loss of potency. This has been, on many occasions, brought to the attention of the proper Ministry of Welfare officials and action again is being taken to correct this condition.

Military Government personnel in their routine inspections of manufactures and pharmaceutical distributing agencies can assist by observing that proper steps have been taken to insure proper vaccine refrigeration.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent conversations with Ministry of Welfare officials have brought out that the translations of Article 16, Paragraph 2, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law; Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Health Insurance Law; and Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Unemployment Insurance Law, concerning persons compulsorily covered by these programs, have been misleading. The articles provide that "offices of individual persons in which not less than five workers are habitually employed" are compulsorily covered. This has been interpreted to mean office or clerical employees in such cases are covered. The true translation is that "offices" means establishments or places of business and that all employees of a corporation or that legal body, as compared to a natural person, which regularly employs five or more workers, are covered. However, as previously indicated, employers of religious bodies are exempted in all cases, as are government employees under the Health and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws. Government employees entitled to equivalent unemployment benefits under other laws are exempted from the Unemployment Insurance Law. This modifies the statement under Health Insurance in the column headed "Industrial Wage Earners" of the chart entitled "Coverage Provisions" which was transmitted to Military Government Teams with PH-TB-SS-1.

1948 - 49 Budget

Budget request by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as cleared by the Ministry of Finance aggregate 910,256,000 yen. This sum is projected total amount of national government expenditures for the social insurances, other than unemployment compensation in the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1948 and ending 31 March 1949. This total is to be allocated as follows:

1. Overall coat of administration including research and appeals system (social insurance references) - 5,797,000 yen.

2. Cost of administering Health Insurance - both government managed and society managed on the national level and partial cost of administration on the local levels, including Advisory and Fee Calculating Committee - 58,239,000 yen.

3. Total administrative expenses and roughly one-tenth of the expected benefit cost of Welfare Pension Insurance including the Welfare Pension Advisory Council - 182,482,000 yen.

4. Cost of administering National Health Insurance on the national level and subsidies to the prefectural governments, the individual associations and prefectural federations thereof. (The bulk of these subsidies is to be paid to the associations in part-payment of their administrative, doctors, and nurses costs and the expenses of establishing clinics) - 565,958,000 yen.

5. Total administrative cost and roughly one-fifth of the benefit cost (one-third of unemployment benefits) of Seamen's Insurance including Advisory Council and Appeals Committee - 97,780,000 yen.

The total of 910,256,000 yen is less than twice the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 - 48. In view of the general price rise, increase in government salaries, expected upward revisions of benefit scales and an intensified program for the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics, supplementary requests may be expected in the course of the year. The above figures are awaiting clearance by SCAP.

National Health Insurance

Frequently on prefectural surveys the following reason has been given for the suspension of some National Health Associations and their failure to reorganize: the former chairman was no longer town master or mayor and the newly elected mayor has not taken any initiative because he does not know enough about the National Health Insurance program to serve as chairman of the board which may think is required by law. The law does place the mayor or town master in the position of chairman. However, it also provides that he can authorize another person to act for him under provisions of Article 28, paragraph 2 of the National Health Insurance Law. This point is emphasized because it makes it possible for someone other than the mayor or town master to serve as chairman of the association, an expedient which may prove useful for the purpose of getting many suspended associations reorganized.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

I Inclosure: Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces: Japan and Each Prefecture - January 1948

NOTE: The weekly report of communicable diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 March has been delayed due to the fact that reports have not been received from 13 prefectures.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
5 April - 11 April
1948
Number 67**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period 28 March - 3 April:

March 29, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No.51)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Procedure for deciding minimum standard of living.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (I-Hatsu No.105)	From: Director, Medical Bureau Subject: Form of making death-certificate (Examination certificate of dead-body)	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.150)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: National grant for health guidance of prospective mothers for 1947.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No.420)	From: Director, Insurance Bureau Subject: On Report on governmental Health Insurance enterprise.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.151)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: On investigation report of feeble-minded children.	To: Governor, Saga Pref.
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.153)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: Allocation of national grant to expenses for temporary detention places and child guidance clinics.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.155)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: National grant for facilities of staff training for 1947.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No.52)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: On appointment of Minsei-iin.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-gyo No.319)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allocation of expenses necessary for 2nd and 3rd German National repatriation.	To: Governors, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.158)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Approval of establishment of Juridical Foundation, Sei Juji Gakuen, (Holy Cross School).	To: Governor, Tokyo-to
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.159)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Reference to use of dormitory building of Kyojo-kai.	To: Governor, Tokyo-to
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.162)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allocation of 2nd two-quarters of National grant for Juvenile protection for 1947.	To: Governors, All Prefectures
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.164)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Appointment of Welfare Officers.	To: Governors, All Prefectures

April 1, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-shi No.323)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: Governors, Hokkaido, 6 Northern District Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning receiving measures of repatriates from Sagalen who have no relations at home.	
April 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu No.117)	From: Director, Medical Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning forwarding of application papers for pharmacists.	
April 2, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu No.377)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning preparation designated by Minister of Welfare in Art. 27 Regulation on Asses of Biological Products.	
April 2, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.163)	From: Director, Children's Bureau	To: Governor, Nara Prefecture
	Subject: Concerning National grant for execution of Child Welfare Law.	
April 2, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.164)	From: Director, Children's Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Announcement of promulgation of Ordinance and Regulation on Child Welfare Law.	

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare - Cabinet Order and Ministry of Welfare Regulations.

Inclosed with this Bulletin is approved translation of the Cabinet Order for enforcement of the Child Welfare Law (Seirei No.74, dated 31 March 1948) and the approved translation of the Ministry of Welfare Regulations concerning the law, (Kosei Sho Rei No.11, dated 31 March 1948). Note: Information concerning the national budget, which may limit certain features of the law, will be made available as soon as received.

Determination of Need in a Family with Income and Method of Determining Daily Life Security Law Grant.

The following statement has been prepared in order to clarify the present method of determining the "Limit of need" by Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin), with particular reference to Social Affairs Bureau Instruction #7 (Hatsu-sha #7), issued 23 January 1948 and Hatsu-sha #59, issued 29 March 1948. This statement has been reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Welfare and may be considered to represent the official interpretation.

Hatsu-sha #7 was issued in an effort to get a true picture of the family's income and expenses on official record, since the Ministry of Welfare had reason to believe that both families and Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) were concealing resources; and to offer a guide as to determination of the "Limit of need" in all families, but particularly those in which there was income.

Hatsu-sha #59 was issued when it became apparent that further control was necessary. It is expected that these orders will be revoked when the standard allowances are increased to more nearly meet existing conditions and the standard allowance may again be considered to be the "limit necessary for a minimum living". It is not known at present when such increase of the standard allowance will be made.

Hatsu-sha #7 states that while it may be generally accepted that the standard allowance is sufficient to provide a minimum living, it cannot be said to fit the needs of all families, because of differences in age, health condition, nature of employment, instability of rationed items, or other factors. It is suggested that while the "limit of need" may deviate from the standard allowance, such deviation shall not be a marked degree, and that in such instances, where the limit of need is higher than the standard allowances, income shall be deducted from the limit of need, the resultant figure to be the allowance for the family.

Hatsu-sha #7 also attempts to designate certain types of resources which shall not be considered as deductible income. These are designated as follows:

1. LARA goods and other charitable contributions.
2. Temporary remuneration or money or goods received from friends of neighbors.
3. Small sums and unstable income during a period of apprenticeship.

4. Small sums and unstable income from home jobs undertaken in leisure time.

The order also points out that decisions regarding the “limit necessary for a minimum living” concerning individual families shall be made by the Welfare Committee meeting.

Hatsu-sha #59 again points out that the limit necessary for a minimum living will normally not deviate markedly from the standard allowance. The order provides no limitation more definite than that statement, but does provide certain administrative procedures which will tend to provide such limitations. The provisions are as follows:

1. If the Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) and the Welfare Committee determine that a family’s limit necessary for a minimum living exceeds the standard allowance by an amount up to 50% of the standard allowance, approval of such action must be secured from the head of city, town or village.

2. If the limit necessary for a minimum living is determined to be from 50% to 100% higher than the standard, further approval must be contained from the prefecture governor.

3. If the limit exceeds the standard allowance by over 100%, approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

Information regarding each case must be submitted on a prescribed form. It will be noted that nothing in these orders alters the prescribed method of securing approval for increasing the amount to be paid more than the standard allowances (by prefecture governor and Ministry of Welfare). Note: Items such as “Aid for Nutrition” or “School Lunch Aid”, when added to the amount to be paid, do not require such approval as above noted.

Those items can be considered to be a part of the standard allowance, and may be provided in addition to the standard allowance. Such items, however, should be properly noted on the official family record.

Hatsu-sha #59 does provide that submission of a request for increase in the amount to be paid more than the standard allowance and increase in limit necessary for a minimum living for a particular family may be submitted on the same form.

Appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin)

The Ministry of Welfare has issued the following notification to prefecture governors concerning appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin):

Ministry of Welfare Instruction #52 (WM/SHA-OTSU-HATSU No.52) 30 March 1948

“In view of the fact that Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) function in charge of designated areas or of special matters and serve the entire community and not a group thereof, and are not allowed to represent special interests of a group, it would not be appropriate to commission as Welfare Commissioners, persons who are not Japanese citizens. You are requested to act accordingly in dealing with this matter, with such an understanding as stated above”.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Additional LARA shipments, number 59 and 60, of relief supplies for distribution, through official Japanese Governmental welfare channels, under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

1. 59th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. General Meiyu on 26 March and contained 3.53 tons (food, 2.4 tons - clothing, 1.13 tons).

2. 60th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Grete Maersk on 30 March and contained 1.28 tons (food).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

All Japanese Red Cross Chapters have completed the survey questionnaire on community needs. The completed reports are being studied by the Volunteer Service Section and other officials at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross and the compilation of the surveys is being made. Volunteer projects will be planned in relation to needs determined by the survey.

The dates for the Volunteer Leadership Training Conference have been set for 4 and 5 May. At this time there will also be a training conference on disaster relief. The meetings will be held at the National Headquarters office in Tokyo and will be attended by all chapter directors as well as paid staff members from each chapter who are responsible for Volunteer Service and Disaster Service. Each chapter director has been requested to appoint a woman chairman of Volunteer Services for each prefecture and it is hoped that such a chairman will be present from each chapter at the Training Conference.

The first day, the training conference will cover the general plan for the administration and extension of all Red Cross Services at every level—chapter, branch and sub-branch. This will be presented to the total group. The second day the Volunteer Service Section and the Disaster Section will hold separate conferences in which details of these services will be discussed. A handbook on the administration and organization of Volunteer Services is being prepared to be used at the training conference.

Japanese Publications Concerning Welfare

Numerous suggestions and requests have been made concerning publications in Japanese on welfare subjects. One of the difficulties has been that persons are not aware of some of the literature already written in Japanese. The Social Work Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association issued in April 1947 a short bibliography of publications concerning history of social work in Japan. This pamphlet lists 22 books and indicates briefly the contents of each. Some of the books listed are:

Outline of Relief System by T. Inoue, 1909

History of Japanese Christian Social Work by T. Namae, 1931

Social Work and Buddhism by Z. Tsuji, 1936

Development of Japanese Social Work by M. Yamaguchi, 1938

Social Activities by Early Japanese Christians and Western Medicine by A. Ebizawa, 1944

The Social Work Research Institute is preparing other bibliographies of social work literature. None of this material has been translated into English.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, inspected the National Veterinary Laboratory in Aomori Prefecture. Recommendations were made to raise the laboratory to a standard basis comparable with United States Laboratories and to set up a program for the submission of samples of each lot of biologicals produced for assay prior to their release for the purpose intended.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 3 - 9 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Black-leg	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	2

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The fourth Public Health Nurses' refresher course opened 5 April at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo. There are 63 students present representing 45 prefectures. This is the largest attendance since the beginning of the courses. The students have all received mimeographed copies of the lectures in order that they may study and prepare for classes. Physical examinations including chest X-rays and serological tests have been done on all students.

On 5 April the Japanese Medical Magazine Ltd. gave 20,000 yen to the National Nurses Association for a Scholarship Fund.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,273,555 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 403,023 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 132,344 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in factories and wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 4 April.

A total of 6,561 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 28 March to 3 April. All requirements are being met and large stocks are on hand.

Distribution

Spraying and dusting equipment for use in insect and rodent control was shipped to nine prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 28 March - 3 April. Total of 2,753 was distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Ishikawa	288	0	0	96
Aichi	240	0	0	240
Osaka	1,008	150	0	204
Kyoto	0	0	0	120
Hiroshima	0	0	0	60
Yamaguchi	0	0	60	0
Nagasaki	0	200	0	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	24
Total	1,584	350	(*)60	744

(*) In addition Ministry of Welfare received 15 semi-automatic sprayers for use by the Repatriation Board.

Supplemental allocation for February and March of six controlled medicines was made to all prefectures by directive from the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #163 (YAKU #163), dated 9 February 1948. The following are the medicines concerned:

1. Sulfamin
2. Mercuric Bichloride for disinfection
3. Procaine-hydrochloride
4. Injection of Acetylsulfamin
5. Alcohol
6. Sulfathiazole tablets

The allocations for the quarter, April, May and June 1948, of controlled medicines were dispatched to the prefectures by the Medical Affairs Bureau Instruction (IHATSU) No.116, dated 19 March 1948.

The February report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	80,019
Arrests- Registered Persons	13
Unregistered persons	58
Convictions-Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of narcotics	25
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 3,000 yen fine to six months penal servitude plus 1,000 yen fine, sentence suspended for two years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to two years penal servitude. In addition to the above figures, charges against 17 defendants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 48 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations. Five hospitals and 20 clinics lost narcotics through theft and burglary. One hospital and five clinics lost narcotic through fire.

An inspection trip to central and southern Honshu by the Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all enforcement agencies in Japan, concerned with narcotic control, revealed there is no substantial evidence that narcotics are being smuggled into Japan. Several suspects of general smuggling activities are under surveillance in an effort to detect reported narcotic smuggling.

The arrest of a Japanese female by a narcotic agent for illegal possession of narcotics resulted in the arrest of 20 defendants in another prefecture. The investigation, which is continuing, indicates the foreign national husband of the arrested female was probably the leader of the group of illicit traffickers.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

A conference of the Ministry Government Regional Sanitary Engineers was held in Yokohama on 8-9 April. Lectures and demonstrations on sanitation problems and control procedures were given. Organization and training of Sanitary Teams and the setting-up the Sanitation Division of the Health Centers were accentuated.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Attention is invited to Insurance Bureau Instruction (Ho-Hatsu) No.284 of 1 March concerning "National subsidy for the establishment of clinic facilities for National Health Insurance in the year of 1948", listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.64 for the period of 15 to 21 March. The replies of prefectural Insurance Section to this notice should have been important elements in the determination of budget appropriations for the fiscal year of 1948. Since the publication of the notice was so late and the deadline date (30 April) set for replies is a month after the beginning of the fiscal year, the replies were little help in original budget decisions. However, the notice also provides that requests for funds will be given consideration at any time, and it is hoped that data supporting subsequent requests will provide needed information as to the actual requirements and condition of local medical facilities (clinics, general hospitals, and maternity hospitals).

The following standards are prescribed in this notice as basic qualifications for subsidization of medical facilities: (1) There is a definite need for the facility. (2) The facility will be directly controlled by the National Health Insurance Association. (3) The operations of the Associations will be improved by the facility and it is not likely to become a financial burden in the future. (4) The facility is of the nature provided for in the National Health Insurance Law, except in unusual cases. (5) It will be completed within the current fiscal year (1948).

The application for a subsidy is submitted by the Association to the prefectural government which forwards it, with appropriate comments, to the Ministry of Welfare. If the Ministry of Welfare approves the application, the Ministry will determine the amount to be awarded and will inform the Association via the prefectural government.

Ordinarily no part of the subsidy is paid to the Association until construction is completed, but an exception may be made where it is established that the Association cannot proceed with the construction without a partial advance. (See inclosure #1)

Health Insurance

The number of employers participating in government-managed Health Insurance gradually decreased from a peak of 169,896 in 1942 to 82,227 in June 1946. However, the number of workers insured continued to increase until January 1945 when a high point of 4,958,698 was reached. This difference in trends was explained by the combining of small enterprises into large companies for purpose of war-time efficiency. From January 1945 to June 1946 the number of insured workers followed the decrease in number of industries resulting from bombing, and later, dissolutions due to the termination of the war. However, Ministry of Welfare figures indicate that by November 1947 there had been approximate increases of 7% in insured workers over June 1946. As of November 1947 there were 88,226 employers and 2,404,179 employees participating in government-managed Health Insurance.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 March shows 3,430 hospitals with a capacity of 207,571 beds, of which 102,927 were occupied. During this same period, 301,566 out-patients were treated.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 March shows 3,460 hospitals with a capacity of 208,685 beds, of which 96,838 were occupied. During this same period, 313,915 out-patients were treated.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps

3 Inclosures:

1. Data for the National Health Insurance.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 27 March 1948.
3. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 3 April 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
12 April - 18 April
1948
NUMBER 68**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Medical Service
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 61st and 62nd LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 61st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Bear on 5 April and contained 113.62 tons (food)
- b. 62nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Jefferson on 11 April and contained 132.16 tons (food).

Since the first LARA shipment, which arrived on 30 November 1946, total amount received as of 11 April is 4,429.72 tons, consisting of:

Food	3,384.07 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	906.74 tons
Medicine	59.24 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>79.67 tons</u>
*Total	4,429.72 tons
* <u>286.46 tons monthly average</u>	

Heifers for Relief Committee:

This committee, with Headquarters at 30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena 4, California, working through the LARA Committee, has announced plans for the shipment of 2,000 goats to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects.

The goats will be shipped in lots of approximately 300 with the first shipment leaving San Francisco, California, on or about 18 April. Subsequent shipments will be made on or about 1 June, 2 June, 12 July, 3 August, 24 August and 14 September.

A sub-committee on Agriculture of the Central LARA Committee (Tokyo) with representatives from SCAP (PH&W, NRS and ESS), LARA and the Japanese Government (Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and Education) have held preliminary conferences regarding the receipt, allocation and distribution of the 2,000 goats. It has been tentatively agreed that the allocation would be on the following basis:

- 40% (800 goats) Ministry of Welfare (for public and private institutions)
- 40% (800 goats) Ministry of Agriculture (for goat villages and demonstration projects)
- 20% (400 goats) Ministry of Education (for Agricultural Schools)

The first shipment of 300 goats has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and will be distributed during May, as follows:

Tokyo-to, Nishitama-gun, Nariki-mura	60 goats
Saitama-ken, Iruma-gun, Kanagawa-mura	60 goats
Gumma-ken, Oura-gun, Tarara-mura	60 goats
Kanagawa-ken, Kamigun, Kamihataro-mura	60 goats
Shizuoka-ken, Mishima (& Neighborhood)	<u>60 goats</u>
Total	300 goats

Note: The Ministry of Agriculture has dispatched a field representative into those villages given above and will make the necessary arrangements (goat assignments) for the most effective distribution. The Farmer's Association, within the villages, will be responsible for submitting reports, etc., as required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Status of Welfare Laws

Public Health and Welfare Section, Weekly Bulletin No.66 (for period 29 March - 4 April) carried a partial list of laws of interest to Welfare Officers. The following additional information completes the list.

1. Regulation concerning Rice Granting to Deserted Children

(Kiji Yoikumai Kyoyo Kata)
Dajokan No.300, 20 June 1871
Rescinded

2. Regulation concerning Assistance of the Poor Family with Newly Born Triplets
(Sanshi Shussan no Hinkonsha e Yoiku Ryo Kyuyo Kata)
Dajokan No.79, 3 March 1873
Rescinded

3. Poor Relief Regulation
(Kyogo Kisoku)
Dajokan No.162, 8 December 1874
Rescinded

4. Disaster Relief Fund Law
(Risai Kyujo Kinki-ho)
Law No.77, 22 March 1899, amended by Law No.36 of 1905
Law No.29 of 1910, Law No.30 of 1916, Law No.19 of 1918,
Law No.33 of 1932, Law No.60 of 1940, Law No. 13 of 1941,
Law No.17 of 1946 and Law No.44 of 1947.
Rescinded by Disaster Relief Law No.118, October 1947.

5. "Hokkaido" Natives Protection Law
(Hokkaido Kyu Dojin Hogo Ho)
Law No.27 of March 1899
In effect

6. Sea Disaster Relief Law
(Suinan Kyogo-ho)
Law No.95 of 29 March 1899
In effect

7. Reformatories Law
(Kanka-in ho)
Law No.37 of 10 March 1900
Rescinded by Juvenile Training and Education Law

8. Disabled Soldiers Home Law
(Shohei-in ho)
Law No.29 of 7 April 1906
In effect

9. State Reformatory Ordinance
(Kokuritsu Kankain Rei)
Ordinance No.108 of 20 August 1917
In effect

10. Juvenile Delinquency Law
(Shonen ho)
Law No.42 of 11 April 1922
In effect

11. Correctional Institutions Law
(Kyosei in ho)
Law No.43 of 17 April 1922
In effect

12. Insane Law
(Seishinbyo Sha Kango ho)
Law No.38 of 10 March 1900

In effect

13. Daily Life Security Law
(Seikatsu Hogo ho)
Law No.17 of 9 September 1946
In effect

14. Disaster Relief Law
(Risai Kyujo ho)
Law No.118 of 18 October 1947
In effect

15. Child Welfare Law
(Jido Fukushi ho)
Law no.164 of 12 December 1947
In effect

16. Juvenile Vagrant Measure
(Furoji Hogo ni Taisuru Ken)
Hatsusha No.115 Welfare Ministry, 15 September 1946
In effect

Schedule of Prefectural Trips for Field Supervisors of the Ministry of Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare has announced the following schedule for its field supervisors for April, May and June:

Osaka	14-23 April
Kyoto	20-19 April
Yamaguchi	5-12 May
Nara	13-20 May
Chiba	24-31 May
Ibaraki	7-14 June
Kanagawa	10-17 June
Fukui	21-28 June

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of February. Figures for January 1948 and February 1947 are for the purpose of comparison.

	<u>Feb.1948</u>	<u>Jan.1948</u>	<u>Feb.1947</u>
Persons - institutional	135,684	137,796	98,837
Persons - non-institutional	2,020,410	2,061,798	2,602,670
Totals	2,156,094	2,199,594	2,701,507
Assistance in cash*	376,219,148	393,573,119	156,629,107
Assistance in kind	51,971,621	14,329,113	16,037,571
Totals	428,190,769	407,902,232	172,666,678

* Before deduction for repayment by families

Prefecture public assistance report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Relief Exp. Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	12,430	62,771		21,100,505
Aomori	1,778	32,196	20,943	5,762,507

Iwate	423	42,463	98,166	6,928,707
Miyagi	1,129	48,120		5,404,150
Akita	933	47,649		7,963,369
Yamagata	1,315	40,495	82,418	5,978,529
Fukushima	929	52,980	14,375	7,988,483
Ibaraki	906	42,739	13,589	5,271,078
Tochigi	694	24,846	2,206	4,515,347
Gumma	3,673	46,722	35,070	6,605,015
Saitama	1,142	42,778		7,271,356
Chiba	2,393	44,131		6,834,868
Tokyo	19,857			35,218,039
Kanagawa	4,637	42,629		11,138,742
Niigata	7,933	64,975		9,156,575
Toyama	1,228	29,404		5,279,194
Ishikawa	1,043	30,579	52,505	6,593,125
Fukui	582	22,905		4,212,823
Yamanashi	435	20,546		3,723,854
Nagano	2,816	53,810		8,875,436
Gifu	1,604	34,791		5,950,798
Shizuoka	4,936	50,081		10,134,553
Aichi	7,536	72,492		13,274,875
Mie	752	36,490		6,195,468
Shiga	521	27,243		4,796,928
Kyoto	2,957	51,549		11,235,154
Osaka	8,413	78,730		19,197,607
Hyogo	6,765	87,987		19,183,694
Nara	547	22,820	11,864	4,560,331
Wakayama	375	29,925		5,605,744
Tottori	609	19,537		3,424,058
Shimane	532	26,062	23,604	4,353,087
Okayama	3,021	42,343		7,815,129
Hiroshima	2,203	50,401		12,004,504
Yamaguchi	8,454	34,751		7,257,134
Tokushima	1,753	27,414	59,754	4,921,119
Kagawa	1,389	25,883		3,239,560
Ehime	632	34,451		6,138,302
Kochi	564	20,125	2,162	3,940,333
Fukuoka	3,705	84,571		13,085,128
Saga	2,932	50,550		4,350,678
Nagasaki	1,383	38,471		7,715,052
Kumamoto	2,454	39,251		6,505,419
Oita	1,534	22,283		3,582,834
Miyazaki	1,017	31,381		4,374,334
Kagoshima	2,820	63,827	85,204	7,315,668
Total				375,979,193

* After deductions for repayment by families

National Child Welfare Week

National Child Welfare Week, 5-11 May, is being sponsored this year by the Ministry of Welfare, the prefectures, Japan Social Work Association, All Japan Welfare Committeeman's League. (Minsei-iin Renmei), Mother & Child Care Institute (Boshi Aiiku-kai), National Relief Association (Dobo-Engo Kai) and Japan Juvenile

Training and Education Association, and is being supported by the Prime Ministerial Board and all Ministries. Note: Local Communities are authorized to adjust the dates to suit their convenience. Sunday, 9 May, has been declared "Mother's Day".

Dobo-Enko Kai is sending 100 posters to each prefecture and the Children's Bureau is distributing 200,000 pamphlets on the Child Welfare Law. Central Government will publicize the program through the press and radio channels, but prefectures are urged to publicize their own programs. It is suggested that children's institutions may be opened to the Japanese public as a part of the program.

Welfare Officers may wish to assist the prefectures in their planning and operations.

Foreign Nationals

Reference: SCAPIN-1841 (PH) file AG 430 (9 Jan 48) subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons.

The above directive was issued to the Japanese Government for the purpose of removing the Foreign National problem from one based on nationality to one of group treatment (Occidental - Oriental) as it related to food.

Outside of making food available for purchase, which is necessary for the health of Foreign Nationals, no other SCAPINS have been issued regarding "Foreign Nationals" treatment with the exception of SCAPIN-775 "Public Assistance" dated 27 February 1946 which provides that the Japanese Government will take necessary action to provide these minimum standards necessary for the health and welfare of all persons residing in Japan. This directive should not be interpreted as meaning that the standard of living enjoyed by Foreign Nationals pre-war time, is to be guaranteed by the Government. The Foreign National must provide, above the minimum need, by his own efforts or arrange with his mission for repatriation to his own country if unable to cope with the post war conditions in Japan. SCAPIN-775 means, if the Foreign National is unable to provide for himself the minimum standard necessary to sustain life, assistance be furnished to the individual in the form of relief in kind by the Japanese Government pending the individuals repatriation to his home country. All foreign nationals now remaining in Japan have certified to their ability to maintain themselves without becoming charges of the Japanese Government and when not able to do so will be considered subject to repatriation.

SCAP assumes no responsibility of assisting Foreign Nationals to solve their housing problems. If a Foreign National is evicted from his abode, it is up to the Foreign National himself to find new quarters without assistance or help from the Occupation Forces. If he feels he has been unjustly evicted, his recourse is through the Japanese courts and not through the Occupation Forces, since interference with the normal functions of the courts would weaken the judicial system of Japan.

The Chinese Association, with the consent of the Chinese Mission has entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to accept Ration "A" for all Chinese in Japan. This agreement has the approval of SCAP, and precludes individual Chinese from choosing the "B" ration in the future. No attempt should be made by Occupation Force personnel to require Japanese Officials to allow individual Chinese to change their ration.

Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an Allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representative will receive the same ration as Japanese Nationals. This applies to all Niseis including American and Canadian. A passport showing citizenship is not sufficient as the individual may have voted in this country or in some other way may have lost his citizenship. If the appropriate mission refuses to certify their subjects, then the individual will not receive the Foreign Nationals' ration but only the Japanese ration.

The Certificate of Registry is a document issued by the Consular Officials which certifies that the subject is a citizen and entitled to the protection of his respective country.

Japanese Red Cross

Nursing - (See Nursing Affairs Division)

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 10 - 16 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine plague	8
	Swine erysipelas	12
Ishikawa	Foot & Mouth Disease (Suspected)	2

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Courses

The third series of Midwifery Courses was completed 10 April in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture. A SCAP Midwifery Consultant delivered a series of midwifery lectures, also furnished a complete set of lectures, in Japanese, to each student. There were 327 midwives present for the 10 day course representing all four prefectures in Shikoku.

Tokushima Prefecture		16
Ehime	"	13
Kochi	"	6
Kagawa	"	266
Special students		26
Total		327

Red Cross Nursing Service

A Red Cross Home Nursing Instructors Course was held at Morioka, Iwate Prefecture with Iwate Chapter serving as host. The course was held for two weeks (29 March to 11 April) and 83 hours of practice teaching was given. Fourteen nurses completed the course. This was given under the Supervision of Red Cross Nursing Consultant.

Personnel

Mrs. J. Watterworth, PHN has arrived for duty and will be assigned to Shikoku Region as Regional Nurse.

Training Courses

The National Hospital (Model Demonstration School) in Okayama will hold opening exercise Saturday 1 May. Refresher courses currently being held, are proceeding favorably.

The First National Hospital in Tokyo will have opening exercises for nurses on 3 May. This is to be a Model Demonstration School in connection with the Model Hospital, set up by Medical Services Division of PHW, GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped to ten prefectures at the direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 4-10 April. A total of 660 pieces of equipment were distributed as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukui	72	60	-	48
Kyoto	-	-	-	50
Fukuoka	24	-	-	12
Saga	24	-	-	-
Nagasaki	24	-	-	-
Kumamoto	24	-	-	-
Oita	24	-	-	-
Miyazaki	24	-	50	-
Kagoshima	24	-	-	-
Ehime	-	120	80	-
Total	240	180	130	110

A plan for distribution of outdated penicillin released to the Japanese Government by U. S. Army, consisting of 10,801 vials of 100,000 oxford units and 991 vials of 200,000 oxford units was approved. This penicillin is allocated to all prefectures which indicated desire for this type of penicillin in the previous survey. Allocations were made on the basis of population. Distribution will be through normal ration distribution channels. Instructions to the prefecture by the Ministry of Welfare will set up allowable inventories and indicate a deadline for reply on quantities desired. Listed below are the allocations. Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Kyoto received no allocations:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>100,000 Unit</u>		<u>200,000 Unit</u>	
Miyagi	241	vials	22	vials
Yamagata	186		17	
Yamanashi	134		12	
Akita	186		17	
Hyogo	421		39	
Tokushima	137		12	
Kanagawa	374		34	
Shiga	148		14	
Nagasaki	260		24	
Osaka	543		50	
Ehime	215		20	
Nara	100		12	
Shimane	153		14	
Kochi	137		12	
Fukuoka	528		47	
Niigata	339		34	
Fukushima	267		25	
Kagawa	146		13	
Ibaraki	272		25	
Hiroshima	321		29	
Saga	166		15	
Nagano	292		27	
Mie	210		19	
Okayama	266		24	
Tochigi	224		21	
Gifu	221		20	
Kumamoto	310		28	
Toyama	162		15	
Fukui	126		12	
Aichi	319		29	
Gumma	155		14	
Shizuoka	323		30	
Yamaguchi	267		23	

Miyazaki	160	15
Saitama	274	25
Ishikawa	180	16
Tottori	101	9
Oita	207	19
Chiba	341	31
Wakayama	156	14
Kagoshima	265	24
Tokyo	962	89
Total	10,795 vials	991 vials

All controlled medicines are now distributed according to the provisions of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30, dated 11 November 1947. This provides for allocation of authorized dealers by prefectural officials, and issue of ration credentials to these dealers which will enable them to purchase allocated amounts from licensed local sellers. The term "dealers" is defined in Ordinance No.30, Article 2, as follows:

"By 'dealers' is meant hospital, clinic, veterinary hospital, pharmacy, retailer of medicines and other medical supplies and any other who uses medical supplies by trade and whom the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture designates."

It will be noted that pharmacies and drug stores are designated as dealers, and are thus authorized and entitled to receive equitable allocations of all controlled medicines, including sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, penicillin, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen. This change in method of distribution of these medicines became fully effective 1 February. Reference is made to this subject in recent issues of the Welfare Bulletin.

Production

A total of 4,141,455 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 419,022 gallons of DDT Spray and 132,344 vials of typhus vaccine represents stocks on hand in factories and wholesale depots of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 April.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during March totaled 153,816 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 81,207 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 146,400 vials of typhus vaccine. The stocks on hand as of 1 April were as follows: 4,273,555 lbs. 10% DDT dust, 403,023 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 132,344 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Aomori	-	1,000 gallons	1,120 vials
Iwate	10,000 lbs.	-	70
Akita	15,000	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	5,041
Gumma	20,000	5,000	25
Saitama	9,000	1,000	1,440
Chiba	-	-	2,000
Tokyo	-	-	32,838
Kanagawa	-	-	3,254
Niigata	1,840	400	880
Yamanashi	14,620	2,500	200
Gifu	20,000	-	12,540
Shizuoka	4,600	4,900	-
Aichi	-	5,000	50,000
Mie	-	-	1,080
Toyama	20,000	1,000	-
Kyoto	-	-	8,000
Osaka	-	-	5,000
Wakayama	-	-	150
Tottori	-	-	300
Hiroshima	-	-	720

Yamaguchi	-	-	500
Kagawa	-	-	500
Ehime	-	3,000	-
Kochi	1,000	300	-
Kumamoto	-	-	2,500
Miyazaki	-	-	8,000
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	-	-	5,000
Maizuru	-	-	5,000
Hakata	-	-	100
Shimizu	-	-	100
Ministry of Transportation:			
Sapporo Dept.	-	6,000	-
Sendai "	-	4,000	-
Tokyo "	-	10,500	-
Nagoya "	-	3,000	-
Niigata "	-	4,000	-
Osaka "	-	8,000	-
Hiroshima "	-	4,000	-
Shikoku "	-	1,500	-
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry			
		3,000	-
Ministry of Welfare	35,686	12,310	42
Losses in Transit	<u>2,071</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>-</u>
	153,816 lbs.	81,207 gallons	146,400 vials

Reference is made to Ministry of Welfare Disease Prevention Bureau Instruction (YOHATSU) No.914, subject, "Epidemic Prevention for Eruptive typhus", dated 25 November 1947, and Ministry of Welfare Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction (YAKU) No.240, dated 27 February 1948, from Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau and Chief, Epidemic Prevention Section, Disease Prevention Bureau to Chiefs, Prefectural Sanitation Sections, subject, "Dealing of DDT". Item 6, paragraph 4, distribution of DDT from prefectural stocks to medical practitioners only, for self-dusting use, will be limited to an absolute minimum, the prefectural sanitation section to be held responsible for determining this minimum.

A total of 7,281 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 4 April - 12 April. An adequate reserve is on hand to meet all needs.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL

Complaints have been received from narcotic agents that pressure from superior prefectural officials has hindered the narcotic agents in diligently enforcing the Narcotic Law. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to report each such instance in order to determine the proper action is taken in respect to any officials who exert such pressure.

The draft of the new narcotic law which will be submitted to the Diet has been completed. In addition to the provisions of the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance number 25, dated 19 June 1946, the draft has several new provisions which will aid in strict enforcement.

The second training school for narcotic agents will be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 June. Conflicting schedules necessitated postponing the school from May to June.

Arrest of a trafficker in narcotics in Tokyo has widened the investigation to include doctors, in several other prefectures, who participated in dividing the narcotics and other medicines of a government hospital in the latter part of August 1945.

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Train

Following is the schedule of the Public Health Train for the Kinki Region:

<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>		<u>Date</u>		<u>Period</u>
Ujiyamada	Yamada	April	24-29		6
Nara	Nara	May	1-4		4
Wakayama	Wakayama		3-7		3
Tanabe	Kiitanabe		9-10		2
Osaka	Minatomachi		12-15		4
	Umeda		17-20		4
Tokuyama	Tokuyama		22-27		6
Matsue	Matsue	May	30-1	June	3
Tottori	Tottori	June	2-4		3
Maizuru	Nishimaizuru		6-8		3
Kyoto	Umekoji		10-14		5
Otsu	Otsu		15-17		3
Kobe	Minatogawa		19-22		4
Himeji	Himeji		23-25		3

Return to Shinagawa station in Tokyo on June 27.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 March shows 3,472 hospitals with a capacity of 208,996 beds, of which 106,299 were occupied. During this same period, 335,832 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Reference is made to Insurance Bureau Instruction (Ho-Hatsu) No. 420 of 30 March, subject "On Report on Governmental Health Insurance Enterprise", listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.67 for the period 5-11 April 1948. The Instructions disseminate information on how to file reports concerning the classification of industries covered by government-managed Health Insurance. The reports are requested for the fiscal year 1947 which ended 31 March. (See inclosure No.1) While a suspense date was not noted, it is reasonable to expect that all reports will be made on or before 1 July.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Government Managed Health Insurance.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 10 April 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - 4 week period ended 27 March 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 April - 25 April
1948**

NUMBER 69

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Government offices during the periods indicated.

4 - 10 April

- April 5, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Prefectural Governors
(Kai-hatsu, No.255)
Subject: Request for Payment of Medical Fee.
- April 5, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.134)
Subject: Vested Privileges of Dealers on Poison and Powerful Drugs.
- April 5, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.137)
Subject: Allocation and Approved Distribution of Sanitary Materials for the 1st Quarter of 1948 - 49.
- April 5, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.139)
Subject: Forwarding of a Medal of the Narcotic Control Policemen.
- April 5, 1948 From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.391)
Subject: Application Form for Assay under Article 10 of Biological Preparation Manufacturing Control Regulations and under Article 4 of Antibacterial Substance Control Regulations.
- April 5, 1948 From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.391)
Subject: Survey on Conditions of Preventive Measures of Tuberculosis for 1947-48.
- April 6, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Every Official responsible
(Kai-hatsu, No.258) for Disbursement
Subject: Budget Distribution under Law No.12, 1948 (Law concerning Pay etc. for Government Personnel) and Regulations for Payment of Temporary Allowance According to the same Law.
- April 6, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu, No.437)
Subject: Distribution of the Temporary Measures for Free Postal System.
- April 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.168)
Subject: Application for Approval for the Personnel Training Institution under Child Welfare Law.
- April 7, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu, No.446)
Subject: Special Distribution of Sugar for In-patients in big cities, etc.
- April 7, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.142)
Subject: Prices of Special Medicines.
- April 7, 1948 From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido
(Yo-Hatsu, No.407)
Subject: Subsidy for Epidemic Prevention Expense at the Time of Disaster.
- April 7, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.54)

Subject: Survey on Condition of Appointment of Members of Welfare Committee.

April 7, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governors and Chiefs
(Ho-Hatsu, No.462) of Branch Offices of Social
Insurance

Subject: Program for Estimated Disbursement of Business Account, Special Accounts for Welfare
Insurance for 1947-48.

April 7, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.468)

Subject: Methods of Calculation of the Amounts of Expenses that are Necessary for Medical Treatment
under Health Insurance and Seamens' Insurance, and a National Health Insurance Association.

April 7, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Fuku, No.1946)

Subject: Preliminary Notice of Increase of Money Borne by Service Section for 1947-48.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.177)

Subject: Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.178)

Subject: Inquiry concerning Opening of the Short Course for Personnel Training at the Child Welfare
Station.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.179)

Subject: Establishment of the Training Institution for Personnel.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.180)

Subject: Establishment and Management of the Training Institution for Day-nurses.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.55)

Subject: A Conference Concerning LARA Commodities.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governors and Chiefs
(Ho-Hatsu, No.477) of Branch Offices of Social
Insurance

Subject: Program of Estimated Disbursement of Business Account, Special Accounts of Welfare Insurance
for 1947-48.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governors and Head
(Ho-Hatsu, No.482) of Chiba National Sanatorium,
Health Insurance

Subject: Notification of Program for Disbursement of Annual Expenditure of Business Account, Special
Accounts of Welfare Insurance for 1947-48.

April 8, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Fuku, No.1952)

Subject: Estimation Concerning Pay for Personnel at Service Section.

April 9, 1948 From: Director of Disease Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.431)

Subject: Preventive Inoculation for Typhoid Fever.

April 10, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Prefectural Governors
 (Kai-hatsu, No.286)
 Subject: Correction of Classification of Distributed Budget.

April 10, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.463)
 Subject: Expenditure Necessary for Establishment of the Model Health Center.

April 10, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.184)
 Subject: Distribution of Budget for the National Subsidy for Expenses to be Disbursed for the Purpose of Protection under Child Welfare Law.

11 - 17 April

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.149)
 Subject: Control of Advertisement Concerning Business of Midwives.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.151)
 Subject: Name of Patent Medicine Parasiticide which do not contain Santonin.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.186)
 Subject: Standard of Establishment and management of the Day-nurse Training Institution.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-Hatsu, No.57)
 Subject: Allocation of Subsidies for Expenses of the Institution for Daily Life Security Law, and for Expenses of Institution for Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.468)
 Subject: Regional Meetings for Execution of Food Sanitation Law.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.153)
 Subject: Administration for Control and Inspection of Narcotic (Cultivation of Hem) in 1948-49.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.187)
 Subject: Application for Reclamation of a Farm for Accommodation of War Ophans and Waifs.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.190)
 Subject: Special Distribution of Cotton Goods.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.191)
 Subject: Proposed Direction of Approval for Establishment of Zaidan-hojin Doho-no-kai (Compatriots' Association).

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau, To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ho-Hatsu, No.513) Chief of Accounts Section.
 Subject: Notification of Disbursement Program of General Accounts of Ministry of Welfare.

April 14, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.477)

Subject: Distribution and Inspection of Soy-bean Meal.

April 14, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.148)	From: Director of Medical Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Performance of Medical Care at Medical Institutions.	
April 14, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No.445)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau	To: Governor of Hokkaido and Six other Prefecture
	Subject: Renewal of the Designated period for the Substitute Mental Institution.	
April 14, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.192)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Program for establishment of others' Home and Day-nursery.	
April 14, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.193)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Governor of Miyagi Prefecture
	Subject: Inquiry for Approval for Establishment of Child Welfare Station under Article 1 of Enforcement Regulations for Child Welfare Law.	
April 14, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No.59)	From: Director of Social Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Survey of Number of the Physically Handicapped.	
April 14, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.519)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: The National Health Insurance Association Designated by Welfare.	
April 15, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No.298)	From: Chief of Accounts Section	To: Every Official Responsible for Disbursement
	Subject: Distribution of Budget for Various Disbursements for 1948-49.	
April 15, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No.455)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Monthly Report of Relief of Lepers.	
April 15, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.196)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture
	Subject: Application for Grant of Expenditure for 1947-48.	
April 15, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.198)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Governor of Gifu Prefecture
	Subject: Inquiry for Establishment of Child Welfare Station under Article 1 of Enforcement Regulations for Child Welfare Law.	
April 15, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.199)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Governor of Niigata Prefecture
	Subject: Inquiry for Establishment of Child Welfare Station under Article 1 of Enforcement Regulations for Child Welfare Law.	
April 15, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.201)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Governor of Niigata Prefecture
	Subject: Recommendation of a Successor of the Principal of Niigata Gakuen.	
April 15, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.203)	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Release of 16-mm. Film for Child Culture.	
April 15, 1948	From: Director of Children Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors

(Ji-Hatsu, No.204)

Subject: Distribution of a Pamphlet, Child Welfare Law.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.387)

Subject: Service for the Site for the Housing Project.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Hatsu-Gyo, No.379) and other 29 Prefecture

Subject: Forwarding of a list of Korean National Approved for Repatriation by GHQ, SCAP.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.58)

Subject: The State Subsidy for Expense Disbursed under the Disaster Relief Law.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.60)

Subject: Business for Protection under Daily Life Security Law.

April 16, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section. To: Prefectural Governors
(Kai-Hatsu, No.314)

Subject: A Final Account of Expenditure under the Jurisdiction of Welfare Ministry

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu, No.486)

Subject: Survey of Status of Destruction Caused by the War of the Public Parks and the Green Place.

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.157)

Subject: Execution of the Second National Examination for Dentists.

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.62)

Subject: Encouragement of Social Work Organizations.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 63rd and 64th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 63rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. New Zealand on 14 April and contained 4.85 tons (clothing, including shoes).
- b. 64th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Monroe 19 April and contained 2.8 tons (clothing).

The amount of LARA relief supplies received in Japan now totals 4,437.37 tons, consisting of:

Food	3,384.07 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	914.39 tons
Medicines	59.24 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>79.67 tons</u>
	4,437.37 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Japanese Junior Red Cross Handbook sets forth the regulations governing Junior Red Cross Groups and rules for Junior Red Cross enrollment. English translations covering the text material in this Handbook were contained in Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.65 (for period 22-28 March 1948).

The first letter to all Red Cross Chapter Directors regarding Junior Red Cross enrollment procedures was forwarded on 15 April. English Translations of this letter are inclosed for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel (Inclosure 1). Any additional letters or pertinent information on Junior Red Cross forwarded by the National Red Cross Headquarters to Red Cross Chapters will be translated and included in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Disaster Relief Law

Reference: Public Health Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin, No.66 (for period 29 March - 4 April 1948).

The Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Government reached an agreement on 13 April regarding Red Cross disaster relief responsibilities under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Law. The agreement (English translation) is quoted below for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel:

“Agreement upon the Co-operation of the Japan Red Cross Society in the Relief in accordance with the Disaster Relief Law

“I. The principle is that inasmuch the relief in accordance with the Disaster Relief Law is rendered under the responsibility of the State, the Prefectural Governor will assume the responsibility for the execution of relief work, and the Japan Red Cross Society should co-operate with the Prefectural Governor. The provision of Article 21, Paragraph 1 gives a summarized and declarative statement concerning the co-operation duty of the Japan Red Cross Society in the relief work by the Disaster Relief Law.

“II. Matters to be entrusted to the Japan Red Cross Society from the government.

(1) Matters to be entrusted to Japan Red Cross Society from the government under the provision of Article 32, Disaster Relief Law, considering the capacity of J.R.C.S. at present, shall be medical and maternity care for the time being.

(2) In order to perform medical and maternity care entrusted from the Prefectural Governor, each Prefectural Chapter of J.R.C.S. shall organize more than five medical care teams composed of the staff J.R.C.S. In case doctors not belonging to the staff of J.R.C.S. are mobilized under contract, because of being shorthanded only with the staff of J.R.C.S., it will be regarded as the activities of J.R.C.S. itself, and all the obligations will be accompanied under the responsibility of J.R.C.S.

J.R.C.S. shall, as the subordinate organization of its own, organize Medical Care Team composed of the medical personnel concerned in that locally for every city, special ward, local administrative, town and village office. J. R.C.S. shall organize J.R.C. Volunteer Service Group consisting of volunteer rescue workers to render first Aid.

(3) In case the above Medical Care Teams are required to go and give aid to other prefectures, it is performed by order of the governor of that prefecture or Welfare Minister, but not among the J.R.C.S. Chapters, or merely by order of the President of J.R.C.S. Efforts should, however, be made to get a close liaison between the J.R.C.S. Headquarters and Prefectural Chapters, and among the J.R.C.S. Prefectural Chapters one another.

(4) The extent to be entrusted, regarding medical and maternity care in view of the actual situation of every prefecture, shall be agreed between the Chief of the Prefectural Red Cross Chapter and the Prefectural Governor concerned, and the agreement shall be approved by the headquarters of J.R.C.S. and Welfare Ministry.

“III. Matters to be connected and coordinated by J.R.C.S.

(1) J.R.C.S. has two positions; one is to do its voluntary relief activities with the same capacity as that of other private organizations or individuals and the other is to have its position to connect them and coordinate their activities. The position to connect private organizations and individuals and coordinate their activities is that which is given only to J.R.C.S. regarding the Disaster Relief Law.

(2) In case of connection and coordination, J.R.C.S. will consult with the Committee. J.R.C.S. will call up the committee meeting in which it shall become a chairman and will get permission from the Prefectural Governor concerning the plan formed by the committee. The Prefectural Governor always has to grasp an accurate active capacity of private organizations and individuals through this committee. "To coordinate" the activities of private organizations and individuals means "giving direction" to their voluntary activities.

(3) As matters to be connected and coordinated, relief articles and fund raising, labor volunteer service, and medical maternity care are now under consideration.

National Child Welfare Board

The initial organizational meeting of the National Child Welfare Board was held on 22 April at The Tokyo Industrial Club. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, addressed the members of the Board and emphasized their responsibility in protecting Japanese children from exploitation by untrained, unqualified or unscrupulous persons and the challenge that is their's in safeguarding Japan's children.

The National Child Welfare Board, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of Welfare, was established by the Child Welfare Law passed by the Diet on 21 November 1947. Membership on this Board includes publishers, representatives of both labor and industry, radio and newspaper officials, educational leaders, law enforcement officials and other men and women possessing long experience in social work.

Film for Child Welfare Week

Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, has been informed by Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, that the following films, which may be used in connection with the Child Welfare Week, will be in the Regional Military Government offices (Information Section) by 1 May.

The films are:

- Lets Play Baseball
- Children's Supervised Play
- Everyone's School

The films are Japanese adaptations of American releases. Japanese interested in securing these films and projectors should be referred to the Team Information Officer who will have the films or will be able to secure them from his Regional Information Officer.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 17 - 23 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine cholera	20

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A refresher course was held 1 March - 23 April at the Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing for Directors of Nursing Schools and Instructors of Nursing Arts. It was under the auspices of the Ministry of Welfare and Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section. Fifty students representing 29 schools of nursing, graduated on 23 April.

Instructions were given on the following subjects:

1. Nursing Arts 81 hours

2. Principles of Nursing Education	39 hours
3. Practice Teaching and Discussion	59 hours
4. Anatomy and Physiology	16 hours
5. Medical Nursing	17 hours
6. Surgical Nursing	24 hours
7. Personal Relations	10 hours
8. School Administration	27 hours
9. History of Nursing	<u>7 hours</u>
Total	280 hours

Following the lectures, practical teaching demonstrations were given in which each nurse was permitted to participate under the observation of the teaching staff. A "Practice Teaching Observation Chart" was maintained on each nurse to permit "on the spot" corrections.

This was the initial refresher course for directors and instructors.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped under Ministry of Welfare Direction to ten prefectures during the period 11 - 17 April. A total of 1,200 pieces were shipped as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Chiba	624	-	-	-
Hiroshima	-	150	-	-
Nara	-	-	40	-
Oita	-	-	86	-
Tochigi	-	-	6	-
Osaka	-	-	96	120
Kumamoto	-	-	6	-
Fukuoka	-	-	60	-
Nagasaki	-	-	6	-
Miyazaki	-	-	6	-
Total	624	150	306	120

Production

A total of 203,000 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 11,500 gallons of 5% DDT Residual effect spray, and 17,901 vials of typhus vaccine were received during the period 11 - 19 April. At the same time, 363,329 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 69,075 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 18,310 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. A total of 4,131,356 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 355,447 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,328 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 April.

A total of 7,020 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 11 - 19 April. All requirements for this equipment are being met and large stocks are on hand.

The following table indicated allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by prefectures and water treatment plants for the period April - June. Allocation tickets are being mailed to prefectures at the present time. While it is realized that the total quantity allocated for this period, April - June, is an increase over the quantity allocated for the previous period, January - March, further efforts will be made at the national level to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefecture health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

Allocation of Liquid-Chloronia for April, May, June 1948 for Water Works and Sewerage (Unit: Kg.)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>		<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Sapporo	City	2,500

		Hakodate	"	5,000
		Otaru	"	2,500
		Muroran	"	600
		Kushiro	"	700
		Iwamizaka	"	150
		Hiroo	"	110
		Nippon Steel Refining Factory		90
		Muroran Manufacturing Factory		90
	Sub-Total			<u>11,650</u>
Tohoku	Aomori	Aomori	City	4,000
		Hirosaki	"	120
	Iwate	Morioka	"	2,500
		Ichinoseki	"	150
	Miyagi	Sendai	"	6,600
		Ishinomaki	"	300
		Shiogama	"	1,500
	Akita	Akita	"	1,000
	Yamagata	Yamagata	"	2,000
		Tsuruoka	"	300
		Sakata	"	180
		Tsuruoka	Town	120
	Fukushima	Fukushima	City	2,000
		Wakamatsu	"	300
		Koriyama	"	700
		Taira	"	300
		Sukawaga	"	300
		Yokura	Town	24
		Onahama	"	100
		Ena	"	60
		Motomiya	"	30
		Yumoto	"	<u>50</u>
	Sub-Total			<u>22,634</u>
Kanto	Tochigi	Mito	City	350
		Ota	Town	50
		Hidachi Water Work Co., Ltd.		150
		Ashikawa	City	100
	Gumma	Maebashi	"	1,000
		Takasaki	"	200
		Kiryu	"	500
		Ota	Town	1,500
	Saitama	Tokorosawa	City	200
		Hanno	"	90
		Saitama-ken Water Work Union		600
		Chiba	City	1,600
		Choshi	"	100
	Tokyo	Tokyo Metro.		285,120
		Hachioji	City	100
		Ome	Town	60
		Dai-Nippon Mine Co., Ltd.		150
		Water Work Machine Co., Ltd.		210
		Isomura Industry Co., Ltd.		300
	Kanagawa	Yokohama	City	70,000
		Yokosuka	"	14,000
		Kawasaki	"	28,600

		Kanagawa-ken	15,000
		Sagamihara Water Work	
		Establishment Office	1,200
Yamanashi		Kofu City	1,500
		Tanimura Town	50
		Otsuki "	50
Nagano		Nagano City	2,500
		Matsumoto "	1,500
		Suwa "	900
		Ueda "	2,500
		Iida "	500
		Okaya "	750
Niigata		Niigata "	2,500
		Nagaoka "	200
		Takata "	350
		Sanjo "	345
		Kashiwasaki "	270
		Shibata "	100
		Niitsu Town	60
		Misuhara "	100
		Mitsuke "	150
		Tsubame "	280
		Make "	100
		Shirane "	50
		Kameta "	120
		Kosudo "	60
		Nippon Steel Refining Co., Ltd.	<u>350</u>
	Sub-Total		436,465
Tokai	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu City	100
Hokuriku		shimizu "	150
		Atami "	100
		Kakegawa Town	50
Aichi		Nagoya City	60,000
		Toyohashi "	1,500
		Okazaki "	1,000
		Ichinomiya "	500
		Seto "	650
		Handa "	250
		Toyokawa City	350
		Sanya Town	181
		Inuyama "	300
		Nagoya Railway Co., Ltd.	-
		Shinmaiko	-
		Nagaura	-
Mie		Yokkaichi City	30
		Tsu "	432
		Kuwana "	200
Gifu		Gifu "	1,000
Fukui		Fukui "	0
Ishikawa		Kanazawa "	1,300
		Komatsu "	300
		Yamanaka Town	150
Toyama		Takaoka City	<u>600</u>
	Sub-Total		69,143

Kinki	Shiga	Otsu	City	2,000	
		Kyoto	"	75,000	
		Fukuchiyama	"	300	
		Maisuru	"	3,300	
		Miyatsu	Town	300	
		Kuzu	"	50	
	Osaka	Osaka	City	50,000	
		Sakai	"	570	
		Fusu	"	900	
		Kishiwada	"	200	
		Toyonaka	"	220	
		Ikeda	"	250	
		Izumi Otsu	"	150	
		Kaizuka	"	150	
		Horikuchi	"	200	
		Takaishi	Town	50	
		Yao	"	50	
		Hirakata	City	90	
		Ibaraki	Town	100	
		Yamato Spinning Co., Ltd.		1,000	
		Sumimichi Water Work Co., Ltd.		50	
		Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd.			
			Kaizuka Factory		150
		Hyogo	Kobe	City	20,000
	Himeji		"	650	
	Amagasaki		"	1,300	
	Nishinomiya		"	360	
	Akashi		"	150	
	Sumoto		"	300	
	Ashiya		"	255	
	Itan		"	300	
	Aioi		"	300	
	Akoo		Town	150	
	Takasago		"	300	
	Sumiyoshi		Village	240	
	Fukuyoshi		Town	50	
	Yomazaki		"	500	
			Hanshin Water Work City, Town or Village Union		17,938
	Nara	Nara	City	3,000	
		Koriyama	"	600	
		Tanba Water Work City			
		Town Union		50	
Wakayama	Wakayama	City	600		
	Shingu	"	50		
	Sub-Total		182,173		
Chugoku	Tottori	Tottori	City	3,000	
		Yoneko	"	250	
		Kurayoshi	"	50	
	Shimane	Matsue	"	450	
		Hamada	"	50	
	Okayama	Okayama	"	4,000	
		Tamashima	Town	144	
		Kurashiki	City	200	
		Tsuda	"	100	

		Nishi-otera	Town	150
		Katagami-ibe-kami-suido-Kumiai		50
Hiroshima		Hiroshima	City	7,200
		Kure	"	13,000
		Onomichi	"	550
		Fukuyama	"	1,000
		Mihara	"	360
		Yamamoto Steel Refining Factory		50
Yamaguchi		Yamaguchi	City	800
		Shiminonoseki	"	3,200
		Ube	"	1,500
		Tokuyama	"	150
		Hagi	"	300
		Iwasono	"	300
		Onda	"	300
		Hikaru	"	300
		Yanai	"	<u>200</u>
	Sub-Total			37,654
Shikoku	Tokushima	Tokushima	City	1,600
		Naruto	"	900
	Kagawa	Takamatsu	"	2,200
		Marugame	"	220
		Sakade	"	401
	Ehime	Matsuyama	"	400
		Uwajima	"	150
		Imaji	"	400
	Kochi	Kochi	"	2,000
		Shukuge	"	<u>120</u>
	Sub-Total			8,391
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Kurume	City	1,000
		Moji	"	2,500
		Wakamatsu	"	200
		Omuda	"	1,600
		Tabata	"	2,000
		Iizuka	"	50
		Yamata	"	4,300
		Kokura	City	0
		Nakama	Town	100
		Matsui-kozan Mike-koken-sho		2,000
	Oita	Oita	City	1,400
	Saga	Saga	"	0
		Karatsu	"	150
	Nagasaki	Nagasaki	"	2,500
		Sasebo	"	7,000
		Kawatana	Town	750
	Kumamoto	Kumamoto	City	5,550
		Mizumata	Town	90
		Hondo	"	50
		Nakatsu	"	500
		Sagaseki	Town	<u>150</u>
	Sub-Total			800,000

The following Table indicates allocation of bleaching power for purification treatment of water by prefecture and water treatment plants for the period April - June. Allocation tickets are being mailed to prefectures

at the present time. Further efforts are being made to increase this allocation for subsequent quarters. Prefecture health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Allocation of Bleaching Powder for April, May June, 1948 for Water-Works and Sewerage

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	450
	Hakodate "	1820
Aomori	Aomori "	100
	Hirosaki "	270
	Goshagawara Town	30
Miyagi	Kisenuma "	80
Ibaraki	Mito City	50
Gumma	Kiryu "	250
Tokyo	Tokyo "	4500
	Japan Coal Mine Co.	680
Kanagawa	Yokohama City	30
Niigata	Niigata "	270
	Kuzuzuka Town	70
	Mitsuke "	70
Aichi	Nagano City	3000
	Okazaki "	2000
	Handa "	30
	Seto "	130
	Nagura Town	50
Mie	Yokkaichi City	70
Gifu	Gifu "	270
	Tazimi "	30
Ishikawa	Kanazawa "	450
	Komatsu "	270
Kyoto	Kyoto "	2700
Osaka	Japan Spinning Co., Kaizuka Plant	600
Hyogo	Amagasaki City	100
Wakayama	Wakayama "	100
Shimane	Matsue "	130
Fukuoka	Fukuoka "	11000
	Kurume "	1760
	Mozi City	820
	Wakamatsu "	2700
	Kokura "	16000
	Nakama Town	80
	Mitsui Mining Co., Miike Mining Office	4500
Saga	Karatsu City	900
Nagasaki	Nagasaki "	12000
	Sazeko "	900
	Omura "	1600
Oita	Oita "	540
Kumamoto	Hommatari Town	70
	Ushifuka "	30
Miyazaki	Miyazaki City	1800
Kagoshima	Kagoshima "	6700
	Total	80000

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Statistics show illicit trafficking in narcotics is greater in those areas of Japan which have a concentration of foreign national population. The areas of greatest concentration is the Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto area. The next area is Fukuoka and Yamaguchi and the third area is Tokyo and Kanagawa. Illicit trafficking in these areas is being further controlled by the Minister of Welfare assigning in the future additional narcotic agents and by further coordination of the work of custom agents and narcotic agents.

In order to familiarize all personnel with the duties and responsibilities of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, officials, with the exception of chiefs of divisions, are being periodically rotated from one division to another. In addition, conferences with the chiefs of divisions are being held at regular intervals and at other times when necessary. This will prevent serious disruption of the work of the Section when there is a loss of key personnel.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Education is the phase of tuberculosis control to emphasize at the present time. In the face of the present economic stress, the physicians of Japan must be challenged to assume the lead in the program for control of tuberculosis upon a voluntary basis. These men need the latest possible information upon the subject of tuberculosis, but more important they must be helped to realize the enormously important part they play, through advice and encouragement to their patients in isolation and prevention of the disease in the home and place of employment. They must realize that a prominent part of this advice must reach those people who cannot pay an office fee. The physician knows, or should know that the "seeding ground" of tuberculosis is among the poor, and that the disease does not remain there, but spreads to families upon the physicians list of patients. It is their professional duty to assist by voluntary personal service and effort in the education of these people, who cannot pay. It is for these people the Health Center exists, and cooperation with these organizations by the physician is a primary step toward control of tuberculosis in the nation-wide effort.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 March shows 3,472 hospitals with a capacity of 208,996 beds, of which 106,299 were occupied. During this same period, 335,832 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Plans for a comprehensive statistical reporting program on the operation of the social insurances have been worked out and have been brought to the attention of government agencies in charge of the several programs. Present statistics and reporting have been found wanting in many respects, especially as to completeness and timeliness. Final statistical reporting requirements will be determined so as to fill the specific needs of each program with a maximum of uniformity or, at least, coordination among them. Upon completion officials concerned, working in the prefectures, will be notified by their respective Ministries of the new requirements.

The Welfare Section of the Chugoku Regional Military Government Team has initiated a practice of sending through channels to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, brief technical summaries concerning the state of social insurance operations in the several prefectures of the region. They consist of summaries of findings made on field trips to the prefectural capitals and represent, in most instances, the joint efforts of the regional and prefectural Military Government Welfare Officers to establish contact with and regularly obtain information from the (Social) Insurance Section of the prefectural government.

Points covered by Chugoku Region include (1) information on publicity activities of the prefectural Insurance Section to popularize among the insured knowledge of and interest in the insurance system and its benefits; (2) personnel data concerning the newly appointed social insurance referees and reports on their

activities to advise the insured of their rights to appeal local insurance awards appearing to fall short of what beneficiaries are entitled to; (3) the state of the several insurance programs with special emphasis on National Health Insurance, to wit: Number and activity of operating National Health Insurance associations, number of associations made obligatory according to Art. 13, National Health Insurance Law, for all local residents by decision of a majority thereof voluntarily belonging to the National Health Insurance association, number and cause of suspension of associations and efforts undertaken to reactivate them, plans and progress of establishment of National Health Insurance clinics, subsidies received by the individual National Health Insurance associations from the national, prefectural and local governments, if any cooperation between the several health insurances (National Health Insurance, Health Insurance, both government-managed and society-managed, and Seamen's Insurance) and the doctors.

These voluntary informational summaries are useful in evaluating information from the field until such time as regular standardized reporting on social insurance matters can be obtained.

There was no objection to a proposed amendment to the Local Autonomy Law by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to promote 13 third-grade officials in the Social Insurance Prefectural Branch Offices to second-grade officials.

National Health Insurance Prefectural Appeals Boards

Prefectural appeals boards for the National Health Insurance program were prescribed by Cabinet Order No.240 of 11 November 1947. Insurance Bureau Instruction (Hohatsu) No.1482 of 11 November 1947, directed to all prefectural governors, gave detailed instructions concerning the formation and activities of these boards. On 23 March Insurance Bureau Instruction (Hohatsu) No.383 request all chiefs of prefectural Welfare Departments to report the following information concerning the appeals procedures under the National Health Insurance Law, Cabinet Order No.240, and Hohatsu No.1482:

- a. Names, present occupations, and dates of appointment of members of prefectural appeals boards.
- b. Number of appeals between 11 November 1947 and 10 March 1948.
- c. An account of plans to acquaint the public with facilities available for appeals from local National Health Insurance societies.

Information received up to 22 April 1948 in reply to this inquiry indicates that only 20 prefectures have formed the required appeals board.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
61 4/8/48	Distribution of Clothing Possessed by Yokosuka Demobilization Bureau.	No	MG, H, 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to the Ministry of Welfare rescinding PHMJG 57, dated 4 Feb 48, subject: Distribution of Clothing Possessed by Yokosuka Local Demobilization Bureau, Second Demobilization Bureau. Revised plan will be submitted when articles of clothing are released to the Ministry.

62 4/20/48	Plan of Special Research Program on Japanese "B" Encephalitis.	No	MG, H, 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare offering no objection to the special research plan on Japanese "B" Encephalitis as submitted.

63 4/22/48	Permission to Publish Result of Nutrition Surveys.	No	MG, H, 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare granting permission for publication of results of August and November Nutrition Surveys for nutritional guidance.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Inclosures:

1. Alteration of Junior Red Cross Group System.
2. Digest and Report for Communicable and Venereal Disease, for week ended 17 April 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 April - 2 May
1948**

NUMBER 70

SECTION	I	- General
SECTION	II	- Welfare
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SECTION	VIII	- Medical Service
SECTION	IX	- Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

The Health Center Program

Model Health Center Demonstration: The Sugunami Health Center in Tokyo was the first model health center to be developed in Japan under the current reorganization program. This health center has been reorganized, improved and its functions extended to include all the basic public health services necessary for the administration of a modern public health program. The necessary remodeling of the building, procurement of supplies, equipment and personnel was accomplished between 9 January and 15 March. Reorganization was also accomplished during this period and on 15 March a series of conferences were begun at which the proper organization and operation of a health center was explained and demonstrated to selected group of public health officials.

This series of conferences was designed to coordinate and expedite the program for "expansion and improvement of health centers" by giving key public health officials first hand information, including visual demonstrations, of a health center which has been properly organized and is currently actively engaged in administering the public health program in the local community.

In order to insure coordination of efforts between Public Health and Welfare Section, Military Government and all levels of administration in the Japanese Government, the following plan was followed. Public Health and Welfare Section SCAP, and the Ministry of Welfare officials jointly prepared all explanatory and visual aid material. This was prepared in English and a careful Japanese translation was made. All printed or typewritten material was then mimeographed both in English and in Japanese. Then beginning on 15 March and ending 1 May a series of six courses (each, one week in duration) were held at Sugunami Health Center during which time the proper organization and operation of a health center and all its functions were explained and demonstrated to each group. The same explanatory material was used for each group thereby insuring that the same ideas were conveyed to all. Each group was then given copies of all mimeographed material for their guidance in establishing and operating health centers in their own prefectures.

The first two conferences were attended by Military Government Health Officers and the last four conferences were attended by key health officials from each prefecture in Japan. Each prefecture was represented by:

- (1) The Chief of the prefectural health department
- (2) The Chief of the Section within the health department having supervision over the health centers of the prefecture.
- (3) The Chief of the health center selected for development as a model for the prefecture.

Some prefectures sent additional personnel such as the chief clerk of the health department, resident regional health officials and officials from the health sections of Kobe City, Osaka City, Kyoto City and Yokohama City.

A total of 225 official representatives from 45 prefectures attended the conferences. In addition many visitors from Tokyo and vicinity attended for varying periods. The conference and demonstrations attended by Military Government Health Officers were conducted by PH&W officials while those attended by Japanese Health Officers were conducted by Ministry of Welfare officials. All conferences were constantly supervised by PH&W Section and both PH&W and Ministry of Welfare officers were in attendance at all sessions.

The keen interest manifested by those in attendance was very gratifying. The foundation upon which to build a sound health center program was laid at these conferences. How well the officials learned their lesson will not be known for some time. The manner of performance in establishing and operating health centers in the local prefectures will tell the true story.

One the whole, all group demonstrated a keen interest in the health center program and expressed a desire to cooperate and a determination to see the program through. Public Health and Welfare will advise and assist the Ministry of Welfare in solving these programs. A keen desire on the part of health officers to accomplish this program will go a long way toward solving these programs.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

School Lunch Program:

Frequent allocations have been made from LARA food relief supplies to supplement available food supplies for the School Lunch Program, which program, by July will reach approximately 4,750,000 school children.

LARA representatives in Japan have been advised of a relief shipment (ETD Philadelphia, Pa., 3 April) consisting of 45,000 bushels of wheat. A series of conferences have been held regarding the wheat (bulk) shipment between representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section, Economic and Scientific Section, and Civil Information and Education, SCAP and the Ministries of Education, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry.

The decision has been reached to allocate the 45,000 bushels of wheat to the school Lunch Program and it will be processed as follows:

- (a) 200 metric tons into flour (approx)
- (b) 1,000 metric tons into vermicelli
- (c) The Foods Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will advance approximately 1,000 tons of wheat (to be replaced when subject shipment arrives) to expedite the processing and thus make the finished (processed) product available to the School Lunch Program early in July.
- (d) Food Management Bureau will be responsible for all processing, conversion and transportation, not including distribution.
- (e) The Ministry of Education will bear all costs (processing, conversion, transportation and distribution).

National Meeting on LARA:

The representatives of LARA, members of the Central LARA Committee and Japanese Government officials connected with the distribution of LARA relief supplies met on 27 April in the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters (Tokyo).

The meeting was addressed by an official LARA representative, also by the Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and other lesser officials. A full discussion was held regarding the proper handling of LARA relief supplies with a designated representative of the Ministry of Welfare taking item by item, i.e., food, clothing, shoes, medicines, livestock and seeds.

On 28 April those persons attending the "National Meeting on LARA" inspected the LARA warehouse in Yokohama (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. warehouse) and also reviewed the LARA film covering activities in Japan.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Plans and program have been completed for the National Training Conference on Volunteer Services and Disaster Relief to be held at the National Headquarters on 4 and 5 May.

The instructional and informational material for the new Volunteer Services Program has been compiled in the form of a Volunteer Services Handbook with an introduction and a consecutively numbered series of Volunteer Service Information Letters. Six letters will be ready for study, discussion and distribution at the conference. They are as follows:

- *1. The Introduction to the Handbook on Volunteer Services.
- *2. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. I.
General plan of Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Services.
3. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. II.
Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.
4. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. III.
Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service
Projects in Local Communities.
5. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. IV.

Selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees.

6. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. V.
System of Record Keeping and Reporting.
7. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. VI.
System of Awards.

*Note: Included in this Weekly Bulletin (Inclosure 1). (English Translation of other letters will be inclosed when available, in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletins)

The significance of this National Training Conference is that it will be the first time in the history of the Japanese Red Cross that the Society has developed administrative channels through which Red Cross services will be administered to all the communities of Japan. The initiation of this plan will be made with the Volunteer Service Program and Disaster Relief Program. The other service programs now developed by the Headquarters staff are Junior Red Cross, Home Nursing and First Aid & Water Safety. These will follow the same plan with necessary adjustments to fit each program.

The questionnaire survey of community needs, reference Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.57 (for period 25-31 Jan 48) has been completed by all chapters and provided statistics which indicated that Red Cross Volunteer Service Projects were needed in the following specific fields:

1. Clerical Assistance for Red Cross officers
2. Children's Institutions
3. Hospitals
4. Parks and Playgrounds
5. Canteens
6. Institutions for the Blind
7. Seasonal nurseries and community kitchens (planting & harvesting seasons)

In preparation for the compilation of technical information concerning the above named fields, there have been a series of special committee meetings at National Headquarters during the month of April. There was a General Committee meeting first, composed of outstanding persons from the specified various fields. This group was then divided into special committees on each field and they met to begin to prepare special instructional and informational manuals on Volunteer projects in each of the specified fields.

These manuals will include a general introduction, pertinent information about the particular field and instructional information regarding the training of Volunteer workers. These manuals will be mimeographed and sent in adequate numbers to all Red Cross Chapters to guide them in recruiting, training and supervising Volunteer works, and organizing projects. (A total of 75 persons, the majority women, have participated in these Committee Meetings).

Foreign National Ration

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has brought to the attention of SCAP that Foreign National Associations are interfering with the normal distribution channels of the Japanese Government in their insistence upon distributing the foreign national supplementary ration.

Arrangements made between prefectural Governments and Foreign Nationals' Associations are not objectionable, however, no foreign national is to be deprived of the right to draw his individual "Supplementary Ration", if he so elects, through official Japanese channels.

If Foreign National Associations are delivering the "Supplementary Ration" it will be so distributed that no individual foreign national will be charged for any article of food at a price greater than the foreign national would be required to pay through official Japanese ration channels.

Note: This price will not include additions for clerical help, rentals, or fees and will be no higher than the official price set for such rations by the Japanese Government.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare reports that March statistical reports had not been received by 25 April for the following prefectures:

Yamagata, Ibaraki, Miyazaki, Kagawa, Saga and Nagasaki.

Welfare Officers are urged to determine the reasons for delay and to assist the prefectures in complying with the regulations concerned.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 24 - 30 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	2
Tokyo	" "	4
Miyagi	" "	1

A Bill of Amendment to the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals is now under study. This bill has a clause controlling the inter prefecture shipment of livestock other than animals being shipped for slaughter.

A Law on the Control and Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis has been drafted dealing with the intradermal test, indemnity and quarantine, and intra-prefecture trafficking of dairy cattle on issuance of health certificates.

Regulations in support of the Food Sanitation Act for meat, milk and sea-foods are now under draft.

Official notification has been given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the shipment of 260 goats, scheduled to arrive 10 May. The Yokohama quarantine station has completed preparations to receive these goats.

The post-mortem report submitted in conjunction with the Meat Inspection Report to the Ministry of Welfare, regarding the causes for condemnations, disclosed many prefectures to have returned an incomplete report. Every effort should be taken to contact the prefectural official concerned so that reports in the future will be complete and submitted as required.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nurse's Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the Japanese National Nurse's Association was held in Kyoto on 26, 27 and 28 April. Approximately 2,000 association members, representing every prefecture in Japan, were present. The association which now has an active membership of approximately 44,000 conducted an exceptionally well organized meeting and the committees which had arranged and prepared the programs were highly commended for their efforts.

Many constructive lectures were arranged for the representatives in addition to booth displays of nursing programs and publications. Election of officers, for the association, was also successfully completed.

The conduct of this meeting is a tribute to the members for their efforts in making the association an outstanding organization.

Publications

Two nursing books and one manual have been cleared for translation into Japanese and are scheduled to be published.

Midwifery Lectures

The fourth in the series of midwifery lectures will be given in Nagano next week. These are ten day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurse's Association.

Personnel

Miss E. Jacobs, a newly arrived public health nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Kanagawa Military Government Team.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for use in National and Public Hospitals, for April, May, and June is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the hospitals concerned. (Unit: Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal & Lignite For Use in National and Public Hospitals April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

District	Prefecture	National Hospital Allocation		Public Hospital Allocation	
		Standard Coal	Lignite	Standard Coal	Lignite
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	2,864		8,732	
	Total	2,864		8,732	
Sendai	Aomori	670	330	275	420
	Iwate	140	150	450	582
	Miyagi	413	360	1,172	1,353
	Akita	184	150	214	168
	Yamagata	41		305	162
	Fukushima	335	240	206	255
	Total	1,783	1,230	2,622	2,940
Tokyo	Ibaraki	345	120	425	45
	Tochigi	107		90	
	Gumma	270	30	296	30
	Saitama	167		274	
	Chiba	801		296	
	Tokyo	1,821	120	2,686	150
	Kanagawa	1,002		731	75
	Yamanashi	57		41	
	Nagano	119	180	356	
	Niigata	248	300		
	Total	4,937	750	5,449	300
Nagoya	Shizuoka	456	120	455	120
	Aichi	430	330	790	699
	Mie	185	90	445	576
	Gifu	222	120	290	288
	Ishikawa	422	105	193	180
	Toyama	76	105	465	597
	Total	1,791	870	2,638	2,460

Osaka	Shiga	25	105	254	30
	Kyoto	577	150	1,205	105
	Osaka	770		1,170	150
	Fukui	137	375	142	15
	Hyogo	527		848	
	Nara	88	120	53	
	Wakayama	10		126	
	Total	<u>2,134</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>3,798</u>	<u>300</u>
Hiroshima	Tottori	104		59	
	Shimane	330		66	
	Okayama	1,290		307	
	Hiroshima	1,206		700	
	Total	<u>2,930</u>		<u>1,132</u>	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	609		282	
	Total	<u>609</u>		<u>282</u>	
Shikoku	Tokushima	163		58	
	Kagawa	210		59	
	Ehime	30		179	
	Koichi	60		69	
	Total	<u>463</u>		<u>365</u>	
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,226		2,227	
	Saga	532		279	
	Nagasaki	538		828	
	Kumamoto	423		136	
	Oita	220		153	
	Miyazaki	160		117	
	Kagoshima	390		42	
	Total	<u>3,489</u>		<u>3,782</u>	
GRAND TOTAL		<u>21,000</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>28,800</u>	<u>6,000</u>

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for Public Bathhouse use, for April, May and June 1948 is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the bathhouses concerned. Further studies are being made to determine the adequacy of solid fuel allocation to the category public bathhouse with a view to renewing efforts to receive increased fuel allocation as may be deemed necessary. (Unit Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite
For Use in Public Bathhouses
April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal</u>	<u>Lignite</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido		600
	Total		<u>600</u>
Sendai	Aomori		1,650
	Iwate		1,170
	Akita		1,500
	Yamagata		2,700
	Fukushima		

	Total		<u>7,020</u>
Tokyo	Tochigi		450
	Saitama	50	3,600
	Chiba		900
	Tokyo	880	
	Kanagawa	520	2,400
	Niigata		300
	Total	<u>1,450</u>	<u>7,650</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka		600
	Aichi	300	5,580
	Gifu		3,000
	Toyama		300
	Total	<u>300</u>	<u>9,480</u>
Osaka	Kyoto	500	450
	Osaka	700	750
	Fukui		450
	Hyogo	530	300
	Total	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,950</u>
Hiroshima	Hiroshima		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
Shikoku	Ehime		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>3,500</u>	<u>27,300</u>

A total of 80,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 20,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants during the period 19 - 24 April. At the same time, 255,075 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,154 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 40 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. A total of 3,896,281 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 328,441 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,288 vials of typhus vaccine represent total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 April.

A total of 7,987 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 19-24 April. No difficulty should be encountered in procurement of this equipment since large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings), for March totaled 926,070,204 yen. In comparison to the 1946 and 1947 production monthly averages attained, the general increase in medicine production, noted in the previous two months, remains evident for March.

March medicine production, compared to the 1946 monthly averages, showed the following yen value increases in the categories noted, controlled medicines, approximately 335,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 285,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 77,000,000 yen; biologicals, 9,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 14,000,000 yen; dental materials 9,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 12,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 9,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 31,000,000 yen.

Compared to the 1947 production monthly averages, medical supply production during March showed the following yen value increases in the same categories noted. Controlled medicines, 215,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 200,000,000 yen; patent medicines, no increase; biologicals, decrease of 6,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 8,000,000 yen; dental materials, 6,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 6,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 8,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 27,500,000 yen.

As additional quantities of coal, electricity, and manufacturing raw materials become available, further increases in production may be expected.

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies & Equipment

		Monthly Averages <u>1946 Production</u>		Monthly Averages <u>1947 Production</u>		March 1948 <u>Production</u>
Controlled Medicine	Yen	1,734,057	Yen	122,575,138	Yen	337,559,363

Non-controlled Medicine	59,170,511	145,154,863	343,623,144
Patent Medicine	61,168,515	138,329,888	138,555,402
Biologicals	7,746,754	22,009,946	16,495,544
Dental Instruments	2,738,162	8,915,947	16,405,688
Dental Materials	1,058,437	4,224,578	10,409,544
Rubber Sanitary Goods		6,756,005	12,315,692
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	2,252,291	5,855,477	33,029,225
Medical Instruments	9,452,412	10,223,865	18,577,834
Total	Yen 145,321,139	Yen 464,045,707	Yen 926,971,436

Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen continued, with a decrease of 326 liters of bismuth subsalicylate and 15 kgs. of pure mapharsen being produced, compared to the previous month. During March, a total of 33 kgs. of pure mapharsen and 581 liters of bismuth subsalicylate was manufactured.

Production of sulfathiazole during March totaled 4,111 kgs., this representing an increase of 1,183 kgs. over February production of 2,928 kgs.

Production - Venereal Diseases and Sulfa Drugs - 1948

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>		<u>Bismuth Subsalsicylate</u>		<u>Sulfathiazole</u>	
Monthly Average						
1st Quarter 1948	55.6	kgs	671.3	liters	3,569	kgs
January 1948	86.0	"	526.0	"	3,668	"
February 1948	48.0	"	907.0	"	2,928	"
March 1948	33.0	"	581.0	"	4,111	"

Production of biologicals for March totaled 16,495,544 yen. While this production represents an increase of 7,000,000 yen over February production and adequate stocks of vaccine are on hand, further efforts will be made to expend this production category.

Production of Biologicals - March 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	875,300 cc	4,233,870 cc
Typhus	-	-	-	608,865 cc
Triple typhoid	8,420,160 cc	-	6,653,460 cc	4,013,890 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	3,109,200 cc	3,603,960 cc	6,158,280 cc	2,492,492 cc
Smallpox (doses)	1,449,710 doses	2,210,360 ds	14,266,200 dose	1,335,200 dose
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	88,730 cc	-	212,978 cc

Yen Value of Production of Biologicals

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>	
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	5,540,802
Monthly Average 1947		22,485,195
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948		17,421,113
January 1948		26,485,195
February 1948		9,282,600
March 1948		16,495,544

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during March continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Compared to February's production March production showed an overall increase. DDT dusting and spraying equipment production showed a substantial increase. DDT dust and DDT residual effect spray showed a similar increase in production during March.

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment

Antu (rat poison)	-
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,333 kgs
Rat Traps	1,200 pieces
DDT Concentrate	18,407 kgs
10% DDT Dust (American concentrate)	408,980 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (American concentrate)	134,181 gallons
10% DDT Dust (Japanese concentrate)	-
5% DDT Spray (Japanese concentrate)	70,000 gallons
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-31 March 48	153,816 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-31 March 48	81,207 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-31 March 48	146,480 vials
DDT Dusters	7,000 pieces
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	10,360 pieces
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	4,150 pieces
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon	3,500 pieces
Engine Duster	24 pieces

Production of x-ray film in March totaled 28,209 square meters, as compared to the 28,111 square meter total produced in February. March production of x-ray films, compared to both the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages, is an increase of 4,000 square meters approximately. The item "R 120" is a new size of x-ray film being produced at the present time and is a replacement for the 35 mm rolls of film, formerly produced. The R 120 film size is 875 - 890 mm long and 64mm wide.

Production of X-Ray Film (By sizes) - 1948

<u>Size of Film</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
2 1/2" x 3 1/2"	-	3,201 doz.	-
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	934 doz.	1,158 "	1,084 doz.
5" x 7"	540 "	3,376 "	3,086 "
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	788 "	5,282 "	2,389 "
8" x 10"	1,514 "	3,547 "	2,798 "
10" x 12"	14,386 "	13,111 "	12,916 "
11" x 14"	684 "	422 "	-
14" x 17"	1,826 "	2,654 "	4,266 "
Dental	-	500 "	940 "
R 120	-	-	256 "

Production of X-Ray Film (Square Meters)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film (Square Meters)</u>
Monthly Average 1946	24,170
Monthly Average 1947	24,760
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948	26,262
January 1948	22,467
February 1948	28,111
March 1948	28,209

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control shipped to the prefectures to the prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 18-24 April totaled 2,612 pieces. Shipments were made to 11 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	90	0	0
Iwate	0	504	0	0
Tokyo	240	0	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Nagano	6	1,104	92	0
Aichi	0	120	0	0
Nara	0	80	0	50
Osaka	0	0	30	0
Fukuoka	0	12	0	0
Miyazaki	0	12	20	0
Saga	0	0	12	0
Totals	486	1,922	154	50

A second shipment of 300,000cc of diphtheria toxoid is to leave Japan during the first the first week in May for Okinawa, to be used in the immunization of the entire population. A second shipment of 20 liters of Habu snake antivenin serum is also being prepared for shipment to the Ryukyus.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Continuing efforts to educate central and local wholesalers to carry a three six months supply of essential narcotics as their stock level without any direction from the Japanese Government have resulted in satisfactory stocks of codeine phosphate being maintained by most of the narcotic wholesale dealers in Japan. The effect of this system is reflected in the consumption rate of codeine which has increased 50% since imports of codeine were received in October 1947, to near the estimated normal consumption rate for Japan.

Manufacture of codeine phosphate began 1 April in one plant in Tokyo which was licensed by the Minister of Welfare, SCAP offering no objection. Manufacture is scheduled to begin in two other plants during the month of May. The codeine phosphate manufactured by the three plants will provide a quantity sufficient to maintain satisfactory stock levels among all narcotic dealers for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Hexylrecorcinol

Hexylrecorcinol is the anthelmintic of choice in Japan. However, production has started so recently that the output has lagged behind the minimum needs. Information has been received that due to the scarcity of pellets, the liquid form of hexylrecorcinol is being used orally in some prefectures. The attention of Military Government Health Officers is invited to the fact that the liquid form is to be used only with great caution. For your information the following is quoted from "Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics" by Goodman and Gilman:

"Hexylrecorcinol is a local irritant and damages tissue when applied in high concentration. Oral administration may lead to the irritation of the mouth and gastro-intestinal tract". Solutions of hexylrecorcinol are, "quite irritating to tissue and an occasional individual exhibits marked sensitivity to its local application".

"The drug is most conveniently taken in hard, gelatin capsules containing 2/10 gram each. Great care should be observed that these capsules are swallowed whole, for contact of the chemical with oral mucous membrane may cause painful ulceration".

Sanitation

Starting with the present quarter (April) there will be a basic allocation of cement and other building material to each prefecture. This is a relatively small amount and is designed to take care of repair and renovation of the plant and distribution system so as to immediately increase the quantity of water to the consumer.

Follow up inspections should be made to ascertain that is material is being used primarily for this purpose.

Future allocations will be made on a national priority system based upon recommendations from the local prefectures. These recommendations should be reviewed and screened by the Military Government Regional Sanitary Engineers prior to coming to the National level.

Survey of all public water supply system in the prefecture should be made by the Department of Health, sanitation officials to determine future needs and to set up a priority list.

Standardization of survey forms and the filing in of all information requested on survey forms is necessary to the compilation of information required to plan future program properly.

Port Quarantine

The following extract from SCAP Circular #9, dated 29 March 1948, subject, "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", is furnished for the information of all quarantine officers:

#10. Immunization Requirements. Vaccination against smallpox and typhoid fever within the preceding 12 months. Persons, however, arriving from epidemic smallpox areas may be required to show evidence of a successful vaccination within the preceding 60 days. Other special immunizations may be required as deemed necessary by competent quarantine authorities on the basis of actual or threatened epidemic in Japan or to prevent the introduction of epidemic disease into Japan. All persons arriving in Japan should have in their possession certificates showing that the required vaccinations have been received. Persons arriving without the required certificates will be given the necessary vaccinations and placed under observation or surveillance for a sufficient period to determine their freedom from those diseases".

Typhus Fever

The outbreak of typhus fever in the Sakai Mental Hospital near Osaka in March and April again presents evidence that control measures must be more stringent, for if given the slightest opportunity, this disease will break out into epidemic proportions. Health authorities, both prefectural and local, should be cautioned not to relax their vigilance in determining that lice are not permitted to breed, especially in mental and isolation hospitals, vagrant homes or camps, orphanages, jails, detention rooms and old people's homes.

There is sufficient DDT available and it is effective if applied correctly using one and one half ounce per person under the clothing and next to the skin of the individual. A second application may be necessary. Routine monthly (or bi-weekly, if necessary) applications of 10% DDT power should be carried out in the places mentioned above, on a year round program.

Immunization of inmate should be conducted with the prescribed two dose series followed by a booster dose every six months.

Efficacy of DDT

Many reports have been received concerning the efficacy of Japanese manufactured DDT 10% power in the control of louse infestations. Samples of reportedly poor power have been obtained from Osaka and Tokyo. These samples were tested in the laboratory of the National Institute of Health in Tokyo using a method similar to the beaker test used by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and by the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A. Results of these tests show powder from both sources to be effective against lice, the majority of which were killed within 24 hours. Lice from a normal laboratory reared colony and wild lice collected from clothing of vagrants in Ueno Station subway, Tokyo were used. Further tests of the powders under natural conditions of louse infestation are under way.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Supply Division, Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP reveals that the cement allocation for construction or repair of medical facilities operated by the various social insurance programs is slightly less for the

second quarter of 1948. This will have an effect on new hospital construction but should not seriously effect the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANES GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Introduction to Handbook on Volunteer Services
2. Digest and report of communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, for week ended 24 April 1948.
3. Digest and Report of Vital Statistics in Japan and Each Prefecture - February 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

3 May - 9 May

1948

NUMBER 71

SECTION I - General

SECTION II - Welfare

SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs

SECTION IV - Supply

SECTION V - Narcotic Control

SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine

SECTION VII - Medical Service

SECTION VIII - Social Security

SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Numbering of PH&W Weekly Bulletin

It is requested that all recipients of PH&W Weekly Bulletins make the following corrections in the numbering of past issues of the Bulletin:

Change Weekly Bulletin #68, period 19-25 April, to Weekly Bulletin #69.
Change Weekly Bulletin #69, period 26 April - 2 May, to Weekly Bulletin #70.

Ministerial Instructions

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government officers during the period indicated:

18 - 24 April

April 19, 1948 (Hatsu-I No. 85)	From: Director Medical Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Allotment quantity of sanitary materials for child-birth.		
April 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No. 548)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Prompt Payment of medical examination charges on health insurance.		
April 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No. 552)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Payment on subsidy for health insurance association.		
April 19, 1948 (Repatriate Board Hatsu-shi No.393)	From: Director of Repatriates Board	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Rehabilitation funds (for the third time).		
April 20, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.208)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Aichi Prefecture
Subject: Decoration materials used for the children's welfare.		
April 20, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.211)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture
Subject: Cultivation of farms for orphans and homeless children caused by the war.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.214)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Distribution of Guide for Child Care.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.215)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Hyogo Prefecture
Subject: Approval for establishment of Children's Welfare Station.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.216)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Study meeting on social education.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.219)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Program of Children's Welfare Week.		
April 21, 1948	From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, Competent Division

(I-Hatsu No.154) of Prefectures
Subject: Handling of sprayers and DDT for disease prevention in 1948.

April 21, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Chief, Division and Prefectures
(Kai-Hatsu No.322)
Subject: Submitting 1947 reports on National properties.

April 21, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No.496)
Subject: Appointment of Staff of Health Center.

April 21, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No.498)
Subject: On questions concerning enforcement of the Riyoshi Law.

April 22, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.164)
Subject: Agriculture Cooperative Unions dealing in poison-out and powerful drugs.

April 22, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.163)
Subject: Prevention against steal of narcotics.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.160)
Subject: Allotment of gauze for supplements of artificial hands and feet.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.167)
Subject: Allotment of designated precious metals and platinum for dental treatment.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.220)
Subject: Appointment of Chief of Juvenile Reformatory.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu No.222)
Subject: Propaganda posters for Children's welfare Week.

April 23, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Social Insurance Offices
(Ho-Hatsu No. 590)
Subject: Accounts settlement on year 1947-1948 social insurance and pension.

April 23, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Chief of Bureau and of Division
(Kai-Hatsu No.332)
Subject: Reports on revenues according to Accounts-certificate Regulation.

April 24, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.64)
Subject: Establishment of local committee for the physically handicapped.

April 24, 1948 From: Director of Repatriates Board To: Governor of Kumamoto
(Repatriate Board Prefecture
Hatsu-gyo No.421)
Subject: Procedure of people who are to be sent back to south-western islands.

April 24, 1948 From: Director of Repatriates Relief Board To: Governor of Hyogo Prefecture
(Repatriate Relief Board No.423)
Subject: Repatriation regarding "KUBOTOSHI Kanae".

April 16, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(last Week)
(#### Hatsu-ken No.39)
Subject: Conference for field supervision officials

25 April - 1 May

April 26, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governors. Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No.358) Gifu Prefecture
Subject: Auditing in the field from Board of auditor.

April 26, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governors. Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No.359) Gifu Prefecture
Subject: Auditing in the field.

April 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor Miyagi Prefecture
(Repatriate Relief Board Repatriate Relief Board
Hatsu-gyo No.439)
Subject: Processing of Korean nationals approved for repatriation from GHQ, SCAP

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.683)
Subject: Cancellation of approval for a welfare institution under Daily life Security Law.

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Aomori Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.684)
Subject: Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law, Aomori Prefecture.

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.685)
Subject: Over expenditure above basic amount of business expense for welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.686)
Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Ibaraki Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.687)
Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Ehime Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.688)
Subject: Increase of the regular number of the members of Welfare Committee.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Tochigi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.689)
Subject: Emergency Payment of grant-in-aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter bedding to repatriates and other needy persons.

April 27, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governor Gifu Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.362)
Subject: Approval for acceptance of contribution of property for public use.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.65)
Subject: Survey of social work institution. (Distribution of clothing)

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.66)

Subject: Survey of social work institution. (Institutions desiring to obtain goat and seeds)

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.67)

Subject: Guidance and inspection of institutions which are distributed LARA commodities.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.68)

Subject: Allocation of timbers for use of institutions for occupational training.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Insurance Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ko-Hatsu No.627)

Subject: Payment of benefit of health insurance.

April 28, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.524)

Subject: Allocation of liquid chlorine and chloride of lime for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.174)

Subject: Forwarding a written allocated production of medicines for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.175)

Subject: Change of the method of distribution of a rat poison, "Antu".

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.178)

Subject: Registration of traders of the designated precious metals for dental use.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu No.229)

Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.231)

Subject: Allocation of building materials to be used for the institution for child welfare for the 4th quarter, 1947-48.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu No.18)

Subject: Presentation of report on progress of appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

April 30, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokushima
(Sha-Hatsu No.692) Prefecture

Subject: Application for the state subsidy for establishment of the institution for accommodation of physically handicapped persons for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.70)

Subject: Distribution of the estimated state subsidy for protection expense under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.71)

Subject: Medical fee Daily Life Security Law.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 65 through 70, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

65th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Scott E. Hand on 23 April and contained 1.51 tons (food)

66th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 25 April and contained 16.67 tons (clothing, including shoes, 15.39 tons; food, 1 ton; miscellaneous, .28 tons)

67th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. LaSalle on 30 April and contained 5 tons (Soap)

68th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Julia Buckenback on 30 April and contained 9.9 tons (food)

69th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Louis McHenry on 15 April and contained 41.66 tons (clothing, including shoes, 38.11 tons; medicine, .1 tons; soap, 2.83 tons; miscellaneous, .62 tons)

70th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. American Mail on 1 May and contained 2.76 tons (clothing, including shoes, 2.18 tons; miscellaneous, .58 tons)

Total LARA shipments now amount to 4,514.87 tons and consisting of the following supplies:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	970.07
Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (including soap)	<u>88.98</u>
Total	4,514.87 tons

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The final report (for official reporting purposes) of the Community Chest Campaign was compiled on 6 May and reflects a total of 571,071,681.74 yen raised towards the national goal of 678,200,000 yen, or 84.2 of quota.

The table below lists the 41 prefectures participating in the Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to flood disaster) and reflects their respective quotas and amounts collected:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Hokkaido	35,000,000.00	36,698,912.00	20 Mar	104.80 %
Aomori	5,000,000.00	5,288,014.25	17 Feb	105.70 %
Miyagi	15,000,000.00	6,558,697.10	29 Feb	43.70 %
Akita	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9 Jan	100.00 %
Yamagata	15,000,000.00	15,457,978.84	3 Apr	103.00 %
Fukushima	15,000,000.00	13,670,090.77	10 Apr	91.00 %
Tochigi	14,000,000.00	12,101,656.81	29 Jan	86.40 %
Chiba	5,000,000.00	4,862,789.69	31 Mar	97.20 %
Tokyo	50,000,000.00	18,524,789.15	29 Feb	37.00 %
Kanagawa	55,000,000.00	29,449,162.21	9 Apr	53.50 %
Niigata	13,000,000.00	13,071,614.26	31-Mar	100.50 %
Toyama	10,000,000.00	10,000,215.00	20-Feb	100.00 %
Ishikawa	7,500,000.00	7,510,769.86	31 Mar	100.00 %
Fukui	10,000,000.00	8,105,230.13	5 Apr	81.00 %
Yamanashi	1,500,000.00	1,598,170.87	31 Mar	106.30 %
Gifu	15,000,000.00	17,747,339.10	31 Mar	118.30 %
Shizuoka	10,000,000.00	7,477,553.35	20 Feb	74.80 %
Aichi	50,000,000.00	47,993,495.47	31 Mar	95.90 %
Mie	10,000,000.00	9,490,421.08	31 Mar	94.90 %
Shiga	10,000,000.00	6,321,933.36	31 Mar	63.20 %

Kyoto	20,000,000.00	19,063,100.24	14 Apr	95.30 %
Osaka	50,000,000.00	50,034,631.95	31 Mar	100.00 %
Hyogo	50,000,000.00	32,343,449.00	1 Mar	64.60 %
Nara	6,500,000.00	7,053,924.85	31 Mar	108.50 %
Wakayama	5,000,000.00	5,884,907.05	19 Mar	117.60 %
Tottori	6,000,000.00	3,937,560.00	31 Mar	65.60 %
Shimane	6,000,000.00	6,036,182.39	31 Mar	100.60 %
Okayama	15,000,000.00	15,197,291.24	31 Mar	101.30 %
Hiroshima	25,000,000.00	26,000,289.22	31 Mar	104.00 %
Yamaguchi	10,000,000.00	7,111,861.02	31 Mar	71.10 %
Tokushima	2,700,000.00	1,534,160.56	31 Mar	56.80 %
Kagawa	5,000,000.00	5,502,967.10	31 Mar	108.00 %
Ehime	15,000,000.00	13,838,604.10	31 Mar	92.20 %
Kochi	5,000,000.00	4,887,541.70	31 Mar	97.70 %
Fukuoka	30,000,000.00	29,764,799.51	31 Mar	99.20 %
Saga	10,000,000.00	10,026,563.05	10 Dec	100.30 %
Nagasaki	15,000,000.00	6,633,000.00	29 Jan	44.20 %
Kumamoto	15,000,000.00	15,691,519.19	31 Mar	104.60 %
Oita	15,000,000.00	14,562,930.18	31 Mar	97.10 %
Miyazaki	6,000,000.00	6,041,264.26	25 Jan	100.70 %
Kagoshima	15,000,000.00	13,095,781.09	6 Apr	87.30 %
Total	678,200,000.00	571,071,661.74	6 May	84.20 %

National Disaster Relief

A series of meetings have been held between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Government regarding the responsibilities and functions of the Red Cross in time of disaster.

Inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin for the information of Military Government Welfare Officer, is a chart showing the disaster relief services (prefectural level) to be conducted by the Japanese Red Cross.

Japanese Red Cross Society

General Meeting:

The 56th Ordinary General Meeting of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, on 7 May. Representatives of SCAP and the American Red Cross addressed the meeting which was officially opened by H. I. M. Empress Nagano, Patroness of the Society:

Training Conference:

A training conference on Volunteer Services and also on Disaster Relief was held at the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo, on 4 - 5 May. Chapter Directors, Volunteer Service and Disaster Relief staff members (paid staff) and Volunteer Service Chairman (Volunteers) attended. The most significant feature of the conference was the attendance of 52 women, 41 of whom were from different prefectures and who will act as Chapter Volunteer Service Chairmen.

Note: Although it had been recommended that Chapter Directors appoint a woman as volunteer Service Chairman, it was not expect that so many would comply.

The Volunteer Service Handbook, composed of six information Letters, was used as the basis for instruction and discussion. (The subjects of these letters were listed in the last issue of the PH&W Weekly Bulletin.) The new plan for the administration of all Red Cross Services was discussed and a detailed explanation was given regarding the organization and administration of each service.

Disaster Relief:

The responsibilities of the Japanese Red Cross Society in time of disaster were set forth in general terms in the National Disaster Relief Law, enacted October 1947. The specific disaster relief services that are to be the

responsibility of the Red Cross have been agreed upon between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Japanese Government.

A Japanese Red Cross Handbook on Disaster Relief is being prepared, in the form of letter for the Chapters, by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross. The first series of letters have been prepared and forwarded to the Chapters. For the information and guidance of Military Government Officers, English translations of these letters will be inclosed, as published, in the PH&W Weekly Bulletin. The following letters are inclosed (Inclosure No.1) in the PH&W Bulletin for this week.

Letter No.1, subject: "Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook"

Letter No.2, subject: "Japanese National Red Cross Disaster Relief Organization"

Letter No.3, subject: "Chapter Disaster Relief Organization"

Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following figures on the census of orphans recently completed throughout Japan:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Age (Japanese count)</u>				
			<u>1-2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4-7</u>	<u>8-14</u>	<u>15-20</u>
123,511	68,478	55,024	554	719	13,213	57,731	51,294
Total number in institutions			12,202				
Total with guardians			107,108				
Those making own way			4,201				

The investigation revealed the following facts in connection with cause of condition and present method of living.

1. War orphans - those orphaned as a direct result of the war: 28,248, of which 4,055 are in institutions.
2. Repatriated orphans: 11,351, of which 1,140 are in institutions.
3. Orphans in general (all other cause): 81,265, of which 5,506 are in institutions.
4. Abandoned or lost children: 2,647, of which 1,501 are in institutions.

Of these totals, the Ministry learned that 7,127, of which 5,534 are in institutions, have spent varying times traveling about the country.

Child Welfare Officials

Budgetary difficulties on the national level, make appointment of the 248 additional Child Welfare Officials mentioned in Weekly Bulletin #63, dated 8-14 March, questionable at present.

While final action has not been taken, there is considerable doubt that the addition will be approved. Public Health and Welfare Section will inform prefectures, through the Weekly Bulletin, as soon as a decision has been reached.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures (March)

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of March 1948. Figures for February 1948 and for March 1947 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	<u>March 1948</u>	<u>February 1948</u>	<u>March 1948</u>
Persons - institutional	137,450	135,684	108,420
Persons - non-institutional	<u>2,077,031</u>	<u>2,020,410</u>	<u>2,773,603</u>
Totals	2,214,481	2,156,094	2,882,023
Assistance in Cash*	Yen 408,285,028	376,219,148	201,012,453
Assistance in Kind	<u>56,131,208</u>	<u>51,971,621</u>	<u>51,951,732</u>
Totals	Yen 464,416,236	428,190,769	252,964,185

* Before Assistance by prefectures

Public Assistance by prefectures

Prefecture Institutional Non-Institutional

* After deductions for repayments by families.

In Kind Cash*

Hokkaido	11,889	62,054	1,283,573	19,132,682
Aomori	1,671	32,210	496,620	6,790,172
Iwate	419	45,704	401,630	7,912,308
Miyagi	1,185	56,347	480,156	6,312,780
Akita	840	49,650	540,000	9,211,766
Yamagata	1,267	40,491	62,542	7,281,444
Fukushima	1,013	54,237	193,009	9,021,002
Ibaraki	1,263	35,984	287,674	4,942,803
Tochigi	1,076	25,419	437,434	5,369,463
Gumma	3,853	46,603	89,678	7,703,804
Saitama	1,145	42,785	231,414	8,032,236
Chiba	2,396	44,060		7,922,517
Tokyo	18,472	122,098	2,348,125	36,534,580
Kanagawa	4,656	42,364	3,187,500	11,852,883
Niigata	9,102	69,330	1,386,906	10,642,485
Toyama	1,240	31,206	109,250	6,829,739
Ishikawa	1,087	30,642	68,753	6,939,509
Fukui	654	22,437	492,553	4,495,079
Yamanashi	674	21,305		3,958,629
Nagano	3,031	51,421	394,175	9,597,032
Gifu	1,591	35,911	981,817	6,756,233
Shizuoka	4,717	49,760	1,696,745	11,132,908
Aichi	7,054	72,347	335,622	14,319,452
Mie	871	36,311		6,945,497
Shiga	686	29,037	900,026	5,123,646
Kyoto	2,965	51,790	2,099,098	11,804,309
Osaka	8,693	70,527	15,438	19,506,767
Hyogo	6,796	86,473		20,240,184
Nara	649	21,859	35,428	4,997,316
Wakayama	358	29,602	191,877	6,053,142
Tottori	705	19,993	309,225	4,558,892
Shimane	611	26,967	26,600	5,027,468
Okayama	2,930	42,220	396,208	8,744,940
Hiroshima	2,213	51,044	603,904	13,562,200
Yamaguchi	8,423	34,818	8,789,842	9,239,505
Tokushima	1,774	27,682	100,375	5,578,188
Kagawa	2,312	24,980	861,375	3,982,563
Ehime	927	35,429		7,423,771
Kochi	914	21,718	1,288,490	4,290,462
Fukuoka	3,484	91,314	1,357,864	10,812,730
Saga	2,207	36,333	823,516	5,329,300
Nagasaki	1,584	45,507	10,104	8,466,073
Kumamoto	2,419	39,185	453,791	7,069,409
Oita	1,758	21,562	19,913,410	3,754,331
Miyazaki	978	94,007	2,313,350	5,157,849
Kagoshima	2,898	64,308	135,572	7,748,496
Total	137,450	2,077,031	56,131,208	408,129,258

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of disease was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 1-7 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	11
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers notify the Chiefs of the Prefectural Animal Disease Control Sections to report all causes of smuggled cattle so that appropriate action can be taken through police channels. The danger of an outbreak of Cattle Plague (Rinderpest) is imminent and control plans should be ready for instant application. The newly formed Bureau of Maritime Security is the responsible agency for the apprehension and control of smugglers.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to six prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 25 April to 1 May. A total of 1,818 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Miyazaki	500	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	360	0	0
Nagano	288	0	0	84
Ishikawa	216	0	0	0
Osaka	0	150	0	84
Nagasaki	0	100	40	0
	1,004	610	40	168

A total of 11,602,520 cc of diphtheria toxoid for use in immunization of the entire Japanese population have already been shipped to the 46 prefectures. The total requirement for all prefectures is 18,056,000 cc based on information submitted by each of the prefectures. During March 3,003,700 cc was also made. Below are detailed requirement and distribution figures.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID (Unit: cc)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>	<u>March Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution to 31 March</u>
Hokkaido			
Aomori	300,000	70,000	120,000
Iwate	347,000	70,000	140,000
Miyagi	395,000	116,900	151,900
Akita	325,000	300,000	332,060
Yamagata	144,000	65,000	143,080
Fukushima	443,000	150,000	210,000
Ibaraki	315,000	50,000	145,000
Tochigi	360,000	50,000	120,000
Gumma	866,000	70,000	243,000
Saitama	572,000	130,000	284,280
Chiba	570,000	70,000	340,000
Tokyo	927,000	265,000	508,000
Kanagawa	608,000	100,000	202,040
Niigata	615,000		265,180
Toyama	198,000	57,500	201,260
Ishikawa	204,000	22,000	182,000
Fukui	160,000	8,000	108,000
Yamanashi	200,000	84,300	157,700
Nagano	431,000	50,000	150,000
Gifu	400,000		100,000
Shizuoka	368,000	120,000	291,460
Aichi	891,000		140,000
Mie	352,000		100,000

Shiga	197,000		100,000
Kyoto	348,000	20,000	317,100
Osaka	659,000		408,000
Hyogo	756,000		159,000
Nara	169,000		100,000
Wakayama	115,000		115,000
Tottori	142,000	40,000	140,000
Shimane	177,000	20,000	197,000
Okayama	280,000	50,000	230,000
Hiroshima	300,000	15,000	315,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	10,000	298,000
Tokushima	193,000		193,000
Kagawa	233,000	50,000	283,000
Ehime	823,000	20,000	320,000
Kochi	190,000		190,000
Fukuoka	597,000	120,000	653,200
Saga	223,000	50,000	270,000
Nagasaki	348,000	150,000	280,000
Kumamoto	421,000	200,000	390,000
Oita	260,000	90,000	261,760
Miyazaki	269,000	170,000	310,000
Kagoshima	436,000	150,000	390,000
Japan totals	16,056,000	3,003,700	11,602,520
Ryukus	755,000	200,000	200,000
Grand Totals	16,811,000	3,203,700	11,802,520

Production

A total of 106,961 lbs of 10% DDT dust and 8,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed during the period 25 April - 1 May. At the same time, a total of 40,000 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 19,350 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 319 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,809,230 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 380,173 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,607 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 1 May.

A total of 7,852 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 25 April - 1 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

PHMJG 64, dated 1 May, subject: Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the initial distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of the plan are included in Inclosure #2.

PHMJG 65, dated 4 May, subject: Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the supplemental distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of this plan are included in Inclosure #3.

Allocations tickets for the full amounts of cement have been mailed by the Ministry of Welfare and Construction Board directly to the institutions within the categories concerned. Prefectural health officials should assist the various installations to obtain the cement materials in accordance with the allocations made and should make follow up inspections to be assured that this material is being used for the purpose for which it was allocated.

Inclosure #4 is the detailed breakdown of the 1500 ton cement allocation, under the jurisdiction of the Construction Board, made for the category "Water Works Repair", for the period April, May and June 1948.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Law

The Narcotic Control Law was approved by the Cabinet 7 May and now awaits Diet approval.

Besides clarifying and strengthening the provisions of narcotic control measures in effect since June 1946, the law provides for commitment of addicts, who are a menace to the public welfare, to designated institutions, and provides penalties for narcotic violators not to exceed five years penal servitude or 50,000 yen fine or both.

Imports

Final imports of codeine and morphine were shipped to licensed compounders and producers in Tokyo and Osaka. The Ministry of Welfare has advised all companies concerned that the morphine hydrochloride is not to be used until all present stocks in Japan are compounded or produced in order that the newest stocks may be held in reserve.

Violations

The attention of the Attorney General's Office was called to a recent case in which narcotic violators were fined approximately one-half the amount which it was proved they had made through illicit narcotic transactions. The attorney General's Office is investigating the circumstances surrounding the case.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Examination of Japanese Employees Working for Occupation Forces

Tuberculosis: Reference is made to PHMJG-5, PHMJG-15, PHMJG-35. The Japanese Government is responsible for necessary physical examinations, immunizations and medical care of Japanese Nationals working for occupation forces. The above memoranda define responsibilities and prescribe details in connection with certain especially important matters such as examinations and disposition of persons handling these cases has been performed quite satisfactory. However, investigations have revealed that in some cases proper disposition is not being made of persons found positive for tuberculosis. In some cases employees working in occupation homes have been found to have tuberculosis and have been returned to duty with the advice to "eat plenty of good food and don't work too hard".

This type of advice has been given frequently by the average Japanese physician and should not be permitted to continue. PHMJG-35 prescribes that employees working for the occupation forces who are found to have active tuberculosis will be relieved from duty and will be placed under proper treatment preferably in a hospital. This same principle should apply to all tuberculosis patients and not merely to those working for Occupation Forces. This matter has been brought the attention of officials in the Ministry of Welfare and they have been instructed to take the necessary action to correct these deficiencies.

Military Government Health Officers should exercise the necessary surveillance over Japanese agencies doing physical examinations and providing medical treatment in order to ascertain that physical examinations are being performed properly and that proper disposition is being made of those to have tuberculosis.

Typhoid Immunizations: Reference is made to Section VII Weekly Bulletin #65. All typhoid fever immunizations should have been completed by 1 May. However, the latest report received indicates that 36,000,000 people, or less than 60% of those eligible, have completed the series as of 4 May. Intensive efforts must be made to complete this program without delay in order to obtain maximum benefits during the current season.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared an immunization bill which would make typhoid immunizations compulsory. This bill will go before the Diet in the near future; however, by the time it is enacted into law and promulgated, the season will be well advanced. Therefore, Military Government Health Officers should make a special effort to observe that this program is completed without delay.

Sanitation

The national budget will continue to operate on a monthly interim basis for June. A temporary budget for insect and rodent control has been approved which sets up funds for subsidy to the prefectures. The amount is

approximately double the May figure, and should be sufficient to meet the 50% subsidy for sanitary teams organized on the 1 to 10,000 basis as outlined at the Health Center conference.

Test for Efficacy of 10% DDT Powder Against Lice Infesting Humans

The common laboratory procedure for testing the efficacy of 10% DDT powder is known as the "beaker test". This method was devised and used by both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation to test the effectiveness of various insecticide powders against lice. This test may be used to test any lot of powder which may appear to be ineffective against lice in routine louse control operations.

In brief the method is as follows:

1. Secure, five small glass beakers (50cc) or five small 5mm petri dishes or ordinary table glasses.
2. Cut five pads from old army wool shirt or underwear (50mm in diameter).
3. From local louse infested individuals secure a supply of native wild lice (Last large nymphal stage is the most suitable). These should be captured as near the time of testing as possible.
4. Count out 25 lice onto each of the five cloth pads. (Four pads of 25 lice each for testing, and one pad of 25 lice for control).
5. Place the pads with the lice in the bottom of the glass containers.
6. From the sample of powder to be tested, apply 50mg of powder evenly over both surfaces of each of the four pads. (50mg per pad) Fifty mg is approximately the amount of powder picked up on the end of the small blade of a pocket knife extending back on the blade about 1/4".
7. Place the glasses on a table at ordinary room temperature and examine the lice at intervals of 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 48 hours, or more often if desired. Examination is best conducted in strong light using a hand lens or a dissecting scope (if available). Criteria of death when all peristaltic action ceases (easily seen with a lens). All lice under test should be dead within 24 hours.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 2 April shows a total of 3,468 hospitals with bed capacity of 208,943, of which 109,013 were occupied. During this period, 349,769 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 9 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,016, of which 100,580 were occupied. During this period, 295,055 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The All-Japan National Health Insurance Reform League held a meeting in Tokyo on the 4th and 5th of May. This League is composed of voluntary representatives from the prefectural federations of associations. There were more than 200 persons present for the conference. Pertinent subjects discussed were: the objectives for rehabilitation of the entire program; improvement in the cooperation between the associations and the medical profession; the standardization of national subsidy; the uniform relationship of contribution rates to community income; the use to the visiting nurse in a professional rather than clerical capacity; inauguration of an extensive information and education program for the benefit of the insured; and the revisions necessary in the National Health Insurance Law.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, managing the affairs of the former Navy Ministry Mutual Aid Association, now known as the Mutual Aid Association, reports that all but one of the hospitals which Formerly belonged to this association now have civilian doctors as head directors.

Government Pension Insurance

Among the social insurance programs for government workers, the government pension system is the oldest and most solidly established. Under this program "officials" are covered with regard to retirement and invalidity and, in case of their death, it protects their dependents. "Officials" as here understood include teachers in the compulsory education system, police, and other career servants engaged in national administration either in Tokyo or the prefectures. They pay small contributions which are withheld from their salary at the source. (See social insurance chart digests accompanying TB-PH-SS-I of March 1948 put out by this Division.) Over 90% of the money disbursed in benefits, however, is contributed by the national government. According to the most recent reports available, total benefit payments were as follows:

	January 1948		February 1948	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Benefits Paid	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Benefits Paid
Lump-sum (one-time) payments	2,971	2,389,088.41	2,699	2,158,578.87
Pensions (recurrent)	111,437	20,384,489.08	15,174	4,775,536.20
Total	114,408	22,773,577.49	17,873	6,934,115.07

The discrepancy in pension payments and number of beneficiaries as between January and February is explained by the fact that while lump-sum payments are made at such time as they become payable, pensions are normally paid only four times a year, namely - January, April, July, October. Only unclaimed and over-due pensions are paid in-between. These figures are exclusive of grants-in-aid paid by the national to prefectural governments to finance, in part, pensions paid by them.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>HMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
64	5/1/48	Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948) Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG
65	5/4/48	Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter, (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG

Note: See Section IV, Supply Division for details for details of above PHMJG'S.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:

1. Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook
2. Cement Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
3. Cement supplemental Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
4. Cement Allocation for Water Works, First Quarter - April, May, June, Japanese FY 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan-Week ended 1 May 1948.
6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan-Four Week period ended 24 April 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
10 May - 16 May
1948
Number 72**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Medical Service
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

Several inquiries have been received by Public Health and Welfare Section regarding the status of CARE, Inc., operations in Japan.

CARE, Inc., was issued a license to operate in Japan on 21 August 1947, however, their operation have not been extended to this theatre as of this date.

It is contemplated that the first CARE packages (food only) will arrive in Japan during the next month (ETA 25 June). The contents of the food package (Oriental pack) will consist of the following items:

Flour	2 lbs	Raisins	1 lb
Rice	5 lbs	Egg powder	8 oz
Kidney beans	1 lb	Chocolate	8 oz
Miso	2 lbs	Cocoa	8 oz
Shoyu	1 pint	Milk (powdered)	1 lb
Vegetable oil	24 oz	Sugar	2 lbs
Beef (in natural juice)	15 oz	Salt	2 lbs
Canned fish	15 oz	Soup (concentrate)	1 1/4 oz
Apricots	1 lb	Soap	6 oz
Wash cloth	1 piece		

The cost of this food package is ten dollars (\$10.00). The receipt and acceptance of each ten dollars (\$10.00) remittance by CARE, Inc., (address: 50 Board Street, New York (10), New York) obligates them to effect delivery of the food package to an addressee, in Japan, as named by the remitter, with a signed receipt from the addressee being transmitted to the original donor as evidence of the requested delivery being made. Whenever a food package is undeliverable, the donor will be notified and at the same time his remittance will be returned.

NOTE: CARE, Inc., is not receiving remittances for Japan at this time. As soon as CARE operations are officially extended to include Japan, official notice will be given through the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, Stars and Stripes and Japanese press.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 71 and 72, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

71st Shipments: Arrived aboard the S.S. Princeton Victory on 1 May and contained 1.54 tons (clothing).

72nd Shipments: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 1 May and contained .57 tons (clothing, including shoes, .14 tons - soap, .08 tons - miscellaneous, .35 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 4,516.98 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	971.75 tons
Medicines	59.34 tons
Miscellaneous (including soap)	<u>89.41 tons</u>
Total	4,516.98 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross

Planning and making arrangements for "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers" has been a major activity of the Junior Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee made the announcement on 13 May that a final decision had been made regarding the camp sites.

There will be two camps (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.66 for the period 29 March - 4 April), one at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture, between the dates 25 - 31 July and another at Gora, Kanagawa Prefecture, between the dates 15 - 21 August.

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, will transmit, on or before 19 May, a letter to call Red Cross Chapters giving general information regarding these Leadership Training Centers. This letter will give information on camp dates, camp sites, student delegate qualifications, financing, and purpose. An English translation of this letter will be inclosed in the next issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Junior Red Cross enrollment supplies (certificates, badges and cards) have been sent to all Red Cross Chapters in an amount to cover minimum requirements: Chapters may receive additional supplies, as needed, by initiating a request through the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross.

Volunteer Services:

The National Committee on Volunteer Services has held four meetings during the week, beginning 9 May, for the purpose of drafting Volunteer Service Manuals. Manuals are being prepared to cover the following Volunteer Service projects: Children's Institutions, Hospitals, Blind Institutions, Parks and Playgrounds. Considerable time will elapse before the manuals will be completed and ready for distribution.

Volunteer Service Information Letter No.1 (English translation) was inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.70 (for the period 26 April - 2 May). Letter No. II, subject: "Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Chapters" (English translation) is inclosed in this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) as a matter of interest, information and guidance to Military Government Officers.

Public Assistance Fund Allocations to Prefectures

As the result of conference between SCAP Sections and the Ministries of Welfare and Finance, the following plan has been approved to alleviate the problem of late arrival of Public Assistance funds in cities, towns and villages. It must be noted, however, that this plan cannot go into effect until formal approval, by the Diet, of the budget for this fiscal year. At present the Diet is approving the budget on a month by month basis only, and funds will necessarily continue to arrive late.

Upon fiscal approval of the budget by the Diet, the Ministry of Welfare will prepare and submit to the Ministry of Finance its prefectural allocation requests 30 days in advance of the month concerned. The Ministry of Finance will approve the allocations, and funds should then reach prefectures within five days and should reach cities, towns and villages in an additional 10 to 15 days. Prefecture governors and heads of cities, towns and villages should be reminded that prompt allocations of their portions of the funds will make certain that assistance can be delivered to the individuals concerned, by the first of each month.

Japanese officials pointed out that although Public Assistance funds sent to prefectures for these purposes were supposedly earmarked, governors often yielded to pressures from other governmental departments and "borrowed" Public Assistance funds temporarily for their functions. Military Government Team Commanders should ascertain that such action does not delay funds reaching cities, towns and villages in the future.

It is also recognized that fiscal and statistical data reaching the Ministry of Welfare is neither adequate nor reliable. Two Ministry of Welfare will attempt to correct these deficiencies during this fiscal year.

Disaster Relief

When a disaster occurs it is not uncommon for large crowds to gather to watch the excitement. (Relief work is impeded by spectators)

To guard against this problem, the Japanese Government has been requested to issue instructions to all Prefectural Governors to include in their disaster plans adequate provisions for the control of traffic in time of disaster.

Control of traffic should include roping off strategic areas during fires and other calamities so as to give Fire Departments and other authorized disaster relief agencies full opportunity to conduct their relief activities with the minimum of interference.

Military Government Officers should determine through their normal surveillance of Japanese Disaster Plans that such steps as are necessary be taken to insure that adequate traffic control measures are included in prefectural disaster relief plans.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 8 - 14 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine plague	15
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	16

NOTE: The Nishigahara Laboratory has dispatched serum and vaccine to Iwate to check this outbreak.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare, SCAP investigated Japanese veterinary activities in Hokkaido. The dairy industry in Hokkaido must be preserved, and definite action at national level is being inaugurated, toward stimulation, to realize the minimum health benefit from milk. It was found that considerable blackmarket activities sidestep all sanitary and public health regulations and are upsetting the legal distribution plan for the proper handling of pasteurized milk products.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

The Konodai National Hospital at Ichikawa will be used for psychiatric affiliation for student nurses beginning 15 June. The nurses will be sent in groups of ten and will remain for two weeks. This rotation will take approximately five months for the 3rd year students to complete their affiliation. The students are to receive lectures in clinical psychiatry as well as instructions and experience in various types of psychiatric nursing and will attend ward rounds and staff meetings.

The graduate and student nurses will wear the same style of cap beginning 17 May. Graduates will wear the small Red Cross emblem to distinguish them from students.

Miss Iizuka has been officially appointed Superintendent of Nurses and Director of Nursing Education of the Red Cross School of Nursing.

Midwifery

The fourth in a series of midwifery lectures was given in Nagano. There were 208 midwives enrolled in this 10 day course. Definite goals were set up for improvement of maternity care. The Japanese doctors were very interested and cooperative in this area.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A total of 4,073 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 13 Prefectures during the period 2 - 8 May, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate	192	0	0	24
Tochigi	61	0	0	2
Chiba	312	0	0	0
Tokyo	100	630	0	200
Kanagawa	0	0	0	660
Nagano	672	0	0	0
Yamanashi	20	100	0	70
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	0	0
Ehime	0	150	0	0
Nara	0	0	120	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	10
Osaka	0	0	0	120
Totals-	1,837	1,030	120	1,086

Reference is made to detailed tabulation of distribution of diphtheria toxoid to the various prefectures during the month of March published in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. Revised requirements have been submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by 22 prefectures. These changes are listed below, and the quantities indicated should be substituted for those published last week.

Revised Requirements for Diphtheria Toxoid
(Unit: cc)

Hokkaido	1,047,500	Nagano	280,000
Aomori	160,000	Gifu	100,000
Iwate	140,000	Shizuoka	291,460
Miyagi	151,900	Aichi	200,000
Fukushima	310,000	Mie	200,000
Ibaraki	405,000	Shiga	200,000
Chiba	340,000	Kyoto	332,100
Kanagawa	202,040	Osaka	608,000
Niigata	465,180	Hyogo	159,000
Fukui	108,000	Nara	100,000
Yamanashi	157,700	Ehime	350,000

The plan of distribution of pyrethrum emulsion for the 1948 season, for use in insect control, has been formulated by the Ministry of Welfare. A total of 382,800 gallons will be made available, packaged in 50-gallon drums. This emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making a total of 11,484,000 gallons of finished insecticide. The allocations are listed below. The quantities to be shipped to each prefecture were based on calculations by the Ministry of Welfare on a population basis, modified to meet as nearly as possible the individual requirements as submitted by the prefectures.

1948 ALLOCATION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X
(Unit: 50-gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	332
Aomori	70
Iwate	49
Miyagi	125
Akita	40
Yamagata	71
Fukushima	64
Ibaraki	44
Tochigi	95
Gumma	94
Saitama	120
Chiba	169
Tokyo	1,529
Kanagawa	390
Niigata	191
Toyama	135
Ishikawa	70
Fukui	23
Yamanashi	26
Nagano	157
Gifu	39
Shizuoka	240
Aichi	480
Mie	120
Shiga	52
Kyoto	100
Osaka	758
Hyogo	502
Nara	21
Wakayama	64
Tottori	31
Shimane	20
Okayama	20
Hiroshima	165
Yamaguchi	209
Tokushima	33
Kagawa	45
Ehime	103
Kochi	38
Fukuoka	344
Saga	32
Nagasaki	162
Kumamoto	101
Oita	50
Miyazaki	63
Kagoshima	70
Total	<u>7,656</u>

Information on shipments to the prefectures which are expected to begin in the immediate future will be furnished in the future issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

Production

A total of 7,673 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 2 - 8 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

A total of 66,712 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 68,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 22,750 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 2 - 8 May. At the same time, a total of 40,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 62,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,122 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,748,608 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 366,987 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 130,979 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 8 May.

A breakdown of fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, for April, May and June, 1948, is included in Inclosure II. Ministry of Education officials mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned on 17 April. (Unit: Ton).

Cognizance has been taken of the approaching season of warm weather and accompanying increased prevalence of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects. To implement scheduled mosquito and fly control program in 1948, a detailed study has been made of national requirements of wire screening materials to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The draft of the Narcotic Control Law approved by the Cabinet 7 May has a provision under which narcotic addicts will be committed to designated institutions for a cure.

An interesting example of an investigation which points to the need of such a provision in the law, is the case of a Nisei with dual citizenship who has been addicted to narcotics since 1942.

This person, who developed a high tolerance to narcotic injections of Morphine, on three occasions tried voluntary cures at institutions, ranging from 25 days on the first occasion to 15 and 10 days on the following occasions. The successively shorter periods show the futility of voluntary treatment of an addict who has lost the power of self control.

Of three licensed physicians apprehended during the course of this investigation for supplying the addict with narcotics, the investigation disclosed that one physician has been a narcotic addict since 1913.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Epidemic of Infectious Diarrhea

Investigations in Niigata, Saitama and Gumma prefectures have brought to light an epidemic of infectious diarrhea, etiology not yet firmly established, which began in January and has extended into May with new cases and foci still developing. Bacteriological findings, for the most part negative for pathogens, have been inconclusive. Presumptive evidence indicates a virus as the causative agent in the Niigata area, studies are still underway. Since the period of illness is in most instances brief, it has been difficult to obtain sufficient fresh material, vomitus and stools, for study. For satisfactory virus study the fresh material should be immediately frozen with salted ice, or dry ice, with complete bacteriological studies performed on samples of the same material prior to freezing. In the Saitama-Gumma-Tochigi area the cultures distributed for field rodent extermination have been suspected and their further use for such purpose has been ordered discontinued. Salmonella typhi murii was cultured from one human case of infectious diarrhea with symptoms apparently typical of this epidemic.

Initial reporting has been generally poor. Private physicians are usually aware of many more cases than are reported to health authorities through usual channels, and a house-to-house survey in an affected village ordinarily

multiplies case-numbers many fold. Funerals and weddings with their attendant feasts have in certain localities resulted in clusters of new cases.

In general, symptoms consist of a sudden onset of nausea, diarrhea and vomiting with little or no fever, from three to five days following exposure. Stools are usually watery with no blood or mucous, tending to become green. The vomitus also becomes bile colored. Recovery in two or three days is the rule, but a number of deaths have occurred among old people. All possible leads should be followed in obtaining complete epidemiological information, with inquiry to finding the extent of hitherto unreported illness. The term "infectious diarrhea" has been adopted by Japanese health authorities as a provisional name for this epidemic illness.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 16 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,085, of which 101,051 were occupied. During this period, 311,752 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 23 April shows a total of 3,499 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,237, of which 100,843 were occupied. During this period, 292,110 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Pending the current revision of social insurance statistical reporting requirements and procedures, an effort is being made to assemble and digest all pertinent statistics now available. Owing to a number of gaps in exact date, estimates have to be resorted to in several instances.

The subsequent selected data are believed to reflect coverage and over-all finances with reasonable accuracy. These totals include both the programs covering workers in private industry (Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, and National Health Insurance) and those covering government workers (Government Pension Insurance and Government Mutual Aid schemes) in operation in the given years.

1. Total coverage under the Japanese social insurances before, during, and after the war: (In millions of yen)

	<u>Primary Insured</u>	<u>Dependents (estimated)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal year 1941 (last pre-war year)	8.8	24.2	33.0
Fiscal year 1944 (highest point during the war)	19.0	49.4	68.4
Fiscal year 1946 (first complete post-war year)	12.3	39.8	52.1

2. Total collections for social insurances in the fiscal year 1946: (In millions of yen)

Contributions	2,999
National subsidies	544
Prefectural subsidies (estimated)	16
Total	3,559

3. Total disbursements under the several social insurance programs in the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Temporary disability and medical care	1,298
Health and welfare services	77
Retirement and old-age, survivors' and funeral benefits	296
Capital outlay (estimated in part)	271
Administrative expenses (estimated in part)	238
Total	2,180

4. Total reserves of all the social insurances combined at the end of the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Total: 4,203

As the current drive for more complete and more accurate reporting, both locally and by the Ministry of Welfare, is effective, more recent and detailed annual summaries as well as monthly operations reports for the several programs should become available.

National Health Insurance

A number of inquiries have been received as to how the National Health Insurance associations will continue to conduct their public health activities in conjunction with the newly organized public health program. The reorganized program now comes under the direct supervision of the district public health officer. Therefore, participation by the associations or those juridical persons exercising the National Health Insurance in the public health program is a responsibility of the direct health officer. In the early history of National Health Insurance many associations independently conducted their own public health programs which were found to be lacking in coordination and uniformity. The new public health program is designed to bring about uniformity and efficiency on a national scale with increased local responsibility in complying with minimum standards. This revised procedure needs dissemination and clarification in many National Health Insurance associations.

SECTION IX
MEMORAMDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.
2. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for Use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for April, May and June 1948.
3. Digest and Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ended 8 May 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 May - 23 May
1948
Number 73**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Medical Services
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IV - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 2 - 8 May:

- May 3, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Yo Hatsu No.543)
 Subject: National subsidy to the communicable disease prevention expenses etc.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Director of Bureau & Division
(Kai Hatsu No.388)
 Subject: Operation of Law No.171, 1947
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Director of Bureau & Division
(Kai Hatsu No.390)
 Subject: Partial amendment of Calculation Certification Regulation.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Wakayama Prefectural Governor
(Kai Hatsu No.405)
 Subject: Result of assessment concerning lost articles.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Kai Hatsu No.408)
 Subject: Concerning national property ownerships in connection to unification of health centers.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Every Disbursing Official
(Kai Hatsu No.410)
 Subject: Special provision for the time limit of final account of revenue and expenditure for 1947 fiscal year under the provision of para 1, Art. 1, The Financial Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural deputy governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2028)
 Subject: Fixed number of personnel for 1948.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Prefectural service section
(Ichi Fuku No.2029)
 Subject: Elimination of former regular officers engaging in demobilization business.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural deputy governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2030)
 Subject: Elimination of former regular officers engaging in demobilization business.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2031)
 Subject: Unofficial announcement of provision estimate (for May) of Treasury's share to Service Section for 1948.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Nagasaki Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.696)
 Subject: Consultation concerning the approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Wakayama Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.697)
 Subject: Consultation concerning the approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Akita Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.698)

Subject: Over payment over standard amount of living aid expenses under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Saga Prefectural Governor
(Repatriation Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu Gyo No.459)

Subject: Sending of list of Koreans who are approved to return home by GHQ, SCAP.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(I. Hatsu No.166)

Subject: Distribution of medicines for medical treatment for babies and infants.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Kagawa Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.236)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Yamagata Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.237)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.240)

Subject: Securing children accommodated for protection under Child Welfare Law and its necessary expenses.

May 5, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.241)

Subject: Forwarding English version of Child Welfare Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.243)

Subject: Allotment of papers

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Aomori Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.244)

Subject: Reply to the inquiry for the appointment of persons in charge of welfare of children.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Okayama Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.245)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor concerned
(Ji Hatsu No.249)

Subject: Distribution of hygienic band to the personnel accommodated for the welfare facilities for children.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.250)

Subject: The second lecture meeting for recognition of qualification of nurse.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau, To: Saitama Prefectural Governor
(Repatriation Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu Gyo No.483)

Subject: Sending of list of Koreans permitted to return home by GHQ, SCAP.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of Gumma
 (Sha Hatsu No.707) & Fukuoka Prefecture
 Subject: Allotment of printing paper for the social works

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Osaka Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.710)
 Subject: Payment of living and expenses for the supply of bedding to be used in winter for the repatriates in distress under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Kochi Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.712)
 Subject: Payment of living and expenses for the supply of bedding to be used in winter for the repatriates in distress under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Aichi Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.713)
 Subject: Illegal distribution of commodities for protection

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Toyama Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.714)
 Subject: Sending of lecturers for lecture meeting.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
 (Yo Hatsu No.560)
 Subject: Mass cases of acute diarrhea patients in Niigata and other prefectures.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Insurance To: Prefectural Governor Chief of
 (Ho Hatsu No.655) Branch Office of Social Insurance
 Chief of National Health Insurance
 Sanatorium
 Subject: Notification of paying plan of State expenditure in special business account of Welfare Insurance for 1948.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Prefectural Service Section
 (Ichi Fuku No.2042)
 Subject: Amendment of Home Business Regulation for Demobilization

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
 (Ji Hatsu No.251) (except Kagawa Prefecture)
 Subject: Allotment of rubber hose to be used for welfare facilities for children for the second quarter, 1947 fiscal year.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
 (Ko Ho Hatsu No.528)
 Subject: Additional distribution of foodstuffs for inmates of hospitals.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
 (Ho Hatsu No.667)
 Subject: Operation of Health Insurance Hospitals and Clinics

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Osaka Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.716)
 Subject: Areas in which standard amount of living aid is being applied under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 8, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Kanagawa Prefectural Governor
 (Sha Hatsu No.719)
 Subject: Additional distribution of relief commodities of LARA (Foodstuffs)

May 8, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
 (I Hatsu No.177)

Subject: Allotment of designated precious metal and gold to the districts for the use of dental treatment.

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 73rd, 74th and 75th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 73rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Polk on 10 May and contained 50.74 tons (food, 31.6 tons - clothing, 17.9 tons - garden seeds, 1.24 tons)
- b. 74th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Flyer on 14 May and contained 6.7 tons (food, 1 ton - clothing, 5.7 tons)
- c. 75th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pacific Bear on 15 May and contained 50.72 tons (food, 44.52 tons - clothing, 5.5 tons - miscellaneous, .7 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 4625.14 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3473.60 tons
Clothing (Including shoes)	1000.85
Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (Including soap & seeds)	<u>91.35</u>
Total	4625.14 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin has set forth in previous issues the planning and programming in the redevelopment of the Junior Red Cross.

The Akasaka School (Tokyo-to) was visited this past week to determine the helpfulness of the new Junior Red Cross Handbook (English translation was inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.65, for period, 22 - 28 March). This school has been used as an experiment for testing the suggestions contained in the Handbook and it was observed that it had been helpful in guiding the teachers in the integration of Junior Red Cross programs into classroom work.

The following Junior Red Cross activities have been accomplished by the Akasaka School:

- a. Prepared three school correspondence albums (for exchange with an American School and 2 for domestic exchange).
- b. Two boxes of gifts prepared for an orphanage.
- c. Bulletin boards constructed for each classroom.
- d. Social studies activities group has visited several orphanages (in one instance flower seeds were contributed to an orphanage for the children to plant and make the surroundings more attractive).
- e. Home Economics activities group did mending for one orphanage.
- f. Sponsored a fire prevention campaign in cooperation with the Ministry of Education officials.

For the information and guidance of Military Government Officers, there is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin the following Junior Red Cross information (English translation):

- a. The Constitution of the Junior Red Cross Corps (Inclosure 1).
- b. Instructions for Preparing International and Domestic School Correspondence Albums of the Junior Red Cross (Inclosure 2).

Volunteer Services:

The instructional and informational material for the Volunteer Services Program has been compiled in the form of "Volunteer Service Information Letters" which, in bound form, will constitute the Volunteer Services Handbook. Volunteer Service Information Letters, No. I and II (English translation) were included in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.70 for the period 26 April - 2 May.

Volunteer Service Letter No. III, dated 30 April (English translation) subject: "Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service Projects in Local Communities", is included in this Weekly Bulletin (Inclosure 3).

There are seven Volunteer Services Letters, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.70 (for period 26 April - 2 May). The remaining letters, numbers IV to VII, will be included in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins, when the English translations are completed.

Proposed Relief-in-Kind Plan for 1948-49 Fiscal Year

The Ministry of Welfare has developed the following proposed plan for: (1) distribution of clothing to needy persons; (2) in-kind distribution to repatriates; (3) in-kind distribution for disasters.

While a definite appropriation has been secured by the Repatriation Relief Board to purchase clothing and other items for free distribution to repatriates arriving subsequent to 1 April, no appropriation has as yet been secured by the Ministry of Welfare for bulk purchase of clothing for needy persons. The present proposed plan, therefore, cannot be considered final but is being released at this time primarily because of interest indicated by Military Government Team Welfare Officers. Further notifications will be released through the Weekly Bulletin as developments occur.

The clothing listed below comes from current production and will be released probably at four periods, beginning in August or September. The allocations listed below represent 6.55 lbs per needy person to be added to a proposed general distribution of 1.06 lbs per person; therefore, a needy person may receive 7.61 lbs. Present stocks of former Japanese Army-Navy clothing may be used in addition to these allocations.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Average Price (15 May)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Towel	1,000,000 pcs	16.80 yen	
Japanese Towel	1,000,000	10.20	
Suit	4,000,000	379.60	Women's one piece -174.2 Men's suit 585.
Cotton underwear	2,822,000	62.14	Pants 41.10 Slip 81.00
Knit underwear	1,488,000	133.00	Drawer 75.00 Silk 225.00
Bedding	374,000	3,200.00	One set of quilts made of rayon
Blanket	758,000	1,175.00	Wool 1,400 Mixed with staple fibre 950
Tabi (Japanese socks)	1,000,000	45.00	
Socks	1,000,000	20.22	Rayon 20.80 Staple fibre 19.65
Mosquito Net	143,000	1,200.00	
Total	13,585,000 yen		

Note: The above is the total allocation and includes the new clothing listed below for repatriates and for disaster sufferers.

Plan (1). Distribution to needy persons. Clothing distribution to needy persons will be by two methods: (a) Free distribution by prefectures from funds or in goods allocated by the Ministry of Welfare (not as yet secured); (b) Distribution for purchase at official prices through regular retail channels. Free distribution it has been agreed, will be limited to families receiving public assistance grants. It is assumed that in the event of insufficient allocations, only the most needy of that group will receive free clothing. Determination of recipients in this case will be made by the heads of cities, wards, towns and villages on the recommendation of Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iiin) Committees.

A ticket system will be used and recipients will receive free goods in exchange for their tickets. Distribution to needy families at official prices through retail channels will be controlled on a ticket basis, the tickets to be issued by Heads of cities, wards, towns and villages, on the recommendation of the Minsei-iiin Committee. It is expected that the greatest bulk of the program will be through this source. It may be possible that the needier families will receive Daily Life Security Law funds with which to make such purchases.

Plan (2). In-kind distribution to repatriates. All of the clothing issued under this plan is for free distribution and are purchased from funds allocated by the Diet for that purpose. While clothing is issued at the part to all persons family members expected this year.

<u>Item</u>	<u>To be Issued After Settling Down</u>	<u>Per Capita Allocation</u>
Towel or Japanese towel	180,000	1
Cotton underwear	360,000	2
Tabi (Japanese socks)	90,000	1 or
Socks	<u>90,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	550,000	4

Note: -The articles listed above come from current production.

Only repatriates who will have arrived since 1 April will be eligible for this clothing. In addition to the clothing listed above, repatriates will receive some household articles such as pots, kettles, dippers, frying pans and kitchen knives. In addition, need repatriates might be eligible for clothing under plan(1).

Other material issued the repatriates at the ports is as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Clothing (Per Person)	Suit	2
	Cap	1
	Underwear	2
	Blanket	1
	Shoes	1
	Socks	2
	Pants or Drawers	1
	Japanese Towel	1
Food (Per Person per day)	Rice	500 gr
	Miso (Bean paste)	24 gr
	Shoyu	0.016 lit.
	Fish	130 gr
	Vegetables	520 gr
	Pickle	100 gr
	Cooking oil	0.007 lit.
	Vinegar	0.005 lit.
	Canned goods	700 gr
	Salt	8 gr
	Tea	20 gr
Daily Articles (Per Person)	Tobacco	60 cig
	Wine	5 shaku
	Match	2 bxs
	Tooth powder	1 bag
	Tooth Brush	1
	Soap	1
	Post Card	5
	Pencil	1
	Cake	2 bags
	Toilet paper	60

Note: 1. The bulk of the clothing listed above is former Army-Navy clothing held at the ports, but the following amounts of clothing will come from current production.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount of Production</u>	<u>Per Capita Allocation at Ports</u>
Japanese towel	450,000	1
Cotton underwear	100,000	2

2. The food listed above is cooked at the repatriation camps.
3. Babies receive no other food than 200 gr of milk product per day.
4. Patients receive 20 gr of sugar and 20 gr of butter per day in addition to the food listed above.

Plan (3). In-kind distribution for disaster.

Clothing or other materials for persons who may suffer from some kind of disaster this year are included in the overall plan.

The Ministry of Welfare anticipates that in most cases free distribution of clothing and other items will be made available for this group. Generally, this distribution will be made through existing relief channels. The Ministry of Welfare will stokpile for emergency purposes, a minimum amount of clothing at Kyusyu, Hokkaido, Tokyo

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 15-21 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Niigata	Swine erysipelas	3
Toyama	" "	1
Aichi	" "	1
Tokyo	Texas Fever	1

New regulations based on the "Food Sanitation Act" are now being formulated. Complete coverage will be made on meat, meat-foods, milk, seafood and canning establishments.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped to 17 prefectures at the direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 9-15 May. A total of 1,698 pieces of equipment were distributed as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	200	180	—	100
Tochigi	24	—	—	24
Iwate	—	—	54	—
Miyagi	—	50	—	—
Chiba	—	50	—	—
Yamanashi	—	—	—	80
Aichi	—	—	24	—
Osaka	—	200	—	150
Hyogo	—	—	50	20
Fukuoka	—	72	—	—
Kumamoto	—	6	—	—
Oita	—	6	—	—
Nagasaki	—	6	10	—
Miyazaki	—	18	—	—
Yamaguchi	50	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	24	—

Ehime	—	—	300	—
Total	274	588	462	374

The Ministry of Welfare reports that 1,481,300 tablets of santonin have been distributed in April to all prefectures. Below is a detailed resume of this distribution. These figures represent shipments from central sellers to local sellers in the prefectures.

April Distribution of Santonin (Unit: tablet)

Hokkaido	30,880	Mie	27,620
Aomori	9,570	Shiga	9,360
Iwate	16,960	Kyoto	1,200
Miyagi	33,680	Osaka	50,590
Akita	33,940	Hyogo	31,170
Yamagata	7,650	Nara	24,180
Fukushima	53,580	Wakayama	25,940
Ibaraki	43,480	Tottori	9,650
Tochigi	48,200	Shimane	53,140
Gumma	18,570	Okayama	51,840
Saitama	36,960	Hiroshima	26,100
Chiba	62,110	Yamaguchi	25,650
Tokyo	80,360	Tokushima	7,030
Kanagawa	70,440	Kagawa	35,130
Niigata	10,200	Ehime	12,050
Yamanashi	60,820	Kochi	24,180
Nagano	20,360	Fukuoka	39,960
Shizuoka	47,250	Saga	10,470
Toyama	25,900	Nagasaki	147,600
Ishikawa	27,850	Kumamoto	19,560
Fukui	13,700	Oita	12,140
Gifu	5,520	Miyazaki	9,090
Aichi	8,620	<u>Kagoshima</u>	<u>61,100</u>
		Total	1,481,300

An emergency air shipment is to leave Tokyo for Okinawa 25 May consisting of 10,000 cc hog cholera vaccine to help combat an outbreak of hog cholera in Northern Ryukyus.

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, substandard coal, by districts and prefectures, for use in National and Public Hospitals, for April, May and June is listed below. (Unit: Metric Ton) Allocation tickets mailed direct to hospital.

District	Prefecture	Allocation substandard coal	District	Prefecture	Allocation substandard coal
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	400	Osaka	Shiga	420
	Total	<u>400</u>		Kyoto	860
Sendai	Aomori	410		Osaka	1,090
	Iwate	200		Fukui	270
	Miyagi	140		Hyogo	860
	Akita	200		Nara	390
	Yamagata	150		Wakayama	510
	Fukushima	100		Total	<u>4,400</u>
	Total	<u>1,200</u>			
Tokyo	Ibaraki	125	Hiroshima	Tottori	80
	Tochigi	395		Shimane	80
	Gumma	395		Okayama	80
	Saitama	680		Hiroshima	360
	Chiba	380		Total	<u>600</u>
			Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	100

	Tokyo	950		Total	<u>100</u>
	Kanagawa	900	Shikoku	Tokushima	150
	Yamanashi	400		Kagawa	50
	Nagano	170		Ehime	50
	Niigata	105		Kochi	50
	Total	<u>4,500</u>		Total	<u>300</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka	170	Fukuoka	Fukuoka	380
	Aichi	720		Saga	540
	Mie	100		Nagasaki	290
	Gifu			Kumamoto	210
	Ishikawa	240		Oita	105
	Toyama	70		Miyazaki	105
	Total	<u>1,300</u>		Kagoshima	570
				Total	<u>2,200</u>
			GRAND TOTAL		<u>15,000</u>

A total of 5,492 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 9 - 15 May.

A total of 102,820 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 83,265 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 11,200 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 9 - 15 May. At the same time, a total of 100,230 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 66,550 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 10,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 15 May include 3,515,788 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 335,522 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 129,779 vials of typhus vaccine.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The March Report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total Registrants	81,536
Arrests - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	59
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	16
Thefts of narcotics	22
Losses by fire	2

Penalties for registrants varied from three months penal servitude plus 500 yen fine to three years penal servitude plus 5000 yen fine. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 300 yen fine to two years penal servitude plus 5000 yen fine. Charges against 15 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Thirty-five registrants were admonished and three minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also reveals the present scope of narcotic enforcement in Japan through the following summation:

Inspections of registrants	2,927
Investigations originated	200
Investigations concluded	130
Investigations not concluded	285

There was no important fluctuation in the price of narcotics in the illicit traffic. Information was obtained relative to 107 additional narcotic addicts.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

During a recent visit in several of the prefectures it was noted that the greatest causes of infant deaths was listed as congenital debility. The deaths from tuberculosis in this age group were very low.

The question arises whether among that group diagnosed as "congenital debility" there may not be hidden many cases of unrecognized tuberculosis in infancy. Several factors may be the reason--such as errors in diagnosis due to lack of knowledge, failure to report accurately, difficulty of diagnosis.

In childhood tuberculosis, the diagnosis should be based upon four factors: first, history of contact with an open case; second, a positive tuberculin reaction; third, the age of the child; fourth, the presence of enlarged hilar nodes in the x-ray study. The diagnosis, however, is established by demonstration of the tubercle bacillus in the sputum, in aspirated material from the bronchi, or in gastric washings.

Primary lesions may produce no symptoms or may be general. It must be emphasized that tuberculosis may be present in other parts of the body than in the lung field and that the presence or absence of activity cannot be decided from the extent of the lesion; therefore, a very careful and complete physical examination is imperative. It is again a matter of education of all individuals concerned with the problem of tuberculosis.

Sanitation

On 14 May a three months course for Sanitary Engineers officially opened at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, with 25 students enrolled.

Many of the Prefectures are not represented due to the fact that personnel with engineering degrees were not available from Prefectural Public Health agencies.

It is desirable that by the time the next class starts, Prefectures will have qualified students available so full representation can be attained.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Hospital Strength Report

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 30 April shows a total of 3,502 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,321, of which 99,049 were occupied. During this period, 308,720 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Nutrition Branch

The results of the February 1948 (Revised) Nutrition Survey Consumption Studies are inclosed with this Bulletin.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Pending completion of the current revision of statistical and reporting requirements under the several social insurance programs, it has been found that existing procedures for reports from the field would go a long way in providing the information desired if they were commonly observed and complied with. The extent and frequency of failure to report and the number of undue delays in reporting very regionally and from program to program. They appear to be largest in National Health Insurance (Kokumin Kenko Hoken) and second largest in society-managed Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken-Kumiai Kansho).

For the information of Military Government Teams existing reporting requirements under the social insurance schemes for workers in private industry and the self-employed will be listed in successive issues of this Bulletin. Those applying to National Health Insurance are listed below. Regular compliance therewith is a responsibility of the Insurance Section (Hoken Ka) of the Welfare Bureau (Minsei Bu) in all the prefectures.

Reports required under the National Health Insurance program from each National Health Insurance Association are of two kinds, monthly and annual. It is the job of the prefectural Insurance Section to consolidate the reports from the associations into one and forward it to the Ministry of Welfare. Reportable data are as follows:

A. Monthly Report

1. Insurer (National Health Insurance Association of — ..., Agricultural Association of — ..., other)
2. Number of “members” of the associations (heads of households only)
3. Number of “insured person” (dependents of the insured heads of households). Note: Items (2) and (3) are reportable as of the end of the current month and at the end of the preceding month with the intervening increase or decrease.
4. Benefits provided during the month (number of cases, number of days, and cost thereof)
 - a. Medical care (broken down by hospitalized, ambulatory and dental)
 - b. Cash sickness benefit
 - c. Maternity benefit
 - d. Nursing allowance
 - e. Funeral benefit
 - f. Total
5. Income (annual budget, actual income during current month, and cumulative income during current year up to and including current month) broken down according to:
 - a. Income from members’ contributions (premium)
 - b. Members’ share of the cost of medical care received for which the association is reimbursed by the member (for himself or his dependents)
 - c. National subsidy
 - d. Prefectural subsidy
 - e. City, town and village subsidy
 - f. Transfers from association funds or reserves
 - g. Other incomes
 - h. Total
6. Expenditure (annual budget, actual expenditure during current month, and cumulative expenditure during current year up to and including current month) broken down according to:
 - a. Administrative expenditures
 - b. Medical care expenditures
 - c. Maternity expenditures
 - d. Nursing expenditures
 - e. Funeral expenditures
 - f. Expenditures for health facilities
 - g. Other expenditures
 - h. Total -Note: Item (4), (5) and (6) call for explanatory remarks to accompany data presented wherever such seem indicated.
7. Balance (income minus expenditures)
8. Loan operations
 - a. Transfer from reserve fund
 - b. Transfer from previous month’s balance
9. Consolidated balance at the end of the month.
10. Total income, expenditure and balance of association
11. Unpaid balance owed to doctors for medical care received by the association (totalled by month in which services were received) Note: Monthly reports are due at the prefectural Insurance

Section on the last day of the succeeding month and should reach the Welfare Ministry ten days later.

B. Annual and Budget Report

Information required in the annual report which also serves as current budget report is substantially the same as that reportable monthly. Additional items required annually are as follows:

1. Date of authorization of the association and date on which it started operations; number of people eligible to membership and rate of application; number of public health nurses at the beginning of the current fiscal year.
2. Income data are restricted to totals, broken down as above A, 5, (Plus an additional item: advances received on next fiscal year's income), but per-capitation of each figure is required on the basis of the number of "members" reported. Also a comparison is required between the current fiscal year for which the report is made and the fiscal year for which accounts have been settled.
3. The same is true of expenditure data, see above A, 6.
4. So-called basic data for the budget are required including the following:
 - a. Number of "members" and "insured".
 - b. Duration of medical care benefit.
 - c. Ratios of medical care cost borne by the member and his dependents for each type of benefit and for all types combined.
 - d. Reserve at the beginning of the fiscal year and at the end of the last completed fiscal year. Note: These data likewise are required for the fiscal year under review and the fiscal year for which accounts have been settled. For example: The annual and budget report for the current fiscal year 1948-49 is due at the prefectural Insurance Section on 20 June. It must carry comparative data for the completed fiscal year of 1946-47. The compilation of all annual and budget data should reach the Ministry of Welfare on 30 June. (This concludes current reporting requirements under the National Health Insurance Program. Other programs will be discussed in subsequent issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin).

Unemployment

The government subsidized programs of Unemployment Allowance were succeeded on 1 May by the Unemployment Insurance Laws based on employer-employee contributions. Basically, persons eligible for benefits under Unemployment Insurance are those who became unemployed after 1 May after having been engaged in covered employment for at least six months prior to that date. Unemployment Insurance has been provided for seamen through revision of the Seamen's Insurance Law administered by the Welfare Ministry and for industrial workers in general through a separate law administered by the Ministry of Labor.

SECTION IX MEMORAMDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. The Constitution of the Japanese Junior Red Cross Corps.
2. Instructions for Preparing International and Domestic School Correspondence Albums of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.
3. Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service projects in local communities.
4. Nutrition Surveys - February 1948
5. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 15 May 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 May - 30 May
1948
Number 74**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 10-15 May:

- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.254)
Subject: Forwarding of Sub-regulation for Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Hokkaido and six
(Repatriation Relief Board, prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Butsu No.501)
Subject: Special Distribution of powder bean paste to Repatriates from Saghalien who have no Relatives.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.184)
Subject: Distribution of Medicine for Relief in Disaster.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.569)
Subject: State Subsidy for expenses for extension and Improvement of Waterworks and Sewerage for 1948
- 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.570)
Subject: Request for Cooperation for Invitation of Students for the 9th Term of Doin Gakuen.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.580)
Subject: Communicable Disease Prevention Officials to be Assigned for Emergency Prevention of Communicable Diseases.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.688) each branch office of Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of Disbursement Budget of Pension Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.695)
Subject: Notification of Disbursement Program of General Accounts under Jurisdiction of Welfare Ministry for 1948 - 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Relief and Social Bureaus To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Shi, No.498)
Subject: Relief of Repatriates According to Re-opening of Repatriation from U.S.S.R. Area.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.721)
Subject: Alteration of Donation of Social Work Association Kanagawa Prefecture, Foundation Juridical Person.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.73)
Subject: Free Distribution of Food to Needy Foreigners Living in Japan.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.75)

Subject: Survey of Protection Situation under Daily Life Security Law.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.76)

Subject: State Subsidy for Expenses necessary for Equipments of the Institution for Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons, and of Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law for 1948 - 49.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.77)

Subject: Application of Living Assistance under Daily Life Security Law to Patients Accommodated in national hospitals and Sanatoria.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.78)

Subject: Allocation of Cement to be used for Building of the Social Work Institution for the 1st Quarter, 1948 - 49.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukushima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.723)

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.724)

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokushima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.731)

Subject: Permission for the Protection Institution under the Provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.733)

Subject: Theft of Relief Commodities from LARA.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido and

(Sha-Hatsu, No.734)

other Four Prefectures.

Subject: Allocation of the India Rubber Hose for the Second Quarter.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB.

(Repatriation Relief Board

Hatsu-Gyo, No.504)

To: Governors of Aomori, Tokyo, Aichi,

Osaka, Okayama, Kagawa and Kyoto

Prefectures.

Subject: Relief for Repatriates at Principal Stations.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural Governors

(Repatriation Relief Board,

Hatsu-Gyo, No.507)

Subject: Amendment of Form of the Certificate of Repatriate and Dealing with its re-insurance.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Six Prefectures

(Repatriation Relief Board,

Hatsu-Shi, No.509)

in Tohoku District

Subject: Measures for School Education of Children in Accordance with Increase of Repatriates who have been Repatriated from Saghalien and have no Relatives.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Yamaguchi Prefecture

(Hatsu-Shi, No.512)

Subject: Strengthening of Operation of Business for Loaning of Rehabilitation Funds.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.255)
Subject: State Subsidy for the Expenses for making out Maternal and Child Handbook for 1948-49.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.192)
Subject: Determination of Distribution Quantity of Insect Control (30 times Emulsion of Pyrethrum).

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief Service Section, each Prefecture
(Ichi-Fuku, No.2055)
Subject: Coordination of Business Concerning Postal Deposit.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.698)
Subject: Alteration of Commission of Members on the Side of Persons in charge of Medical Treatment among Members of the Social Insurance Relations Committee.

May 11, 1948 From: Chief, Branch Office of To: Chief, Insurance Section, each Prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.700) Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of Estimated Disbursement Animal Expenditure of Health Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.736)
Subject: Reserving of Disaster Relief Fund.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.737)
Subject: Consultation Concerning Permission of a Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Board Bureau, RRB. To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo, No.518)
Subject: Forwarding a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Board Bureau, RRB To: Governor of Kyoto Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo, No.521)
Subject: Forwarding a list of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.596)
Subject: Administration of Inoculation for Tuberculosis for 1948 - 49.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.261)
Subject: Allocation of Special Washing Chemical for Child Welfare Agencies.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.262)
Subject: Distribution of Clothing for Child Welfare Agencies.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.265)
Subject: Child Welfare Official of your Prefecture Consulted by an Official Letter, Ji No.66.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor of Nara Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.266)

Subject: Approval for Establishment of the Child Welfare Station.

- May 14, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of Kyoto, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Hyogo, and Toyama Prefectures.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.268)
Subject: Distribution of Alpha Powder for Infants.
- May 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Directors
(Kai-Hatsu, No.355)
Subject: Custody of National Property.
- May 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Shi, No.529)
Subject: Railroad freight charge, etc. of exhibits for the Rehabilitation Industry Exhibition for Repatriates, etc.
- May 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB To: Governors of Hokkaido, and other
(Repatriation Relief Board, 37 Prefectures concerned
Hatsu-Shi, No.530)
Subject: Forwarding of List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been approved by GHQ, SCAP.
- May 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each Prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.735)
Subject: Disbursement Program of Annual Expenditure, Seamen's Insurance, Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of all Prefectures
(Ho-Hatsu, No.746)
Subject: Commission of Adult of Business of the Health Insurance Association.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Chief, Civil Welfare Division or Education
(Ji-Hatsu, No.270) and Civil Welfare Division, each Prefecture
Subject: Standards of base amounts of State Subsidy for Expenses necessary for Enforcement, etc. of Child Welfare Law for 1948 - 49.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.274)
Subject: Forwarding of a List of Figures about the Nation-wide Simultaneous Investigation of Orphans.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Kyoto and other
(Repatriation Relief Board, 22 Prefectures Concerned
Hatsu-Gyo, No.539)
Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Approved by GHQ, SCAP.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.190)
Subject: Request of Forwarding of Reference Date for Amendment of Pharmacopoeia Japonica.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, of Oita Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.740)
Subject: Alteration of the Plan for Equipments of the Institution for Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons for 1947-48.
- May 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.741)
Subject: Distribution of Relief Commodities from LARA.

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Because of the difficulties encountered in selecting the most suitable and effective campaign dates this Fall, without a confliction or overlapping of the Community Chest and Red Cross Fund Campaigns, it has been agreed that a "joint" campaign will be held in 1948 with the month of October tentatively set as the campaign month.

The terms of the agreement covering the Community Chest - Red Cross Campaign (1948) are currently being drawn up and will be published in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Policy for Social Works Projects Entering Japan

Entrance into Japan of certain social works projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices has been approved in a new plan announced by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The plan is in accord with economic rehabilitation developments currently being experienced in Japan and all projects which are established as a result of this plan must be social service in nature. Supervised by qualified welfare personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects will be of special benefit to Japanese welfare workers who appear ready to receive and accept democratic concepts of welfare administration. Ample opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they can learn by doing and by being associated with well-trained specialists.

The new plan will allow recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity to the Occupation may be determined. This plan must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter, and that all of these needs will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on space available revenue basis.

SCAP must be further assured that no projects will engage in general relief services which require importing relief supplies for general relief distribution.

When approval of the project is given by SCAP, welfare workers will be permitted to enter Japan for the purpose of completing details incident to the opening of the project. These welfare workers will be required to provide their own transportation to Japan and they will reside in Japanese operated commercial hotels.

After completing their survey, these workers will be required to return to the U.S. so that they may orient their people in the United States of what is needed to successfully carry on the contemplated project in Japan.

Mennonite - Community Service Center

Permission has been granted the Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., to establish a Community Service Center in Japan. The exact location will depend upon further survey after arrival of the Mennonite welfare group in Japan. At present two possible locations are being considered, Tokyo and Osaka.

The Community Service Center will be established on the principal of personal and community relationships.

The Mennonites will furnish the necessary personnel and resources to establish sewing rooms, shoe repair shops, kindergarten and study room facilities for children, boy's and girl's group activities, craft activities, etc.

In all of these activities the Mennonite is prepared to furnish equipment and materials not available within the Japanese economy together with a wooden barracks to house their project and personnel.

Public Assistance - Correction in March Figures

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following corrections for Hyogo Prefecture. Totals in the public assistance report in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3-9 May, are effected.

Persons in institutions (Hyogo)	7,541
Persons in institutions (National total)	138,195
National total of all persons assisted	2,215,226

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 27 May they have not received April statistical reports from the following prefectures: Miyagi, Ibaraki, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Shimane and Nagasaki.

International Conference on Social Work

The International Conference on Social Work was held in Atlantic City and New York City from 16 to 28 April. (See Weekly Bulletin #66 for period 29 March - 4 April.) Plans for a 1940 conference were cancelled because of the war in Europe and no conference was held in 1944. The fourth Conference held this year was, therefore, the first meeting held since 1936 and represented the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Conference. Representatives of Japan attended the three conferences previously held. Prior to the 1936 conference the Japan Social Work Association was designated to represent Japan, and did so at the third conference held in London.

A member of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, attended the 1948 conference as an observer for SCAP, to secure information to be made available to Japanese officials responsible for administering public and private welfare programs in Japan.

The National Conference of Social Work (U.S.) held their annual meeting in Atlantic City, from 17 - 23 April. The International Conference held several joint meetings with the National Conference.

A series of round table meetings were held to permit discussion of problems common to the various countries represented. Round table discussions were held on the following subjects:

- Maternal and personal aid and rehabilitation.
- The respective roles of mass and individual measures.
- Housing programs.
- The respective roles of Governmental and voluntary agencies.
- Services for relocated individuals and families.
- Special programs for rural and undeveloped areas.

Nations represented at the conference included: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The final meeting of the Conference was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, in cooperation with the Social Activities Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. Sessions were held under the chairmanship of Sir Rafael Cilento of Australia, Director of Social Activities Division.

In addition to the meetings in Atlantic City the International Conference held sessions in New York on 24 and 25 April. A new constitution for International Conference was adopted. The following subjects were presented and discussed:

- International Social Welfare Activities and the place of the International Conference of Social Work.
- Training and Exchange of Personnel

Various committees had been established to consider specific subjects, and reports were submitted on the following matters; Intergovernmental Welfare Programs; International Voluntary Agency Programs; Role of Social Work in Meeting Post-war needs; Training and Exchange of Personnel.

The International Conference elected new officers for the next four-year period. Mr. George E. Haynes, General Secretary, National Council of Social Service London, England, became the new president, succeeding Dr. Rene Sand, Professor of Social Medicine, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium. The next meeting of the Conference will be held in 1952, the place to be determined later by the Conference Executive Committee.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 22-28 May:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	27
Iwate	" "	11
Iwate	Swine plague	18
Kanagawa	" "	1
Kanagawa	Swine erysipelas	2
Saitama	Swine cholera	4

Note: - Control measures have been instituted. Serum and vaccines were administered.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Lectures

The fifth and sixth in the series of midwifery lectures were given in Nagoya and Osaka. These are 10 day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurses Association. There were 219 present at Osaka and 159 at Nagoya.

Personnel

Miss Ann Miller, a newly arrived Public Health Nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Tohoku Military Government Region and Miss Jeanette Pitcherella is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Chugoku Military Government Region.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 13 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 16 - 22 May. A total of 1,690 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	108	0
Miyazaki	240	0	0	0
Niigata	80	0	0	0
Tokyo	200	0	0	0
Chiba	0	0	12	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	50
Aichi	240	0	0	0
Mie	0	0	100	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Ehime	0	0	40	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	200
Total	760	270	260	400

In the period 16 - 22 May, a total of 652 drums of pyrethrum emulsion, each drum containing 50 gallons, were shipped to 13 prefectures. The shipments were directed by the Ministry of Welfare. The emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making the equivalent of 978,000 gallons of finished insecticide distributed in this period.

DISTRIBUTION PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X, 16 - 22 MAY

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gallon drums</u>
Akita	40
Tochigi	45
Tokyo	190
Kanagawa	28
Ishikawa	25
Nagano	60
Gifu	39
Osaka	60
Hyogo	30
Tokushima	33
Saga	32
Nagasaki	40
Kumamoto	30
Total	652

In April 2,889,000 cc diphtheria toxoid were ordered shipped from the manufacturers by the Ministry of Welfare. This includes 300,000 cc which were exported to Okinawa. Below is a detailed breakdown by prefecture.

DISTRIBUTION DIPHTHERIA TOXOID, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>(Unit: cc)</u>
Aomori	40,000
Akita	100,000
Fukushima	100,000
Ibaraki	260,000
Tochigi	280,000
Gumma	200,000
Saitama	200,000
Tokyo	340,000
Niigata	200,000
Ishikawa	20,000
Nagano	130,000
Aichi	60,000
Mie	100,000
Shiga	100,000
Kyoto	15,000
Osaka	200,000

Okayama	15,000
Hiroshima	24,000
Ehime	30,000
Kochi	15,000
Nagasaki	60,000
Oita	60,000
Kagoshima	40,000
Okinawa (export)	<u>300,000</u>
Total	2,889,000

Antirabies vaccine (canine) was ordered shipped to 19 prefectures in April. A total of 227,860 cc were distributed as listed below.

DISTRIBUTION ANTIRABIES VACCINE, CANINE, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hokkaido	12,000
Iwate	500
Ibaraki	45,000
Gumma	32,000
Saitama	6,600
Niigata	14,000
Toyama	1,500
Gifu	2,600
Yamanashi	1,500
Aichi	35,000
Mie	5,000
Kyoto	5,000
Hyogo	3,000
Yamaguchi	27,000
Tochigi	24,000
Tokushima	5,000
Kochi	860
Tokyo	5,000
Yamagata	1,000
Other	<u>300</u>
Total	227,860

In the four month period January through April 9,097,125 doses of smallpox vaccine were shipped as specified below. Of this total 175,000 doses were exported to Okinawa in January.

DISTRIBUTION SMALLPOX VACCINE, JANUARY - APRIL

<u>Destination</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Hokkaido	...	91,100	345,200	1,153,700
Aomori	...	...	...	100,000
Iwate	...	...	20,000	88,710
Miyagi	...	...	...	90,000
Akita	...	...	20,000	57,500
Yamagata	...	10,300	58,940	36,700
Fukushima	...	100,400	...	...
Ibaraki	50,000	34,000	9,450	51,750
Tochigi	...	49,500	135,000	19,500
Gumma	...	15,000	45,000	65,000
Saitama	200,000	52,490	124,950	48,165
Chiba	154,800	10,020	6,800	104,130
Tokyo	309,144	276,380	277,668	192,925

Kanagawa	274,900	...	45,444	93,820
Niigata	...	200	193,100	3,000
Toyama	...	...	16,240	6,000
Ishikawa	...	...	...	16,700
Fukui	...	53,100	...	44,400
Yamanashi	...	...	54,800	1,000
Nagano	...	...	50,020	...
Gifu	...	...	...	700
Shizuoka	123,011	...	110,000	65,800
Aichi	...	...	...	83,350
Mie	350,000	50,000	...	37,150
Shiga	300,000	1,000	...	40,500
Kyoto	...	11,010	...	97,640
Osaka	13,300	11,300	...	18,960
Hyogo	5,890	300	...	161,960
Nara	...	...	...	1,000
Wakayama	...	500	...	10,500
Tottori	...	...	23,753	1,400
Shimane	...	...	...	6,000
Okayama	...	...	...	111,660
Hiroshima	...	...	...	20,000
Yamaguchi	...	...	...	112,000
Tokushima	...	...	...	56,000
Kagawa	...	...	...	360,000
Ehime	...	80,000	...	80,000
Kochi	...	...	...	3,000
Fukuoka	...	...	309,500	2,000
Saga	...	...	10,000	...
Nagasaki	300	281,245	30,000	85,000
Kumamoto	4,725	80,700	5,700	99,475
Oita	...	25	...	7,500
Miyazaki	...	...	50,000	2,000
Kagoshima	...	15,000	20,000	85,000
Other	188,200	25,620	91,800	176,825
Okinawa (export)	175,000	...	...	...
Total	2,149,270	996,070	2,053,365	3,898,420

Although supplies of sulfathiazole and penicillin have not yet reached a level where control over distribution is no longer necessary, there is no shortage of these two medicines. It is doubtful whether hospitals, doctors, and other users are fully aware that they may purchase these in increasing quantities, or whether proper allocation is made of available supplies at the prefectural level. There are ample stocks available at the manufacturers to allow for a vastly increased distribution over that which reports indicate is being made.

Production

A total of 5,171 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 16 - 22 May.

A total of 127,240 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 15,848 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 13,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 16 - 22 May. At the same time, a total of 44,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 9,800 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,700 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 22 May include

3,432,748 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 317,827 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during April totaled 861,925 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 126,719 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,394 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS AND TYPHUS VACCINE - APRIL 1948

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Iwate	...	3,500	...
Fukushima	6,000	500	1,000
Ibaraki	3,000	5,000	...
Gumma	...	...	8
Saitama	61,000	9,000	...
Chiba	20,000	...	...
Tokyo	...	...	161
Yamanashi	5,380	1,500	200
Toyama	...	...	30
Nagano	30,000	1,000	105
Fukui	10,000	2,000	40
Shizuoka	30,000	...	300
Ishikawa	11,000	...	...
Kyoto	40,000	...	...
Wakayama	30,000	3,000	...
Tottori	...	...	200
Yamaguchi	20,000	...	...
Tokushima	...	4,000	...
Kagawa	20,000	20,000	...
Ehime	20,000	...	...
Fukuoka	200,000	...	...
Saga	...	3,000	...
Nagasaki	20,000	10,000	...
Miyazaki	25,000	...	...
Kagoshima	17,000	2,300	...
Quarantine Stations:			
Shimizu	400	200	...
Nagoya	...	...	50
Hakata	400	200	...
Miike	400	200	100
Nagasaki	...	...	150
Kagoshima	400	200	50
Ministry of Welfare	291,786	47,480	...
Ministry of Transportation			
Tokyo Dept.	...	5,250	...
Moji Dept.	...	6,000	...
Niigata Dept.	...	2,000	...
Loses in Transit	159	389	...
	861,925 lbs.	126,719 gallons	2,394 vials

Production quota of triple typhoid vaccine for the contemplated 1948 immunization program has been completed. Plans include inoculations for 67,158,25# persons, using 95,144 liters of vaccine.

Production of wire screening materials, copper and brass base, 16 mesh per square inch, to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs in 1948, has been initiated. Ministry of Welfare has received an allocation of 70 tons of the screening material to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this bulletin furnishing detailed breakdown of the allocation.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Loss of narcotics through theft or burglary has become a distinct hazard to drying up the source of narcotics in illegal traffic. Practically all reported losses could have been prevented with proper precautionary measures.

The hospitals were burglarized resulting in the loss of comparatively large quantities of narcotics. While the Ministry of Welfare is endeavoring to have all hospitals procure combination-lock heavy steel safes for the proper storage of narcotics, some hospitals complain they are unable to take such action. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to inform narcotic agents in all prefectures to require any hospital that has been burglarized to procure an adequate safe before they are permitted to restock narcotics.

Information relative to the above-mentioned two hospitals indicates the night watchmen were not alert. In addition it appears that keys to the storage places for narcotics were not properly safeguarded to prevent impressions being made or possibly to prevent the burglar from using the keys left in a desk-drawer of the pharmacy. Investigation is being made to determine if administrative action should be taken against the staffs of the hospitals.

That information received, regarding illegal possession or dealing in narcotics, must receive prompt action was illustrated in two recent cases. In one the narcotic agents waited three days during which time the trafficker, advised by his father in a neighboring prefecture, destroyed the narcotics. In the other case, on the same day on which the information was received, the agents made the investigation, seized seven grams of morphine, arrested one defendant, and caused the arrest of a person in another prefecture who had illegally obtained the narcotics at the time of surrender in 1945.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Attention is invited to Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Directive No.622 (Yohatsu No.622) issued 18 May 1948.

Paragraph 1 of this directive relieves the prefectures of the obligation and responsibility of conducting weekly or routine, periodic examination of prostitutes by revising paragraph 2 of Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Old Title) Directive No.15 (Bohatsu No.15) dated 22 November 1945, "The Regulation for Medical Examination of Those Whose Occupation Involves Liability of Spreading Venereal Disease" to read: "The said medical examinations shall be made whenever a prefectural governor deems it necessary".

This means that the weekly examinations of prostitutes can now be discontinued. The personnel and facilities engaged in this work can now be redirected to the care of the general public. The prostitutes will no longer be given special consideration as a group, but will be treated like any other member of the community. They may use the services of the Health Centers as individual patients.

With reference to health certificates of prostitutes, paragraph 2 of Yohatsu No.622 states "..... health certificates, cards, badges or any other form of identification showing that a person is supposedly free from venereal disease shall not be issued by individuals or associations nor shall they be carried by any individual."

Japanese B. Encephalitis

Japanese B Encephalitis is a seasonal disease, cases occurring in Japan from July to September. Caused by a virus, it is considered to be transmitted by mosquitoes. Areas where Culex pipiens pallens. C. tritaeniorhynchus,

Aedes togoi and A. albopictus are found to breed should receive special attention in control operations. Measures taken to control the above mosquitoes could readily be made a part of the general anti-malaria activities.

If all physicians as well as Health Officers are alert in recognizing early suspected cases, placing them under mosquito nets, and reporting to the proper authorities for immediate insect control action in the vicinity, the spread of the disease should be greatly reduced. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the cardinal symptoms of high fever, headache, nausea, and "dazed" consciousness, followed by neurological symptoms.

During the 1924 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis the disease was prevalent in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, the area of Toyama, Nagano and Niigata prefectures and in Aomori and Akita prefectures. It reached its highest incidence in the prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama and Hyogo.

Epidemics occurred in 1935 with highest incidence in Tokyo and Kanagawa, and a smaller one in 1937 centering in Okayama.

Due to an observed tendency toward recurrence in cycles, and epidemic had been anticipated during the past two years. The incidence of suspected cases in 1946 was about 176 cases with 79 deaths, and in 1947 was 252 suspected cases with 131 deaths. Most of these cases occurred in Okayama Prefecture, where a study on vaccination has been carried on for the past two years.

The efficacy of general vaccination has not yet been sufficiently established for such measures to be taken, nor is vaccine available for general use. Anti-body response is slow to develop; vaccination of contacts is therefore of no immediate value. Control measures will of necessity need to be of an environmental nature.

Insect and Rodent Control

The cleaning of sewers, ditches and drains constitutes the most important phase of insect control - and is the most inexpensive one.

Drainage systems that carry storm water from the streets and waste water from houses become silted and clogged leaving pools of stagnant water that breed great numbers of mosquitoes. The organic matter contained in this type of water affords food for mosquito larvae, among which may be found the most common known transmitter of Japanese B Encephalitis.

As these drains are totally or partially covered, satisfactory inspection and cleaning cannot be made unless the drains are uncovered completely and the mud and debris removed throughout the entire system. Usually one thorough cleaning will last through the mosquito breeding season.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 7 May shows a total of 3,501 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,344, of which 118,728 were occupied. During this period, 330,030 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

In accordance with the program of transferring matters of substantive rights now contained in cabinet orders to statutes as adopted by the Diet, a draft of a revised National Health Insurance Law was cleared without objection by Public Health and Welfare and received Cabinet approval for introduction in the Diet in the course of the present session. Aside from incorporating into law substantive and important procedural provisions heretofore contained in the Enforcement Ordinance, the revisions aim at a consolidation of this all-important program which covered at its height upward of 40,000,000 insured in more than 10,000 associations. Though suffering severe set-backs in the past year or two, it is still reported to cover over 30,000,000 people in about 7,000 active associations.

While restating the essentially voluntary character of the membership by making it optional with the residents of each city, town, or village to decide by majority vote whether or not they wish to have National Health Insurance in their locality, the revisions, if passed by the Diet, will strengthen the foundation of the system in two ways. Firstly, they add a third to the present two types of insurer (National Health Insurance associations and other corporate bodies, such as agricultural cooperatives, administering National Health Insurance), to wit, local public bodies in the sense of the Local Autonomy Law, that is cities, towns, and villages. In the revised law these local public bodies may elect through their assemblies to operate National Health Insurance as a city, town or village function. Secondly, no matter whether National Health Insurance will be operated by the local public body or by either of the two existing semi-private types of agency, coverage is to include - with minor exceptions - all local residents not protected by other forms of social insurance.

An interesting innovation will be the National Health Insurance Operations Advisory Council, a citizens' advisory body to be created in those cities, towns, and villages administering National Health Insurance on a municipal basis and designed to keep in close touch on the one hand, with the insured and their problems, on the other hand, with the mayor and city, town, or village assembly. A report of its activities and recommendations is to be published annually. The major provisions concerning contributions by, and services to, the insured and arrangements for their provision remain in substance as they are, leaving the insurer of whatever type free to decide the method of financing (it being understood that sufficient funds must be collected from the insured to offer at least medical and, as a rule, also maternity and funeral services), determine the scope of benefits to be provided, and conclude agreements with the purveyors of medical and allied services. The provision of the law giving the prefectural governor the power "in case of necessity" to order the establishment of a National Health Insurance association, will be eliminated.

Reports from the field indicate the interest expressed by several Military Government Teams in obtaining translations of the several social insurance laws. In keeping with this request, an effort will be made to procure enough copies of a new translation of the National Health Insurance Law in its revised form, if and when it is passed by the Diet, for distribution to all Regional and Prefectural Military Government Teams.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages & Divorces: Japan and each Prefecture, March 1948.
2. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan week ended 22 May 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
31 May - 6 June
1948
Number 75**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Medical Services
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IV - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

In order to expedite the Health Center training program, arrangements have been made to hold short intensive training courses for key personnel of each of the 12 basic services of a Health Center. These courses will be conducted through the coordinated efforts of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, the Ministry of Welfare, the Institute of Public Health and the Sugunami Model Health Center in Tokyo for each specific group. The first course will be for the benefit of Public Health Nurses and will be conducted from 21 to 30 June. Persons attending this course will be (1) the Chief Nurse of the Prefectural Health Department of each prefecture and (2) the Chief Nurse of the Model Health Center in each prefecture.

It is very important that all of the above personnel attend this course. Military Government Public Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with the prefectural Health Officers in order to make certain that these persons will be in attendance. It is also of the utmost importance to see that the personnel selected are the best available and that they will continue to serve in the job for which they are being trained.

The importance of this training cannot be over emphasized as these are the people who are going to be responsible for the proper functioning of particular service in the Model Health Center. They will also be responsible for the training and supervision of similar personnel and services in each Health Center throughout the prefecture.

Notification to the prefectural governors concerning the above mentioned course was dispatched by the Ministry of Welfare on 1 June.

Similar courses for the key personnel of each of the other (11) basic services of the Health Center will be held as soon as Model Health Centers have secured personnel who are capable of receiving the training and who are reasonably certain to continue to serve in the job for which trained. Military Government Health Officers will be notified through this Bulletin concerning these courses.

Training of Public Health Personnel

Seven different refresher training courses for public health personnel are currently being conducted simultaneously at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. These courses are for different types of personnel and the duration of each course varies from two to four months. Consequently all courses do not begin and end at the same time. The next classes for the following five courses will begin on the following dates:

<u>Name of Course</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Date of Next Class</u>
Third P.H. Pharmacists Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Third P.H. Veterinarians Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Fifth P.H. Medical Officers Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Sanitarians Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Nurse Refresher Course	50	2 August - 31 November

Information relative to these courses has already been dispatched to the prefectures by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that one qualified representative from every prefecture attends each course. Each prefecture must make financial provisions for their representatives according to the instructions issued by the IPH. The amount of funds needed for food is currently 3,200 yen for each month of the course. Transportation expenses and incidental expenses are also to be borne by the prefectures.

Model Health Centers

Recent staff visits made for the purpose of observing and advising on the Health Centers, particularly the Model Health Centers, have proven most encouraging. However, progress on development of Model Health Centers varies considerably. It appears that some prefectures will not have completed the Model Health Center by 1 July, while others will have completed the facilities but not the staff, and others will have completed both. Military Government Health Officers should encourage this project to the utmost. Its importance cannot be overemphasized because the sooner this project is completed the sooner it will be possible to complete the

reorganization of all Health Centers within each prefecture. Health Centers are the basic units of the public health administrative organization and for this reason their reorganization must not be delayed.

Generally speaking the building selected and plans being executed for development of Model Health Centers will result in more adequate facilities than those of the Model Health Center in Tokyo. This is encouraging. However, Military Government Health Officers should be careful to see that prefectures do not invest so heavily in the Model Health Center that nothing will be available for the other Health Centers. The entire program must be considered in the light of adequate facilities for all Health Centers.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 17 - 22 May:

May 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.547)
Subject: Establishment of Model Health Center.

May 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-Hatsu No.744)
Subject: Directions for permission of establishment of the Karitasu Society, Inc.

May 17, 1948 From: Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney To: All Prefectural Governors
(Attorney General's Office General's Office; Director, Children Bureau
Civil Affairs A No.1310)
(Ji-Hatsu No.275)
Subject: Description of the birth report to Maternal and Child's Handbook.

May 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(To-Ji No.19)
Subject: A written application for permission of establishment of Japan Child Association, Foundation Juridical Person.

May 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.277)
Subject: The current repertoire of acrobatic feats or performance to be presented by circus companies.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Director, Civil Welfare Bureau,
(Ji-Hatsu, No.281) Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Allocation of European paper for the second quarter, 1948 - 49.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Chiba Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.285)
Subject: Appointment of the principal of a home for juvenile training and education.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.550)
Subject: Survey of condition of hospital rationing program.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, To: Governor of Toyama Pref.
(Repatriation Relief Board Repatriation Relief Bureau
Hatsu-Gyo No.559)
Subject: Parcels to be carried by Koreans to be repatriated.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.287)
Subject: Distribution of sweets or candies for the nation-wide child welfare week.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.293)
Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.633)
Subject: Survey and research of patients of infectious diarrhea.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau; To: All Prefectural Governors; Chief
(Ho-Hatsu, No.773) Chief, Accounts Section of each branch office of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual expenditure, business account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.778)
Subject: Handling of a written bill of medical fee of Health Insurance.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.21)
Subject: Presentation of reference data concerning foster parents.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.565)
Subject: Designation of hospital rationing.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Tokyo and other 5 Prefectures
(Hotsu-Sha, No.51)
Subject: Distribution of budget of national subsidy for protection expenses under Daily Life Security Law for 1948 - 49.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Tokyo and other 8 Prefectures
(Hatsu-Sha, No.754)
Subject: Alteration of special allocation of LARA relief materials and clothings.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.622)
Subject: Physical examination and a health certificate of persons being engaged in entertainment.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-Hatsu, No.745)
Subject: Allocation of electric wire for construction of a social work institution.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Shimane Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.747)
Subject: Survey of condition of public assistance Daily Life Security Law.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukuoka Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.748)
Subject: Inquiry concerning the standard payment of public assistance to families of in-patients in national hospitals.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kumamoto Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.749)
Subject: Limit of compensation for actual costs under Disaster Relief Law.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Ibaraki and other three prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu, No.750)
Subject: Sending of contributed money for a flood disaster.

May 19, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division

(Kai-Hatsu, No.463) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: Amendment of unit price per one point for social insurance medical fee.

May 19, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division
(Kai-Hatsu, No.465) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: Handling of benefits from Mutual Aid Association.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(I-Hatsu, No.195)
Subject: Amending the weekly report of in-patients to monthly report.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Yamaguchi and
(I-Hatsu, No.202) other 9 prefectures
Subject: Control of smuggling of narcotics.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Sha, No.755)
Subject: Allocation of important chemical products for the first quarter.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.80)
Subject: Preliminary arrangement of community chest affairs.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.758)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.759)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tottori Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.760)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Iwate Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.761)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.762)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of the protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.198)
Subject: Price of DDT Solution.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido and
(I-Hatsu, No.201) other 34 prefectures
Subject: Special distribution of medicine.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Okayama and
(I-Hatsu, No.205) other 6 prefectures
Subject: Inspection by H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu.

May 21, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division
(Kai-Hatsu, No.477) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: A statement of revenue and expenditure and a report.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 29 May to 4 June:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Hokkaido	Hog Cholera	2
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	4
Fukushima	Hog Cholera	36
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	4
Gifu	Hog Cholera	8
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Hog Cholera	5
Shimane	Black Leg	1
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

Note: Serums and vaccines have been sent to the areas involved as a means of controlling the epidemic.

The Veterinary Division of Keio University was inspected and found to be inadequate to successfully train students in the field of veterinary medicine. Recommendations for the temporary closing of this school until satisfactory facilities are made available has been presented to the Council on Veterinary Affairs for action.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,031 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 23 - 29 May.

A total of 241,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 53,750 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,430 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 23 - 29 May. At the same time, a total of 3,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 41,450 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 29 May include 3,174,948 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 280,177 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

A special allocation of Type III cement, excess to Occupation Forces needs, total 5,000 tons, in addition to the regular quarterly allocations for April, May, June, has been received by Ministry of Welfare and allocated to the various categories, as listed bellow:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Public Bath Houses	1,000 tons
Health Centers	550 tons
General Hospitals and Clinics	1,500 tons
Tokyo First National Hospital (Model hospital for Medical Center plan)	45 tons
Social Relief Facilities	530 tons
Child Welfare Institutions	530 tons
Quarantine Stations	65 tons
Acute Infectious Disease Hospitals	250 tons
National Health Insurance Ass'n Clinics	530 tons
Total	5,000 tons

Further detailed breakdown of allocations within the various categories will be included shortly in a future issue of this Bulletin. The allocation tickets are being issued by the Ministry of Welfare at the present time.

Present plans of the Ministry of Welfare call for the distribution during June of 45 tons of wire screening materials to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs. The balance of 25 tons of the total allocation of 70 tons will be distributed during July. Ministry of Welfare is issuing the allocation tickets at the present time. Detailed breakdown of the allocation plan will be included in a future issue of this Bulletin.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 16 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 23 - 29 May. A total of 2,782 were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	0	0	0	150
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Tokyo	180	109	0	100
Tochigi	312	0	0	0
Saitama	216	6	0	0
Chiba	0	35	0	0
Gumma	0	56	0	0
Kanagawa	0	180	0	0
Nagano	0	6	0	0
Yamanashi	0	50	50	0
Osaka	0	110	0	0
Okayama	0	0	80	150
Tottori	0	102	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	100	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	100	150
Fukuoka	192	0	0	100
Total	1,148	754	230	650

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 926 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 15 prefectures in the period 24 - 31 May. This is equivalent to 1,389,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 24-31 MAY

Prefecture	Quantity 50-gal Drums
Gumma	64
Saitama	60
Chiba	26
Tokyo	95
Kanagawa	45
Toyama	60
Aichi	45
Shiga	26
Osaka	280
Hyogo	34
Tottori	31
Yamaguchi	48
Ehime	50
Fukuoka	30
Miyazaki	32

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Violations

A Japanese female physician, an addict, who illegally obtained narcotic order forms and forged the names of nine other physicians thereon, was sentenced in the Tokyo Court to two years penal servitude.

Narcotic Agent Training School

Narcotic agents attending the Narcotic Agents Training School to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 June will receive instruction from SCAP's Narcotic Control Officers and from officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and Criminal Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office. The agents will also receive practical instruction in arrest from the Tokyo Police Department, and will visit Tokyo Courts and narcotic installations in Tokyo.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Several conferences have been held regarding the advisability of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross conducting the "joint campaign" this Fall, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.74 (for the period 24 - 30 May).

A conference was held on 1 June to reach an agreement between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest in conducting a "joint campaign" and it was agreed that for the fiscal year 1948-49 the two organizations would conduct such a campaign, in harmony and cooperation, with the intrinsic characteristics of the organizations mutually respected. It was further agreed that the Japanese Red Cross reserves the right of conducting a separate campaign after this year.

The outline of the "joint campaign" (for the Fall of 1948 only), as agreed upon, is given below:

"1. Principle.

(1) In principle, the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross fund raising should be conducted separately. However, for the year 1948 only, a joint fund raising will be undertaken in consideration of the pressing time element in preparations, adequate timing of the campaign date, etc. (It is understood that from the year 1949 onwards this agreement will not be binding.)

(2) In undertaking the campaign, which is to be conducted under a special circumstance, each will understand and respect the special characteristics of the other.

(3) In the advertisement of the campaign, the idea underlying the Community Chest and spirit of the Red Cross will be propagated side by side, in mutual respect of each other on the part of the Community Chest Committee and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

(4) The general public will be appealed to, to understand the purposes of the campaign, and to willingly contribute to the Community Chest and to the Japanese Red Cross.

2. The campaign for this year will be called:

Joint Fund Drive for the Community Chest and the Red Cross Operation.

3. The campaign date will be from 1 October 1948 to 31 October 1948 (one Month).

4. Organization.

Local Community Chest Committees as well as the Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross Society will establish separate fund raising secretariats, and these secretariats will closely cooperate with each other through the form of a joint fund raising committee or a liaison conference, etc., depending on local circumstances.

5. Deciding the goal.

Amount to be raised for the Community Chest and for the Japanese Red Cross Society will respectively be carefully assessed, and to these will be added the expense necessary for the campaign management. The total of these three will be considered as the goal of the campaign. The total and the amount to be raised for each party will be indicated to the people.

As an example, if the amount to be raised is: for the Community Chest 7,000,000 yen, for Red Cross 3,000,000 yen and for management 1,000,000 yen, the total 11,000,000 yen will be the goal.

6. Campaign Method.

(1) Publicizing the goal.

When a goal is decided the basis of calculation of the goal will be clearly indicated and publicized so that the people will trust in the cause and support the campaign.

(2) While the Community Chest and the Red Cross will closely cooperate with each other, the special characteristics of each will be mutually respected as it relates to the conduct of their normal routine business and activities.

7. Publicity and collection.

For publicity purposes the name Community Chest and Red Cross as well as the purposes of both will appear on the same poster in so far as possible, while separate publicity is not forbidden covering routine activities.

(1) The token of contribution will be a red feather.

(2) Red Cross buttons will be given to those persons whose contributions to the Red Cross amount to its membership fee. (See paragraph 9 below).

(3) On the collection boxes already prepared by the Community Chest, the emblem of Red Cross will be added by the side of the mark for Community Chest. When Red Cross boxes are used, they will also carry Community Chest marks.

(4) Immunity certificates and the receipt will be in the name of both parties.

8. Method of distribution of the fund raised.

In the first place, the management expense will be subtracted from the total amount collected. The remainder will be divided for the Community Chest and the Red Cross through the fund raising secretariats according to the ratio of the respective goals.

In the example shown above, let us assume a total of 12,000,000 yen was raised. Subtracting management expense, the remainder will be:

$$12,000,000 \text{ yen} - 1,000,000 \text{ yen} = 11,000,000 \text{ yen}$$

Pro rata division of this amount will be respectively:

$$\text{C.C. } 11,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 7/10 = 7,700,000 \text{ yen}$$

$$\text{R.C. } 11,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 3,300,000 \text{ yen}$$

The same pro rata division will apply in all cases, when the amount collected goes over the goal or when it falls short of the goal.

9. Treatment of the donors for membership in the Red Cross.

All the donors will be considered as having understood both the idea underlying the Community Chest and the spirit of the Red Cross and have made donations in sympathy of and to support these objectives. Accordingly all donors will become supporting members of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The persons donating an amount which is equal to or is over the regular and the special Red Cross membership fees after the pro rata division is computed will be considered as such members.

Using the same ratio as in the above stated example, that is 3/10 for Red Cross, we get the following two equations:

$$100 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 30 \text{ yen}$$

$$1,670 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 501 \text{ yen}$$

The persons donating 100 yen will be regular Red Cross members; and persons donating 1,670 yen will be special Red Cross members.

10. Collection fee (Commission) or returning of the fund to the Locality where such a fund was collected is strictly forbidden. The allocation of the fund for the participating members of the present campaign, namely the beneficiaries, in the cities, towns and villages does not fall under this rule.

11. Expenses.

(1) The campaign expenses in the center (for the joint efforts) will be borne by the two parties at the ratio of the total goals for the entire country for the Community Chest and the Red Cross respectively.

(2) Local Expenses.

a. In the same manner as in the above stated example the management expense amounting to 1,000,000 yen will be borne by the two parties as follows:

$$\text{C.C. } 1,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 7/10 = 700,000 \text{ yen}$$

$$\text{R.C. } 1,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 300,000 \text{ yen}$$

b. While the expenses will be borne pro rata by the two parties as shown above for the Joint Expenses, independent expenditure for undertakings carried out separately, each will pay his own.

12. The details of the present agreement will be worked out by the fund raising secretariats through the Joint Committee or the Liaison Conference, etc.”

Japanese Red Cross (Volunteer Services)

The instructional informational material for the Volunteer Services Program, as previously announced, has been compiled in the form of “Volunteer Service Information Letters” which, in bound form, will constitute the Volunteer Service Handbook.

English translations of the instructional and informational Volunteer Service material have been inclosed, when available, in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin. Volunteer Services Information Letters, No. I, II and III (English Translations) were inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins, No.70 (for period 26 April - 2 May) and No.73 (for period 17 - 23 May), respectively.

Volunteer Services Letters, No. IV, V, VI, and VII, as listed below, are inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin and they complete the current series of letters:

Letter No. IV, dated 13 May 1948, subject: “Selection of Volunteer Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees” (Inclosure #1).

Letter No. V, dated 17 May 1948, subject: “System of Record Keeping and Reporting” (Inclosure #2).

Letter No. VI, dated 17 May 1948, subject: "System of Awards" (Inclosure #3).

Letter No. VII, dated 17 May 1948, subject: "The Use of Special Volunteer Service Advisory Committees in all Communities". (Inclosure #4).

Laws Regulating Domestic Relations

Questions have arisen concerning present laws in Japan controlling family relations. Legal provisions concerning marriage, adoption, duty to support relatives, divorce, are set forth in the Japan Civil Code. Many of these laws were changed by the Diet by Law No.222 promulgated 22 December 1947.

Present laws in Japan concerning adoption, support and related subjects can be found in the Official Gazette, English Edition, No.520 for Monday, 22 December 1947.

Child Welfare

Allowable Remuneration to Children's Agencies for Care of Children - including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children's Bureau, issued Amended Instruction #22, (JI-HATSU-OTSU #22) dated 26 May concerning the above subject.

The maximum per day limits for Kyogo-in are as follows:

Administrative expense	- 34 yen
Care of Children	- 24 yen
Total	58 yen

Maximum limits per day for Homes for Dependent, Neglected, Abused or Feeble-minded Children are:

Administrative expense	- 28 yen
Care of Children	- 24 yen
Total	52 yen

Administrative costs for these institutions have been based on the minimum standards of personnel, etc., which will be required of them.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

One of the much discussed problems in the operation of social insurance has been the amount of time necessary to pay a medical care claim. The doctors who provide medical care for the insured frequently complain that the delay in the payment of their claims to the insurance systems causes them not only embarrassment in paying their own operating costs but also accounts for considerable financial loss because of changes in the monetary valuations. This delay in the past has been due to the lengthy procedure in the processing of a claim, which was usually submitted through the Medical Association to the prefectural insurance office or the insurance society or association and then back to the Medical Association, which paid the doctor. In some instances this procedure has delayed the payments for as much four to six months.

Under proposed legislation, each medical care claim should be paid within a period of 10 to 20 days. The new provisions will permit the doctor to submit his claim directly to the Insurance Section in the prefectural office for immediate payment with the understanding that the claim will be reviewed by a competent authority, including medical representation, and subject to readjustment of found unjust or not correct.

National Health Insurance

In connection with the description of current reporting requirements begun in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #73, for period 17-23 May, there are given below the data reportable by each National Health

Insurance association in connection with its application for national government subsidies. Although this application falls outside the operational reporting, it contains, a number of important checks on the proper functioning of the respective association. Also it is important that this application, which serves as the basis for the allocation of national government subsidies, be filed promptly by all associations and forwarded speedily by the prefectural Insurance Section. Deadlines set for the receipt of said applications vary in the several prefectures. However, all of them were due at the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, not later than 31 May. Latest reports from the Insurance Bureau indicate that several prefectures have failed to meet this deadline.

Data required:

1. Date of establishment of the National Health Insurance association requesting the subsidy.
2. Average number of insured, January through December 1947.
3. Share of the total cost of medical services to be borne by the insured requiring such services.
4. Ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.
5. Administrative expenditure as estimated for the current fiscal year. This figure must be broken down into personnel cost (salaries of full and part-time officials of the association), traveling expenses, and other expenditures (supplies, repairs, budget of the association's assembly, and miscellaneous).
6. Estimated cost of nursing personnel's salaries (number and salaries of licensed Public Health Nurses and such other nurses and midwives employed as have not yet been licensed as Public Health Nurses) and the estimated cost of their travel.
7. Estimated cost of maintaining health facilities and preventive services.
8. Estimated cost of (educational) publicity.
9. Estimated revenue from membership contributions during the current fiscal year, total and per member.
10. Estimated cost during the current fiscal year of services and benefits, total and per insured.
11. Number of hospitals (if any) under direct management of the association.

Having received all applications, the prefectural Insurance Section shall prepare the following summary table, giving under each paragraph the number of associations, the number of insured, and the amount of money.

1. Number of applications received.
2. Administrative expenditure: Aside from the total figure, a breakdown is required showing administrative cost in relation to the share of medical care cost borne by the association and according to the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.
3. Health nurses: In addition to their total number and cost, a breakdown is required according to Public Health Nurses and other nurses not qualifying as such, and according to their salaries. "Standard" annual salary is 29,200 yen.
4. Association doctors: In addition to their total numbers and salaries, separate figures are required for each of the following three categories of doctors.
 - a. Those receiving from the association an annual fixed salary in addition to their medical fee. The amount of their salary is to be shown; "standard" is 24,000 yen per year. (Up to 8,000 yen may be received for each doctor in this category from national subsidies).
 - b. Doctors working on a straight salary basis in hospitals and clinics directly managed by National Health Insurance associations. These are not subsidized.

- c. Doctors concurrently in charge of more than one association. (In respect to such doctors subsidies may be received but the combined subsidy must not exceed 8,000 yen.)

5. Finally, a summary tabulation is required, separate from the statement containing the above four points, to show the number of associations, classed according to the contribution they levy on their insured (in classes ranging from 50 yen or less to 300 yen and over per capita) and the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured (in classes ranging from 25% and less to 80% and over). The number of partially suspended associations must likewise be shown. These are associations which had suspended, by 1 May, all operations except services offered by their health nurses.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:

1. Selection of Volunteer Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees. (Letter No. IV)
2. System of Record Keeping and Reporting. (Letter No. V)
3. System of Awards. (Letter No. VI)
4. The Use of Special Volunteer Service Advisory Committees in all Communities. (Letter No. VII)
5. Subsidy for Insects and Rodents Control to Each Prefecture.
6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 29 May 1948.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE INFORMATION LETTER NO. IV

13 May

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SELECTION OF VOLUNTEER CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Persons having a great deal of control over the success or failure of the Volunteer Service program will be the Volunteer Service Chairmen and committee members selected to serve at each level of administration - National, Chapter, Branch and Sub-Branch and Sub-Cho. Consequently the selection of this group is of prime importance.

In general there are three qualities which these leaders should have: first, administrative ability; second a capacity for leadership; and third, the ability to plan and direct training courses. The chairman at every level should have these abilities to a stronger degree than the committee members.

Equally important as the above listed abilities and capacities, which can be measured in a rather specific manner, are the qualities which the success of any enterprise involving human relationships depends. Leaders of any group or people must have and practice a true respect for all individuals, regardless of their social, political or economic status. A general love of people must be manifested by leaders if the proper influence is to be exerted.

The leaders of the Volunteer Service program, particularly, must have the ability to express appreciation for the service rendered by the workers and convey to them that their service is both important and necessary. The leaders must also be capable of encouraging workers and of stimulating their interest. A leader's job is that of keeping an entire program running smoothly and in order to do this, the leader must show a constant awareness of all problems and must have a clear understanding of the total operation.

Perhaps one of the most necessary of these intangible qualities desirable in a leader is that ability enabling the individual to get along with others and avoid, at all times, any attitude which might convey to the group that they are working for the leader, as an individual. It is always the leader's responsibility to build an "esprit de corps" among the workers and develop their loyalty to the organization and its objectives.

A good leader must know the members of the group and understand them. In the development of any effective program there must be a mutual respect existing between the individual in charge and the workers - this kind of relationship can exist only when there is a complete understanding on the part of everyone.

The relationship between the leaders and the volunteers must be one of sharing together the opportunity of serving where there is a need. Need is the only thing which justifies any Volunteer Service project and if we are constantly aware of this fact, nothing should arise to hinder the development and growth of a strong Volunteer Service program in the Japanese Red Cross. In fact, because the need is so great and there is so much to be done, the Japanese Red Cross has a great opportunity to organize its resources, to strengthen and expand its services to meet ever increasing needs.

The success of the Volunteer Service program will depend entirely upon the proper selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen - select carefully and wisely - with these leaders well chosen we cannot fail.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE INFORMATION LETTER NO. V

17 May 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SYSTEM OF RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING.

I. PURPOSE OF RECORDS and REPORTS

It is important in the development of any organization to establish a method to measure its progress and growth. This factor makes it necessary to maintain a system of records and reports.

Statistical data obtained from records and reports serves to guide and direct these persons responsible for the organization in its growth and provides valuable material for publicity purposes. It is also important to keep staff members, both paid and volunteer, informed of their achievements and regular statistical reports are invaluable for this purpose, particularly in a Volunteer Service program.

Records will be kept primarily for two purposes: first, to inform Red Cross officials of the progress of the Volunteer Service program, and second, to provide an accurate account of time given by Volunteer workers in order to make awards and give proper recognition for the services rendered.

II. METHOD OF KEEPING RECORDS

The unit leaders will have the responsibility of keeping the records of individual worker's time. This will be done by using an individual record card for each Volunteer worker. Attached is a sample. This card will be referred to as "Individual Record of Volunteer Service - Volunteer Service Form No.1, April, 1948". These cards will be supplied by National Headquarters to each Chapter in sufficient amount to provide chapters with sample supplies to be used at the Chapter or Training Course. It will be the responsibility of each chapter to provide additional forms for the Branch, Sub-Branch, and Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairmen for training courses which will be given for their respective committees. Every Chapter Headquarters must keep an adequate supply of Volunteer Service Form No.1. When a project is organized in a local community the Red Cross Representative will request the Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Committee Chairman to secure the necessary number of record forms from the Chapter Headquarters for the specific project. The request should be made through the Sub-Branch Head in those areas. The Sub-Cho Chairmen would make the request directly to the Branch Head and in the Cities, Branch and Branch Headquarters, a supply should be kept on hand.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
7-13 June
1948
Number 76**

SECTION I - General
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SECTION III - Medical Services
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Local Training of Health Center Personnel

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #75 relative to the training of Health Center personnel. The urgent need for training of personnel already on duty in Health Centers, as well as those newly appointed is recognized. While every effort should be made to provide early in-service training at the local level, this training must be done in a thorough and proper manner if the desired results are to be obtained. Lectures alone are not sufficient, they must be supplemented by demonstrations and practical application.

For this reason it is advisable to place special emphasis upon completion of the Model Health Center's facilities as soon as possible. The model must be fully staffed with personnel who are, themselves, capable of receiving training and acting as instructors for the training of personnel of all other Health Centers. When the personnel of the Model Health Centers are familiar with their jobs then they should be utilized to teach the personnel of other health centers by the practical and accepted methods of (1) explanation, (2) demonstration and (3) application.

Little will be gained by holding formal lecture courses for Health Center personnel in general, until the lectures can be supplemented by demonstration and application, under supervision, in the Model Health Center or other properly functioning Health Centers.

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:
Title: Supplementary School Lunch Program Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-12

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

VD Control

Venereal disease is still the most prevalent infectious disease among adults. In order to insure the success of the nation-wide control program, close liaison should be maintained with Japanese prefectural VD control personnel.

As an aid in determining future plans, it is essential that the Military Government Health Officer know; (1) what the prefectural VD Control program is (present and future) and (2) what personnel and facilities (Public clinics, health centers, hospitals, and laboratories) exist for carrying out the program.

SECTION III
MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 21 May shows a total of 3,448 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,482, of which 103,940 were occupied. During this period, 318,254 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal disease were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 5 - 11 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	1
Chiba	" "	1
Tokyo	Anthrax	1

Note: The Anthrax case occurred in a dairy furnishing milk to the Metropolitan area of Tokyo. Veterinarians in the Tokyo-to Public Health Bureau instituted quarantine measures immediately and withdrew the milk supply temporarily until the incubation period is over.

A representative of the Public Health and Welfare Section made a survey of Veterinary activities in Shizuoka Prefecture. The survey disclosed that meat inspection was good; milk inspection was considered fair with deficiencies noted in dairy farm inspection due to poor transportation facilities; sea-food inspection was quite poor, but an overall program to improve the inspection service is now under way.

A small number of goats recently assigned to the Nagaizumi village were inspected and found to be in a much improved condition compared to the condition at the time of arrival in Yokohama. These goats were part of a gift of "The Heifers for Relief Committee".

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

The Ministry of Welfare has issued supplemental instructions to all prefectural governors on the subject of "Management of Hospital Food Rationing", Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction No.616 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu), dated 9 June. These instructions point out that the original directive of 12 February, Vice-Minister of Welfare Directive No.12 (Hatsu-Ken), contemplated that each hospital be properly organized to insure correct procurement and fair distribution of allocated food materials, but that the directive authorizes in no way the organization of unions or associations of semi-official or of any other nature in order to delegate responsibility for hospital rationing which properly belongs to the Government, at both national and local levels.

Hospital officials must understand that the handling of hospital rationing is their responsibility and that this responsibility cannot be delegated. Certain hospitals have complained that transportation is not available for moving rations from the rationing point to the hospital. In these cases there is no objection to the employment of transportation facilities on a contract basis, as distinguished from the organization of a union or association.

Distribution

A total of 3,680 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures during the period 30 May - 5 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	552	0	0	0
Miyagi	100	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	20	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0
Saitama	0	10	0	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	50
Tokyo	200	80	0	120
Chiba	504	0	0	0
Nagano	50	0	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Ehime	48	42	140	0
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Miyazaki	504	0	0	0
Fukuoka	200	0	0	50
Total	2,738	432	140	370

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,015 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 13 prefectures in the period 31 May - 6 June. This is equivalent to 1,522,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 31 May - 6 June 1948

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Quantity of 50-gal Drums</u>
Yamagata	21
Fukushima	64
Gumma	30
Tokyo	292
Shizuoka	106
Aichi	40
Mie	65
Shiga	26
Osaka	60
Hyogo	97
Shimane	20
Hiroshima	136
Fukuoka	<u>58</u>
Total	1,015

The following medicines are being removed from distribution control by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.27, published 1 June. Supply of these medicines is considered to be adequate to meet ordinary needs and distribution control is no longer necessary.

Sulfapyridin	Sulfamethylthiazol
Sulfapyridin tablet	Sulfamethylthiazol tablet
Sulfapyridin injection	Dextrose injection
Sulfamin	

Ordinance No.27 will designate that the following items are to be included as controlled medicines, effective the same date;

Hexylresorcinol tablets	Amylresorcinol tablets
Hexylresorcinol pills	Amylresorcinol pills
Hexylresorcinol capsules	Amylresorcinol capsules

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The April report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	82,324
Arrests- Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	77
Convictions	
Registered persons	5
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics	29
Losses by fire	3

Penalties for registrants varied from 5,000 yen fine to eight months penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen to two years penal servitude with 23 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 83 defendants, including 79 professional people eligible for registration, were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 10 minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarizes the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	2,953
Investigations originated	657
Investigations concluded	574
Investigations not concluded	356

Information was obtained relative to 20 additional addicts including five who were arrested.

Investigation of the motor vessel, Eastern Saga, reported to have a contraband cargo of opium aboard was concluded with the cooperation of Occupation Force enforcement units and Japanese customs and narcotic officials. The vessel was thoroughly searched at three different ports and the crew was questioned relative to the report of contraband cargo. No opium was discovered. The coordinated investigation clearly showed the difficulty of any attempt to introduce narcotic contraband cargo into Japan.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Kyusyu Welfare Training Course

The Ministry of Welfare has planned a seven day welfare conference to be held from 16 to 22 June, inclusive. Approximately 50 persons from the various prefectures in the Kyusyu Region will attend. The meetings will be held at the Komin Club, Kasugayama, Saga City, Saga Prefecture. The subjects to be discussed include: Outline of Social Work, Social Survey and Social Statistics, Methods of Social Work, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief, Child Welfare and the Responsibilities of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-ii).

Child Welfare

“Child Welfare” page 12, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.75 is amended to include the following:

Allowance Remuneration to Children’s Agencies for Care of Children including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children’s Bureau, issued Ji-Hatsu #257, dated 29 May, concerning the above subject.

The maximum limits per child, per day, for Kyogo-in are as follows:

Administrative expense	-	34 yen
Care of children	-	<u>24 yen</u>
Total		58 yen

Maximum limits for Homes for Dependent, abused or feeble-minded children per child, per day, are:

Administrative expense	-	28 yen
Care of children	-	<u>24 yen</u>
Total		52 yen

Administrative costs for these institutions have been based on the minimum standards of personnel, etc., which will be required of them.

Lying-in Agency

Payment is limited to cost of care, delivery costs, physicians’ costs, etc.

Foster home care - amount for one person per day under present Daily Life Security Law allowance.

Mother’s and Children’s Home - up to 1.35 yen per day per person for all persons in the institution.

Day Nursery (year round only) - up to 1.35 yen per day per child for all children. There is no provision for temporary or seasonal day nurseries. Homes for Physically Handicapped and Weak Children (permanent homes only) up to 8 yen per day per child for all children.

Temporary Shelter Care (Article 33 of the Daily Life Security Law)

Administrative cost - 10 yen per day per child
Care of children - 27 yen per day per child

Consigned Temporary Care where no temporary shelter is operated.

No administrative cost. Care of children - 24 yen per day per child. Administrative costs for the above agencies may be adjusted upon completion of the proposed minimum standards for children's institutions.

A committee is now working on a standard bookkeeping procedure for all institutions which will be provided for their use as soon as is possible.

Welfare Officers are encouraged to give surveillance to the uses to which administrative allowances are put in individual institutions and to report interesting observations through channels.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures - April

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of April 1948. Figures for March 1948 and for April 1947 are given for purpose of comparison.

	April 1948	March 1948	April 1947
Persons - institutional	135,944	138,195	112,769
Persons - non-institutional	2,013,927	2,077,031	2,650,272
Totals	2,149,871	2,215,226	2,763,041
Assistance in cash*	366,200,622	408,285,028	197,781,859
Assistance in kind	59,685,650	56,131,208	36,642,044
Totals	425,886,272	464,416,236	234,423,903

*Before deductions for repayment by families

Public Assistance by Prefectures

Prefecture	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	11,839	59,634	18,845,566	18,283,400
Aomori	1,547	30,703	143,082	5,942,147
Iwate	477	41,063	113,601	6,848,030
Miyagi	1,879	43,047	181,117	5,674,449
Akita	881	48,745	810,000	8,618,328
Yamagata	1,322	37,730	37,784	6,451,290
Fukushima	974	57,276	183,299	8,373,584
Ibaraki	1,402	39,525	97,660	5,496,858
Tochigi	597	23,146	191,150	4,298,815
Gumma	3,568	40,886	81,490	6,122,683
Saitama	1,172	42,076	604,047	7,505,130
Chiba	2,362	43,356	1,016,362	7,120,278
Tokyo	16,930	119,094	43,574	32,612,292
Kanagawa	4,326	41,524	26,000	10,716,469
Niigata	9,824	61,206	879,876	9,776,138
Toyama	830	28,127	28,855	5,062,102

Ishikawa	1,036	30,349	142,148	6,588,584
Fukui	574	21,137	403,140	4,109,932
Yamanashi	419	20,434		4,451,017
Nagano	3,113	48,218	184,146	8,792,550
Gifu	1,627	33,804	563,270	6,404,813
Shizuoka	4,639	46,762	790,780	3,628,298
Aichi	7,289	69,244		12,145,502
Mie	958	35,287		6,563,112
Shiga	389	26,051		3,389,639
Kyoto	3,249	62,135	2,272,612	10,301,691
Osaka	8,962	64,067	10,571	17,506,668
Hyogo	6,048	93,655		18,761,653
Nara	647	21,462	91,371	4,057,945
Wakayama	377	27,681	149,561	4,960,325
Tottori	607	18,816	451,362	3,265,080
Shimane	765	24,680		4,407,784
Okayama	2,964	40,417	370,151	7,752,388
Hiroshima	2,235	50,724	174,165	10,310,897
Yamaguchi	8,734	32,502	133,608	7,492,430
Tokushima	1,771	26,818	38,134	4,954,062
Kagawa	1,631	24,139	658,500	3,762,870
Ehime	724	33,088		6,038,543
Kochi	782	20,534		4,061,059
Fukuoka	2,634	141,563	9,485,524	11,743,949
Saga	2,830	35,977	2,113,798	4,505,888
Nagasaki	1,499	38,642	25,389	8,450,894
Kumamoto	2,468	39,095	507,265	7,232,070
Oita	1,754	21,366	13,622,249	3,795,279
Miyazaki	1,028	46,528	3,725,360	4,192,295
Kagoshima	4,261	61,214	489,083	8,693,864
Total	135,944	2,013,927	59,685,650	366,116,197

Correction - Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3 - 9 May, page 9, shows a total of male orphans of 68,478. The correct total of male orphans is 68,487.

Physically Handicapped Program

The first of 12 institutions for the handicapped in Japan opened in Tokyo, 7 June. It is named the Ohara-Ryo and accommodates 79 trainees and 37 members of their families.

Most of the accommodated are amputees and they will be trained in such crafts as: radio repair, dress making, watch repair, printing, shoe repair, wood work, electrical hand work and machine work of various types.

Out of the 79 trainees, 56 young ex-service personnel and civilians, formerly connected with the army, are included in the training, while 23 are civilians with no former army-navy background.

The program is slanted towards the age group, 20 - 40 years, and it is not surprising to find that the majority of handicapped needing this training are ex-service personnel. However, those receiving this training are to be based upon the overall needs of both ex-servicemen and civilians alike.

The numbers of physically handicapped in Tokyo-to as reported by welfare officials are:

Ex-servicemen and civilians formerly in the Armed Forces - 2094
Civilians not connected with Armed Forces - 738

A large former army barracks located on the property of the Second National Hospital in Tokyo has been renovated and equipped for this training institution. It is newly painted and all equipment has been renovated. It is equipped with a central kitchen, dining room and bathing facilities.

The facilities of the Second National Hospital will be used for necessary medical examinations and treatments.

The present course of training will take approximately 8 months.

Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.66 (for the period 29 March - 4 April) and No.72 (for period 10 - 16 May).

The following information, in brief outline, is a report on the progress of establishing "Leadership Training Centers" (Camps) this Summer as reported in a recent meeting of the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee:

a. Approval of camp sites and dates:

- (1) Okayama Training Center at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture 25 - 31 July.
- (2) Gora Training Center, Kanagawa Prefecture, 15 - 21 August. Note: The students will arrive on Sunday previous to the Monday on which the actual work of the camp will begin and they will leave on Saturday after the close of the camp on Friday night.

b. Budgets for the two Centers:

- (1) Food - 150 yen per day per person. 55 students will attend 6 days. 12 faculty members will attend 8 days. Average of 3 guests allowed each day.
 - (a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $55 \times 6 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 99,000 \text{ yen}$
 - (b) Faculty (12)
 $12 \times 8 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 28,800 \text{ yen}$
 - (c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 5,400 \text{ yen}$
Total Food Cost - 133,200 yen
- (2) Room - 50 yen per day, 6 days for students, 8 days for faculty, 2 Centers
 - (a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $6 \times 2 \times 55 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 33,000 \text{ yen}$
 - (b) Faculty (12)
 $8 \times 12 \times 2 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 9,600 \text{ yen}$
 - (c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 1,800 \text{ yen}$
Total Room Cost - 44,400 yen
- (3) Miscellaneous (2 Centers)
 - (a) Mimeographing and paper for bulletins used in teaching - 6,000 yen
 - (b) Rent for boat used in Water Safety and other expenses necessary for teaching materials - 18,000 yen
 - (c) Mail and telegrams - 6,000 yen
 - (d) Shipping materials to Centers such as blankets, sheets, mosquito nets and transportation of food, 20,000 yen
Total Cost for Miscellaneous Items - 50,000 yen
- (4) Transportation (12 teachers)
 - (a) Gora Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Gora - 600 yen)
 - (b) Okayama Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Okayama - 4,250 yen) $12 \times 4,250 \text{ yen} = 51,000 \text{ yen}$
Total Cost for Transportation - 58,200 yen

- (5) Awards to Teachers (estimate of 1,000 yen each)
 $12 \times 2 \times 1,000 \text{ yen} = 24,000 \text{ yen}$
- (6) General Services
 - (a) General maintenance of buildings
 - (b) Cleaning of buildings before Center opens
 - (c) Errand help
 Total for General Service for two Centers - 20,000 yen

Summary:

Food	133,200 yen
Room	44,400
Miscellaneous	50,000
Transportation	121,884 (including transportation of students)
Awards	24,000
General Services	20,000
Total	393,484 yen

Note: It was agreed at an Advisory Committee Meeting that the cost of food and housing would determine the tuition per students. The total cost of housing and food is 177,600 yen and this divided among 110 students will make the tuition fee per student approximately 1,600 yen.

c. Courses to be studied at Center

- (1) Junior Red Cross Organization and Membership
 - (a) What is Red Cross? Brief History. Discussion of thoughts and quotations dealing with goodwill, charity, humanitarian feelings, and the Red Cross ideals.
 - (b) How to become a Junior Red Cross member. Purposes of Junior Red Cross. Significance of Junior Red Cross membership.
 - (c) How to organize a Junior Red Cross Corps in School according to democratic principles and good parliamentary procedure.
- (2) Junior Red Cross Community Activities
 This will include:
 - (a) The study of how to make survey of community needs.
 - (b) How to determine and evaluate good Junior Red Cross projects.
 - (c) How to integrate Junior Red Cross activities with regular classroom work.
- (3) Safety Services
 To include safety and accident prevention information applicable to Japanese life.
- (4) Home Nursing and Nutrition
 To include a combination of the two subjects which will give basic health knowledge that is practical and applicable.
- (5) School Correspondence Project
 Study of National and International plan for exchanging school correspondence albums with schools in Japan and in other countries.
- (6) Crafts
 Making of articles which may be used in welfare institutions from native raw materials which students bring with them.
- (7) English conversation
 To be arranged during free periods.

Note: One month previous to the date of center the faculty will meet together to develop the units of work to be taught in each of the above courses. The faculty will assist in preparing the daily schedule. Only four hours each day will be given to study and discussion. There will be planned free periods and recreation. Students will share in the planning of their recreation. In fact, students will operate the Center with adult leaders' guidance.

d. Faculty (tentative)

Consultant and Junior Red Cross Chief have plans that the following will be the faculty of the Center:

- (1) Mr. S. Honjo, Chief, Japanese Junior Red Cross
- (2) Major Jack Moreman, Assistant Exec. Officer, CI&E (Dean and Co-Dean of Center)
- (3) Mr. Kashiwagi, Supervisor, Schools of Kanagawa Prefecture (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (4) Mr. Takata, Social Studies Teacher, Akasaka School (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (5) Mr. Eiichi Komori, Chief, Safety Services (Safety and Accident Prevention)
- (6) Miss Hayashi, Chief, Nursing Services (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (7) Mrs. Kobayashi, Nutritionist, Joshi Dai (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (8) Miss Shiroyama, Junior Red Cross (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (9) Mrs. Goto, Teacher at Shoei School (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (10) Crafts teacher - to-date not appointed.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In further supplementation of earlier information on current statistical reporting requirements for National Health Insurance (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 73 and 75) the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has informed Public Health and Welfare Section of a new report to be compiled for the first time in every prefecture in June.

This is to be a monthly report to the prefectural Insurance Section by every Public Health Nurse employed by a National Health Insurance association. After consolidating these individual reports, the prefectural Insurance Section is to send the consolidated report to the Ministry of Welfare not later than one month after completion of the month reported on. Each prefecture must decide for itself when the individual reports shall be due at the prefectural office. The following information is required to be forwarded to the Ministry:

1. Number of associations reported on;
2. Number of Public Health Nurses reporting;
3. Number of insured per one Public Health Nurse;
4. Number of Public Health Nurses who failed to report;
5. Total hours and percent of total working time spent, out of each business day, on each of the following activities:
 - a. Home visits, total and broken down into visiting time, travel time, and preparation of records;
 - b. Consultation in the office, total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor, preparation, and cleaning up;
 - c. Outside consultations (itinerant clinics), total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor and travel time;
 - d. Group education, total and broken down into guidance and travel time;
 - e. Meetings and conferences, total and broken down into staff education, study and attendance, practical (on the spot) observation;
 - f. Other activities, total and broken down investigation and statistics, communications, health preservation business (e.g. filling out of applications for special food for nursing mothers etc.) association business, conferences, and official trips outside the village;
 - g. Grand Totals
6. The total number of business days spent on:
 - a. Home visits, total number of homes and of cases and broken down according to the following categories: maternity case, unweaned infant, pre-school child, student, adult, investigation, control of communicable disease, not home, death, other.
 - b. Visits on special diseases: tuberculosis, venereal disease, infectious disease, mental disease.
 - c. Communication visits, total number and broken down according to the following categories: school, private doctor or dispensary, Health Center, member of welfare committee, workshop and store, social work institution, other.

d. Grand Totals

Reference is made also to the application and report required from all National Health Insurance associations desiring a national subsidy for the establishment of a clinic or hospital under their direct management. A translation of that form as required by Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction #284, (Ho-Hatsu No.284) of 1 March was given as enclosure No.1 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.67. Since no definite deadline was attached to that report, several associations planning to establish clinics or hospitals and desiring national subsidies therefore may have fallen behind and should be encouraged to make application promptly if such subsidy is desired for the current fiscal year.

Finally, reference is made to national subsidies payable to National Health Insurance associations hit by natural disasters such as floods, etc. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.64) The reporting requirements contained in the application form to be filed by associations wishing to qualify for such subsidies will be listed in the next issue of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin and will complete all regular statistical and related reporting done currently under the National Health Insurance Program.

Health Insurances

Attention is invited to Ho-Hatsu No.548 and No.552 dispatched by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the prefectural governors and noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.71 for the period 3 - 9 May. They contained information regarding new procedures for obtaining more prompt payment of claims presented by insurance doctors for medical care given to patients insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

The Central Committee for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors concurred in the action taken by the Ministry of Welfare in this matter and urged that the Prefectural Committees for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors take an active part in bringing about cooperation on the part of all doctors.

SECTION IX
MEMORAMDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 5 June 1948.
2. Number of Cases and Rates of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for 5 week period ended 29 May 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Health Centers

Under the provision of the health center law (Law 101, 1947) and Cabinet Order #77 dated 2 April 1948 certain cities (those with populations of 150,000) are authorized to supervise the administration of health centers within the designated cities. Enclosure No.1 to this bulletin is an English translation of the Ministry of Welfare's memorandum of instructions (Hatsu-Ken #60, dated 21 June 1948) to the prefectural governors and mayors of cities, subject: the "Transference of Health Centers to Cities."

Enclosure No.2 is an English translation of the Ministry of Welfare's memorandum of instruction (Hatsu-Ken #59, dated 21 June 1948) to prefectural governors, subject: "Notification About the Transference of Health Administrative Matters." This memorandum instructs governors to delegate to the health centers certain administrative matters under the provisions of the Health Center Law.

Morioka Model Health Center

The first prefectural Model Health Center to be completed, patterned after the Sugunami Model Health Center in Tokyo, opened in Morioka, Iwate Prefecture on 16 June. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended the opening ceremony and addressed the prefecture officials, prefecture medical association, dental association and midwives association, at a combined meeting at the Health Center auditorium at Morioka.

Information contained in Military Government Team Monthly Activities Report indicates work is progressing on Model Health Centers throughout Japan.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 24 May - 5 June:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| May 24, 1948
(I-Hatsu, No.207) | From: Director, Medical Bureau | To: Director, Health Department
Every prefecture |
| | Subject: Disposition of institutions and Commodities owned by Japan Medical Treatment Cooperation. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.302) | From: Director, Children's Bureau | To: Governor Gumma Prefecture |
| | Subject: Allocation of Plate Glass to be used for Child Welfare Agencies for the 4th Quarter, 1947-48. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.767) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor Aichi Prefecture |
| | Subject: Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.770) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture |
| | Subject: Appointment of Social Work Guidance Officials in Full-time Service. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.774) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture |
| | Subject: Presentation of a written Report of Actual State and Account Settlement of Subsidies for Living Aid Expenses for Needy German Nationals Living in Japan in 1947-48. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.775) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governors, Tokyo and other
6 prefectures |
| | Subject: Presentation of an Accurate Account of National Subsidy for Protection Work Expense for Special Women for 1947-48. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.81) | From: Director, Social Bureau | To: All Prefectural Governors |
| | Subject: Distribution Relief Commodities from LARA. | |

May 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.82)
Subject: Distribution of the Estimated National Subsidies for Protection Expenses under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 25, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.304)
Subject: Forwarding of an English Copy of “Subject: Regarding Enforcement of Child Welfare Law” (Welfare Ministry dispatch Ji No.20, dated March 31, 1948).

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.308)
Subject: Concerning Cement Allocation for Buildings, such as Child Welfare Agencies, etc.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.212)
Subject: Application for License of Pharmacist.

May 26, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Mutual Aid Association To: Director, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.497)
Subject: Payments in Advance of Lodging Fee at the Rest House.

May 26, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Mutual Aid Association To: Director, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.498)
Subject: Notification Regarding Partial Amendment of Point-fees in “The List of Point-fees for Medical Care under Social Insurance and the list of Pont-fees for dental care under Health Insurance” regarding amendment of special calculation System.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-Gyo, No.580)
Subject: Dealing with Forwarding of Koreans’ Property in Kind II.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governors, Tokyo and other 14 prefectures
(Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-Gyo, No.583)
Subject: Survey of a number of Persons at the Students’ League for Relief of Repatriates.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.777)
Subject: Application for Permission of use of the Properties of Branch Office of Osaka Prefecture, Kyojo-kai and of Kyojo-Hall, Osaka.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and other 10 prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu, No.779)
Subject: Opening of a Conference of the Competent Officials with Living Cooperative Association at Prefectures.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Miyagi and other 18 prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu, No.784)
Subject: Distribution of Japanese Paper for Japanese Umbrellas to be Manufactured at Occupational Agencies.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.789)
Subject: Distribution of Commodities (seeds of vegetables) from LARA.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.790) 9 prefectures
Subject: Distribution of Commodities from LARA.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.791) Subject: Permission of Protection Agency under the Provisions of Art. 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Toyama Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.792) Subject: Application for Permission of Grant of Temporary Living Aid Under Daily Life Security Law
to Supply Beddings for Needy Persons.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.309) Subject: Forwarding of a Statistical List of Day Nursery and Mothers' Home in Japan.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.310) Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.311) Subject: Authorization of Child Welfare Officials.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Gumma and Chiba Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu, No.312) Subject: Acknowledgment of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.313) Subject: Acknowledgment of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governors, Aichi and other
(Repatriation Relief Board, 4 Prefectures
Hatsu-Gyo, No.586) Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board, Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.588)

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governors, Kochi and other
(Hatsu-Butsu, No.590) one Prefectures
Subject: Allocation of Artificial Saccharine Substance for Relief Use.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.317) Subject: Application for Approval of Training Institution for Personnel Under Child Welfare Law.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.318) Subject: Designation of Day Nursery and Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.319) Subject: Application for Designation of Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.320)
Subject: Application for Approval of Creation and Application for Designation of Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.321)
Subject: Approval of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.800)
Subject: Payment over the base Amount of Living Aid Expense under Daily Life Security Law.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Fukushima Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.801)
Subject: A Statistical List of Living Conditions of the Protected.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu)
Subject: Singer Sewing Machine, Type 15 (AE:AF)

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.579)
Subject: Enactment of Standards of Business of Health Nurses.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.581)
Subject: Preservation of Quality of Milk.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.24)
Subject: Survey of Singer Sewing Machine Type 15 (AE:AF)

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.213)
Subject: Advertisement of Medicine.

May 29, 1948 From: Vice President of R.R.B. To: Governor of Hokkaido and 6
(Repatriation Relief Board, Prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Shi, No.595)
Subject: Special Distribution of Indispensable Household Goods in 1948-49.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governor of Hokkaido and 6
(Repatriation Relief Board, Prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Shi, No.601)
Subject: Preliminary Conference concerning Establishment of Emergency Institution for Accomodation of Repatriates from Saghalien who have no Relatives.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.608)
Subject: Procedure of Application for Business Fund Loan.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.613)
Subject: National Subsidy for Funds of Loaning Business Fund to Needy Persons.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.325)
Subject: Consultation about Institution for Protection under Child Welfare Law.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.221)
Subject: Amendment of Organization of Welfare Ministry.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.25)
Subject: Allocation of Paper to make out Maternal and Child Handbook.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau, To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Ji, No.31) Chief, Accounts Section
Subject: Distribution of Estimated National Subsidy for Expense to be Disbursed for Measures taken under Child Welfare Law for (May) 1948 - 1949.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.588)
Subject: Distribution of Grant to Local Government for the Movement of Population Survey.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.589)
Subject: Special Distribution of Sugar to Inpatients in big Cities.

June 1, 1948 From: Welfare Minister To: Governors, Ibaraki and 7
(Yo-Hatsu, No.38) other Prefectures
Subject: Permission of Renewal of Term of Substitute VD Clinic.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 21 other Prefectures
(Engo, No.1)
Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose return have been Sanctioned by GHQ, SCAP.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Prefectures (except
(Engo, No.2) for Aomori and Kagoshima)
Subject: Koreans whose Return have been Sanctioned by GHQ, SCAP.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Engo, No.3)
Subject: Personal Effects carried by KUBOTOSHI Kanae.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro.
(Sha- Hatsu, No.817)
Subject: Special Distribution of LARA Commodities.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Niigata Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.820)
Subject: Permission for Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Aiji, No.23)
Subject: Approval for Creation of Training Institute for Nursing Teachers.

June 2, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.522)
Subject: Amendment of the Budget Instructions.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, each Prefecture
(Ichi-Fuku, No.2159)
Subject: Partial Amendment of Statement in Ichi-Fuku, No.1881.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro
(Ji-Hatsu, No.330)
Subject: Distribution of Children's Sporting Shoes for Child Welfare Agencies.

June 2, 1948 From: Welfare Vice Minister To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.43)
Subject: Extermination of Rodent and Insects.

June 3, 1948 From: Welfare Vice Minister To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.44)
Subject: Dealing with Infectious Diarrhea (Temporary Name).

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.598)
Subject: Report According to Examples of Welfare Ministry Reports.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.335)
Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.336)
Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.337)
Subject: Consultation for Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Mie and 22 other Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu, No.340)
Subject: Preliminary Assembly of Competent Officials for Budget Concerned with Child Welfare law.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each
(Ho-Hatsu, No.859) Prefecture; Chief, each Branch
Office of Social Insurance
Subject: Partial Payment of Balance of New Salary.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each
(Ho-Hatsu, No.862) Prefecture; Chief, each Branch
Office of Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of budget for Payment, Pension Accounts, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for
1948-1949.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.722)
Subject: Special Research on Japanese Encephalitis.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 10 other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.825) Prefectures.
Subject: A Visit of Miss Helen A. Keller.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.826)
Subject: Opening of a Short Course for Social Work Workers.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.828)
Subject: Payment over the Base Amount of Living and (for Learning Technical Skill) under Daily Life
Security Law.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.829)
Subject: Alteration of Plan of Institution under the Emergency Daily Life Relief Work.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.832)
Subject: Distribution of Materials for Operation of Vocational Agencies.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.605)
Subject: Reference concerning names of responsible divisions and sections for affairs concerned with National Park Division and chiefs of such divisions and sections, etc.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.221)
Subject: Allocation of precious metal, gold-platinum alloy designated for dental use by prefecture.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.222)
Subject: Survey of estimated quantity of demand of designated distribution medicine for the third quarter.

June 4, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Worker's Mutual Aid Assn. To: Director, each Division or Bureau
(Kai-Hatsu, No.527)
Subject: Partial amendment of the list of medical fee marks, social insurance and the list of dental fee marks, health insurance.

June 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director, each Division or Bureau
(Kai-Hatsu, No.530)
Subject: Contract deposit in purchasing an article whose price is not controlled.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.223)
Subject: Report of on establishments and equipments in pharmaceutical industry.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Ji, No.43)
Subject: Distribution of estimated national subsidy for expense necessary for temporary care under Child Welfare Law for 1948-1948.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.87)
Subject: Keeping of materials for operation of vocational agencies.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.835)
Subject: Alteration of site of institution under the emergency daily life relief work.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.836)
Subject: Guidance and audit of affairs concerned with Daily Life Security Law.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.345)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

According to data compiled from the "Monthly Clinic Reports", it is noted that there are eight prefectures which do not perform darkfield examinations, and 15 prefectures which perform only an insignificantly small number of such examinations. This may be due to a lack of darkfield microscopes, or in some prefectures, to inefficient utilization or distribution of available darkfield condensers.

The production of darkfield condensers is small, but is continuing at an increased rate. Prefectures which need darkfield microscopes should submit their requisitions to the Pharmaceutical Section of the Medical Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

The diagnosis of a chancre should never be made on clinical grounds, nor should it be made by waiting for the serological test to become positive (which takes from 10 days to two or three months). The diagnosis of primary syphilis should be made by the darkfield microscope during the sero-negative stage when the patients chance of complete cure is the greatest.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Rabies Immunization Program for Dogs

Public Law No.29 - Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals, requires all dogs in Japan to be immunized once a year. Authority for this requirement falls within Article 7, which states that a Prefectural Governor can conduct a preventive campaign against rabies when recognized.

The standard dosage is 5 cc of vaccine for each dog, regardless of size, but over four months in age, at least once a year. The vaccine is prepared in Tokyo Laboratories in which both dog and rabbit brain and spinal cords are utilized. The vaccine is not assayed.

Due to considerable belief that the potency of the present vaccine is insufficient for a years immunity, plans are under way to require the testing of all dogs every six months, and assays on the vaccine made by National Institute of Health. The minimum requirements will subsequently be reported in this bulletin. (Note: Occupation personnel owning dogs are required to follow the rabies immunization procedure as noted in AR 40-2090 Change 3, utilizing Habel mouse-tested rabies vaccine, approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. The vaccine is a standard medical supply item Nos.1607885-1607895.)

Veterinary Education

Preliminary work has begun, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, in establishing an inspection system for Veterinary Schools throughout Japan.

Food Sanitation

In order to establish a regulation supporting the Food Sanitation Law No.233, as a guidance for Prefectural Governments, a regulation was approved and should reach each Prefecture during the week of 21 June.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 12-18 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nara	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 12 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 6-12 June. A total of 1,550 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	130	140	0	140
Niigata	40	0	0	0
Fukui	100	0	0	0
Fukuoka	200	30	0	60
Kagawa	200	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	100	70	100
Akita	0	30	20	0
Chiba	0	20	0	0
Nagano	0	0	10	0
Aichi	0	10	0	0
Gifu	50	0	0	0
Kumamoto	0	100	0	0
Totals	720	430	100	300

In May, small shipments of diphtheria toxoid totaling 168,800 cc were ordered by the Ministry of Welfare to seven prefectures. These shipments practically completed the requirements as set-up by prefectures. The total quantity supplied each prefecture was based on requirements submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by the prefectures. Distribution for the immunization program was started in late 1947. Original requirements submitted by prefecture Health Officers totaled 18,510,000 cc for all of Japan. These were revised recently by some prefectures (see Weekly Bulletin No.72, 10-16 May) reducing the total to 13,974,880 cc. Adequate stocks of toxoid are available to continue further immunization. Reports show that there were, on 5 June, 2,816,754 cc available for distribution which had successfully passed assay, and an additional 4,951,980 cc awaiting assay tests. Below is tabulated a resume of the distribution already made.

Distribution of Diphtheria Toxoid
(Unit:cc)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Original Requirement</u>	<u>Revised Requirement</u>	<u>Distribution May</u>	<u>Total Distributed to 31 May</u>
Hokkaido	1,100,000	1,047,500		1,047,500
Aomori	300,000	160,000		160,000
Iwate	347,000	140,000		140,000
Miyagi	395,000	151,900		151,900
Akita	325,000	325,000		432,060
Yamagata	114,000	144,000		143,080
Fukushima	443,000	310,000		310,000
Ibaraki	315,000	405,000		405,000
Tochigi	360,000	360,000		400,000
Gumma	866,000	471,000	28,000	471,000
Saitama	572,000	572,000	87,800	572,000
Chiba	570,000	340,000		340,000
Tokyo	927,000	927,000		848,000
Kanagawa	608,000	202,040		202,040
Niigata	615,000	465,180		465,180
Yamanashi	200,000	157,700		157,700
Gifu	400,000	100,000		100,000
Shizuoka	368,000	291,460		291,460
Aichi	891,000	200,000		200,000

Mie	352,000	200,000		200,000
Toyama	198,000	198,000		201,260
Ishikawa	204,000	204,000	2,000	204,000
Fukui	160,000	108,000		108,000
Shiga	197,000	200,000		200,000
Kyoto	348,000	332,100		332,100
Osaka	659,000	608,000		608,000
Hyogo	756,000	159,000		159,000
Nara	169,000	100,000		100,000
Wakayama	115,000	115,000		115,000
Tottori	142,000	142,000	2,000	142,000
Shimane	177,000	177,000		197,000
Okayama	280,000	280,000	35,000	280,000
Hiroshima	300,000	300,000		339,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	280,000		298,000
Tokushima	193,000	193,000		193,000
Kagawa	233,000	233,000		283,000
Ehime	823,000	350,000		350,000
Kochi	190,000	190,000		205,000
Fukuoka	597,000	599,000		653,200
Saga	233,000	223,000		270,000
Nagasaki	348,000	348,000	8,000	348,000
Kumamoto	414,000	421,000		390,000
Oita	260,000	260,000		261,760
Miyazaki	269,000	269,000		310,000
Kagoshima	436,000	436,000	6,000	436,000
Nagano	431,000	280,000		280,000
Total Japan	18,510,000	13,974,880	168,800	14,600,240
Okinawa	755,000	755,000		500,000
Total Japan and Okinawa	19,265,000	14,729,880	168,800	255,000* 15,355,240

*Shipment made to Okinawa 17 June.

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,447 drums, 50 gallons each pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 19 prefectures in the period 7 - 13 June. This is equivalent to 2,170,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 7-13 June 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>
Tochigi	35	Osaka	124
Saitama	60	Hyogo	63
Tokyo	179	Nara	21
Kanagawa	117	Wakayama	57
Niigata	92	Yamaguchi	75
Yamanashi	26	Ehime	53
Shizuoka	74	Fukuoka	141
Aichi	99	Kumamoto	26
Mie	55	Oita	50
Kyoto	100	Total	1,447

Production

A total of 5,686 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 30 May - 5 June. For the period 6 - 12 June, a total of 5,495 pieces of equipment were produced. Large inventory stocks on hand are sufficient to meet all requirements.

During the period 30 May - 5 June, 205,630 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 47,665 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 36,166 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, a total of 175,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 40,750 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 20,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 5 June included 3,220,318 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 284,918 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 100,383 vials of typhus vaccine.

During the period 6 - 12 June, 136,370 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 37,330 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 19,390 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, a total of 76,225 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 63,810 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry as of 12 June totaled 3,305,093 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 336,076 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 80,993 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during May totaled 556,652 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 152,323 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 29,640 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

<u>Prefecture of Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
	lbs.	gals.	vials
Hokkaido	-	-	10,000
Iwate	10,000	-	30
Akita	2,000	-	-
Yamagata	8,800	900	-
Ibaraki	3,000	3,500	7,000
Gumma	36,000	5,000	-
Tokyo	-	3,000	6,780
Kanagawa	50,000	-	-
Niigata	-	2,500	-
Nagano	30,315	6,000	3,000
Gifu	17,000	4,500	-
Shizuoka	-	5,000	-
Aichi	80,000	13,000	-
Mie	5,000	-	100
Ishikawa	-	-	30
Fukui	-	-	500
Osaka	100,000	10,000	-
Hyogo	10,000	7,000	-
Nara	28,000	1,000	-
Shimane	20,000	1,000	-
Tottori	-	3,500	-
Okayama	15,000	1,000	-
Hiroshima	-	8,070	-
Yamaguchi	71,400	2,050	-
Ehime	-	3,000	-
Kochi	5,300	500	-
Fukuoka	-	20,320	-
Saga	-	6,000	-
Oita	-	5,000	100
Ministry of Welfare			

(Nat'l Hospital)	64,252	14,033	-
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	-	-	100
Otaru	400	200	-
Shimizu	-	-	100
Nagoya	-	50	-
Maizuru	-	-	300
Kobe	-	200	500
Nagasaki	-	-	100
Sasebo	-	-	1,000
Ministry of Transportation:			
Tokyo	45	5,250	-
Nagoya	-	6,000	-
Osaka	-	4,000	-
Hiroshima	-	2,000	-
Shikoku	-	750	-
Moji	-	3,000	-
Niigata	-	2,000	-
Sapporo	-	3,000	-
Total	556,652 lbs.	152,323 gals.	29,640 vials

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is summarizing the activities of 150 narcotic agents throughout Japan reported the following statistics for 16 months ending 30 April:

Number of Registrants Inspected		34,340
Number of Investigations Oriented		2,701
Number of Prosecutions: Registrants	249	
Non-registrants	725	
Total		974
Number of Convictions: Registrants	86	
Non-registrants	318	
Total		404

Of the registrants convicted, 24 received sentences totalling 22 years one month penal servitude, and 62 were fine a total of 145,196 yen.

Of the non-registrants convicted 130 received sentences totalling 175 years 10 months penal servitude and 55 received suspended sentences totalling 84 years six months. One hundred eighty-two non-registrants, including 49 of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of 465,000 yen.

The most important seizures were:

Crude opium	20,014.1 grams
Morphine	7,265.61 grams
Cocaine	8,683.30 grams

There was an average of 37 thefts per month during 1947. This number has been reduced to 29 per month through April 1948. Hospitals, which represented the largest group of registrants losing narcotics through thefts, are gradually reducing the number of thefts by procuring heavy steel safes in which to store narcotics.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest

A national meeting of the Community Chest was held in Tokyo on 3-4 June. The meeting was also attended by Japanese Red Cross and Japanese Government Officials.

In addition to discussions on administrative and operational problems, an agreement between the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest to hold a "joint fund raising campaign" for the year 1948-49 (Month of October 1948) was explained; reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.75 (for the period 31 May - 6 June 1948).

A representative from Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, attended one of the conference sessions and gave a resume covering observations during the last Community Chest Campaign (winter 1947-48). It was pointed out that "**** the interest as well as the participation of the Japanese Government, principally the Ministry of Welfare, in the Community Chest organization and particularly the first campaign, was understandable but the active participation of the Government in the Administrative, Managerial and Operational functions of the Community Chest is at an end - The Community Chest is a private welfare enterprise and must operate as such. This does not mean that the government is not to be sympathetic, helpful and cooperative, but the Community Chest must establish its own administrative channels (not through the Ministry of Welfare) and prefectures must have Community Chest Committees (not prefectural government agencies) to disseminate information, etc., regarding their program".

Japanese Red Cross Society

A conference of Prefectural Red Cross Chapter Managers with officials of the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, was held in Tokyo on 16, 17 and 18 June.

The following main topics were the subjects covered at the conferences:

1. Agreement between the Central Committee, Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross, regarding the "joint fund raising campaign" for 1948-49, to be held between 1 - 31 October.
2. Red Cross plan for the execution of their responsibilities in the "joint fund campaign".
3. Community plan for the execution of their responsibilities in the "joint fund campaign".
4. Review of Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross fund raising experiences during the past campaign (winter 1947-48).

Material Issued for Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin)

The Ministry of Welfare advised that printed material such as that listed below, has been published by different organizations and has been distributed throughout Japan. All of this material should be available for use in training programs for Minsei-iin and other welfare personnel.

1. "Ordinances and Notifications instructions concerning the Daily Life Security Law" (additional) published in March 1947, by Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
2. "Guide to Protection" (Engo no Shirube). Published by Ministry of Welfare.
3. "Interpretation of the Daily Life Security Law" (Seikatsu Hogo Ho no Kaishaku). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.
4. "On the Spirit of Minsei-iin" (Minsei-iin Seishin ni Tsuite).
5. "Hundred questions and answers on the Daily Life Security Law" (Seikatsu Hogo Hyaku-Mon Hyaku-To). Published by the Japanese Social Work Association.
6. "Interpretation of the Child Welfare Law" (Jido Fukushi Ho). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.

7. "What is the Child Welfare Law" (Jido Fukushi Ho Towa). Published by Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

8. "Minsei-iin Note Book" (Minsei-iin Techo). Prepared by Ministry of Welfare.

9. "Social Work in Japan" (Nippon no Shakai Jigyo). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.

Publication Concerning Child Welfare

A book, "Child Welfare" (Jido Fukushi) edited by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has been just published by TOYO SHOKAN, a publishing company located in Tokyo. This publication is available either at book stores or the publishing house (400 yen per copy). The publication may also be secured by Japanese officials at some price reduction through the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. This book is available only in the Japanese language. It has not been translated into English. The book should be useful in carrying out in-service training programs, particularly intended for child welfare personnel. The following is the table of contents:

Guide for Children's Policy (by Y. Matsuzaki)
Maternal and Child Health (M. Seki)
Day Nurseries (S. Yoshimi)
Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshe-Ryo) (S. Yamataka)
War Orphans and Vagrant Children (Y. Tsujimura)
Education and Protection of Delinquent Children (M. Shimada)
Children's Institutions (M. Kono)
Child Welfare Center (Judo Sodan Sho) (M. Miyake)
Case Work (F. Asaka)
Child Welfare and Education (Y. Miki)
Protection of Juvenile Laborers (Y. Kirihara)
Criminal Policy and Child Welfare (S. Danto)

In-Service Social Work Training Program

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has established a tentative schedule of "in-service training meetings" to be held throughout Japan in 1948. Each of these conferences will last for a period of seven days.

Prefecture Welfare Officials with over two years' experience in social work administration, and Minsei-iin or social workers recommended by prefecture governors are eligible to attend the meetings. Subjects included in the conference program will be: Outline of social work; Minsei-iin work; Protection of daily life and disaster relief; Child welfare work; Social research and Statistics.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Place to be Held</u>
June	Kyushu	Saga
July	Shikoku	Kochi
August	Chugoku	Hiroshima
October	Tohoku	Miyagi
November	Chubu	Toyama
December	Kinki	Kyoto or Nara

No training conference has been scheduled to be held in September because of the National Minsei-iin Meeting to be held in Hokkaido during that month.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

A continued check on the operational and other statistical data on the social insurances available at the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has revealed that the requirements in force are widely disregarded in practice. Even under the programs for which data are regularly reported from the prefectures, i.e. Welfare Pension

Insurance and Seamen's Insurance and the government-managed part of Health Insurance, delays of 2-3 months are common. Reports on the national level are thus delayed despite prompt reports by some prefectures.

Other programs, i.e. society-managed Health Insurance and National Health Insurance, are reported incompletely, owing either to individual societies' and associations' failure to report to the prefectural offices, or failure of prefectures to sent in the information.

Operational and related reports required under the National Health Insurance program were described in preceding issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, (see Nos.67, 73, 75 and 76). The one remaining National Health Insurance report not yet described is the one to be submitted by National Health Insurance associations desiring subsidies on account of having been hit by floods and other natural disasters. However, such reports will not be submitted this year in as much as all appropriations for such subsidies have been eliminated from the current national budget. Hence a description of this report will be given at such time as appropriations for disaster subsidies to National Health Insurance associations may be restored.

Current reporting requirements under the other programs will be given in subsequent issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. The Transference of Health Centers to Cities. (Hatsu-Ken #60)
2. Notification about the Transference of Health Administrative Matters. (Hatsu-Ken #59).
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 12 June 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 - 27 June
1948
Number 78**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is an instruction issued by the Medical Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 23-29 May:

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and other 22 prefectures
(I-Hatsu, No.199)
Subject: Production and distribution of tar plaster and ointment.

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 7-12 June:

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.838)
Subject: Opening of a conference of Welfare Division chiefs of prefectures in Kinki District.

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.839)
Subject: Distribution of relief commodities from LARA.

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo-To
(Sha-Hatsu, No.840)
Subject: Permission of creation of Seikei-sha, Foundation Juridical Person.

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.88)
Subject: Survey of consumers' livelihood cooperative association.

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Civil Welfare Division of
(Ichi-fuku, No.2172) each prefecture.
Subject: Application of Article 30 of Civil Code for persons who have not been demobilized yet and whose fate are unknown.

June 7, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.919)
Subject: Contracted fee for those who have been designated by the insured Fee stipulated between him and judo orthopedic practitioners, on nursing and for health guidance for expectant mothers, etc.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau;
Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.865)
Subject: Instructions of disbursement program of general accounts at disposition of Ministry of Welfare for 1948-49.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Each Prefectural governor and chief of
(Ho-Hatsu, No.873) each branch office of social insurance.
Subject: Calculation of premium of Sea-men Insurance.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Each Prefectural governor and chief of
(Ho-Hatsu, No.892) each branch office of social insurance.
Subject: Instructions of disbursement program of budget of Ordinary Insurance Account, Sea-men's Special Accounts fo 1948-49.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Each prefectural governor and chief of
(Ho-Hatsu, No.891) Subject: Instructions of disbursement program of budget of unemployment Insurance Account, Sea-men's Special Accounts for 1948-49. each branch office of social insurance.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and other
(Relief No.11) Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP. 13 prefectures

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.353) Subject: Concerning approval, and others for child welfare agencies established by a city, town or village.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.736) Subject: Subsidiary chemical drugs for extermination of control of insects for 1948-49.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture.
(Yo-Hatsu, No.742) Subject: Survey of new demand of motor-trucks for clean up work.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Aomori and other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.844) Subject: Survey of living conditions of the protected. 15 prefectures

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.28) Subject: Allocation of cement for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 8, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.27) Subject: Report of procurement of the actual commodity of European paper for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.616) Subject: Hospital rationing management.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.617) Subject: Contents of dental sanitation business at health center.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.855) Subject: Application for permission for the excessive expenditure of the base amount of living aid.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Each prefectural governor; chief of
(Ho-Hatsu, No.903) Subject: Distribution of payment budget, annual expenditure, Health Account, Welfare Insurance Social Accounts for 1948-49. branch office of social insurance

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.360) Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Official.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.361) Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Official.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Ju-Hatsu, No.339)

Subject: Distribution of whitened wheat-gluten for child welfare agencies.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Gifu and other 4 prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu, No.355)
Subject: Distribution of wallpaper.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ju-Hatsu, No.352)
Subject: Distribution of petroleum products for June.

June 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Yamaguchi and other 4 prefs.
(Ju-Hatsu, No.358)
Subject: Distribution of rea-cars for the third quarter, 1947-48.

June 9, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all divisions & bureaus
(Kai-Hatsu, No.540)
Subject: Dealing with the taxation on source income tax under amendment of the Income Taxation Law.

June 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All prefectural governors
(Kai-Hatsu, No.544)
Subject: Correction of item (sub-item) of public work expense for 1947-48.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(En-butsum, No.22)
Subject: Special distribution of emergency clothings for winter for rehabilitated repatriates and war-sufferers for the third quarter, 1946-47.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Fukuoka and
(En-shi, No.27) Saga Prefectures
Subject: Cancellation of national subsidy for funds for loaning business fund.

June 10, 1948 From: Vice-president, Repatriation To: All prefectural governors
(Hatsu-fuku, No.4) Relief Agency
Subject: Grant concerning Service Section for 1948-49.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.229)
Subject: Theft of narcotic judicial police-men's badges.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.230)
Subject: Plant that comes under the opium raw-material plant described in "Re: Prohibition of cultivation of narcotic raw-material plant, and import and export of narcotic, etc." under the Imperial Ordinance No.542,1945.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.231)
Subject: Allocation of distribution of imported santonin tablets.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.750)
Subject: Preferential dealing with use of telephone at the time of emergency contagious disease control measures.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.746)
Subject: Form of report of records of tuberculosis preventive vaccination.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.747)
Subject: Tuberculosis service committee and tuberculosis women's association.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.749)
Subject: Opening of a short course for X-ray.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.856)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.858)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.857)
Subject: Alteration of a plan of equipments of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.860)
Subject: Consultation for permission of protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.861)
Subject: Application of Disaster Relief Law.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.866)
Subject: Extent, method and term of disaster relief.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Kanagawa and other 4 prefs.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.867)
Subject: Measures for protection of waifs.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.948)
Subject: Hastening payment of medical fee, national health insurance.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section of
(Ichi-fuku, No.2185) every prefecture
Subject: Partial amendment of the 1st Demobilization No.1522.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6
(En-shi, No.28) prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Temporary loan of funds from Deposit Division for establishment expense of institution for accommodation of repatriates from Saghalien without a relative.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.233)
Subject: Application for license of pharmacist.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.234)
Subject: Allocation of designated medicine and that of quantity permitted for distribution of such medicine for the second quarter, 1948-49.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.235)
Subject: Determination of allocation quantity of sanitary material for the second quarter, 1948-49.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6
(En-shi, No.35) prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Subsidy for establishment expense of institution for accommodation of repatriates from Saghalien without a relative.

June 12, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all bureaus and divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.550)
Subject: Budget for allowance for extra hours.

June 12, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all bureaus and divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.551)
Subject: Handling business for attestation of cheque, etc.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.875)
Subject: Partial amendment of organization of disaster relief teams.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.876)
Subject: Limit of compensation for the actual cost under Disaster Relief Law.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and other 4 prefs.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.878)
Subject: National subsidy for expense for daily life security of needy German Nationals living in Japan for 1948-49.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

An inspection was made of the rinderpest serum plant in Ako Town, Hyogo Prefecture. Work has progressed favorably and it is estimated that operation will commence approximately 1 August. A slaughter house, milk plant and central fish market in Kobe were inspected. The inspection disclosed that close supervision is being maintained over Prefectural veterinary affairs.

Animal Diseases

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	13
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Plague	16
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	3
Iwate	Texas Fever	2
Oita	Blackleg	1
Shimane	Blackleg	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	1

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Center Course

A 10 day course for the training of nursing personnel for the health centers opened 21 June at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo. Ninety-nine nurses representing each prefecture, were present. The lectures, demonstrations and return demonstrations by the students have been given and well received. Complete cooperation has been received in this course from all concerned.

Midwifery

The seventh and eighth in the series of 10-day midwifery lectures were given in Fukushima and Sapporo. There were 130 midwives enrolled in Fukushima and 215 in Sapporo.

Lady of Science

The "Lady of Science" motion picture was shown in the Diet, Saturday 26 June before the Nursing Law was discussed.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Adequate stocks of penicillin and sulfathiazole are available, and manufacturers are experiencing some difficulty in disposing of inventories.

The Ministry of Welfare allocates to prefectures on the basis of estimated production and allocations are adjusted in the event production exceeds estimations. All prefectures may obtain increased allotments of penicillin and sulfathiazole by application to the Ministry of Welfare.

It is apparent the hospitals and doctors are not aware of the increase in production of these two drugs. There is a possibility also that time use is being restricted to the more critical cases based on instructions issued when supply was critical. Every effort should be made to acquaint using agencies of available supplies of penicillin and sulfathiazole with this increased production and to encourage applications both on the part of consumers and prefectural officials for increased allocations.

Instances have been noted where prefectural health officials have advised Military Government Health Officers that the allocation of DDT products to the prefecture were exhausted and that additional supplies could not be secured without the approval of Military Government officials.

It is not necessary or desirable for Military Government Officers to endorse requests for additional DDT supply. Prefectures may obtain adequate stocks upon application to the Ministry of Welfare. Allocations to prefectures are for planning purposes only. Whenever there is a need for additional supplies, allocations will be increased provided the Ministry of Welfare is furnished appropriate justification therefor.

Any difficulties in DDT supply which cannot be adjusted locally should be reported by Military Government Officers, through channels, to Public Health and Welfare Section.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for May totaled 1,940,886,154 yen. This total, the largest ever reported, is due to increased quantities of electric power and coal made available to the drug and pharmaceutical industry, as well as increased allocations of raw materials.

Controlled medicine production for May was an increase of approximately 232,000,000 yen over April production and was the largest amount to date produced during any one month. Biological production remained approximately the same as the previous month's production. Production will be expanded whenever necessary to meet increased requirements.

Dental instrument production during May increased over the previous month's production approximately 1,400,000 yen and represented the largest monthly production ever reported. Dental material production increased 800,000 yen over April reported production and was the second largest monthly production ever reported. Medical

instrument production during May increased approximately 2,000,000 yen over April production and was likewise the largest monthly production ever reported.

Production of rubber sanitary goods during May increased over April production in the amounts of approximately 10,000,000 pieces and 6,500,000 yen. May production of rubber sanitary goods also represents a new high.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton during May, was approximately doubled over that for April and was the largest monthly production ever reported for textile sanitary materials, since the initiation of the program. This increase is attributed to increased quantities of electric power made available to the mills as well as improved deliveries of the raw cotton against scheduled allocations.

May production of textile sanitary materials totaled 105,394,724 yen. Gauze production totaled 119,466 lbs.; bandage cloth, 123,873 lbs.; absorbent cotton, 447,585 lbs.

Production of miscellaneous drugs, pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, and sulfathiazole during May evidenced a very substantial increase over production of all previous months since the initiation of the program. Pure mapharsen production during May increased to 113.6 kgs. compared to 47.4 kgs. produced during April; bismuth subsalicylate, 646.9 liters for May, for April, 431.1 liters; sulfathiazole for May 6,486 kgs. for April, 2,806 kgs.

Production of penicillin during May reached a new high with 230,270 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or 23,027,000,000 oxford units. This increase is attributed to the ever expanding production activities of the various manufacturers using the submerged method of production. Techniques of production are being improved constantly so that larger percentages of the finished penicillin are passing the national assay standards.

Glass syringe production during May increased to a new high total of 403,639 pieces. This increase, likewise, is the largest monthly production ever reported.

Production of Laboratory animals during May continued to show increases over preceding months and the overall numbers of animals furnished to laboratories were the largest ever yet reported since the initiation of indigenous production of laboratory animals to supply the needs of medical laboratories, assay and diagnostic laboratories, both governmental, private and Occupation Forces.

Production of hexylresorcinol has been initiated and concerted efforts are being made to expand production capacities to manufacture increased amounts of the drug to meet requirements. May production represents the largest amount of crystalline hexylresorcinol manufactured to date.

A total of 4,935 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 13-19 June.

During the period 13-19 June, 87,745 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 50,025 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 10,508 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 30,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 4,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 June included 3,229,856 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 324,088 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 84,993 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 16 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 13-19 June. A total of 3,646 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	20	0
Iwate	0	750	0	150
Tokyo	680	68	2	30
Tochigi	0	0	0	120
Saitama	228	16	0	0
Chiba	0	24	0	0
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Fukui	100	0	6	0
Toyama	0	20	0	0
Gifu	50	0	0	0
Fukuoka	400	30	0	0
Miyazaki	200	0	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	50	0
Nagano	0	204	0	0
Tokushima	0	100	0	100
Osaka	0	0	50	0
Total	1,906	1,212	128	400

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,201 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 15 prefectures in the period 14-20 June. This is equivalent to 1,801,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 14-20 June

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Iwate	49
Miyagi	125
Yamagata	50
Chiba	125
Kanagawa	200
Niigata	49
Shizuoka	10
Aichi	57
Osaka	184
Hyogo	109
Wakayama	7
Fukuoka	90
Kumamoto	45
Miyazaki	31
Kagoshima	70
Total	1,201

The Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., one of the manufacturers of x-ray film, has designated two additional agencies who are authorized to sell its x-ray film to authorized consumers. These are in addition to agencies listed in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

Additional Konishiroku X-ray Film Agencies

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Kanagawa	Kato Shakai	No.2268, Nobi Yokosuka City
Nagano	Nakajima Iryo Denki Co., Ltd.	3 chome, Nakamachi, Matsumoto City

There are two manufacturers who are now producing microscopes with dark field apparatus. There are listed below.

Manufacturers of Dark Field Apparatus

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chiyoda Kogaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	No.531 Mure Mitake-machi, Kitatamagun, Tokyo-To
Fuyo Kogaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	No.2, 1-chome, Motomachi, Bunkyoku, Tokyo-To

Distribution of dark field apparatus is not controlled. However, since quantities manufactured are limited, the manufacturers are advised by the Ministry of Welfare to make deliveries to prefectures where there is a need. Prefectural governments have been queried for requirements by the Ministry of Welfare and few have indicated any need. It would be advisable for prefectural supply officials who have not already done so, to inform the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare of their needs. They may also place orders direct with the manufacturers listed above.

From September 1946 through June 1947 a total of 127 dark field microscopes were distributed. Production was resumed at the end of 1947. Distribution of these started in April 1948. Below is a resume of distribution through May.

Distribution of Microscopes with Dark Field Apparatus

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>April</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>May</u>
Hokkaido	7		
Aomori	0		3
Iwate	1		
Miyagi	2		
Akita	4		
Yamagata	0		
Fukushima	3		
Ibaraki	2		
Tochigi	2		
Gumma	7		
Saitama	2		
Chiba	4		
Tokyo	8	15	
Kanagawa	14		9
Niigata	3		
Toyama	2		
Ishikawa	0	5	
Fukui	4		
Yamanashi	1	5	
Nagano	3		
Gifu	3		
Shizuoka	1		
Aichi	2		
Mie	2		
Shiga	0		
Kyoto	10		
Osaka	1		
Hyogo	0		25
Nara	1		
Wakayama	0		

Tottori	6
Shimane	0
Okayama	1
Hiroshima	3
Yamaguchi	4
Tokushima	1
Kagawa	1
Ehime	1
Kochi	0
Fukuoka	2
Saga	4
Nagasaki	5
Kumamoto	2
Oita	5
Miyazaki	2
Kagoshima	1
<hr/>	
Total	127
	25
	37

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Agent Training School

With the completion of the second Training School for Narcotic Agents, arrangements have been made to hold a third school in Tokyo in September or October.

Before that time 21 additional agents will be appointed bringing the total to 163 agents, and making 61 agents eligible to attend the third school under the present plans.

Eight pounds of raw opium, alleged to have been smuggled into Japan, were seized in a Tokyo raid and three foreign nationals were arrested. Investigation is continuing to determine the source of the opium and the modus operandi of the smugglers. Instruction given at the training school should result in better liaison and cooperation between narcotic agents, custom agents, and other officials assigned to prevent illegal entry of narcotics into Japan.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 76 and 77, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained the following supplies:

76th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Boy on 15 June and contained 61.28 tons (food, 17.84 tons - seeds, 0.19 tons - clothing, including shoes, 43.25 tons).

77th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Davis on 15 June and contained 39.90 tons (food, 28.37 tons - miscellaneous, 1.59 tons - clothing, including shoes, 9.94 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan new amounts to 4,726.32 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3519.81 tons
Clothing, including shoes	1054.04

Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (including soap and seeds)	<u>93.13</u>
Total	4726.32 tons

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

This Committee, with headquarters at 30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena 4, California, is planning to ship 2,000 goats, to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.68 (for period 12-18 April).

The first shipment of goats totalling 280 (12 bucks, 234 does and 34 kids) arrived in Yokohama on 13 May.

The second shipment of goats totalling 284 arrived in Yokohama on 22 June aboard the S.S. Flying Scud. The tentative allocation of these goats is as follows:

Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	157 goats
Ministry of Agriculture (for villages in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures)	77 goats
Ministry of Education (for one agricultural college prefectures of Hokkaido, Iwate, Chiba, Tokyo and Mie)	50 goats
Total	284 goats

NOTE: The goats in the first shipment were all allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and were distributed in the following villages:

Ibaraki-ken, Tsukuba-gun, Oda-mura
 Saitama-ken, Irum-gun, Kanagawa-mura
 Gumma-ken, Oura-gun, Tarara-mura
 Kanagawa-ken, Kami-gun, Kamihataro-mura
 Shizuoka-ken, Mishima (and neighborhood)

Training Meeting for Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin)

A series of nine meetings have been scheduled by the Ministry of Welfare to be held throughout Japan during the month of July. Each meeting will last for two days and is intended to provide information to Minsei-iin concerning their responsibilities.

The meetings will be held under joint sponsorship of the Minsei-iin Federation and the Children's Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. The programs of each of the meetings will include the following: Minsei-iin System and functions; administration of the Child Welfare Law; administration of the Minsei-iin Law (which is now being considered by the Diet) and "Problems Related to Daily Life". The meetings which have been scheduled are as follows:

<u>Prefecture held</u>	<u>Prefectures Included</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gumma	Gumma, Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi	2-3 July
Kanagawa	Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi	2-3 July
Fukushima	Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata	7-8 July
Saga	Saga, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Oita	9-10 July
Kagoshima	Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki	12-13 July
Tokushima	Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi, Kagawa	19-20 July
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane	23-24 July
Toyama	Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Ishikawa	23-24 July
Wakayama	Wakayama, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Shiga, Mie	26-27 July

It is expected that a total of 612 persons will attend these nine meetings, with approximately 50-100 persons at each meeting. Persons to attend will be selected by the prefectural governor.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Reference society-managed Health Insurance, reporting provisions now in existence require each Health Insurance society to submit the following data each month, each report bearing the name and industry of the society and the location of its main (head) office since enterprises consisting of more than one establishment report at present only to the prefecture in which the head office is located.

1. Number of insured, both compulsory and voluntary, total and broken down according to sex and wage classes (1-17), and their total taxable pay; also average taxable pay for all insured.

2. Insurance services and cash benefits given, broken down by type of benefit, number of cases, duration (in days), and amount, to wit;

- a. Medical care, i.e. general, dental, and other.
- b. Medical care cash benefits in lieu of medical treatment.
- c. Disability allowance (cash benefits in lieu of wages payable during disabling sickness).
- d. Burial or funeral cash benefit.
- e. Delivery grant.
- f. Confinement allowance (payable like disability allowance - but not cumulative with it - in lieu of wages).
- g. - k. Analogous to a. - e. but applicable to dependents of the insured.

3. Receipts; estimate for the whole fiscal year, actual intake for past month, and cumulative for the completed months of the year.

4. Expenditure, as above (3)

5. Borrowing, repayment, and source of loans.

These reports should be collected by the prefectural Insurance Section, which is required to supply additional data on the point value of medical care benefits and treatment statistics of Health Insurance sanatoria, rest (or convalescent) homes, and medical care received in government hospitals.

The reports from the Health Insurance societies are due to the prefectural insurance office by the end of the month following the month reported on. Ten days later they are due at the Ministry of Welfare.

It has proved impossible to date to obtain complete figures when reports dating back to December are still incomplete. The reason given by the Ministry of Welfare is the incomplete reporting by the following prefectures: Tochigi prefecture (in regard to Suzunoomiya Hospital statistics); Fukuoka prefecture (in regard to rest center and Koseiso Hospital statistics); Chiba, Kanagawa, Toyama, Kyoto, and Kagoshima prefectures (in regard to medical care statistics); Wakayama and Yamanashi (regarding sanatorium statistics); Gumma, Chiba, Fukui, Shizuoka, Osaka, and Oita prefectures and Tokyo-To (regarding statistics on medical care cash benefits paid in lieu of actual care).

The annual reports required for the society-managed part of the Health Insurance program will be summarized in subsequent issues of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, as well as reports required under other parts of the social insurance program. For National Health Insurance reporting, see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 67, 73, 75, and 76.

National Health Insurance

A recent field trip emphasized the need for the prompt establishment of an adequate informational, educational, and advisory program in each prefectural insurance office to assist the inactive associations, under National Health Insurance, in their attempt to reorganize.

At a conference of representatives of suspended associations in one prefecture, it was clearly evidenced that they desired to resume operations but needed assistance in the form of advice and informational material for distribution to the potential members. Many had problems which had never been brought to the attention of the prefectural officials.

As an initial step in reorganization, many of the associations have reestablished the visiting nurse service. The nurses, in addition to performing professional services, disseminate information as to the need and value of a community cooperative health insurance program.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
66	6/25/48	Paper Stocks for Nursing Textbook.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government requesting plan be formulated in coordination with the Japanese Red Cross for utilization of a donation by American Red Cross of approximately 130,000 pounds of paper stock for purpose of publishing nursing textbooks.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls: 1. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics in Japan, April 1948.

2. Cases and Deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, week ended 19 June 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

28 June - 4 July

1948

Number 79

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SECTION II - Preventive Medicine

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SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs

SECTION V - Supply

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SECTION I GENERAL

Information has been received from Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, that all Education Officers of Military Government Teams in Japan, have now been furnished with information on the necessary procedures in processing requests of Japanese Nationals for approval of travel to the United States for the purpose of study in educational institutions. (This information is set forth in SCAP-FEC staff Memo No.21, cite AG 680.2 dated 2 June 1948.) Memos stating visa requirements for both students' visa (generally issued in the case of undergraduates) and temporary visitors' visas (issued in the case of graduate students) have also been furnished to the Education Officer.

Military Government Health Officers, Welfare Officers, Public Health Nurses, Sanitarians, and Veterinarians who receive inquiries from Japanese National applicants wishing to study in these respective fields, or who receive inquiries from American missions, church groups, various organizations or individuals expressing an interest in furnishing sponsorship of such study, are asked to coordinate inquiries with the Education Officer on the Team.

When it has been ascertained that a Japanese National applicant meets the visa requirements, he must present himself, with supporting documents in hand, to Mr. T. H. McGrail, Civil Information and Education Section, Tokyo, and to a representative of the American Consulate. These two individuals have set aside each Wednesday afternoon for this purpose, and are located in Room 605, Radio Tokyo Building, Tokyo.

If the interview is favorable, and papers are in order, the applicant will draw up his formal written request, addressed in a letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

With the passage, by the Diet, of a national Preventive Vaccination Law (effective 1 July 1948) prefectural officials now have legal authority for completing the typhoid immunization program. A brief summary of the law's important points are outlined at the end of this Section.

It is still early enough in the typhoid season to obtain benefits from typhoid immunization. Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that prefectural health officials take the necessary action to insure that a complete course of inoculations (three inoculations with TAB vaccine) are given to all eligible persons.

It will not be necessary at this time to administer booster inoculations to those who have completed a full course (consisting of three inoculations) since September 1947. However, all persons between the ages of three years and 60 years, who have not been inoculated since 1 September 1947, should be given the necessary inoculations immediately, unless there is a contraindication.

The Training of Public Health Personnel

Announcements have been made in this Bulletin concerning the training of public health personnel at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Dr. Oliver R. McCoy, Field Staff Member of the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, has arrived in Japan and will serve as Consultant to SCAP for the purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in training of public health personnel.

Dr. McCoy was sent to Japan by the Rockefeller Foundation for the express purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in the training of public health personnel. Dr. McCoy's headquarters will be in Public Health and Welfare Section. He will also have an office at the Institute of Public Health and will devote the major part of his time to assisting the Institute's Director and staff in planning and executing a comprehensive training program for personnel who staff the public health Organization throughout Japan.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave the Institute its present buildings and equipment 10 years ago for the specific purpose of teaching public health. The building was completed and officially opened in 1938. There was little teaching of public health in the early years of the Institute's existence, most of its efforts being directed toward research.

In 1943 the Ministry of Welfare moved into the Institute's building where it remained until after the end of the war.

Preventive Vaccination Law

The Preventive Vaccination Law was passed by the Diet 28 June, and went into effect 1 July 1948. In brief, the provisions of the law are as follows:

Responsibility for receiving the required inoculations is placed on the individual himself or, in the case of persons under 16 years of age, on the guardians of such individuals.

Administration of the vaccination schedule in the ward area of Tokyo Metropolis rests with the Chiefs of Health Centers upon order of the governor. In rural areas the head of the city, town, or village administers the schedule in accordance with instructions of the Chief of a Health Center (district); and, in the cities designated by Enforcement Ordinance for Health Center Law dated 2 April 1948, the schedule is administered by the heads of these cities upon order by the Governor.

Provision is made for emergency inoculation by order of the Prefecture Governor or of the Minister of Welfare, as necessary to prevent the spread of epidemics.

Vaccination against smallpox is required routinely of each person two to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against diphtheria is required routinely of each person six to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid fever is required routinely of each person 36 to 48 months after birth and annually thereafter to the age of 60 years. Initial inoculation is required of each person between the ages of 36 months and 60 years.

Inoculation against pertussis (whooping cough) is required routinely of each person three to six months after birth, and again 12 to 18 months after the first inoculation. Any person between six and 24 months of age and not already inoculated is to be inoculated. The provisions regarding pertussis go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is required routinely of all negative reactors to tuberculin, within six months after birth and annually thereafter until 30 years of age, with a tuberculin test prior to each proposed vaccination. Initial vaccination is to be performed on all negatively reacting persons six months to 30 years of age. The provisions regarding tuberculosis vaccination go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

Records are to be maintained of all vaccinations performed, and certificates of vaccination are to be issued those receiving vaccination.

For information regarding expenditures and penalties the Law itself should be consulted. Ministry regulations and instructions will be published later.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

Between June and October 1947, there were 1106 cases of equine encephalitis reported with a mortality rate of 47.7%. During this outbreak, three Tokyo laboratories were successful in isolating the virus and developed six different strains. Vaccines have been developed from mouse brain and embryo tissues and are in production.

Since 1 June 1948, nine cases of equine encephalitis have been reported with two deaths. The widespread incidence of the disease in 1947 has resulted in a plan of the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

officials to immunize approximately 50,000 horses in those areas where the disease occurred. To date vaccines have been issued to Miyazaki and Saitama Prefectures and the program is to start 5 July. The immunization of horses will take place only on a voluntary basis, and owners will be required to submit an application for the immunization of their horses.

An overall immunization program cannot be fulfilled due to the shortage of vaccine which necessitates only active programs in those Prefectures having reported the disease during 1947. The Prefectural Animal Disease Control Teams should be briefed by Military Government Health Officers in the early recognition of the disease and an immediate report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials.

Animal Disease Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	1
Ishikawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Oita	Blackleg	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	5
Saga	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National refresher course for clinical nurse instructors, sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare, will be held for four months at Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, beginning 2 August. Fifty instructors are expected. The proposed curriculum for this course is as follows:

Principles of Nursing Education	60 hours
Nursing Arts	160 hours
Medical Nursing	25 hours
Surgical Nursing	25 hours
Pediatric Nursing	20 hours
Communicable and T.B. Nursing	20 hours
School Administration	30 hours
Anatomy and Physiology	30 hours
Professional Relationships	10 hours
Histry of Nursinsg Outline	10 hours
Ward Administration and Teaching	25 hours
Integrating Public Health Attitudes	6 hours
Practice Teaching	50 hours
Discussion Classes for Practice Teaching	15 hours
Personal Interview	<u>26 hours</u>
Total	512 hours

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Upon receipt of information concerning the earthquake disaster in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures, supply agencies of the Ministry of Welfare authorized adjacent prefectures to release reserve stocks of medical and sanitary supplies and equipment for use in the stricken areas. Steps were also taken to ear-mark stocks of critical supplies in anticipation of specific demands. The first request for emergency supplies from the disaster area was received on the morning of 29 June.

The Ministry of Welfare officials have taken action to supply considerable quantities of emergency supplies. Shipments to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures have included typhoid and typhus vaccine, tetanus serum, sulfa drugs, penicillin, alcohol, cresol, Halazone tablets, bleaching powder, surgical dressings, splints, blood plasma, materials for treatment of burns, DDT and spraying and dusting equipment.

Supply representatives of the Ministry of Welfare were dispatched to Fukui on 30 July and will remain in the area as long as their services may be required. A supply representative also was dispatched to the Osaka area to coordinate shipments from the locality to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures.

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law was passed by the Diet 30 June and will become effective within 30 days from that date at the time of promulgation.

The Law provides that all drugs, devices and cosmetics meet the requirements and conform to standards set by the Minister of Welfare as recommended by a National Board of Pharmacy established under the Law and appointed from among leaders in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and education. The Law also provides that pharmacists will not be licensed unless they have been graduated from an accredited college or university and have passed a National Pharmacist Examination given by the National Board of Pharmacy.

The maximum penalty under the Law is three years penal servitude or 30,000 yen fine or both which applies particularly to the sale or other distribution of poison and powerful drugs, including sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, except pursuant to the prescription or under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

False or misleading advertising in regard to any factor relating to the preparation, including the efficacy or efficiency of drugs, devices or cosmetics, is prohibited. Certain classes of drugs including barbiturates and narcotics must be plainly labeled with the name, quantity and percentage of such drugs contained therein together with the statement, "Warning-May be habit forming".

The Law will be administered by the Minister of Welfare and urban or prefectural governors through inspectors which will be appointed both on the national and prefectural level. Regulations to be issued by the Minister of Welfare to effectuate the provisions of the Law will be issued, amended or repealed only after public hearings are held in connection therewith.

Distribution

A total of 5,322 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 25 prefectures during 20-26 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Aomori	1,440	5	0	0	0
Iwate	0	241	15	0	3
Fukushima	0	14	0	0	0
Ibaraki	0	6	6	0	0
Tochigi	0	243	0	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0	0
Saitama	100	149	0	0	0
Chiba	0	73	0	0	0
Tokyo	300	210	2	100	0
Kanagawa	0	50	0	0	0
Nagano	0	13	0	0	0
Gifu	0	10	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	10	0	0
Aichi	480	10	0	0	0
Niigata	0	30	0	0	0
Toyama	0	25	0	0	0
Fukui	0	6	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	150	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	6	0	0

Oita	200	0	60	0	0
Fukuoka	0	10	100	200	0
Kumamoto	0	20	0	200	0
Saga	0	125	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	300	0	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	0	200	0
Total	2,720	1,700	199	700	3

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 719 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 9 prefectures in the period 21-27 June. This is equivalent to 1,078,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 21-27 June 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Hokkaido	147
Aomori	70
Ibaraki	44
Tokyo	151
Aichi	43
Osaka	35
Hyogo	119
Yamaguchi	25
Nagasaki	<u>85</u>
Total	719

Production

A total of 5,125 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 20-26 June.

During the period 20-26 June 226,160 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 22,446 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,650 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time 70,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,850 gallons 5% DDT spray, and 770 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 June included 2,712,868 lbs. of DDT dust, 280,842 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 79,113 vials of typhus vaccine.

The production of pyrethrum emulsion from 26 May to 10 June totaled 2,224 drums (50 gallon). A total of 5,441 drums have been made since production started 10 April.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The Narcotic Control Law and the Marihuana Control Law were passed by the Diet 28 June with 10 July set as the effective date.

The Narcotic Control Law continues in effect as law, the strict provisions of SCAP directives and Ministerial Regulations under which narcotics have been brought under control during the past 33 months. The Law provides that persons who are addicted to narcotics so as to be a menace to the public welfare because of their addiction or who lose their self control as a result of narcotic addiction, shall be subject to penal servitude of not less than six months nor more than one year. If such persons possess narcotic illegally they are subject to the maximum penalty under the Law which is five years penal servitude or 50,000 yen fine or both.

Loss serious violations of the Law make a person subject to a penalty not exceeding one year penal servitude or a fine not exceeding 10,000 yen fine or both. The smallest penalty provided for by the Law is 5,000 yen fine for minor violations of the Law by registrants. The gradation of penalties was written in the Law to encourage the Courts to assess severe penalties for willful violators of the Law.

The Marihuana Control Law provides that marihuana can only be grown for fiber purposes, limits the area or such production, and continues in effect the strict control which have been operative as a result of SCAP directives. Quarterly reports rather than monthly reports are required from all persons registered under the Law to grow marihuana for fiber purposes. The maximum penalty provided by the Law is three years penal servitude or 30,000 yen fine or both.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association)

The National Headquarters Office (Tokyo) of Dobo Engo Kai have adopted a policy of allowing each Branch Officer (prefectural) to make their own decision regarding affiliation with the Community Chest.

Branch Offices of Dobo Engo Kai who are affiliated with the Community Chest will depend on the Community Chest for their main financial support and will not conduct membership (fund) campaigns. Branch Offices not affiliated with the Community Chest will conduct separate membership (fund) campaigns.

The following communication, National Relief Association Instruction #16 (Do Chi Shi No.16) dated 29 June 1948, subject: "Change of the Association's Policy with Regard to the Community Chest and Raising Members" has been forwarded by the Acting Chief Director, Dobo Engo Kai to the Chiefs of each Prefectural Branch:

"We request your acknowledgement of the change in our policy with regard to the above-stated matter, which was recently decided as the result of our consultations with the competent authorities.

"In brief, the main resources of the Branches should hereafter rely upon either the Community Chest or the Membership System. Our pathway must be one-fold, not two-fold.

"Needless to say, each Branch may choose either one of the two methods to cope with its local situation. Uniform steps to bind the Branches throughout our country are not necessary. Those Branches which have already started membership activities and are also members of the Community Chest are now directed to prefer one of the two to the other, in accordance with this new policy, without loss of time.

"Furthermore, our Headquarters should submit a final report to the General Headquarters of the SCAP by July 25, gathering and basing on reports of new plans decided by every Branch. Therefore, please send in your reply without delay not later than July 20."

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78 (for the period 21-27 June 1948)

The total number of goats received in the second shipment was 271 rather than 284 and of this total 17 died. Therefore a revision in the allocation of goats reported previously (reference above) has been necessary and is given below:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	128 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	77 goats
Ministry of Education	<u>49 goats</u>
Total	254 goats

*The Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution completed) is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Hokkaido	39
Aomori	13
Iwate	25
Akita	15
Miyagi	9
Yamagata	6

Fukushima	21
Total	128

Rehabilitation

The second general meeting of the National Rehabilitation Commission was held at the Tokyo Social Work School, 2 July 1948. The principle subjects presented for consideration of the conferences were: "Now jobs the Blind" and "Prosthetic Appliances".

The National Commission and its committees are now gathering information and are charged with the detailed development of programs for the medical care, training, guidance and placement of the physically handicapped, such plans to be devised as to preclude preferential treatment for ex-service or other groups.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, in exploring needs for the group of physically handicapped, pointed out to the commission the many groups still requiring aid, in addition to the blind, deaf and dumb and amputees, are the paralytic, the arrested tubercular, the diabetic, the mentally deficient and the cardiac case.

A prefectural commission or committee will be organized shortly in each prefecture and thereafter in each city and gun as needed. Persons "of knowledge" in administration, medicine, welfare and education aided by representatives from management and labor, are to be included at each level of operation.

With inclusion of additional groups needing rehabilitation, it is estimated the present blind, deaf and dumb and amputee group numbering 600,000 will be more than doubled.

Public Assistance Statistical Reports - May

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures' statistical reports for May had not reached the Ministry as of 28 June: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Gumma, Toyama, Aichi, Tokushima and Kagoshima.

Social Work Training Course - Nagasaki

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised that a three day welfare training course is scheduled to be held in the city of Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyusyu on 9, 10 and 11 August. The program will be under the auspices of the Nagasaki YMCA and the Prefectural Department of Welfare. Meetings will be held at the Nagasaki YMCA. The tentative program includes consideration of the following subjects: Theory of Social Work; Case Work; Group Work; Child Welfare; Social Work Education and the Theory of Community Chests.

Training Meetings for Minsei-iin

Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78 for the period 21-27 June, carried information regarding a series of nine Minsei-iin meetings to be held during the month of July. The Ministry of Welfare advises that it has been necessary to change the dates of four of these meetings. The revisions are:

Prefecture held	Prefectures Included	New Dates
Kanagawa	Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi	End of July
Fukushima	Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata	27-28 July
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane	15-16 July
Toyama	Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Ishikawa	22-23 July

New Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) Law

The Japanese Diet on 30 June passed the new Minsei-iin Law which will provide a new legal basis for the appointment and work of the Minsei-iin. This Law replaces Imperial Ordinance No.426, issued in September 1946. The new Law will be promulgated, effective 1 August. Information concerning the Minsei-iin may be found in Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 7), subject: Minsei-iin issued November 1947. A new Cabinet Order as well as a Ministerial Order to implement the new law will be issued by the Ministry of Welfare in the near future.

Ministry of Welfare Publication

The first issue of The Welfare Times (Kosei Jiho), a magazine issued by the Ministry of Welfare, was published on 15 May. The magazine contains several articles on social work subjects. It is published by the Ichiyasha Publishing House, Tokyo. The cost per copy is 35 yen. The following are the titles of some of the articles which appeared in the first issue:

- Public Health and Welfare Organization in Japan (Brig. Gen. C. F. Sams)
- New Civil Law and Social Work (S. Hozumi)
- Study of Modern Social Work
- Welfare Work (S. Suzuki, Editor, Japanese Edition, Readers Digest)
- Worries about Children - Management of Children's Institutions (K. Matsushima)
- To Japanese Children (S. Yoshimi)

This magazine is published in Japanese and has not been published in English. The second issue is now in the process of preparation.

Notices to Governors Concerning Repatriation Trains

Chiefs of Repatriation Centers at Maizuru and Sasebo are required to notify prefectural governors of the following facts:

1. Time of departure of train from Center.
2. Time expected to pass through each main station enroute.
3. Numbers debarking at main stations in each prefecture.

Since the proper reception and handling of repatriates in each prefecture is an important phase of the program, it is suggested that Military Government Teams determine that such notifications are being received and acted upon by the proper local governmental agencies.

Osaka School of Social Work

A School of Social Work will open in Osaka in October of this year. The school will operate as a branch of the Japan School of Social Work located in Tokyo. The school will be managed, however, by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association. The location of the school will be: Osaka Prefecture Social Welfare Hall, 2 Tajima Cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

A one year graduate course will be offered which will be similar to the one year course of study now offered by the school of social work in Tokyo. In order to be admitted to the graduate course, the applicant must be a university graduate or been graduated from a technical college (Semmon Gakko). In some cases persons with at least three years experience in welfare work may be admitted to the school although they do not have the desired amount of formal education. A total of fifty students will be admitted to the one-year course, with limited dormitory facilities provided by the school.

The tuition for the course has been set at 1200 yen per year in addition to a 50 yen admission fee. A total of five scholarships will be available, the amount of which has not been announced. The scholarships will be sufficient, however, to cover tuition and some monthly allowance. It is expected that further scholarships will be provided by local public and private welfare agencies for students who are qualified to enter the school. Welfare Officers of Military Government Teams can be of assistance in the development of the new school of social work by discussing the school with prefectural welfare officials and by encouraging qualified person to apply for admission.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security

The report of the Social Security Mission has been accepted by SCAP, as a document of reference for study and analysis by interested SCAP Staff Sections and by the Japanese government to assist in providing a sound foundation of social security for the Japanese people. A copy of the report is to be given to the Japanese government.

The maintenance of comprehensive and adequate social security program in Japan based on democratic precepts and within the limits of the nation's resources was declared to be an approved Occupation objective.

Mutual Aid

In continuing the program of transferring all substantive provisions of Imperial Ordinances into law, the Diet has enacted the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law. The provisions of the 13 Imperial Ordinances providing for Mutual Aid Associations have been incorporated into one law providing uniformity of coverage for employees of the national government.

While the Imperial Ordinances provided for both on-duty and off-duty injury and illness benefits for some of the government employees, this Law provides benefits for off-duty causes only. The Minister of Finance has proposed a separate program for providing accident compensation for all government workers.

Under this Law, Mutual Aid Associations will be formed in the various branches of the government. The chief of the governmental agency within which an association is formed will be responsible for its administration with the assistance of a Managerial Committee.

Although there is some overlapping of this program and that under the Government Pension Law, which provides old age and invalidity pensions for officials only, and the Seamen's Insurance Law, which covers all seamen (government employees as well as others), the enactment of this Law and the proposing of a law for uniform coverage for accident compensation for all government employees denote steps toward unification and simplification of these two programs.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
67	6/29/48	Distribution of Materials for the School Lunch Program.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising provisions under which no objection is offered to a "Report on the Distribution Organ, etc., of Materials for the School Lunch".

68	7/2/48	Publication of Transcript of Lecture on Lecture on Food and Drug Inspection.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to publication of a lecture on Food and Drug Inspection given by a representative of Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, provided certain paragraphs were deleted and recommended paragraphs inserted.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
5 July - 11 July
1948
Number 80**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Medical Services
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Narcotic Control
SECTION VIII - Welfare
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

Cement Allocations for Water Works and Sewage Systems, reference: AG 411.8 (7 Jul 48) PH, dated 7 July 1948, subject as above. Limited supplies of cement and other critical materials for the repair of water works and sewer systems are available for immediate distribution. Construction plans and estimates, together with recommendations and justification, are to be prepared quarterly by the Sanitation Bureau of the Prefectural Department of Health and submitted to the Prefecture Reconstruction Board for checking to determine that the design and proposed operations are properly planned along sound engineering principles. They are then forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare.

Priorities for public water supply projects should be established on the following basis:

1. Repairs and renovation (including distribution systems) of water works that will result in an immediate increase in the quality and quantity of the supply.
2. Completion of partially constructed projects that are considered urgently needed for domestic uses.
3. New installations including extensions to existing systems.

Priorities for sewer systems repair and construction projects should be established on the following basis:

1. Repair and renovation of existing systems - including construction of slabs to cover street drains.
2. Completion of partially constructed systems (including house connections to sanitary sewers).
3. New installations.

Venereal Disease Prevention Law

The Venereal Disease Prevention Law was passed by the Diet on 3 July, to be effective 1 September. Certain preparations will need to be made prior to that date to insure adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities for implementation of the law. In brief, the provisions of the law include the following:

Physicians are to submit a written report of diagnosed cases and the names and addresses of contracts to the local Health Center within 24 hours (article 6).

Physicians are to report to the local Health Center patients who fail to carry out instructions as to treatment and preventive measures, or who lapse treatment (article 7).

Persons entering matrimony are to have a health examination to determine freedom from Venereal Disease ("shall try, in advance, to exchange their health certificates prepared by a physician") (article 8).

Women who become pregnant are to have a health examination to determine freedom from Venereal Disease (article 9).

When necessary, contacts of patients not under treatment by a physician, habitual prostitutes and suspects may be required by government order to have a health examination, if there is reasonable evidence to suspect the presence of venereal disease. (Articles 10, 11, 12).

Patients may be required to report on treatment they are taking, and may be required to enter hospitals or clinics if necessary during the infectious period. (Articles 14, 15).

Examination and treatment facilities are to be established by prefectures and by cities, towns and villages as provided by Ministerial Ordinance (Article 16).

Costs of examination and treatment are to be collected from the individuals concerned, except that those unable to pay shall be given free examination and/or treatment. Net costs for administering this Law are borne jointly by local public bodies, prefectures, and the national treasury (Articles 17, 18, 19, 21).

Expenditures for “dissemination of the knowledge of the treatment and prevention of VD executed by the prefecture” are subsidized to not exceed on half, within the limit of the budget (national) for this purpose. (Article 20).

In case of compulsory examination of contacts, prostitutes, and suspects, the order for examination must be accompanied by a notification to the persons concerned that he (or she) has a right to appeal to a court prior to the examination for a withdrawal of the order. This appeal may be made if the individual concerned claims that he (or she) does not come within the provisions for compulsory examinations for which there must be reasonable evidence to suspect the individual to have venereal disease or to be a habitual prostitute. In case of appeal, the examination will not be performed before the court decision is made. (Article 25).

Penalties are provided for those who, knowing that they have venereal disease in an infectious stage, act so as to infect others. Penalties are also provided for those who assist or solicit or provide a place for prostitution in the presence of venereal disease in an infectious stage. (Articles 26, 27, 28).

All information obtained by physicians and health officials in the course of examination, treatment and reporting of cases, contacts and suspects is not to be revealed without proper reasons. Individuals are also prohibited from giving false information as to the identity of contacts, or from hindering public officials in the performance of their duties. (Articles 29, to 32).

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 28 May shows a total of 3,451 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,562, of which 98,010 were occupied. During this period, 295,942 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Dentists Law was passed by the Diet, 4 July, and becomes effective 1 October. It sets forth the requirements for qualification for practice and provides for national examination, registration and licensing. Penal rules for violation of the provisions of this law are included.

The Dental Hygienist Law, passed by the Diet 4 July to be effective 1 October fixes qualification requirements and provides for the examination and licensing of dental hygienists.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section inspected the sea-food processing establishments in Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture and found that good sanitary measures are being taken in the handling of all sea-foods. Five establishments were inspected and each meets requirements for processing sea-food for export use. Changes in the handling of sea-food being unloaded from boats to the dock were suggested and will be carried out.

The Yamaguchi Veterinary and Livestock School located at Ogori was inspected. The status of this School is expected to be changed in the near future as it will be absorbed as a branch of the Yamaguchi National University. Future plans will be discussed with the Ministry of Education in order to have it placed on the accredited list.

Animal Disease Report

The following report was submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry listing new outbreaks of animal diseases for period 3-9 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1

Niigata	Swine erysipelas	1
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	2
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	Swine erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	41
Kyoto	Swine erysipelas	5
Tottori	Swine plague	1
Tottori	Blackleg	1

Note: Serums and vaccines were sent to Gumma Prefecture for use in controlling the outbreak of Swine erysipelas.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

First National Hospital School of Nursing

Miss Yoshida has been appointed as Director of Nursing Service. Conferences have been held regarding the reorganization of chart room, setup for administration of medications and hypodermics and the moving of the nurses dining room to a better place.

The total number of nurses by classification is as follows:

Supervisors and Instructors	15
Older graduates	114
New graduates	62
Affiliates	4
Students (2nd Year)	<u>31</u>
Total	226

Tokyo Model Demonstration School of Nursing

Student government has been organized by the student body with ##### elected and an advisor appointed. The students have entered whole heartily into this and it will serve to help them understand the necessity of rules and cooperation in this new Japan.

The nursery is being enlarged and remodeled as 35 baskets are no longer sufficient to take care of the increased maternity cases.

Nursing Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare

A Nursing Affairs Section in the Ministry of Welfare is being established and Mrs. Hora of Osaka has been appointed as Chief. This is a great achievement for the Japanese nurses.

Publications

Dr. C. Ohta has sent out notices regarding the expected date of release on several pamphlets, Child Care, Infant Care and two on Tuberculosis. Sent orders direct to Dr. C. Ohta for these publications. Name and address is in the Japan Nursing Journal.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Comments contained in Monthly Activities Reports of Military Government Teams are carefully reviewed with supply deficiencies being reported to Ministry of Welfare officials promptly for correction. These comments are of material assistance in Public Health and Welfare Section in accomplishing supply and fiscal programs. It is suggested that detailed information be included whenever possible in order to expedite action at the Ministry of Welfare level.

Production

A total of 4,427 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 27 June - 3 July.

During the period 27 June - 3 July, 411,230 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 39,090 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 4,052 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 68,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 38,155 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 1,600 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 3 July include 2,369,638 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 252,322 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 76,661 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 25 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 27 June - 3 July. A total of 3,308 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Tokyo	150	67	0	50	0
Saitama	0	77	0	100	0
Tochigi	0	144	0	0	1
Fukushima	0	70	0	0	0
Ibaraki	0	61	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	6	2	0	0
Nagano	0	132	1	0	6
Aomori	240	18	10	0	0
Iwate	0	680	10	0	2
Chiba	100	168	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	30	1	0	1
Gifu	0	10	14	0	0
Ishikawa	0	11	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	10	0	0	0
Kyoto	200	150	40	20	0
Nagasaki	0	5	0	0	0
Hokkaido	0	30	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	10	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	5	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	30	179	0	0
Shiga	0	100	0	50	0
Fukuoka	0	0	2	0	0
Osaka	100	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	150	50	10	0	0
Niigata	0	0	5	0	0
Total	940	1,864	274	220	10

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 418 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 3 prefectures in the period 28 June - 4 July. This is equivalent to 627,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 28 June - 4 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Tokyo	343
Toyama	25

Hyogo	<u>50</u>
Total	418

A recent release of surplus vehicles was made by the British Forces to the Japanese Government. The Ministry of Welfare was allocated eight 3-ton trucks which are being distributed to eight local agencies throughout Japan to be used for garbage collection, and transportation of supplies and personnel. One truck will be allowed each of the following agencies:

Public Health Institute, Tokyo
 Social Affairs Section, Public Welfare Dept., Hokkaido Gov. Bureau
 Construction Section, Welfare Supply Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis
 Cleaning Section, Health Bureau, Yokohama City
 Health Section, Public Welfare Dept., Chiba City
 Children Section, Public Welfare Dept., Osaka City
 Health Section, Kochi City
 Public Health Section, Health Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis

Anti-rabies vaccine (canine) shipments were ordered by the Ministry of Welfare to 19 prefectures in May.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINE, MAY 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hokkaido	16,000
Aomori	10,000
Iwate	500
Ibaraki	10,000
Gumma	5,800
Saitama	1,400
Chiba	12,000
Toyama	800
Yamanashi	1,000
Shizuoka	20,000
Aichi	20,000
Kyoto	4,000
Tottori	2,000
Miyazaki	2,000
Tokushima	700
Mie	2,000
Hiroshima	4,000
Fukuoka	12,000
Oita	<u>6,000</u>
Total	130,300

During May a total of 1,812,375 doses of smallpox vaccine was reported shipped to prefectures as listed below.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLPOX VACCINE, MAY 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: dose</u>
Hokkaido	425,550
Yamagata	5,600
Iwate	6,000
Fukushima	5,000
Ibaraki	650
Chiba	53,900
Saitama	8,710
Tokyo	160,125
Kanagawa	77,310
Gumma	9,600
Niigata	10,800
Fukui	450
Ishikawa	15,000
Nagano	8,000
Toyama	4,850
Aichi	36,100
Gifu	15,300
Osaka	113,900
Kyoto	50,100
Hyogo	2,100
Wakayama	6,000
Nara	9,300
Mie	30
Okayama	11,100
Hiroshima	28,025
Tokushima	50,000
Kagawa	20,000
Ehime	2,000
Fukuoka	495,125
Nagasaki	52,200
Kumamoto	42,500
Miyazaki	24,000
Oita	10,300
Kagoshima	19,000
Tochigi	4,500
Yamanashi	2,000
Shizuoka	25,050
Akita	2,100
Others	<u>100</u>
Total	1,812,375

Allocation of 25,500 bottles of imported santonin tablets, 1/2 grain, 100 tablets to a bottle, was made to all prefectures on the basis of population. Notification was sent to the prefectures under date of 9 June, Medical Affairs Bureau Institution (I-Hatsu) No.231. Santonin manufactured in Japan was allocated for the period July, August and September on notification dated 11 June Medical Affairs Bureau Instruction (I-Hatsu) No.234 to each prefecture. A total of 9,900,000 tablets was allocated as listed below.

Listed below also are allocations for the months of July, August and September for sulfathiazole tablets and penicillin. Reference is made to paragraphs in Weekly Bulletin No.78, 21-27 June, describing difficulties in distribution of these two items. It is desired that prefectural officials make full allocation of these two items from allowable inventories to all authorized to purchase these supplies.

ALLOCATIONS FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Imported Santonin Tab.</u> (unit: bottle, 100 tablets)	<u>Santonin</u> (unit: tablet)	<u>Sulfathiazole Tablets</u> (unit: tablet)	<u>Penicillin</u> (unit: vial 100,000 O.U.)
Hokkaido	990	390,000	1,987,000	29,470
Aomori	390	110,000	534,000	8,700
Iwate	340	130,000	574,000	9,900
Miyagi	460	180,000	717,000	13,720
Akita	320	130,000	539,000	10,350
Yamagata	340	130,000	532,000	10,720
Fukushima	540	210,000	926,000	16,120
Ibaraki	580	230,000	881,000	19,120
Tochigi	430	170,000	634,000	14,100
Gumma	430	170,000	687,000	13,120
Saitama	560	220,000	865,000	17,400
Chiba	640	250,000	966,000	20,620
Tokyo	2,350	920,000	3,515,000	68,400
Kanagawa	740	290,000	1,176,000	22,950
Niigata	690	270,000	1,057,000	22,650
Yamanashi	240	90,000	391,000	6,750
Nagano	610	240,000	960,000	18,220
Shizuoka	670	260,000	1,079,000	20,320
Toyama	280	110,000	467,000	8,920
Ishikawa	330	130,000	513,000	10,350
Fukui	220	80,000	341,000	6,750
Gifu	470	190,000	774,000	12,300
Aichi	1,220	460,000	2,048,000	28,350
Mie	480	190,000	772,000	13,500
Shiga	250	100,000	388,000	6,420
Kyoto	690	270,000	1,034,000	21,450
Osaka	1,660	650,000	2,940,000	31,950
Hyogo	1,000	390,000	1,773,000	28,870
Nara	330	130,000	555,000	7,350
Wakayama	290	110,000	448,000	9,300
Tottori	170	60,000	277,000	5,320
Shimane	280	110,000	433,000	8,550
Okayama	550	220,000	879,000	16,570
Hiroshima	700	270,000	1,151,000	20,470
Yamaguchi	460	180,000	831,000	14,550
Tokushima	270	100,000	467,000	7,050
Kagawa	250	100,000	421,000	7,800
Ehime	430	170,000	684,000	14,700
Kochi	250	100,000	420,000	7,650
Fukuoka	1,080	400,000	2,059,000	35,400
Saga	300	120,000	567,000	8,770
Nagasaki	400	160,000	794,000	12,150
Kumamoto	570	220,000	902,000	18,970
Oita	390	150,000	643,000	12,300
Miyazaki	280	110,000	466,000	8,250
Kagoshima	580	230,000	911,000	18,900
Total	25,500	9,900,000	41,989,000	745,540

SECTION VII
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - May

The May report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	83,463
Arrests - Registered persons	37
Unregistered persons	90
Convictions - Registered persons	8
Unregistered persons	39
Thefts of narcotics (including three hospitals)	27
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 250 yen fine to eight months penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen fine to two years penal servitude with 17 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 29 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Sixty-four registrants were admonished and six minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarizes the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	3,224
Investigations originated	317
Investigations concluded	330
Investigations not concluded	297

Admonition of Registrants

At the training school held in June, narcotic agents were advised to examine their records to determine the principal causes for admonition of registrants in each prefecture. It was emphasized the number of admonitions may be materially reduced by talking to as many groups of meetings of registrants as possible, calling to their attention these principal causes, and warning them that prosecution of any registrants, who has been so advised, will follow on the next occasion of an inspection if there is evidence that corrective action has not been taken.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Juvenile (Court) Law

The Diet on 5 July passed a new Juvenile Law to be effective on 1 January 1949, which replaces the former Court Law (Law No.42 of 1922).

An important provision of the new Law is the granting to the Family (Domestic Relations) Court of jurisdiction over juveniles rather than to a separate Juvenile Court. By placing jurisdiction over juveniles in the Family Court, it is hoped that court facilities can be provided for children in all parts of Japan and not merely in those areas where a separate Juvenile Court has been established in the past.

Under the new Law as well as the previous Law, jurisdiction of the court is much more limited than in Juvenile Courts in the United States. It is expected that needed governmental child welfare services in Japan will be provided by the Child Welfare Sections of Prefectural Departments of Welfare and by Child Welfare Centers. Through such a division of function it is hoped that necessary services can be provided with a minimum of duplication and overlapping of activities of the court and the child welfare program. The court's jurisdiction is limited to delinquent children who are actually charged with the violation of a criminal statute (Item 1 of Article 3) except for certain children who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent (Item 2 of Article 3).

The court is not granted jurisdiction of children under the age of 14 other than those charged with the violation of a criminal law, unless transferred to the court by the governor or head of a Child Welfare Station.

The new Juvenile Law will increase the responsibilities of the Child Welfare Stations authorized by the Child Welfare Law. Articles 3, 18 and 24 are the most important in this regard. Article 3 sets forth the jurisdiction of the court over juveniles; Article 18 authorizes transfer of cases to the child welfare authorities and Article 24 controls the disposition of children. These three articles are quoted below:

“Article 3: The Family Court shall have the jurisdiction over the following Juveniles:

- (1) Any juvenile who has committed a crime or any juvenile under 14 years of age whose acts or behavior has violated any criminal law or regulation.
- (2) Any juvenile of whom there is apprehension that he may commit a crime, in view of his character or surrounding circumstances, because of the existence of the following reasons:
 - (a) He habitually refuses to submit himself to the reasonable control of his guardian.
 - (b) He repeatedly deserts his home without good reason.
 - (c) He associates with persons of a known criminal or immoral nature, or frequents any place the existence of which is in violation of law.
 - (d) He habitually acts so as to injure or endanger his own morals or those of others.

The Family Court may put a juvenile under fourteen years of age to trial who comes under Item 2 of the preceding paragraph, only when the prefectural governor or the Head of the Child Welfare Station transfers him to the Court”.

“Article 18”:

The Family Court shall, when it deems it proper, upon investigation, to take measures in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law (Law No.164 of 1947), render a ruling to transfer the case to the competent prefectural governor or the head of Child Welfare Station. However, this shall not apply to the cases which have been transferred from prefectural governors or heads of Child Welfare Stations.”

“Article 24”:

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

- (1) To be placed under the supervision of the Juvenile Protection Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai).
- (2) To be committed to a Home for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogoin) or Protection Institution (Yogo-shisetsu).
- (3) To be committed to a reformatory (Shonen-iin).

In the case of the protective dispositions mentioned in Items 1 and 3 of the preceding paragraph, a Juvenile Protective Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai) may be caused to take steps concerning the adjustment of the family affairs and other environments of the juveniles”.

Pamphlets Inclosed with this Issue

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin are: (1) a pamphlet titled “Standards of Child Health, Education and Social Welfare”, a publication of the U.S. Children’s Bureau, and (2) a pamphlet titled “What is the Child Welfare Law”, issued by the Japanese Children’s Bureau, for use of Military Government Welfare Officers.

The U.S. Children’s Bureau pamphlet was secured in a quantity only sufficient to make available one copy to each Child Welfare Board. It is therefore suggested that Welfare Officers copy any pertinent data contained in the pamphlet previous to its presentation. It is recommended that each Board establish and maintain a library of similar material for reference use.

The aforementioned Japanese pamphlet was issued in limited numbers to prefecture welfare departments, but the Children’s Bureau reports that more copies are now available and may be secured through regular Japanese channels.

Public Assistance Statistics - May

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following statistics for May: Figures for April 1948 and for May 1947 are for purposes of comparison:

	<u>May 1948</u>	<u>April 1948</u>	<u>May 1947</u>
Persons - institutional	136,898	135,944	126,052
Persons - non - institutional	<u>1,911,666</u>	<u>2,013,927</u>	<u>2,637,281</u>
Totals	2,048,564	2,149,871	2,763,333
Assistance-cash	Yen 377,359,593	366,200,622	208,811,628
Assistance-kind	<u>35,361,528</u>	<u>59,685,650</u>	<u>26,219,215</u>
Totals	412,721,121	425,886,272	235,030,843

*Before deductions for repayment

PREFECTURAL REPORTS - MAY*

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	10,772	59,993	5,476,478	15,924,621
Aomori	1,412	31,138	329,124	5,878,570
Iwate	576	40,552	247,867	6,930,921
Miyagi	1,010	42,330	235,164	5,695,973
Akita	889	48,867	1,107,638	9,374,820
Yamagata	1,478	36,952	47,002	6,783,008
Fukushima	999	53,872	207,503	8,778,272
Ibaraki	749	39,492		5,000,772
Tochigi	769	23,886	229,452	4,661,872
Gumma	3,554	39,880	57,615	7,736,572
Saitama	1,120	42,152	107,571	8,623,878
Chiba	2,331	43,287	2,926,259	6,156,595
Tokyo	17,357	116,195		36,739,476
Kanagawa	4,510	43,399	449,446	11,479,203
Niigata	9,843	62,078	1,038,251	10,303,011
Toyama	1,154	29,008	19,803	5,868,801
Ishikawa	1,050	30,146	39,749	6,751,116
Fukui	568	21,039	229,178	4,415,040
Yamanashi	558	20,059	4,891	3,700,616
Nagano	3,108	47,576	140,362	9,159,488
Gifu	1,750	33,272	456,110	6,007,436
Shizuoka	4,638	46,668	1,415,034	10,414,102
Aichi	7,463	73,797		12,788,988
Mie	950	35,321		7,020,862
Shiga	357	25,318		3,575,654
Kyoto	3,246	53,488	3,396,169	11,274,508
Osaka	9,081	66,039	404,002	18,083,382
Hyogo	6,696	79,715		16,881,904
Nara	681	21,546	591	4,365,749
Wakayama	350	29,273	103,369	6,172,357
Tottori	782	18,021	388,711	3,410,174
Shimane	818	24,379		4,687,711
Okayama	3,050	38,992	710,403	8,351,958

Hiroshima	3,207	50,910	794,233	9,632,984
Yamaguchi	9,042	32,442	60,130	8,775,492
Tokushima	2,115	26,966	50,578	5,034,561
Kagawa	2,041	23,946	893,428	3,770,460
Ehime	726	34,592		7,096,526
Kochi	652	20,604	355,049	4,684,110
Fukuoka	2,125	85,891	7,118,512	8,249,539
Saga	3,092	29,994	3,326,659	4,637,381
Nagasaki	1,384	38,535	43,656	7,986,268
Kumamoto	2,538	39,401	391,762	7,775,445
Oita	2,119	21,736		4,311,270
Miyazaki	1,135	32,962	2,559,779	4,820,731
Kagoshima	3,053	55,957		7,542,154
Total	136,898	1,911,666	35,361,528	377,314,331

*After deductions for repayment

School Lunch Program

A report submitted by the School Lunch Coordinating Committee, which includes representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Education, Agriculture and Forestry and Transportation, resulted in the issuance of PHMJG (#67), offering no objection to the Committee's report, subject to the following exceptions:

1. The use of the Kodans in the distribution of School Lunch supplies is not to be constructed as permitting profits to the benefit of any private individual group or corporation.

2. Prices for foodstuffs, indigenous and imported, for the School Lunch Program must represent the lowest possible figure, consistent with good government and before being officially established for the School Lunch Program, must be approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. Sufficient technical supervisory staff must be provided by the Ministry of Education at national, prefectural, and local levels of responsibility to adequately supervise the School Lunch Program to the end that distribution, storage and utilization shall be under control of the government at all times, and that the greatest possible food value is obtained from School Lunch supplies, imported and/or indigenous.

4. In the face of the current critical food supply status that now obtains in Japan, every encouragement is to be given to increase of yield of present school farms' facilities to increase indigenous contribution to the School Lunch Program, consistent with progressive educational techniques and schedules, and in harmony with the Land Reform Program. Attention should be given to the development of school gardens for the School Lunch Program within burned out areas of the urban centers of Japan.

The above points, reference paragraphs 1 through 4, will serve as an outline of items to be included in the observation of the School Lunch Program by Welfare Officers in cooperation with Education Officers. Deviations from points contained in 1 through 4 should be reported through technical channels. Encouragement in the development of supervisory personnel should be given as well as the development of school gardens wherever practicable in the interest of maximum production for the School Lunch Program.

Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association) and Saisei Kai (Medical Relief Association).

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.79 (for the period 28 June - 4 July).

An informational communication to all prefectural governors regarding the relationship of Dobo Engo Kai and Saisei Kai to the Community Chest has been issued, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Amended Instructions, (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.105, dated 8 July), the content of which is given below for the information of Military Government personnel concerned:

“Subject: Community Chest and the Membership Campaign of Saisei Kai and the National Relief Association.

“It has been decided, as a result of several conferences between the parties concerned, that fund raising by the Saisei Kai (Medical Relief Association), Imperial Gift Foundation, and by the Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association). Foundational Juridical Person, should choose either one of the two methods, namely, to join the Community Chest or to conduct a separate membership campaign. We understand that separate instructions to this effect are being sent to the prefectural branches of the two organizations from their respective headquarters.

“The view is held by some that these two organizations should join the Community Chest. However, under different local prefectural circumstances, independent and separate fund raising through membership campaign or other means might be necessary. Such campaigns, however, should avoid conflicting with the nation-wide campaign of the Community Chest and/or the Japanese Red Cross, and any organizations which undertake separate fund or membership campaigns should not be members of the Community Chest. Action described above has been taken in view of some confusion caused by some branches of these organizations being a member in the Community Chest last year and have since or are now conducting or planning to conduct membership and/or fund campaigns of their own, while expecting to also benefit from the Community Chest campaign this Fall.

“This information is being forwarded to you to acquaint you with such possible errors and to assist you in your understanding and relationship with the Community Chest and other fund raising organizations.”

Institutions for the Blind

The Diet passed, on 4 July, a bill for the Protection of the Blind. This legislation now transfers the operation of the two existing quasi-governmental institutions, located at Shiobara and Tokyo, from private administration to that of governmental administration.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In further continuation of the outline of current reporting requirements (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 67, 73, 75-78), annual reports prescribed for the society-managed part of Health Insurance are summarized below:

1. A complete and itemized statement of income and expenditure showing the original estimate, the actual figures, and an explanation of the difference. Benefit costs must be broken down according to classes of benefit paid.
2. A complete and itemized statement of the society's assets as of the end of the fiscal year.

(Both statements are due at the prefectural Insurance Section not later than 31 July).

3. Data for the Calculation of the Subsidy from the National Treasury. This report must contain annual cost of benefits broken down according to classes of benefits offered in the past year and expected to be offered in the coming year. (The estimated subsidy must be calculated on the basis thereon.) The long-term cost, including depreciation, must be pro-rated. Also a statement is required showing the number of insured at the end of each month of the past fiscal year.

(This report is due to be submitted to the Ministry of Welfare via the prefectural Insurance Office not later than 18 April).

Unfortunately, extreme laxity seems to prevail in regard to the first two reports. Sometimes they are submitted with considerable delay, sometimes not at all. Energetic measures to obtain prompt reporting have been requested.

National Health Insurance

The Amendments to the National Health Insurance Law outlined in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.74 for 24 - 30 May were passed by the Diet and became effective on 1 July. Ordinances designed to

implement and smooth enforcement of the law as amended are now being cleared by SCAP. Translations of the law as revised are being prepared.

The Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law

This Law was passed by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. The primary purpose of the Law is to provide a system for prompt and appropriate payment of the medical care claims submitted by the purveyors of medical care and allied services under the Health Insurance Law, National Health Insurance Law, Seamen's Insurance Law, and the Mutual Aid Associations Law.

The principal provisions are:

1. The insurer which participates will have on deposit in the Fund an amount sufficient to meet its monthly medical care claims.
2. The Fund will receive all claims for medical care given to the insured under the aforementioned laws by those doctors appointed or designated by agreement as insurance doctors and shall make prompt and appropriate payment of the claims calculated in accordance with the medical care fee schedule determined by the Minister of Welfare.
3. The Fund will provide for the adult and review of all claims subsequent to the initial payment.
4. The Fund will compile fiscal and statistical reports concerning medical care claims and the cost of medical under the social insurance programs.
5. The central office will be in Tokyo, composed of eight directors and four or more inspectors, and will determine policies and supervision for the efficient operation of the Fund.
6. There will be a branch office in each prefecture with secretaries and inspectors for handling the operation of the Fund at the prefectural level.
7. When necessary, sub-branch offices may be established where it is considered essential for efficient and convenient operation.
8. The branch and sub-branch offices will handle the payment, audit, and review of the medical care claims in their respective areas.
9. The Law provides for representation of the purveyors of medical care and allied services at each level of operation and in the review of medical care claims.
10. The Law does not compel participation in this program on the part of the insurers. All are expected to join in view of the demands of the medical profession for prompt payment of its medical care claims.

Health Insurance Law

The amendments to the Health Insurance Law passed the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. The amendments as proposed by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, were passed without alternations.

While the amendments provide some additions and changes, they were mainly for transferring provisions affecting individuals' rights and privileges from Cabinet Order into Law.

The principal provisions affected by the amendments were as follows:

1. The purpose of the Law in providing protection and the eligibility of dependents has been more fully explained and clarified in Article 1.
2. The ceiling on wages for computing benefits and premium was increased from 5100 yen to 8100 yen per month, thus making this law uniform with the other social insurance laws.

3. The premium rate continues to be shared equally by employee and employer; however, the maximum amount an employee can be assessed has been reduced from 3% to 2.5% for society-managed and 2.2% for governmental-managed, while the employer may increase his share if he so desires.

4. The penalties for delinquency of employers in making premium payments to the insurer has been increased and the procedure for collecting strengthened.

5. The government subsidy for the cost of administration has been permitted to remain an undesignated amount except that it is to be within the limits of the national budget. In the discussion regarding this subject it was the consensus of opinion that the amount should be approximately 10% of benefit costs.

6. The policy stated in the Cabinet Order for coordination with the Mutual Aid Associations and the National Health Insurance Associations was clarified and made a part of the basic law.

7. The classification of those covered as well as those exempted was transferred from Cabinet Order to statute.

8. The legal basis for the establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee on the national level to advise the Ministry of Welfare in determining an adequate and uniform rate for the payment of medical care was transferred from ordinance to basic law.

9. The Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council was established on the national and prefectural levels to give advice and guidance to doctors participating in the various programs.

10. The participation by the purveyors of medical care has been placed on a voluntary basis.

11. The funeral allowance was increased to a minimum of 2000 yen or an amount equal to one month's pay in accordance with the standard monthly remuneration classification.

12. The maternity (delivery) allowance was increased to a minimum of 1000 yen or an amount equal to one-half of the standard monthly remuneration of the insured.

13. The confinement allowance was changed to provide 60% of the standard daily remuneration for a maximum of 42 days preceding and 42 days after giving birth to a child when the insured worker is unable to work. If she does not have any dependents, the amount is reduced.

14. The nursing allowance is increased to 100 yen per month for a period of six months following childbirth.

15. The provisions relating to dependents' benefits are transferred from Cabinet Order to basic Law.

Welfare Pension Insurance Law

The Welfare Pension Insurance Law was revised by a bill of amendments enacted by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. Virtually all provisions of the applicable Cabinet Order were transferred to the basic Law and a number of changes were made with respect to benefits and contribution rates.

Premium and benefits at present are computed on only such wages as are not in excess of 600 yen, and family allowances and several other allowances are excluded in the definition of taxable wages. Under the amendments the ceiling on wages for computing benefits and premiums are raised to 8100 yen, and only allowances paid irregularly and less frequently than every three months are excluded from the computations. For the time being old age benefits, however, will be computed only on wages not in excess of 300 yen. (Old age pensions are not payable until 1956). The resulting changes in premium rates are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	Proposed	
		<u>"Temporary"</u>	<u>"Normal"</u>
Miners	12.582%	3.5%	12.3%
Other men	9.395%	3.0%	9.4%
Women	6.796%	3.0%	5.5%

At present, an average is taken of the wages of all employees paid by the day, hour, output, or on contract, doing the same work for a given employer, in order to arrive at the "standard remuneration" for any one of such workers. It is provided to recognize the actual earnings of the individual worker in those cases.

Invalidity and survivors' pensions arising from occupational injury or illness and payable to persons who became entitled prior to enactment of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law are increased by five times the present amount. This additional amount will be paid entirely from contributions and will not be subsidized by the usual 10% of government funds.

Retirement allowances are now paid immediately upon leaving employment when a worker has been insured for six months or more. Under the amendments this allowance will be paid only to workers of age 50 or more who have been insured at least five years, provided that the allowance will be paid regardless of age to a worker (or his heir) who has been insured for six months when retirement is due to death or, in the case of a woman, to marriage or confinement. However, the allowance will not be paid during such time as the insured person may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits or sickness and injury allowance.

Survivors' pensions now are payable only if the insured worker has been in covered employment for a period of 20 years. Pensions will now be granted to the surviving spouse and children of workers in covered employment for six-months. The spouse's pension will be payable only when the widow is age 50, the widower is age 55, the widow has custody of surviving children, or the spouse is disabled.

At present a surviving spouse does not have to prove he or she was supported by the insured worker at the time of his death. A surviving widower, in order to qualify for benefits, must be age 60 or disabled. The amendment provides that a surviving spouse, as well as other survivors, must prove support by the deceased worker, but no age requirement will exist for either widows or widowers.

Marriage terminates benefits for only the surviving spouse under the present law. It is now provided that marriage of any survivor will terminate his benefits.

If a survivor of preferred status appears after benefits have been awarded a survivor of lesser priority, he cannot receive benefits until the current payee becomes disqualified. This has been changed to permit the survivor of senior rank to take over the payments immediately.

Delinquent employers now are assessed 4 yen per 100 yen for each day of delinquency in reporting and are charged 3 yen for the sending of the delinquency notice. The 4 yen is changed to 5 yen and the 3 yen to 10 yen.

The employer is not obliged to notify a worker of the specific amount deducted from his wages for contributions. The amendment imposes this requirement.

Seamen's Insurance Law

The Seamen's Insurance Law was revised in almost exactly the same manner as the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Health Insurance Law through legislation passed by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 September. Here, too, the contents of the pertinent Cabinet Order were transferred to the basic Law.

The definition of taxable wages is amended to consist of the basic wage plus all allowances except those paid irregularly and less frequently than every three months. This conforms to the revision of the corresponding provision in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law. For the time being, old age benefits (the first of which will not be payable for several years) will be computed only on wages not in excess of 500 yen, whereas other benefits and contributions will be computed on all wages not in excess of 8,000 yen. The changes in premium rates resulting from this and other factors noted below are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Normal</u>
A. Includes medical care, Unemployment insurance old-age pension, invalidity retirement, survivors, and funeral benefits.			
Seamen	7.9%	4.0%	8.1%
Ship owners	11.3%	7.5%	11.5%
Total	19.2%	11.5%	19.6%

B. Excludes unemployment insurance.

Seamen	6.8%	2.9%	7.0%
Ship owners	10.2%	6.4%	10.4%
Total	17.0%	9.3%	17.4%

C. Voluntary includes only old-age pension, retirement and funeral benefits.

Seamen	12.2%	10.0%	10.0%
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Invalidly and survivors' pensions arising from occupational injury or illness and payable to persons who became entitled prior to enactment of the 1947 amendments (comparable to the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law) are increased by five times the present amount. Government funds bear the total expense of occupational invalidity and survivors' benefits (one-fifth of other types of benefits), and the total cost of the increased pensions.

Medical and funeral benefits have been limited to the insured sea an himself, but the amendments provide that one-half of medical expenses, and funeral benefits equal to one month's average standard remuneration, will be paid on behalf of the seamen's dependents.

Survivors' pensions now are payable only if the insured worker had been in covered employment for a period of 15 years. Pensions will now be provided for the surviving spouse and children of workers who have been in covered employment for six months. The spouse's pension will be payable only when, at the time of the seamen's death, the widow is age 50, the widower is age 55, the widow has custody of surviving children, or the spouse is disabled.

A recipient of an invalidity pension now receives nothing additional to provide for a dependent spouse or child, but the amendments provide that, for the more seriously disabled pensioners, 200 yen additional will be paid each month for the spouse and for each child.

Retirement allowances are now paid immediately upon leaving employment when a seamen has been insured for six months or more. Under the amendments this allowance will be paid only to workers of age 50 or more who have been insured at least three years; provided that the allowance will be paid regardless of age to a worker (or his heir) who has been insured for six months when retirement is due to death or, in the case of a woman, to marriage or confinement. However, the allowance will not be paid during such time as the insured person may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits or sickness and injury allowance.

Unemployment Insurance benefit rates were revised to conform to the changed schedule for land workers.

At present a surviving spouse does not have to prove he or she was supported by the insured seamen at the time of his death. A surviving widower, in order to qualify for benefits, must be age 60 or disabled. The amendment provides that a surviving spouse, as well as other survivors, must prove support by the deceased worker, but no age requirement will exist for either widows or widowers.

Marriage terminates benefits for only the surviving spouse under the present law and adoption has this effect for only children. It is now provided that marriage or adoption of any survivor will terminate his benefits.

If a survivor of preferred status appears after benefits have been awarded a survivor of lesser priority he cannot receive benefits until the current payee becomes disqualified. This has been changed to permit the survivor of senior rank to take over the payment immediately.

Delinquent employers now are assessed 4 yen per 100 yen for each day of delinquency in reporting and are charged 3 yen for the sending of the delinquency notice. The 4 yen will be changed to 5 yen and the 3 yen to 10 yen.

The procedure for selecting insurance doctors will be revised to conform to the procedure under Health Insurance.

Government Pension System

The "Pension Law" (Law No.48 of 1923), applicable to government employees classed as having "career status", was revised by Diet action of 4 July, the amendments being effective as of 1 July. The primary purpose of the legislation was to transfer, without change, to the basic Law substantive provisions of the program now contained in Cabinet Order and Ministerial Ordinances. In addition, a few modifications were introduced.

Provision is made to recognize the National Public Service Law (Law No.120 of 1947) as controlling in the event of any conflict between the provisions of that law and the Pension Law.

Articles not in conformance with the revised Civil and Criminal Codes and the new police reorganization law were revised accordingly.

Law No.77 of 1947 amended the Pension Law to continue pension rights for government employees whose positions are within the scope of the Local Autonomy Law, but only if the employee continues in the same position. The current amendment extends this provision to employees of the newly created Health Centers in view of the urgency of such employees' consenting to being transferred to this new program.

Law No.36 of 1946, was passed as companion legislation to the Pension Law. It provided for a scale of benefits under the Pension Law to maintain the level existing prior to the increased salary schedule of 1946. On 5 July the Diet enacted legislation, "Provisional Regulations regarding Special Cases of the Government Pension Law", superseding Law No.36 of 1946 and providing as follows:

1. Effective 1 July, benefits for employees becoming eligible on or after that date will be computed upon the basis of actual wages.
2. Effective 1 October, pensions in payment status prior to 1 July thereafter be computed on the new 3700 yen salary schedule.

It is noted in connection with this legislation that no action has been taken with respect to pensions being paid by reason of military service. SCAPIN No.338, 24 November 1945 provides that such pensions may be paid only as "compensation for physical disability, limiting the recipient's ability to work, at rates which are no higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes". With the increase of invalidity pensions under the Pension Law and the Welfare Pension Insurance Law, it may be that some increase may be effected for invalidity pensions based on military service. This would involve revision of Cabinet Order No.68 of 1 February 1946 (a "Potsdam Declaration Order") and the matter is now being considered by the Pension Bureau.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CROWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incles:

1. Translation of a Pamphlet issued by the Children's Bureau entitled "What is Child Welfare Law".
2. Weekly Report of cases and deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, period ending 3 July 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Case Rates of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, 4 Week Period ending 26 June 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

12-18 July

1948

Number 81

SECTION I - General

SECTION II - Preventive Medicine

SECTION III - Medical Services

SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs

SECTION V - Nursing Affairs

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SECTION VIII - Welfare

SECTION IV - Social Security

SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

13-19 June

- June 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Ehime and Hyogo Prefectures
(Kai-hatsu No.557)
Subject: Actual examination of accounts from Audit Board.
- June 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Shimane and Tottori Prefs.
(Kai-Hatsu No.558)
Subject: Actual examination of accounts from Audit Board.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.373)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.374)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every
pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2192)
Subject: Administration of assembly of competent officials for U.S.S.R. area demobilization
business.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2193)
Subject: Partial amendment of Regulations for Business in Home Depot.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every
pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2196)
Subject: Mitigation of limitation for refundment of military postal deposit.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Vice-governor, every prefecture
(Ichi-fuku No.2198)
Subject: Dealing with the former regular officers being engaged in demobilization business.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Gifu and 22 other prefectures
(Engo No.40)
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return have been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.879)
Subject: Succession of permission and alteration of a part of contents of work under Article 7 of
Daily Life Security Law.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.880)
Subject: Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.881)
Subject: Cancellation of permission for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.883)
Subject: Allocation of light metal plate makers for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Iwate and three other pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.884)
Subject: Allocation of solder for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and six other
(Sha-hatsu No.885) prefectures
Subject: Survey of results of distribution of LARA Commodities.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Shizuoka and five
(Sha-hatsu No.889) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of clog-thong material for occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and nine
(Sha-hatsu No.890) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of glass for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.232)
Subject: Basis for allocation of designated medicine.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.237)
Subject: Discovery of imitation medicine.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.765)
Subject: Opening of short course for technical leaders for prevention of tuberculosis.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.766)
Subject: Subsidiary chemical for extermination of insects for 1948-49.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.634)
Subject: Administration of s short course for personnel at model health center.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.644)
Subject: Abrogation of Meat Importation Control Regulation.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every pref.
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.633)
Subject: Designation of training institutions for hair-dressers.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.774)
Subject: Survey of clean-up establishments.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.90)

Subject: Allocation of building material for social work agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.990)
Subject: Application of Pension Law to those who have become prefectural officials from Government officials.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section each prefecture; chief, each branch office of social insurance.
(Ho-hatsu No.988)
Subject: Payment of salary for June, etc.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Engo No.43)
Subject: The steamer brought back by Koreans.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.894)
Subject: Illegal case on daily life security expense.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and ten other prefs.
(Sha-hatsu No.895)
Subject: Allocation of leader belt for the fourth quarter.

June 16, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.245)
Subject: Allocation of India-rubber boots for the third and fourth quarters, 1947-48.

June 16, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.376)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 21 other prefs.
(Ji-hatsu No.377)
Subject: Allocation of building material for child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau; To: All Prefectural
Governors Chief, Accounts Section
(Hatsu-ji No.35)
Subject: Grant of national subsidy for expense necessary for administration of nationwide child welfare week.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.382)
Subject: Approval for creation of child welfare station.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.995)
Subject: Alteration of agreement.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.49)
Subject: Service of Japan Red Cross Society to Japanese repatriated from abroad.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Shizuoka and five other prefs.
(Engo No.50)
Subject: Regarding the persons concerned with relief for repatriates from abroad go into grounds

of principal stations.

- June 17, 1948
(Eno No.52) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Dealing with persons, who were mobilized abroad and have been rehabilitated after demobilized, at their new domicile.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.243) From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: D.D.T. powder.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.244) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Request of survey of insecticide and germicide.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.246) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Forwarding of narcotic judicial police-men's badges.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.91) From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Application for permission for excess of the base amount of office expense.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.901) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
Subject: Alteration of program of equipments for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.904) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
Subject: Permission of creation of protection institution and national subsidy under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.905) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.
Subject: Creation of institution for accomodation of repatriates and needy persons, and national subsidy.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.907) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and six other prefs.
Subject: Additional allocation of cement for the first quarter, 1948-49.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.909) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 11 other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of veneer for the fourth quarter.
- June 18, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No.800) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Survey of conditions of spread of water-works and sewerage, and of conditions of sanitation concerned with them.
- June 18, 1948
(Ji-hatsu No.368) From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Answer regarding bases of feeble children to be accommodated in Home for Feeble Children under Child Welfare Law.
- June 18, 1948
(Ji-hatsu No.368) From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, All Prefectures (except for Tokyo Metropolis)
Subject: Bases of feeble children to be accommodated in Home for Feeble Children under Child Welfare Law.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.240)
Subject: Allocation of (ordinary boots and semi-boots) by demanders for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.385)
Subject: Determination of the extent of expense to be disbursed for expenditure to be paid out for measures, etc. according to Child Welfare Law.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.389)
Subject: Relation with Miscellaneous Schools for child welfare agencies.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.387)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.388)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

Accounts Section

20-26 June

June 21, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-hatsu No.572)
Subject: Allowance for over-time work.

June 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-hatsu No.582)
Subject: Presentation of reports for 1947-48 on national property.

Medical Affairs Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.238)
Subject: Alkyl- (Hexyl- and Amyl-,etc.) resorcinol prepares.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.249)
Subject: Survey of conditions of precious metal allocated for dental use.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.241)
Subject: Examination of Pyrethrum emulsion for communicable disease prevention.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.247)
Subject: Price of Quinine derivative released from confiscated stock.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.254)
Subject: Advertisement of Sunzelly.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.260)
Subject: Distribution of sulfathiazol.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.253)
Subject: Distribution of medicine for school hygiene.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.256)
Subject: Term of validity for purchase ration-book.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(except (Osaka Prefecture)
(I-hatsu No.257)
Subject: Discovery of false medicine.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.258)
Subject: Distribution of lactose.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.259)
Subject: Production of medicine for the second quarter in 1948-49.

Disease Prevention Bureau

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.827)
Subject: Progress report of special research on Japanese Encephalitis.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.853)
Subject: Preventive inoculation against typhoid fever to repatriates.

Public Health Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.651)
Subject: Nation-wide simultaneous control of raw leather.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.653)
Subject: Field-guidance for health statistics.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.666)
Subject: Change of name of training institute for nutritionists.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.674)
Subject: Classified disposition of “on duty” sickness or injury and “private” sickness or injury
with
administration of physical examination of Japanese workers employed by the occupation
forces.

Social Affairs Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.912)

Subject: Decision of the minimum living expenses under Daily Life Security Law.

- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.914)
Subject: Change of a plan of equipments for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.916)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of vocational aid under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture,
(Hyo-sha No.220)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of vocational aid under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and three
(Sha-hatsu No.923) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of leather belt for the fourth quarter.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Akita and Aomori Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.924)
Subject: Special Distribution of LARA commodities.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Fukushima Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.925)
Subject: Measures for manufactured goods of cloth, material for sewing at vocational agencies.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.928)
Subject: Accurate account of national subsidy for disaster relief expenses for 1947-48.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.929)
Subject: Succession of approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and nine other
(Sha-hatsu No.930) prefectures
Subject: National grants-in-aid for expenses necessary for equipments of institutions for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons, and of protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law, for 1948-49.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.933)
Subject: Those who are eligible for receiving distribution of tailored goods by vocational agencies.
- June 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.934)
Subject: Transfer, removal and use of a telephone owned by the former Kyajo-kai Kyoto Branch.
- June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.935)
Subject: Recommendation for reward of honor under Honor Endowment Regulations.
- June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and six other
prefs.
(Sha-hatsu No.936)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity, (goats).

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.942)
Subject: Discontinuance of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.943)
Subject: Application for sanction of extend, method and term of relief under Disaster Relief Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.944)
Subject: Conference on approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Tochigi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.945)
Subject: The former Imperial Villa, Shiobara.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.946)
Subject: Conference on approval for protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.947)
Subject: Simultaneous investigation of living conditions of the protected.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.948)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.951)
Subject: Extent of expense to be disbursed for living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Niigata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.950)
Subject: Conference on approval for continuation of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.952)
Subject: Disbursement for projects other than originally instructed from among the emergency relief expense at the time of damage by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku districts.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.953)
Subject: Application for sanction for limits of compensation for actual expense under Disaster Relief Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.954)
Subject: Limits of compensation for actual expense under Disaster Relief Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.955)
Subject: Alteration of a plan for equipments of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture

(Sha-hatsu No.958)

Subject: Appointment of chief of institution for accommodation of physically handicapped persons.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.962)

Subject: Measures to be taken in accordance with the dissolution of Kyojo-kai.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.965)

Subject: Additional distribution of LARA commodities.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.966)

Subject: Alteration of allocation of LARA commodities.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and seven prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.968)

Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity, (material piece-goods).

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.972)

Subject: Presentation of an investigation list concerning commodities kept by the former
Yokosuka
Local Demobilization Station.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.92)

Subject: Abolishment of application of living aid under Daily Life Security Law to patients who have been accommodated in national sanatoria.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.94)

Subject: Activity of Japan Red Cross Society under Disaster Relief Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.95)

Subject: Special distribution of LARA commodities.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.96)

Subject: Administration of community chest movement for 1948-49.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.97)

Subject: Establishment of Local Committee for Care of Physically Handicapped.

Children's Bureau

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and three
(Ji-hatsu No.363) other prefs.

Subject: Approval of establishment of child welfare station.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Shizuoka and 17
(Ji-hatsu No.369) other prefs.

Subject: Additional distribution of staple-food to children, such as orphans and waifs, etc., who have been accommodated in protection institution.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and six other prefs.
(Ji-hatsu No.380)

Subject: Soap, chocolate and chewing gum released by U.S. Army.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.369)

Subject: Allocation of building material, (cement for emergency program), for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.392)

Subject: Approval for establishment of training institute for personnel, (nursing teachers).

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Miyazaki and Chiba
(Ji-hatsu No.393) Prefs.

Subject: Allocation of transformers for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka and three other
(Ji-hatsu No.393) prefs.

Subject: Allocation of standard electro-motors for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and Chiba
(Ji-hatsu No.393) Prefectures

Subject: Allocation of regenerated steel-pipe for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.396)

Subject: Application for designation of training institute for nursing teachers.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.400)

Subject: Material and Child Handbook.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.403)

Subject: Report of actual results concerning timber, (veneer for general use), among building materials for child welfare agencies.

Insurance Bureau

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors;
(Ho-hatsu No.1035) all Social Insurance Branch
Office Chiefs; Director of National
Health Insurance Sanatorium Chiba.

Subject: Grants for the death in accordance with enactment of the law concerning administration
of
new pay for Government personnel.

Repatriation Relief Agency

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ichi-fuku No.2203)

Subject: Preliminary notification of an amount to be borne by Service Section for June, 1948-49.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2206) prefectures

Subject: Establishment of "repatriation news and missing persons' hour" in broadcasting program.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2209) prefectures

Subject: Partial amendment of the Ichi-fuku No.2057.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
(En-shi No.65)
Subject: Request for shipment.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Engo No.66)
Subject: Reference of permanent domicile for Chinese nationals.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Engo No.69)
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.84)
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever

An epidemic of typhoid fever has occurred in Hongo Mura, Nagano Prefecture. At the time of this report there are 65 confirmed cases and approximately 160 suspects under surveillance. Control measures are being enforced and the source of the epidemic is being investigated. Investigations thus far indicate that few, if any, confirmed cases were immunized within the past year. The fact that this epidemic has occurred emphasizes the immediate need for completion of the nation-wide immunization program, since similar epidemics may occur in any area where the population is unimmunized.

It must be emphasized, however, that immunization is not a substitute for sanitation nor is sanitation alone sufficient to completely control typhoid in Japan today. Both procedures must be carried out simultaneously in order to reduce typhoid fever to a minimum. The new Preventive Vaccination Law which became effective 1 July requires immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that all eligible personnel are immunized in accordance with provisions of this law. In this connection reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin #79.

Venereal Disease Control

It has been reported that some clinics are having difficulty with vomiting of patients, as a reaction to mapharsol. This vomiting occurs only once, a few minutes after the injection, and is associated with the "ether odor" of the arsphenamines. It is probably caused by the nauseating effect of this odor, which is due to the actual passage of the drug through the capillaries of the nasal mucosa. This odor may be entirely obviated by the simple expedient of having the patient hold his nose tightly between finger and thumb during the injection, breathing meanwhile through his mouth. Additional measures to be observed as a means of reducing the incidence of reactions to mapharsol are:

1. Omitting the meal prior to treatment.
2. Sufficient aeration of the solution after dissolving mapharsol to decrease toxicity.
3. Rapid injection of mapharsol using a large intravenous needle (gauge 19-20). The total elapsed time, from the insertion of the needle until the syringe has been emptied and the needle removed from the vein, should be no longer than thirty seconds.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Medical Service Law

The Medical Service Law passed by the Diet on 4 July, to become operative from 1 October 1948, was designed to provide operating and administrative standards for hospitals, clinics and midwifery homes, in order to insure a high standard of medical care for the patient and at the same time to provide conditions favorable to the medical profession.

This law provides for definitions of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes and regulates licensure of such institutions. Clinics will have the capacity for not more than 19 patients and will not be permitted to hold patients for more than 48 hours except in emergency. Hospitals will have specified equipments and accommodation for 20 patients or more, providing proper facilities for the scientific and ethical care of the sick and injured. No hospital may be termed a general hospital unless it possesses equipment and capacity for 100 patients or more and has the medical staff for operating internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology and otorhinology departments. Midwifery homes are limited to nine beds for women in pregnancy and childbirth and may not use the title of hospital. Three years will be allowed for the reconversion of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes presently in existence.

Medical Care inspectors will be placed in state, urban and local governments to ascertain that violations of the provisions of the law are reported to competent officials for correction.

The principle of grants-in-aid by the national government to urban or local prefectural governments for the establishment (not operation) of necessary public medical facilities is established.

The regulation of public medical institutions is strengthened by the formation of councils on arrangement and management appointed by the prime minister upon recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

Fees for medical care in public medical institutions may be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare.

An additional notable feature of the new law provides for the use of public medical facilities by duly licensed physicians of the community who are in need of such facilities in carrying out the paper treatment of patients.

Army Medical Library Representative

Mr. Joseph A. Groesbeck, Chief of the Acquisition Division of the Army Medical Library has arrived in the theatre for a stay of approximately 60 days.

Mr. Groesbeck's mission will be to arrange for the distribution of certain duplicate medical texts and Journals to civilian Japanese medical libraries and to arrange for the acquisition of Japanese materials through exchange with these libraries and through such purchases as may be feasible.

Mr. Groesbeck will visit the major medical libraries in Japan and will endeavor to assist Japanese medical libraries and Military Government Health Officers in their medical literature problems.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Outbreak of Equine Encephalomyelitis

An outbreak of Equine Encephalomyelitis was reported in Saitama and Miyazaki Prefectures. The Animal Hygiene Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has distributed vaccines to Chiba, Saitama, Gumma, Akita, Miyazaki, Gifu, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Miyagi, Saga, Tottori, Okayama, Kochi, Kagawa and Fukuoka for use in immunizing the horses in the areas that were involved during the 1947 outbreak. Military Government Health Officers should caution the Prefectural Animal Disease Control Teams to report immediately, all cases which are suspected of being Equine Encephalomyelitis.

Brucellosis Tests

An area test to determine the percentage of cattle affected with Brucellosis (Bovine Infectious Abortion) is now under way in Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures. Tests in other prefectures will be made as soon as schedules have been approved. No reactors to the test will be removed. However, as soon as all tests are complied, steps will be taken to consider this disease important to the cattle industry depending on the percentage of reactors found.

New Veterinary Affairs Section

A Veterinary Affairs Section will be activated on 26 July in the Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. This Section will operate with Dr. Asamura as the Chief, and will be responsible for meat, milk, sea-food and rabies control. Formerly this new Section was a Division in the Food Sanitation Section. However, it was decided to divide the Section into two parts, namely Inspection of Foods of Animal Origin and Inspection of Foods of other than animal origin.

Animal Diseases Report

The following outbreak of animal diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period of 10-16 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine Erysipelas	9
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	6
Iwate	Swine Plague	4
Toyama	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Nagano	Texas Fever	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	2

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

A Japanese translation of "Tuberculosis Nursing for the Public Health Nurse" by Violet Hodgson is now on sale 35.00 yen. Send orders direct to:

Mr. Katsu Suzuki
Far Eastern Literary Agency Pub. Co.
Branch Bldg. Finance Ministry
2-1 Chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

A pamphlet on tuberculosis edited by New York Nursing Educational Bureau is available in Japanese, published by:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Medical Friend Co.
40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo
20.00 yen

National Nurses Association

Active membership now totals 49,844 nurses. The Association is carrying on a very fine educational program through Japan.

Refresher Course

The new four-month refresher course for clinical nurses will open 2 August in Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 6,603 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 4-10 July.

During the period 4-10 July, 421,740 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 18,525 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 7,168 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 20,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 55,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,261 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 July include 2,218,726 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 236,847 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 71,754 vials of typhus vaccine.

Reference: Weekly Bulletin No.75, period 30 May - 5 June, Section V, paragraphs 3 and 4, under "Production". The special allocation of 5,000 tons of cement, in addition to the regular quarterly allocations for April, May, June 1948, received by the Ministry of Welfare, was outlined according to the breakdown of allocations to the various general categories. Further detailed breakdown within these categories according to district and prefectural distribution is included (See inclosure #1). In addition, a breakdown of distribution by district and prefecture is furnished according to the type of cement made available (see inclosure #2).

Distribution

One hundred eleven drums (50 gallons each) of pyrethrum emulsion, the equivalent of 166,500 gallons finished insecticide, were shipped to four prefectures during the period 5-11 July. The distribution was as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30x, 5-11 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Hokkaido	50
Tokyo	36
Okayama	5
Kochi	20
Total	111

Reference is made to the paragraphs under Distribution in Weekly Bulletin No.78 (21-27 June) relating to dark field microscopes. A total of 64 dark field microscopes are listed for allocation during July, August and September. The following table is a breakdown of subject allocation:

Allocation of Microscopes with Dark Field Apparatus: July, August, September, 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Niigata	16	6		6	12
Osaka	71	11	2	6	19
Saitama	1	1			1
Kochi	2	2			2
Kanagawa	12	4			4
Ibaraki	3		3		3
Shiga	5		4	1	5
Fukushima	8		6		6
Ishikawa	9		5		5
Aichi	5			5	5
Tokushima	1			1	1
Kagawa	1			1	1
Total		24	20	20	64

During the period 4-10 July, 6,345 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 40 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Tokyo	130	114	0	579	0
Kanagawa	96	0	0	4	0
Chiba	412	71	0	72	0
Saitama	100	12	0	177	0

Yamagata	240	20	0	12	0
Kagawa	200	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	120	0	0	0
Fukuoka	300	180	200	5	0
Shimane	200	0	40	0	0
Fukushima	0	0	0	150	0
Shiga	100	0	0	0	0
Tottori	0	30	0	0	0
Akita	0	89	50	0	0
Nagasaki	0	400	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	103	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	30	0	0
Oita	0	10	110	0	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	105	0
Kochi	0	0	0	100	0
Aichi	480	0	0	0	2
Iwate	0	634	2	0	3
Fukui	0	56	0	1	0
Ehime	0	30	0	0	0
Tochigi	0	2	0	53	0
Nagano	0	28	11	74	3
Gifu	0	0	0	36	0
Toyama	0	0	0	50	0
Kumamoto	0	0	0	3	0
Hokkaido	0	5	0	0	0
Ishikawa	0	20	0	5	0
Miyazaki	0	10	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	52	0	2	0
Niigata	0	1	1	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	60	0
Ibaraki	0	0	0	41	2
Osaka	0	0	0	20	0
Aomori	0	0	0	5	2
Kyoto	0	0	0	50	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	9	1
Okayama	0	0	0	20	0
Total	2,258	1,997	444	1,633	13

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation of Narcotics

Acting upon the request of registered local wholesalers in Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Aomori for an improved method for transporting narcotics, officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Transportation, and registered central wholesalers in Tokyo have made arrangements to ship narcotics to these prefectures periodically in an express car attached to a passenger train.

Heretofore each of the 19 local wholesalers in the four prefectures have sent representatives to carry the narcotics personally from the central wholesalers in Tokyo.

Under the present plan a representative of local wholesalers in each prefecture will bring the necessary order forms to Tokyo where the orders will be filled and the goods packed for shipment. Cost of transportation and packing is to be paid by local wholesalers.

The express car will go to Aomori, and transportation officials with police power will ride in the car which is opened only at prefectural capitals. Narcotic officials state such express cars are available to prefectural capitals on all lines throughout Japan. The plan, if found to be safe and effective, will gradually be extended to all narcotic wholesalers in Japan.

SECTION VIII WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.72 (for the period 10-16 May).

CARE, Inc., a non-profit organization, composed of 26 leading American welfare agencies, was authorized by SCAP to extend their operations into Japan under a license issued on 21 August 1947. Until now CARE operations have been confined to Europe and in the past two years they have delivered approximately 5,000,000 food and clothing packages in 17 European countries.

CARE operations in Japan will begin on 19 July 1948. A special food package (gross weight 29 lbs.) known as an "oriental pack" has been designed for delivery in Japan and will contain approximately 23 lbs. of food (net weight), contents of which is outlined in above reference.

CARE operations in Japan are briefly:

a. Persons desirous of having CARE food packages (oriental pack) delivered to relatives, friends or designated groups (institutions, etc.) in Japan must send their remittance (\$10.00 for each package) to CARE, Inc., by U. S. Postal Money Order or Bank Draft. Person residing in Japan are to forward their remittance to: CARE, Inc., 200 Terminal Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Note: CARE request that the name and the address of the beneficiary be clearly written in Romaji (English) and also where possible in Kanji (Japanese characters).

b. The CARE office in Honolulu, T. H., will record all remittances and airmail the name and address of beneficiary (addressee) to the CARE distributing warehouse located in Yokohama, (address: 63, 4-chome, Bentendari, Nakaku, Yokohama, Japan). Remittances received by the CARE office in New York, N. Y. (address: 50 Board Street, New York 4, New York) will be processed in the same way as remittances received in Honolulu. The CARE distributing office in Yokohama will be responsible for all the necessary mechanics in effecting deliveries of CARE packages in Japan.

c. The receipt and acceptance of each ten dollar remittance by CARE, Inc., obligates them to effect delivery of a food package, oriental pack, to the addressee in Japan as named by the remitter, with a signed receipt from the addressee being transmitted to the original donor as evidence of the requested delivery being made. Whenever a food package is undeliverable, the donor will be notified and his remittance returned.

Note: CARE packages entering Japan are admitted tax and duty free and the recipients (addressee) are not subject to any reduction in their regular authorized official food ration.

In-Service Training Program, Chubu District

Another in a series of welfare in-service training programs being sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare is scheduled to be held in Toyama Prefecture from 3 August - 9 August. It is expected that approximately 50 persons will attend from the following prefectures in the Chubu District: Toyama, Ishikawa, Nagano, Aichi, Gifu and Niigata. The meetings will be held at Unazuki Kan, Unazuki Onsen, Uchiyama-mura, Toyama Prefecture.

The program of the conference is similar to that of other weekly conferences, subjects to be covered include an outline of social work: Assistance for Livelihood, Disaster Relief, Child Welfare Work, Social Investigation and Statistics and Methods of Social Work.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law

The Diet at a recent session passed a Consumers Cooperative Law for which the Ministry of Welfare has been assigned administrative responsibility. Effective date of the law will be determined by Cabinet Order. On National level, Welfare Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has administrative responsibilities for determining that the law is being carried out properly. It is anticipated that certain of these responsibilities will be carried out in the prefectures by the prefectural department of welfare. Further information on this law will be contained in a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Kansai Social Work Education Committee

The Kansai Social Work Education Committee's regular monthly meeting was held in Kyoto, 13 July, and attended by approximately 40 persons representing welfare and education organizations in Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. Representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section, as well as Military Government Officers from Hyogo, Osaka and Kyoto attended. Reports were submitted concerning the development of plans in various colleges and universities in that area which included social work courses in their curricula.

The committee has also recommended that information concerning social work be provided in educational training programs for such groups as policemen, teachers and doctors. Plans for the new Osaka School of Social Work which is to open in September were also reviewed by the Committee. The Committee will hold their next meeting in Kobe in September.

SECTION IV SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

SCAP has issued the following press release with reference to the Report of the Social Security Mission:

"As stated in a recent press release, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has accepted the Report of the Social Security Mission and has given it to the Japanese government as a document of reference and guidance in formulating and effectuating plans for reformation of the present structure to provide a sound foundation of social security for the Japanese people. He has indicated that the maintenance of a comprehensive and adequate social security program in Japan, based on democratic precepts and within the limits of the nation's resources, is an approved Occupation objective.

"The Social Security Mission was composed of individuals from the United States with considerable experience and knowledge of both public health and social insurance administration and included members of the medical profession. They were invited by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to visit Japan as the result of a request by the Japanese government for advice and guidance with regard to social security. In the course of their studies, the members of the Mission conferred with representatives of number of private groups in Japan as well as officials in the Japanese government. The Japanese Social Insurance Investigating Committee was particularly helpful."

"The Report describes the existing social security and public health programs, their development, analyzes their character and administration, and submits recommendations for attaining effective operation within the present limited resources and inflationary conditions and for building a structure of sound and adequate programs in keeping with the responsibilities of a democratic government to promote conditions which will secure and advance the social welfare and security and public health of its people.

"The Mission Report suggests a program in keeping with present day Japan and her immediate prospects. It proposes establishing a foundation upon which the nation can build as it improves economically and resources become available. Stress is given to strengthening the present programs as to financing, adequacy of protection, administration through coordination and integration, improvement of quality of medical and administrative services, continuous, adjustment to inflationary conditions, democratization of administration, and participation by the medical profession and communities on a voluntary basis. The specific recommendations are summarized as follows:

“1. The establishment of a representative advisory council to advise the Diet and responsible administrative agencies on planning, policy and legislation.

“2. The integration of all the present obligatory social insurances into one basic system to provide uniform protection relative to the major risks of old age, invalidity, health, unemployment, and survivorship, with consideration to be given to extension of such protection to workers of firms employing less than five people.

“3. The strengthening of health insurance for other wage earners by providing community health plans at the choice of the citizens, to be partially supported by grants-aid if minimum standards are maintained.

“4. The development of public health functions through a consistent pattern of national, prefectural, and local administration including the development of a nationwide hospital plan with recognition of the hospital’s public service character and the furnishing of a portion of their capital costs and operating expenses through grants-in-aid.”

“5. The concentration of primary responsibility for social security within the national government should be placed to the Ministry of Welfare instead of the present division of responsibility among several ministries.

“6. The administration of the integrated social security program should be decentralized to the prefectural and local government level.

“7. The establishment of an independent appeal structure of quasi-judicial nature to provide a fair hearing to all interested parties subject to final appeal to the regular courts.

“8. The revamping of the fiscal structure of the social insurances to supplant the ““full reserve”“ concept now followed with reference to taxation and investment policies by a “limited reserve” or “pay-as-you-go” basis and with the understanding that funds raised for the purpose of social security not be diverted to ends foreign thereto.

“In turning this Report over to the Japanese government, it was pointed out that the recommendations with regard to administrative structure represent one possible approach and that other organizational patterns as well as the one suggested have been successfully applied in other countries.

“The specific procedures and programs for implementation of social security in Japan should be determined in the light of conditions in Japan and the needs of her people and with firm resolve to meet the obligations prescribed by Article 25 of the Constitution.”

Mr. Harold K. Knoy has been assigned as Chief of the Health Insurance Branch of this Division.

In further continuation of the outline of current reporting requirements (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 67, 73, 75-78, and 80), those prescribed for the government-managed part of Health Insurance are summarized below:

1. Monthly Reports are due at the prefectural Insurance Section at the end of the month following that reported on. Within ten days they are to be consolidated for the prefecture as a whole and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare.

There are, at present, the separate monthly reports, one called “Monthly Report on Conditions of Operation”, the other “Payment of Medical Expenses”.

The “Monthly Report on Conditions of Operations” includes the following data:

a. Number of insured, monthly increase and decrease by class of coverage (compulsory or voluntary) and by wage classes.

b. Number of establishments, monthly increase and decrease by class of coverage (compulsory or voluntary).

c. Insurance benefits paid, broken down in the same way as for society-managed Health Insurance. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78, pp. 13, 14.)

d. Statistics concerning the load of insurance patients and treatment given them in government hospitals, Health Insurance Sanatoria, and Health Insurance Rest and Convalescence Centers.

The monthly report on "Payment of Medical Expenses" shows the number of insured treated by insurance doctors, by other insurance doctors, and in hospitals and to amounts claimed and paid respectively for such treatment. Primary insured and dependents are treated separately.

2. A "Yearly Report on the Number of Establishments and the Number of Insured Broken Down by Industry" was instituted only recently. It was to be rendered for the first time with respect to the fiscal year 1947 and was due on 30 April.

As the title implies, the report consolidates for the whole prefecture the number of establishments and the number of insured (broken down by sex) in each of the major industries covered. It lists also those insured who have voluntarily their insurance after leaving covered employment.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Special Allocation of Cement, 1st quarter Japanese FY 1948, with breakdown of allocations to the various general categories.
2. Special Allocation of Cement, 1st quarter Japanese FY 1948, according to type of cement.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 10 July 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 July -25 July
1948
Number 82**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Medical Services
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Control of distribution of penicillin and sulfathiazole has been removed since the production of these two drugs is now greater than the present demand. Prefectural health department officials and private physicians should be informed that these drugs may now be used more liberally in the treatment of venereal disease. Since penicillin is now packaged in ampoules containing 100,000 units, instead of 30,000 units, the average dose in the treatment of gonorrhoea should be 50,000 units repeated every two or three hours until a total of 200,000 units is given. This schedule may be repeated once or even twice if necessary. No authentic penicillin resistant strains of gonococcus have yet been detected. In cases where symptoms persist the possibility of complications or of a non-specific urethritis must be considered.

Preventive Vaccination Law

An English translation of the Preventive Vaccination Law, which was effective 1 July, is reproduced in its entirety as Inclosure 1 to this Bulletin for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. This is the official translation as accepted by SCAP and is the document of reference in the interpretation of the law. If any questions should arise regarding the interpretation of the provisions of this law, they should be referred to Public Health and Welfare Section for clarification.

Institute of Public Health

The following tabular summary is published to indicate the extent to which the various prefectures and cities have sent personnel to attend the seven types of refresher courses being conducted periodically at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. As a whole the record is good, but there are some prefectures which are failing to take advantage of the opportunity offered. It is intended that each prefecture send one student to each of the courses, care being taken to select well qualified individuals who can help teach others when they return home. Military Government Health Officers are requested to promote the careful selection and attendance of public health personnel for these courses.

The scheduled dates for the opening of succeeding courses are as follows:

Public Health Nursing	7 August
Public Health Nutritionists	30 August
Public Health Pharmacists	6 September
Public Health Veterinarians	6 September
Medical Health Officers	2 October
Sanitarians	2 October

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC HEALTH REFRESHER COURSES INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, TOKYO

	Med. Health Officers	Sanitar- ian	Pharma- cists	Veterin - ans	Pub, Health Nurses	Nutri- tionist	San. Eng.
<u>No. of Courses Held</u>	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
<u>Attendance by Prefectures and Cities</u>							
Hokkaido	10	8	3	3	8	1	1
Tokyo	13	15	3	3	17	1	0
Kyoto	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka	5	8	3	3	9	1	1
Kanagawa	3	5	3	3	2	1	1
Hyogo	4	5	2	3	5	1	1
Nagasaki	5	5	2	3	5	1	1
Niigata	5	5	3	3	4	1	0

Saitama	3	3	3	3	4	1	1
Gumma	3	5	3	3	4	1	0
Chiba	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Ibaraki	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Tochigi	2	3	1	2	3	1	0
Nara	1	4	3	3	4	0	0
Mie	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Aichi	4	4	2	3	3	1	1
Shizuoka	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Yamanashi	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Shiga	3	5	2	3	5	0	0
Gifu	3	5	3	3	4	1	1
Nagano	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Miyagi	3	2	2	2	4	1	1
Fukushima	5	4	3	3	3	1	1
Iwate	4	5	3	3	3	1	0
Aomori	4	5	3	3	6	0	1
Yamagata	5	5	3	4	4	1	1
Akita	4	4	3	3	3	1	1
Fukui	1	2	2	3	3	0	0
Ishikawa	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
Toyama	4	5	2	1	3	0	0
Tottori	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Shimane	2	3	2	3	3	1	0
Okayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Hiroshima	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
Yamaguchi	3	3	3	2	3	0	1
Wakayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Tokushima	3	5	3	3	3	1	0
Kagawa	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Ehime	2	4	3	4	2	1	1
Kochi	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
Fukuoka	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Oita	4	4	3	3	4	0	0
Saga	5	5	3	3	6	1	1
Kumamoto	4	4	2	3	4	1	1
Miyazaki	4	5	3	3	3	1	1
Kagoshima	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka City	2	3	1	0	6	1	0
Kyoto City	5	2	2	0	4	0	0
Nagoya City	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kobe City	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Yokohama City	4	2	2	1	2	1	0

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Visit of American Medical Association Representatives

Five representatives of the American Medical Association will arrive in Japan during the first part of August.

Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich, South Bend, Indiana, President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Edward McCormick, Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Ernest Irons, Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Elmer Henderson, Louisville, Kentucky

and Dr. John Fitzgibbon, Portland, Oregon, members of the Board of Trustees, will represent the American Medical Association as consultants to SCAP.

During their stay in Japan they will be primarily interested in studying the social security system and the Japanese system of medical service.

Visits will be made to selected areas and Military Government Teams Health Officers will be notified in advance in order that problems of local interest may be presented to the group.

The Medical Service Law

The Medical Service Law was passed by the Diet on 4 July to become effective 1 October.

The Law provides definitions of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes and regulates their licensure. Clinics may have a maximum capacity of 19 beds and will not be permitted to hold patients for more than 48 hours except in emergencies. Hospitals will have 20 beds or more and the law specifies services, standards and equipments for general hospitals (100 beds). Midwifery homes may not accommodate more than nine women in pregnancy and childbirth and will not be termed hospitals.

Medical Care Inspectors are provided for in the Law and will be placed in state, urban and local governments.

The principle of grants-in-aid by the National Government to urban or local prefectural governments for the establishment (not operation) of necessary public medical facilities is established and the Minister of Welfare will be advised by a Council on arrangement, appointed by the Prime Minister, in matters pertaining to needs for such grants.

Public medical facilities are made available to duly licensed local practitioners where the need exists and with approval of the Minister of Welfare. Fees of public medical facilities may be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees within the Ministry of Welfare. The Minister of Welfare is advised on public medical institutions by a Council on Management appointed by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

Nutrition Branch

The May Nutrition Survey results on the food consumed in grams and calories are given in the attached table. (Inclosure #2).

Throughout the urban and rural areas, a distinction has been made between the farmers and non-farmers. Areas covered in the table are: Tokyo, the Eleven Large Cities (Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama), Other Cities (population of 30,000 and over), Forty-six (rural) Prefectures, Tokyo Railways, Akita Copper Mine and Four Coal Mines (Hokkaido-Bibai Coal Mine, Fukushima-Joban Coal Mine, and Fukuoka-Miyawa and Katsuta Coal Mines).

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

An outbreak of Equine Encephalitis totaling 34 cases has been reported in the following prefectures: Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Tokyo, Yamagata, Gifu, Toyama and Miyazaki. Animal disease control teams are now immunizing horses in the areas where the disease prevailed in 1947. The shortage of available vaccine is due to insufficient laboratory facilities, however, production is continuing and more vaccine will be made available shortly, although not in sufficient amounts to meet the demand. Immediate reports should be made to the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry upon diagnosing new cases in those Prefectures now having negative reports.

Food Shortage

Ministry Government Health Officers are requested to bring the attention of the Food Sanitation inspectors to poor sanitary storage conditions of those commodities being turned over to the Japanese for distribution and

rationing. In many cases, insects native to Japan are being found, particularly in the sugar, which is due to carelessness on the part of the Japanese in storing the staples under sanitary conditions.

Animal Diseases

Following is the report of animal diseases for the period 17-23 July, as submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	3
Kagoshima	Swine plague	7
Chiba	Swine plague	3
	Anthrax	1
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	10
Chiba	"	2
Toyama	"	2
Tokyo	"	2
Yamagata	"	1
Gumma	"	7
Yamanashi	"	2
Gifu	"	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,690 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 11-17 July.

During the period 11-17 July, 46,035 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 47,768 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 180,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,200 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 10,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 17 July include 2,284,691 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 210,609 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 81,754 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 134 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to four prefectures in the period 12-18 July. This is equivalent to 201,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 12-18 July

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, 50-gal. Drums</u>
Fukui	23
Nagano	57
Hiroshima	29
Fukuoka	25
Total	134

A total of 6,356 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures during the period 11-17 July, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	100	50		
Saitama	200			
Chiba		206		50
Tokyo	280	270		2,050

Osaka	500			
Shimane			80	
Tokushima	150			
Kagawa				150
Fukuoka		300	50	600
Saga		120		
Nagasaki	300	400		500
Total	1,530	1,346	130	3,350

The Ministry of Welfare announced in the Official Gazette of 23 July, the removal from distribution control of penicillin and sulfathiazole. During the past few months the production of these items has improved to the extent that it makes further control of these drugs unnecessary.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Fukui Earthquake

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, show that less than 20% of the medical narcotics made available immediately following the earthquake in Fukui were required during the first five days.

Addicts

Addicts, changed with narcotic violations, who had shown no withdrawal symptoms during their confinement, immediately evidenced such symptoms when a close watch was maintained over possible sources of supply. Corrective action has been taken to prevent narcotics being smuggled to such inmates in the future.

Annual Statistical Information

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is preparing statistical information on a monthly basis which will be used to prepare annual reports at the end of each year. Such statistics relate to violations, arrests, convictions (average length of sentence or amount of fine), suspended sentences, suspension of license, addicts and their classification, and recidivists. Prefectural officials who are preparing similar information are better informed relative to the effectiveness of narcotic enforcement in their respective prefectures.

Suspension of Registrants

The attention of officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was referred to the necessity of narcotic agents conferring with local procurators before decision is made to suspend a registrant's license rather than prosecute him in Japanese Courts. In all cases in which a registrant's license is suspended, the Minister of Welfare must be notified immediately of all facts in the case.

Narcotic Section

Effective 15 July the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was placed in the newly established Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau rather than in the Medical Affairs Bureau.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifers for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) are shipping approximately 2,000 goats to Japan before October.

Three shipments of goats have arrived (280 goats in the first shipment, 254 goats in the second shipment and 225 in the third shipment). Information covering the allocation and distribution of the first and second shipments was carried in previous Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins.

The allocation of the 225 goats in the third shipment is as follows:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	94 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	41 goats
Ministry of Education	90 goats
Total	<u>225 goats</u>

*Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution now being effected) is as follows:

Prefecture	Institution	No. of Goats
Niigata	Seien Seiyosha	5
	Seien Hoikuen	5
Toyama	Kenritsu Jutoku Gakuen	3
	Sekijiyi Bysin	4
	Nireharayo	3
	Tomari-cho Boshiryo	3
Ishikawa	Ono Jinzenin	5
	Keiseijiku	3
	Baikokai	3
	Kano Jisshu Gaku	4
Aichi	Takashi Sagyojo	5
	Aichi Gakuen	5
	Handaryo	5
Gifu	Futabaryo	5
	Kagamigahara-Kunrenjo	5
	Gifu Gakuin	3
Mie	Suzuka-Koseiryo	5
	Kameyama Shakaikan	3
	Sensai Gakusha	3
	Asagami-Jusanjo	3
Nara	Tenri-Yotokuin	5
	Tenri-Yorozusodansho	5
	Aizenryo	4
	Total	<u>94</u>

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.75 (for the period 31 May - 6 June).

The Ministry of Welfare, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross have reported, within the past week, that there appears to be some misunderstanding on the part of some Military Government personnel regarding the "joint campaign agreement" between the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest.

The Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest have agreed to conduct a "joint campaign" for the fiscal year (1948-49) during October 1948 and every encouragement to assist in making this cooperative fund raising effort a success is requested. For details covering the agreement see the information contained in referenced Weekly Bulletin.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The American Red Cross has made 400,000 yen available to the Japanese Red Cross, as a donation, to assist in the development of the Japanese Junior Red Cross Program. Of the donation, 300,000 yen will be expended on the Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center to be held at Okayama (25-31 July) and Gora (15-21 August).

The American Red Cross has also delivered a donation of 2,030 reams of bible paper, 60 reams of vellum and 900 bundles of binder boards for use in publishing a Japanese Red Cross Home Nursing Textbook and other pamphlets on nursing. The publishing of these texts and pamphlets will be under the supervision of the Public Health and Welfare Division, SCAP.

An extensive Water Safety Program is being conducted during the months of July and August with the assistance of an American Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety Consultant in Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Okayama, Akita, Niigata and Kanagawa Prefectural Chapter Areas.

Maternal and Child Health Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin are two copies of the approval Maternal and Child Health Program of the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is requested that one copy be made available to the Team Health Officer and one to the Team Welfare Officer for information purposes. It is probable that the Children's Section within the Prefectural Health Department will have copies in Japanese. This material may be used for purposes of publicity.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Report of the Social Security Mission is being translated into Japanese by the Japanese Government and copies of the translation will be given to the various Ministries, the Diet and interested private groups. The newspapers have given rather extensive coverage to the release of the Report.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Inclosures:

1. Preventive Vaccination Law.
2. Results of Nutrition Surveys, Japan - May 1948.
3. Maternal and Child Health Program
4. Digest and Report of Vital Statistics in Japan, May 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 17 July 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 July -1 August
1948
Number 83**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

A copy of the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law is included with this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. The Venereal Disease Prevention Law No.48, 1927, and Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 45, 1945, and all Disease Prevention Bureau Instructions pertaining to them will be rescinded when the new VD Prevention Law becomes effective on 1 September. The Ministry Ordinance and Cabinet Ordinance referred to in the new Law are now being drawn up and will be disseminated as soon as possible. The attached copy of the new Law is the official copy as approved by SCAP. If any questions arise as to the interpretation of the law, they should be referred to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, through channels for clarification.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Control School

Two lectures on Animal Diseases and their relationship to public health and Bovine Brucellosis was given at the Kodaira Laboratory where representatives from each prefecture are in attendance for a period of one month. This school is being sponsored by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported a sharp increase in the current outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis in the Kanto district. A total of 169 additional cases were reported from seven prefectures with Tochigi accounting for 69 of the total. A temporary delay in the production of encephalomyelitis vaccine has occurred, but will be available approximately 4 August. Heavy rains followed by hot weather is held accountable due to the increased amounts of mosquitoes in the district.

Animal Diseases

The following report of animal disease outbreaks for period 24-30 July was submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Swine cholera	29
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	5
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
	Swine plague	15
Saitama	Swine cholera	27
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	69
Yamanashi	"	10
Ibaraki	"	55
Chiba	"	10
Tokyo	"	7
Saitama	"	5
Gumma	"	24
Gifu	"	1
Nagano	"	3

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

On Wednesday 28 July, 61 students were graduated from the four month Refresher Course in Public Health Nursing at the Institute of Public Health.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

As noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.81, for period 5-11 July, the information supplied by Military Government Teams in the Monthly Military Government Activities Reports on supply activities is carefully screened by Supply Division and appropriate action taken to correct irregularities. Therefore, it is desirable that full details be supplied in order to facilitate investigation and correction of these irregularities. Such information as file numbers and dates of communications, quantities and names of items involved, and any other information which is pertinent will be helpful to complete this action.

Production

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September 1948 is included as Inclosure 2a. Allocation tickets were mailed on 24 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

While it is realized that the total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation of liquid chlorine ever received, further efforts will be made at the national level, if necessary, to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefectural health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification treatment and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September is included as Inclosure 2b. Allocation tickets were mailed on 27 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture. The total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation ever received and should be adequate to meet all requirements.

In addition to the breakdown furnished in Inclosure 2b, allocations of 20,000 kgs. of bleaching powder for use in slaughter houses, meat inspection plants and 17,690 kgs. of bleaching powder to those prefectures (Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukui, in the Hokuriku District) devastated by the recent disastrous earthquake, are being planned. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of fuel allocation, (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, is included in Inclosure 2c. The standard coal allocations cover the period July, August and September, while the lignite allocations listed cover only the month of July. Ministry of Education officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during June totaled 862,995 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 169,741 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 56,751 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments of the June distribution is included in Inclosure 2d.

Studies were made of the requirements for 10% DDT dust residual effect spray for use in the national hospitals and national sanatoria under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare. Allocations were based on 3.5 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 0.6 gallons of 5% spray per hospital bed per year. Shipments of the DDT products were made direct to the hospitals during April, May and June, to meet the yearly requirement of each hospital.

<u>Month</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>		<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	
	<u>Nat'l. Hospital</u>	<u>Nat'l Sanatorium</u>	<u>Nat'l. Hospital</u>	<u>Nat'l Sanatorium</u>
April	122,685 lbs.	169,101 lbs.	20,380 gals.	27,100 gals.
May	30,485 lbs.	33,767 lbs.	6,578 gals.	7,455 gals.
June	5,590 lbs.	2,795 lbs.	720 gals.	350 gals.
Total	158,760 lbs.	205,663 lbs.	27,678 gals.	34,905 gals.

Grand Total of Distribution of DDT Products to Nat'l. Hospitals and Nat'l. Sanatoria

<u>Month</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>
April	291,786	47,480
May	64,252	14,033
June	8,385	1,070
Total	364,423	62,583

Detailed breakdown indicating quantities of dust and spray received by each institution, according to dates of shipments, is furnished in Inclosure 2e.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by district and prefectures, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria, for July, August and September is furnished in Inclosure 2f. (Unit: metric tons). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the institutions while notification by the Ministry of Welfare of the detailed prefectural allocation breakdown is mailed to each prefectural health office.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2g of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria, for July, August and September. (Unit: metric ton). Allocation tickets are mailed direct to the institutions while the Ministry of Welfare notifies by mail each prefectural health office of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2h of solid fuel allocation (standard and substandard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public Bathhouses, for July, August and September (Unit: metric ton). The same procedure applies on mailing direct to consumer the allocation tickets at the same time mailing to prefectural health offices the detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for July, August and September included the following three categories in the specified amounts:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Allocation</u>
Welfare Institutions	3,000 tons
Government Demand	5 tons
Waterworks Repairs	<u>1,500</u> tons
Total	4,505 tons

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included Inclosure 2i. Further detailed prefectural breakdown of the category "Water-works Repairs" is included in Inclosure 2j.

A total of 5,505 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period produced during the period 18-24 July.

During the period 18-24 July, 120,010 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 4,855 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 24,630 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 69,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 121,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 3,111 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 July include 2,214,481 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 415,365 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 60,235 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 23 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 18-24 July. A total of 6,822 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Ehime	0	100	0	0	0
Hokkaido	100	0	20	500	0
Iwate	0	200	0	0	0
Akita	200	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	200	0	200	0
Ibaraki	0	170	0	0	0
Gumma	0	0	10	0	0
Chiba	1,008	10	0	300	0
Tokyo	0	320	0	213	1
Niigata	150	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	100	0	200	0
Nagano	200	300	0	0	0
Kyoto	250	0	0	20	0
Wakayama	0	0	150	0	0
Shimane	100	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	360	120	0
Yamaguchi	100	0	0	50	0
Kagawa	100	100	0	0	0
Fukuoka	100	0	0	0	0
Saga	0	200	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	360	0
Kumamoto	0	0	100	0	0
Oita	0	0	160	0	0
Total	2,308	1,750	800	1,963	1

The "Second distribution" of U.S. Army surplus cotton sanitary materials released to the Japanese Government has been completed. Sales have been made through normal ration channels, special ration tickets having been issued by prefectural governors. Following is a list of items and quantities covered by this "Second distribution", a total of 22 items is involved.

<u>Stock No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
2004000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 2 in. by 6 yds.	Doz.	21,768
2005000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 3 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	6,586
2006000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 4 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	30,024
2008000	Bandage Muslin, 3 in. by 5 yds.	Doz.	720
2011000	Bandage Suspensary	Doz.	480
2015000	Cotton Battin Non-absorbent, 1 lb.	Roll	364
2013000	Cotton Absorbent Compresed, 1 oz.	Pkg.	81,270
2016500	Crinoline Surgical, 36 in. by 100 yds.	Roll	2,592
2021000	Gauze Plain, 36 in. by 5 yds.	Roll	7,836
2024000	Gauze Plain, Sterilized, 36 in. by 1 yd.	Each	32,628
2025400	Mask, Face, Surgical, Improved, 120	Pkg.	360
2039000	Stockinet, 3 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	708
2040000	Stockinet, 6 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	432
2003185	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, 3 in. by 6 yds.	Each	927,988
2042000	Wadding Sheet, 5 in. by 6 yds.	Roll	137,796
2012000	Bandage, Muslin, Traiangular, 12	Pkg.	75

9200200	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, White 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	5
9200300	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	10,000
9200500	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown 2 in. by 2 in, 4	Pkg.	16,150
9203000	Bandage, Plaster of Paris, 6 in. by 5 yds. 12	Pkg.	2,800
9205000	Dressing, First Aid, Large	Each	3,300
9206000	Dressing, First Aid, Small	Each	14,700

Following is a breakdown of distribution by prefecture, for five of these items:

<u>Prefecture</u>	Bandage Gauze Roller (unit: doz.)	Cotton Absorbent Compressed (unit: 1 oz pkg)	Gauze Plain Ster. (unit: pc)	Wadding Sheet (unit: roll)	Bandage Gauze Comp. (unit: pc)
Hokkaido	1,271	3,440	1,378	5,850	39,168
Aomori	388	1,020	428	1,770	12,096
Iwate	425	1,210	510	2,124	14,688
Miyagi	700	2,480	766	3,200	21,600
Akita	285	1,100	450	1,968	13,248
Yamagata	446	1,050	480	2,100	13,824
Fukushima	662	1,760	730	3,000	20,448
Ibaraki	694	1,840	756	3,200	21,600
Tochigi	544	1,448	590	2,400	16,992
Gumma	530	1,414	575	2,400	16,128
Saitama	687	1,861	738	3,300	21,500
Chiba	852	2,230	923	3,900	26,208
Tokyo	2,824	6,920	2,886	12,284	80,640
Kanagawa	924	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,636
Niigata	910	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,340
Toyama	355	1,000	396	1,500	11,232
Ishikawa	400	1,000	426	1,800	12,384
Fukui	250	500	288	1,200	7,776
Yamanashi	378	500	400	1,800	11,520
Nagano	749	2,000	800	3,300	23,040
Gifu	550	1,500	600	2,400	17,128
Shizuoka	815	2,000	888	3,900	25,344
Aichi	1,114	3,200	1,200	5,100	34,272
Mie	510	1,000	600	2,400	16,128
Shiga	324	1,000	400	1,500	10,080
Kyoto	854	2,000	900	3,900	26,496
Osaka	1,384	4,000	1,488	6,300	42,624
Hyogo	1,114	2,996	1,200	5,100	34,260
Nara	400	2,000	460	1,800	12,672
Wakayama	330	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Tottori	200	521	200	900	5,760
Shimane	340	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Okayama	648	2,000	645	3,000	19,584
Hiroshima	760	2,000	800	3,600	23,040
Yamaguchi	610	2,000	600	2,700	18,432
Tokushima	280	600	300	1,200	8,216

Kagawa	324	1,000	288	1,500	10,868
Ehime	473	1,200	576	2,100	14,976
Kochi	300	750	288	1,500	9,216
Fukuoka	1,224	3,200	1,275	5,700	38,016
Saga	372	1,000	600	1,800	11,520
Nagasaki	596	1,500	600	2,700	18,432
Kumamoto	748	2,000	600	3,300	23,040
Oita	496	1,300	600	2,200	14,976
Miyazaki	360	1,000	600	1,700	11,520
Kagoshima	624	1,600	600	3,000	19,584

Three hundred and forty-three drums (50 gallons each), the equivalent of 514,500 gallons furnished insecticide, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures during the period 19-25 July. The distribution was as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 19-25 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-Gal Drums</u>
Hokkaido	78
Tokyo	75
Niigata	50
Toyama	50
Nagano	40
Aichi	<u>50</u>
Total	343

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Section Conferences

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is conducting conferences in Aomori, Niigata, Kyoto and Oita for all the Prefectures in Japan. The Narcotic Control Law, Marihuana Control Law, and regulations issued pursuant thereto will be discussed with narcotic agents and other prefectural officials.

Addicts

A female addict arrested in Tokyo in September 1947 and subsequently sentenced to two months hard labor was arrested again in July on a narcotic charge. Posing as a Nisei, the addict was using extortion to obtain narcotics from at least four physicians all whom are being investigated. This case accentuates the necessity for the provision in the Narcotic Control Law which makes it mandatory that such an addict receive not less than six months penal servitude.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

International League of Red Cross Societies

The XVII International Red Cross Conference is to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, 17 August -2 September.

A representative from Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the conference as SCAP Observer accompanied by three officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society in the capacity of Technical Advisors.

This Conference is the first International meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies since the meeting held in London, England, in 1938.

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.79 (for period 28 June - 4 July) and No.80 (for period 5 - 11 July).

Dobo Engo Kai, National Headquarters (Tokyo) took administrative action whereby their Branch Offices (prefectural) were to determine, individually, on or before 20 July, if they were to be participating members of the Community Chest.

Thirty-eight Branch Offices have decided to be participating members of the Community Chest (fund raising during October 1948 for fiscal year 1948-49) and eight Branch Offices have decided to conduct fund raising activities (membership campaign) independent of the Community Chest. The Branch Offices (prefectural) that will be independent of the Community Chest (fiscal year 1948-49) are: Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Training Programs for Day Nursery Personnel

The Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has established a program of short courses for day nursery and child welfare institutional personnel. Information received by the Ministry of Welfare indicates that definite programs have been planned in the following seven prefectures: Okayama, Tottori, Gumma, Mie, Yamaguchi, Kanagawa and Osaka.

The number of days and hours included in each of the programs varies by prefecture. Most of the training courses begin in July and August and will be completed by December. Detailed information concerning the training programs for particular prefectures may be secured from the Child Welfare Section of the prefectural Department of Welfare.

Subjects to be covered in this training program are child care, nutrition, children's diseases, case work, group work. Lecturers who will conduct the in-service training program are for the most part personnel in the various prefectures.

Miss Helen Keller to Visit Japan

Information has been received that Miss Helen Keller is expected to arrive in Japan on 29 August in the BCOF Area of Iwakuni Air Field. From Iwakuni, Miss Keller will proceed to Tokyo as a guest of SCAP and after a series of meetings in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, will enter on a tour that will cover the major cities of Japan. The tentative schedule, as prepared by the Helen Keller Fund Committee (Japanese), subject to Miss Keller's approval, is given below:

September	1-7	Tokyo
	8	Leave Tokyo
	9	Arrive Sendai
	10-11	Sendai program
	12	Leave Sendai
	15	Arrive Sapporo
	17-18	Sapporo program
	19	Leave Sapporo
	23	Arrive Kanazawa
	24	Kanazawa program
	25	Leave Kanazawa
	26	Arrive Nagoya
	27-28	Nagoya program
	29	Leave Nagoya, arrive Osaka
30-4 Oct	Osaka program (Includes Kobe)	
October	6-8	Nara
	9	Kyoto program
	10	Leave Osaka
	11-12	Arrive Hiroshima
	13	Leave Hiroshima
14	Arrive Fukuoka	

15-16	Fukuoka program
17-18	Nagasaki program
19-20	Unzen

Military Government Teams will be notified of any deviation from this schedule. While not as yet included in this schedule, it is hoped that Miss Keller may make a stop at Sakata, Yamagata Prefecture, on 21 September.

The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Solders and Bereaved Families

Information received from the field through Command and Technical Channels has indicated that the Japanese Government has permitted the continuance of the awarding of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' medals during the early part of 1948.

While this has not been considered by the Japanese as a decoration ("Kun-Sha") -nevertheless it appears to be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Potsdam Declaration and subsequent statements of policy. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested to halt the further awarding of these medals.

On 26 July a Ministerial dispatch was sent to all prefectures ordering immediate suspension of the awarding of these medals. It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers advise SCAP, through channels of any further violations. Any utilization of these awards by organized groups or individuals in the solicitation of funds for public and/or private organizations, agencies and operations should also be reported. Public display of these badges medals is to be discouraged.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare is expected shortly to announce a new table of standard allowances for public assistance. The new table will represent an increase of approximately 200% and will probably rescind Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-hatsus) #7 and #57. This information is furnished in confidence at this time in order that Military Government Welfare Officers may be so guided in their administrative views.

Complete information will be given in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin as the official information concerning the increased allowances becomes available.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to all prefectural governors information on the amended Health Insurance Law effective 1 August, in Insurance Bureau Instructions (Hohatsu) No.1, dated 12 July. The information made particular reference to:

1. The paying of bonuses and how they are to be classified as part of the standard remuneration.
2. The employees of government or local public bodies, not covered by a mutual aid society shall be insured under Health Insurance with attention called to the fact that a group of employers of the local public bodies may form a Health Insurance Society.
3. The limit placed on the premium rate in a society-managed organization.
4. The nurses' allowance and the necessary revisions of premium rates by some Health Insurance societies.

Attention is called to Hohatsu No.5, dated 13 July, subject: "The Health Facilities of the Health Insurance Law for Fiscal Year 1948". Information contained in this Hohatsu pertains particularly to the operation of the directly managed Health Insurance medical facilities, as to special emphasis on tuberculosis, the minimum fee rates and what physical culture programs should be encouraged.

Reference Hohatsu No.8, dated 13 July, subject: "Regard to the Establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council". The Law provides for establishing such a council in each prefecture with the membership composed of representation of the insurer, insured, medical and dental profession and public interest.

Appointments are made by the governor based on the recommendations of the organizations concerned. This council shall function largely on its own initiative as advisors to both the local public body and the purveyors of medical care.

Mutual Aid

No objection was offered to a Cabinet Order establishing Appeal Boards to function for the Mutual Aid Associations. This is a major step towards incorporating appeal and fair hearing proceedings into the administration of social insurance for government employees.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Venereal Disease Prevention Law
2.
 - a. Allocation of Liquid Chlorine for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
 - b. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
 - c. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for use in the Ministry of Education Hospitals, for July, August, September.
 - d. Distribution of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine: June 1948.
 - e. Distribution of DDT Dust and Spray to National Hospitals and Sanatoria, April, May, June 1948.
 - f. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
 - g. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to Public and Private Hospitals and sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
 - h. Allocation of Standard Coal, Substandard Coal, and Lignite to Public Bathhouses for July, August, September 1948.
 - i. Distribution Plan of Cement for the 2nd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, for July, August, September.
 - j. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Waterworks in 2nd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, July, August, September.
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 24 July 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2-8 August
1948
Number 84**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Welfare
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SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural government, during the period indicated:

28 June - 3 July

June 29, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.590)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Auditing by Audit Board.	To: Governors, Yamagata and Akita Prefecture
June 29, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.602)	From: Mutual Aid Association Subject: Notification concerning Item on Revenue and Expenditure of Welfare Ministry Workers' Mutual Aid Association.	To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
June 30, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.604)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Disbursement of Personnel Expense for 1948-49.	To: All Officials Responsible for Disbursement
June 30, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.269)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Filling of Vacancies of Narcotic Judicial Policemen.	To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and six other prefectures
July 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.266)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Disposition of released Medicine and other Sanitary Material.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.267)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Allocation of Sanitary White Gown.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 2, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.268)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Additional Allocation of Drugs for Infants and Pre-school Children.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 2, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.272)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Inspection and Examination of Narcotic Control Managers.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 3, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.270)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Advertisement of penicillin.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 3, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.271)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Application for license for pharmacist.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 28, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.680)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Allocation of cooked herring for hospital ration.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 29, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.682)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Disposition of soy-bean powder.	To: All Prefectural Governors

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.691)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.692)
Subject: Monthly report of sea food stuffs and meat products.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.976) and eight other prefectures.
Subject: National subsidy for expense of institution for accomodation of the physically
handicapped.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.931)
Subject: Approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.982)
Subject: Application for approval for excessive disbursement of the basis amount of business aid
under Daily Life Security Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ibaraki Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.983)
Subject: Extent, method, term and compensation for the actual expense of relief under Disaster
Relief Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.985)
Subject: Timber for operation of vocational agencies.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.987)
Subject: Draft of approval for excessive disbursement of the basis amount of living and under
Daily Life Security Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Fukushima, and
(Sha-hatsu No.991) 3 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of timber for operation of vocational agencies.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Aomori and 18 other
(Sha-hatsu No.995) prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities, (Food stuffs and clothing material).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.996)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities (food stuffs).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.997)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.999)
Subject: Request of making advance & payment of consolation and compensation money to
bereaved families.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1000)
Subject: Limit of the minimum standards of life under Daily Life Security Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1004) and 3 other prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities, (waste pieces).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kagawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1005) Subject: Authorization about permission for establishment of a public juridical person.

July 2, 1948 From: Vice Minister To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
(Re-sha No.232) Subject: Temporary grant of living aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter
beddings to repatriates and needy persons.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1014) Subject: Living assistance for needy German, Eschiel Abanring.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.98) Subject: Liaison of duties between general social work and child welfare service.

June 30, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.410) Subject: Answer about living aid for those who have been accomodated in mothers' home under
Child Welfare Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.418) Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.420) Subject: Answer about the Child-fostering Welfare Association (Zaidanhojin Ikuzi-kosei-kai)

June 30, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.30) Subject: Survey of conditions of the actual use of various important materials since 1947-48.

June 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Repatriation Relief Agency (En-butsu No.87) Subject: Designation of receiving agencies of relief commodities for repatriates.

July 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.107) Subject: Request of permission for initiation or service for material according to commencement
of fishery by repatriates.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.111) Subject: Service for designation of repatriates as retailers of tobacco and cigarettes.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.114) Subject: Business fund loan program.

July 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Kai-hatsu No.619) Subject: Return of subsidy for expense for prevention of venereal diseases.

July 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Tottori Prefecture
Kai-hatsu No.631
Subject: Request on change of a payment notice.

July 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
Kai-hatsu No.632
Subject: Application for deferment of the fixed date for paying for triple typhoid vaccine.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.273
Subject: Request for forwarding a list of professors.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.278
Subject: Conference on Pharmaceutical Law, Narcotic Control Law and Hemp Control Law.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.279
Subject: Partial amendment of Registration Tax Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Pref.
(Yo-hatsu No.885)
Subject: Additional program for special research of Japanese Encephalitis.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.728)
Subject: National subsidy on personnel expenditure for food sanitation inspectors and on expenditure for destroying confiscated materials.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.731)
Subject: Measures to strengthen execution of hospital ration.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.732)
Subject: Distribution of sugar to in-patients in big cities.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1019)
Subject: Approval of protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1020)
Subject: Handling of emergency telephone.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1021)
Subject: Application of Disaster Relief Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1023)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1026)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1027) prefecture
Subject: Application of Daily Life Security Law to needy individuals among repatriates from
Saghalien without relatives.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1028) Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka and 20 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1029) prefectures
Subject: Allocation of electro-motors and transformers for the second quarters.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1031) Subject: Temporary payment of aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter
beddings to repatriates and needy persons.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1033) Subject: Consultation about approval of protection institutions under the provision of Article 7 of
the Daily Life Security Law.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Toyama and 5 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1035) prefecture
Subject: Opening of the short course for social work workers in the Central District.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1036) Subject: Additional distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1037) Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1043) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1044) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1045) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1046) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of business aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1047) Subject: Approval of amendment of by laws on donation of Japan Social Work Association.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and
(Sha-hatsu No.1062) 13 other prefectures
Subject: The register to be kept by protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Pref.
 (Sha-hatsu No.1063)
 Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Oita Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.424)
 Subject: Application for approval of a public juridical persons.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.425)
 Subject: Forwarding of an English version of Instructions, Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.426)
 Subject: Distribution of petrol products for July.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.428)
 Subject: A short **fuide** for the home: How do you prevent children from delinquency.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.432)
 Subject: Opening of research meeting for education and training of minor delinquent work.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui and Ishikawa
 (Ji-hatsu No.434) Pref.
 Subject: Contribution of relief commodities.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.435)
 Subject: Distribution of sporting shoes for children for child welfare agencies.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Kanagawa & Aichi
 (Ji-hatsu No.437) Pref.
 Subject: Soap, chocolate and chewing-gum sold by U.S. Army.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau, To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.472 Director, Public Health Bureau
 Ko-ho-hatsu No.721 President Foodstuffs Control Board
 Shokuryo No.2382)
 Subject: Emergency distribution of Alpha powder for infants.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ho-hatsu No.1084)
 Subject: Investigation of persons to be commended at the 10th Anniversary of Enforcement of National Health Insurance Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Sections of
 (Ho-hatsu No.1086) prefectures, Chiefs branch
 official
 of social insurance, Director,
 Health Insurance National
 Sanatorium, Chiba
 Subject: Amendment of By-law for Payment of Salary and Allowance under Law concerning
 Emergency Measures for Salary and Allowance concerned with Government Officials
 with Enforcement of Labor Standards Act, (Law No.167, 1947).

July 8, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1124) official
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch of social insurance, Director, Health Insurance National Sanatorium, Chiba
Subject: Payment of family allowance.

July 9, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1130)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch offices of social insurance.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of Unemployment Insurance Account Budget, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 9, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1131)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch offices of social insurance.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of budget of Ordinary Insurance Account Sea-men Insurance, Special Accounts for the second quarter, 1948-49.

July 10, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1082)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Conference of chiefs of Insurance Sections and chiefs of social insurance branch offices.

July 5, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-butsum No.110)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Special allocation of mosquito-net for relief of rehabilitated repatriates.

July 7, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-butsum No.120)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Allocation of iron-plate for repairing institutions for accommodation of repatriates.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-shi No.127)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Compensation for loss of agents which are dealing business fund loan.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo- No.128)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return have been permitted by SCAP.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo No.130)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
Subject: Repatriation of persons from Province of Formosa.

July 10, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo No.133)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Relief to be given repatriates at railway station.

July 12, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.635)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
Subject: Transfer of national property.

July 13, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.636)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Every official in charge of disbursement
Subject: Measures for estimation of Overtime allowance.

July 14, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.638)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Director of every bureau or division
Subject: Date for drafting legislation concerning official residence.

July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.263)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, Health Div. Every Prefecture
	Subject: Internship for graduation of medical educational Institution concerning medical care and public health.	
July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.280)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, all Prefecture (except Aomori, Niigata Kyoto & Oita).
	Subject: Conference for business concerning Narcotic Control Law and Tima Control Law.	
July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.286)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Distribution of imported medicine.	
July 13, 1948 (I-hatsu No.297)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Additional allocation of imported penicillin.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.299)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Revised allocation of alkyl-resorcinol.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.300)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Distribution of released quinine-derivative.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.301)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Course for permission of manufacturing sulfanilamide preparation.	
July 12, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.932)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
	Subject: Directions for change of local inspector of biological preparations.	
July 12, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.938)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Enlargement and repair work of Water works and drainage for 1949-50.	
July 14, 1948 (Ri-sha No.126)	From: Minister of Welfare	To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Subject: Subsidy for expense of prevention of endemics.	
July 12, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.738)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Preservation of sanitation of transportation car for sea foodstuffs.	
July 14, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.742)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Payment of travel expense for survey commissioners from among for national nutrition survey expenditure.	
July 14, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.746)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Forwarding vital statistic survey cards.	
July 15, 1948 (Hi-hatsu No.2)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Supplemental report of national nutrition survey.	

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.3)
Subject: Change of the hospital ration monthly report form.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.4)
Subject: Special distribution of food available for medical care.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.5)
Subject: Special distribution of imported canned food for hospital ration.

July 17, 1948 From: Vice Minister of Welfare To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-ei No.1)
Subject: The second distribution of expenditure necessary for nutrition survey for 1948-49.

July 17, 1948 From: Vice Minister of Welfare To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-ei No.2)
Subject: National subsidy for the officials for guidance of betterment of nutrition for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Special Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1065)
Subject: Change of allocation of LARA relief commodity (shoes).

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Special Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1070)
Subject: Consultation about permission of protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau, To: Governor, Toyama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1073) Chief Accounts Section
Subject: Opening of the short course for social workers in the Central District of Honshu.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1074)
Subject: Special distribution of LARA commodity (girls' scouts kits).

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1075)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity (clothings)

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1076)
Subject: Additional distribution of LARA commodities.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 7 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1078) prefectures
Subject: Survey of number of persons in social work institutions.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Ishikawa and Fukui
(Sha-hatsu No.1081) Prefecture
Subject: Distribution program for commodities presented by U.S. Red Cross Society.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and Kanagawa
(Sha-hatsu No.1086) Prefs.
Subject: Appointment of paid social survey guidance officials.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.106)
Subject: Conference for business of chiefs of Welfare Sections of all prefectures.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.107)
Subject: Singer sewing-machine Kind No.15 (AE:AF)

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109)
Subject: Dissemination & publicity of object of Welfare Commissioner Law.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.440)
Subject: Form of books to be kept by the infant home.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.441)
Subject: Application for designation of training institutions for nursing teachers.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor Hokkaido
(Ji-hatsu No.442)
Subject: Allocation of building material (timber) for child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter 1947-48.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tottori Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.444)
Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.445)
Subject: Presentation of a written application for designation of a training institution for nursing teachers.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.446)
Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.447)
Subject: Approval of establishment of the child welfare station.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Nara Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.448)
Subject: Consultation about appointment of child welfare official.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.449)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Shimane & Nagasaki
(Ji-hatsu No.450) Prefs.
Subject: Approval of establishment of the child welfare station.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau; To: Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa
(Ji-hatsu No.451) Director Social Affairs Bureau Prefs.
Subject: Special distribution of wet-cloth for disaster relief.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.33)
Subject: Allocation of European paper for the first quarter 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1126) From: Director, Insurance Bureau Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of general accounts at disposition of Welfare Ministry for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1130) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Section of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program budget of Unemployment Insurance Account, Sea-men's Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1131) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Section of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program budget of Ordinary Insurance Account, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for the second quarter 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1133) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Sections of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance; Director Health Insurance National Sanatorium Chiba.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual expenditure of Business Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of the amended Health Insurance Law.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.2) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Sections of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Commentary on annual revenue and expenditures budget, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.3) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.

July 13 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.4) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors; chiefs of branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Expenses for health institutions in Business Accounts, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.5) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Management of health institutions on Health Insurance for 1948-49.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.7) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Report of calculation basis of monthly amount of pay of insured persons of Health Insurance.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.8) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Establishment of Social Insurance Medical Care Deliberating Committee.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.9) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of the amended National Health Insurance Law.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.10)
Subject: Administration of National Health Insurance.

July 16, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.11)
Subject: Distribution of disbursement budget of Pension Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts, for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service sections all
(Ichi-fuku No.2251) Prefectures
Subject: That a list of demobilized shall not be perused by those other than concerned officials.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Civil Welfare divisions
(Ichi-fuku No.2258) all prefectures
Subject: Survey of outlines on delivery of ashes.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Fukui Ishikawa &
(En-shi No.141) Kagoshima Prefectures.
Subject: National subsidy for funds for business fund loan to needy individuals.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.152)
Subject: Repatriation of Koreans.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido & 6 other
(En-shi No.156) prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: Acceptance with establishment of institutions for accomodation of repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B. Encephalitis

Japanese B. Encephalitis began to occur in Tokyo on or about 20 July. Up to 31 July only 10 clinical cases had been reported all of which were isolated in Komagomi hospital. Since 1 August cases have been increasing daily and on 7 August there were 80 admissions. As of 9 August approximately 400 cases and 52 deaths had been reported in Tokyo alone. A small number of cases have been reported from neighboring prefectures; principally Kanagawa, Saitama and Ibaraki.

Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.83 calls attention to the equine encephalitis outbreak which has been confined largely to the Kanto Region. Research has proved without reasonable doubt that the virus causing equine encephalitis and Japanese B. Encephalitis in human is the same. The vector of the disease is known to be mosquitoes, however, it is by no means certain that this is the only vector. Consequently insect control should be intensified and directed against all household insect pests with particular attention to flies and mosquitoes.

This disease has been present in Japan since at least 1924 and while some cases occur annually there has been a tendency for major epidemics to occur periodically at intervals of 10-14 years. The first such epidemic occurred in 1924, the second in 1935 and evidence points to the fact that we are now in the midst of a third major epidemic.

Case finding, case reporting, insect control and environmental sanitation should be intensified. Once an outbreak has occurred the maximum benefits from insect control cannot be obtained. However, since insect control is our principal weapon intensified control measures will do much to mitigate the epidemic. It is to be expected that this disease will spread to other areas of Japan, especially to those areas in which equine encephalitis is occurring. Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance over the Japanese Health authorities in

order to ascertain that maximum efforts are made for effective mosquito control and other measures designed to curb the epidemic.

Sanitation

The following telegraphic order was sent by the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectures on 4 August: "Ministerial Order No.43 regarding insect control program for 1948 will be put into full effect at once. Sanitary Teams will start operations in all areas as outlined. In addition, additional insect control will be initiated in areas where there is present or a threat of equine or human encephalitis so as to eliminate all household insects and the breeding places of these insects. Revision will be made in the base subsidy to be paid by the Welfare Ministry of meet this emergency."

Encephalitis control consists chiefly of control of all insects that live in and around homes and should not be confined to mosquitoes. Control should consist of the following:

1. Residual effect spraying of homes where a case of encephalitis occurs, and the houses adjacent for not less than 50 meters. Five percent DDT in oil solution should be used and sprayed in closets, behind and underneath furniture, pictures, in attics and under the houses. All out-houses and pens for livestock such as chickens, rabbits, horses, etc., should also be sprayed thoroughly.

2. Areas within 1 kilometer of the home should be cleaned up and larvae control of flies and mosquitoes should be thoroughly effected for a distance of not less than 1 kilometer. Pyrethrum emulsion or 10% DDT dust should be used for this control.

3. Routine work by sanitary teams should be stepped up to catch up with the lag in insect control due to the late start most of the prefectures have had.

The limiting of the Ministry's subsidy to 25 yen per day has been lifted so as to permit the prevailing wage scale to be paid. Fifty percent of what ever the local labor costs will be met by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control

The Disease Prevention Section of the Ministry of Welfare is conducting a series of regional conferences at Tokyo, Fukushima, Nagano, Kobe, Hiroshima and Fukuoka to discuss the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law with prefectural health authorities.

Military Government Health Officers should see that steps are taken by prefectural health authorities to provide adequate laboratory facilities, personnel and supplies to carry out the routine pre-marital and pre-natal serological tests as provided in Articles 8 and 9 of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which becomes effective 1 September.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

A slight decline in reported cases during period 31 July - 6 August as compared to the period 24 July - 30 July was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of diseases were reported for period 31 July - 6 August by the Animal Hygiene Section, B.A.I., Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	9
Niigata	"	1
Chiba	"	5
Nagano	"	6

	Texas Fever	9
Fukushima	Swine cholera	1
Osaka	"	10
Ibaraki	"	5
Kagoshima	Anthrax	2
Tottori	"	1
Gumma	Equine Encephalomyelitis	26
Chiba	"	11
Tochigi	"	29
Ibaraki	"	37
Tokyo	"	4
Yamagata	"	7
Gifu	"	5
Miyazaki	"	4
Nagano	"	6
Kanagawa	"	2
Niigata	"	1
Miyagi	"	1
Kochi	"	1
Yamanashi	"	16
Fukuoka	"	1

Food Sanitation Regulations

Regulations supporting the Food Sanitation Law were issued to all prefectures as Ministerial Ordinance No.23 on 21 July during a conference of prefectural Public Health Department Chiefs in Tokyo.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

On Monday, 2 August, the four months refresher course for instructions in basic schools of nursing opened at the Red Cross Central Hospital in Tokyo. Fifty-three students from schools throughout Japan are enrolled in this course.

Saturday, 7 August, the fifth four months refresher course for public health nurses opened at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo in which 51 students are enrolled.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

With the return to the United States of Lt. Col. B. N. Riordan for assignment to the Surgeon General's Office in Washington, D.C., effective 27 July, personnel changes in the Supply Division, Public Health & Welfare Section were made as listed below:

Mr. Charles V. Band, Chief, Supply Division

Mr. Eugene E. Coppola, Chief, Stock Control & Distribution Branch, Supply Division

Production

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental, and sanitary supplies and equipment during the period January - June 1948, by months, production averages attained during the 1st Quarter, 2nd Quarter, 1st Half, 1948, and monthly production averages for 1946 and 1947.

		Controlled Medicines	Non-controlled Medicines	Patent Medicines
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 1,734,057	Yen 59,170,511	Yen 61,168,515
	1947	122,575,138	145,154,863	138,329,888
	1st Qtr.	325,476,352	394,953,262	229,636,491
	2nd Qtr.	451,448,970	826,192,220	365,269,688
	1st Half	388,462,661	610,572,741	297,453,089
January 1948		338,378,442	477,720,726	224,559,906
February 1948		290,513,917	363,513,917	325,794,165
March 1948		337,559,363	343,623,144	138,555,402
April 1948		341,415,929	967,594,026	444,139,317
May 1948		573,741,631	860,871,150	346,857,545
June 1948		439,189,350	650,111,483	334,812,203

		Biologicals	Dental Instruments	Dental Materials	Rubber Sanitary Goods
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 7,746,754	Yen 2,738,162	Yen 1,058,437	Yen
	1947	22,009,946	8,915,947	4,224,578	6,756,005
	1st Qtr.	14,087,779	13,697,405	8,238,344	12,214,581
	2nd Qtr.	11,626,917	16,541,556	9,744,053	16,639,721
	1st Half	12,857,348	15,119,481	8,991,200	14,427,151
January 1948		26,485,195	9,567,089	7,540,385	12,747,790
February 1948		9,282,600	15,119,439	6,765,114	11,580,262
March 1948		16,495,544	16,405,688	10,409,544	12,315,692
April 1948		13,041,688	17,184,603	8,977,009	15,107,462
May 1948		12,907,272	18,540,857	9,722,734	21,570,251
June 1948		8,931,790	13,899,208	10,532,417	13,241,451

		Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	Medical Instruments	Totals
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 2,252,291	Yen 9,452,412	Yen 145,321,139
	1947	5,855,477	10,223,865	464,045,707
	1st Qtr.	19,088,931	16,233,939	1,026,957,127
	2nd Qtr.	114,444,839	20,8##,196	1,832,799,494
	1st Half	44,511,257	18,561,068	1,429,878,310
January 1948		9,405,379	13,008,972	1,119,413,884
February 1948		14,832,289	17,115,012	1,054,494,050
March 1948		33,029,225	11,577,834	926,971,436
April 1948		55,251,858	19,368,548	1,882,090,440
May 1948		105,394,724	21,279,990	1,940,886,154
June 1948		182,687,936	22,016,050	1,675,421,888

PRODUCTION - MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>	<u>Bismuth Subsalcylate Injection</u>	<u>Sulfathiazole</u>
Monthly Average	1946		
	1947		
	1st Qtr.	55.6 kgs	671.3 liters
	2nd Qtr.	102.3	637.9
	1st Half	78.9	654.6
January 1948	86.0	526.0	3,668
February 1948	48.0	907.0	2,928
March 1948	33.0	581.0	4,111
April 1948	47.4	431.1	2,806
May 1948	113.6	646.9	6,484
June 1948	146.0	835.6	7,310

PRODUCTION - BIOLOGICALS

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stock on Hand Not Assayed</u>	<u>Pressed Assay</u>
Cholera	695,250 cc	3,030,550 cc	3,231,820 cc
Typhus			603,160
Triple Typhoid	5,596,350	48,992,250	1,346,500
Diphtheria Toxoid	301,000	11,319,760	2,783,550
Smallpox	249,420 doses		517,870 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	50,000 cc		161,376 cc

YEN VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average	1946
	1947
	1st Qtr.
	2nd Qtr.
	1st Half
January 1948	26,485,195
February 1948	9,282,600
March 1948	16,495,544
April 1948	13,041,688
May 1948	12,907,272
June 1948	8,931,790

PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

<u>Period</u>	<u>Oxford Units</u>	<u>Vital of 100,000 O.U.</u>
Monthly Average	1946	23
	1947	11,796
	1st Qtr.	88,400
	2nd Qtr.	202,052
	1st Half	145,226
January 1948	4,208,310,000	42,083
February 1948	6,610,000,000	66,100
March 1948	15,701,000,000	157,019
April 1948	11,875,400,000	118,754
May 1948	23,027,000,000	230,270
June 1948	25,713,400,000	257,134

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

<u>Period</u>		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average	1946		9,452,412
	1947	1,391,871	10,223,865
	1st Qtr.	1,697,139	16,233,939
	2nd Qtr.	1,976,525	20,888,196
	1st Half	1,836,830	18,561,068
January 1948		1,468,827	13,008,972
February 1948		1,646,066	17,115,012
March 1948		1,976,515	18,577,834
April 1948		2,023,888	19,368,548
May 1948		2,103,430	21,279,990
June 1948		1,802,257	22,016,050

PRODUCTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		<u>Dental Instruments</u>		<u>Dental Materials</u>
		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1946		2,738,162	1,058,437
	1947	325,869	8,915,947	4,224,578
	1st Qtr.	495,507	13,697,405	8,238,347
	2nd Qtr.	603,033	16,541,556	9,744,053
	1st Half	552,603	15,119,481	8,991,200
January 1948		502,198	9,567,089	7,540,385
February 1948		137,862	15,119,439	6,765,114
March 1948		846,461	16,405,688	10,409,544
April 1948		683,643	17,184,603	8,977,009
May 1948		832,619	18,540,857	9,722,734
June 1948		312,837	13,899,208	10,532,417

PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hypodermic	2cc	106,934
Hypodermic	3cc	500
Hypodermic	5cc	63,820
Hypodermic	10cc	11,077
Hypodermic	20cc	129,983
Hypodermic	30cc	2,730
Hypodermic	50cc	6,392
Hypodermic	100cc	1,435
Tuberculin	1cc	2,800
Tuberculin	2cc	25,949
Dental	2cc	10,157
Enema	20cc	14,296
Enema	30cc	11,914
Total		387,987

SANITARY - PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

<u>Period</u>	<u>No. of Pieces</u>
Monthly Average	1947 399,311
	1st Qtr.1948 366,280
	2nd Qtr.1948 387,842
	1st Half 1948 377,061
January	357,623
February	388,808
March	352,409
April	371,900
May	403,639
June	387,987

LABORATORY ANIMALS SUPPLIES TO LABORATORIES

<u>Period</u>		<u>Guinea Pigs</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Rabbits</u>	<u>White Mice</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Monthly Average	1947	3,260	1,136	1,240	27,009	32,645
	1st Qtr.1948	2,582	871	1,458	42,127	47,039
	2nd Qtr.1948	3,383	3,098	1,945	52,290	58,716
	1st Half 1948	2,982	1,984	1,701	47,208	52,877
January		2,676	909	2,065	33,530	39,180
February		2,393	742	1,005	39,889	44,029
March		2,677	964	1,305	52,963	57,909
April		2,917	1,074	1,886	52,615	58,492
May		3,472	1,104	2,051	53,765	60,392
June		3,760	1,115	1,899	50,491	57,265

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY & PHYSIOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>X-Ray</u>	Ultra-	Ultra-	Infra-	<u>Luminous Screens</u>	Intensifyin	Electro	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Short Wave</u>	<u>Violet Ray</u>	<u>Red Ray</u>		<u>g Screens</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	
1946	163	47	15	21				246
1947	175	48	35	29	56	146	12	391
1st Qtr.	222	52	55	0.67	92	259	10	690.67
2nd Qtr.	242	30	58	0.66	93	230	6	660
1st Half	232	41	57	0.66	67	244	8	676
January 1948	143	49	60			151	10	480
February 1948	170	71	6	1	21	138	7	414
March	352	38	101	1	188	489	14	1,183
April	278	39	51	2	65	196	18	649
May	189	21	66	0	129	230	0	635
June	260	30	58	0	86	263	0	697

PRODUCTION - RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

<u>Period</u>		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1947	6,197,188	6,756,005
	1st Qtr. 1948	8,564,829	12,214,481
	2nd Qtr. 1948	11,062,774	16,639,721
	1st Half 1948	9,813,801	14,427,101
January		8,259,465	12,747,490
February		10,714,761	11,580,262
March		6,720,262	12,615,692
April		7,782,517	15,107,462
May		17,604,555	21,570,251
June		7,801,251	13,241,451

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		(Unit: Lbs.)		
		<u>Gauze</u>	<u>Bandage Cloth</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u>
Monthly Average	1946	37,845	46,118	29,125
	1947	57,537	40,226	214,371
	1st Qtr.	67,361	54,112	132,058
	2nd Qtr.	102,565	103,312	320,545
	1st Half	84,963	78,712	226,301
January		50,110	76,915	111,965
February		108,635	53,493	128,876
March		43,340	31,933	155,335
April		81,153	55,235	228,120
May		49,466	123,873	447,585
June		107,076	130,829	285,929

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1946	2,252,291
	1947	5,855,477
	1st Qtr.	19,088,931
	2nd Qtr.	114,444,839
	1st Half	44,511,257
January		9,405,379
February		14,832,289
March		33,029,225
April		55,251,858
May		105,394,724
June		182,687,936

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS & TYPHUS VACCINE

10% DDT Dust (from American concentrate)	779,555
5% DDT Spray (from American concentrate)	140,591
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese concentrate)	83,440
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese concentrate)	29,150
Typhus Vaccine (American)	17,971
Typhus Vaccine (Japanese)	38,780

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Antu (rat poison)	0
Nekoirazu, Messo & Yoku Ryo (rat poison)	17,211 kg
Rat Traps	0
DDT Concentrate	18,630 kg
10% DDT Dust (from American concentrate)	270,920 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American concentrate)	142,926 gallons
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese concentrate)	0
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese concentrate)	50,030 gals.
DDT Dusters	6,300 pcs.
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	6,205 pcs.
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	3,935 pcs.
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon	4,800 pcs.
Engine duster	1 pc

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (BY SIZES) (Unit: Doz.)

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>2½×3½</u>	<u>4-¾×6½</u>	<u>5×7</u>	<u>6½×8½</u>	<u>8×10</u>
1st Qtr.	1,067	1,058	2,334	2,819	2,619
2nd Qtr.	1,763	1,191	918	1,594	3,440
1st Half	1,415	1,124	1,626	2,206	3,028
January		934	540	788	1,514
February	3,201	1,158	3,376	5,282	3,547
March		1,084	3,086	2,389	2,798
April		1,574	1,814	1,158	4,154
May	3,562	782	658	1,124	2,010
June	1,726	1,218	282	2,500	4,156

	<u>10×12</u>	<u>11×14</u>	<u>14×17</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>R 120 Rolls</u>
1st Qtr.	13,437	369	2,582	480	85
2nd Qtr.	20,317	275	1,922	887	3,636
1st Half	16,877	322	2,252	683	1,860
January	14,386	684	1,826		
February	13,111	422	2,654	500	
March	12,916		4,266	940	256
April	20,328	100	2,754	560	1,012
May	18,226		2,640	594	296
June	22,396	726	372	1,508	9,600

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (SQUARE METERS)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film Produced</u>
Monthly Average	1946
	24,170
	1947
	24,760
	1st Qtr.
	26,262
	2nd Qtr.
	27,347
	1st Half
	26,804
January	22,467
February	28,111
March	28,209
April	28,956
May	24,155
June	28,930

PRODUCTION OF HEXYLRESORCINOL

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Pills or Tablets</u>
1st Qtr. 1948	40.99 kg	58,400
2nd Qtr. 1948	150.02	462,876
1st Half 1948	95.51	250,905
January	9.19	
February	32.09	24,400
March	81.70	92,400
April	70.25	469,910
May	164.87	323,138
June	214.94	595,580

A total of 5,680 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 25 - 31 July.

An outbreak of equine encephalitis was reported recently at the horserace tracks at Fuchu and Chiba. Releases of 5% DDT residual effect spray were made immediately upon receipt of the report. The spray was used in the barn, stables, and the general area of the tracks. Plans are now being formulated for further releases of DDT products for general distribution throughout all the prefectures of Japan to be used in the barns, stables and horserace tracks to prevent further spread or further outbreaks of equine encephalitis. Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Ministry of Welfare, and Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, are coordinating their efforts on this project.

Distribution

A total of 7,780 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment was distributed to 25 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Hokkaido	400	300			
Aomori	100				
Iwate	200		50		
Miyagi		126		174	
Yamagata		300			
Gumma	5			4	1
Saitama	48	72			
Chiba		6			
Tokyo	1,084	60		100	
Kanagawa	240	50			6
Nagano		206			
Gifu			50		
Shizuoka					5
Aichi	24	12			
Osaka	300				
Wakayama		160			
Shimane		6			
Okayama	100			500	
Tokushima		200	100	300	
Hiroshima	360	60			1
Kagawa	300				
Fukuoka			120	500	
Saga				200	
Kumamoto		100		450	
Oita		400			
Total	3,161	2,058	320	2,228	13

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 276 drums, 50 gallons each of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to five prefectures during the period 26 July - 1 August. This is equivalent to 414,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 26 July - 1 August

Prefecture	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>
Tokyo	168
Shimane	15
Yamaguchi	30
Kagawa	45
Kochi	<u>18</u>
Total	276

The final shipment of the 755,000 cc diphtheria toxoid requested by the Ryukyus for use in the immunization of children, 255,000 cc was air lifted to Okinawa on 17 June. Seventy-five hundred cc cholera vaccine and 11,000 cc triple typhoid were distributed to various quarantine stations during June, Other vaccines as shipped to prefectures follows:

Prefecture	Smallpox (Unit: dose)	Anti-Rabies (Unit: dose)	Anti-Rabies (Canipe)	Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vials)	Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)
Hokkaido	33,000			14,500	5,450
Aomori		6		10,000	780
Iwate	10				2,040
Miyagi	4,000			10,000	690
Akita	3,200				
Yamagata	5,500				390
Fukushima	20,000				930
Ibaraki	34,500	3			1,770
Tochigi	2,060	9			495
Gumma	58,400				1,020
Saitama	1,500	8			660
Chiba	24,810				375
Tokyo	150,140	34			7,753
Kanagawa	5,520	6			353
Niigata	2,900				2,130
Toyama	45,000				
Ishikawa	14,000			550	450
Fukui	45,320			1,750	
Yamanashi	600				600
Nagano	8,150				570
Shizuoka	1,400			17,500	270
Aichi	78,950	1			900
Mie					21
Shiga	750			800	
Kyoto	45,850	10		44,979	150
Osaka	13,680				4,200
Hyogo	9,000				
Nara	100				
Wakayama	50				
Tottori					90
Okayama	8,000				
Hiroshima	22,000			300	1,200
Yamaguchi	154,800				
Tokushima				1,000	900
Kagawa					1,000
Ehime					500
Fukuoka	100,000				910
Saga	20,255				930
Nagasaki					300
Kumamoto					780
Oita					1,750
Miyazaki		3			2,130
Kagoshima					1,000
Misc.				200	
Quarantine Station					3,100
	913,445	80	53,500	56,751	42,487

Report from the Ministry of Welfare on distribution of santonin during June shows an increase of 3,410,285 tablets over the previous month. A detailed breakdown by prefecture for the months of May and June is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	84,600		Mie	21,600
Aomori	55,680		Shiga	46,330
Iwate	35,460		Kyoto	42,650
Miyagi	108,240		Osaka	89,060
Akita	64,450		Hyogo	164,590
Yamagata	21,190		Nara	12,550
Fukushima	43,170		Wakayama	30,760
Ibaraki	50,150		Tottori	10,180
Tochigi	53,430		Shimane	33,640
Gumma	37,950		Okayama	66,860
Saitama	47,140		Hiroshima	26,640
Chiba	88,690		Yamaguchi	21,700
Tokyo	212,430		Tokushima	16,500
Kanagawa	67,280		Kagawa	17,260
Niigata	59,180		Ehime	5,520
Yamanashi	555,220		Kochi	20,530
Nagano	81,720		Fukuoka	18,985
Shizuoka	140,430		Saga	26,100
Toyama	18,530		Nagasaki	69,880
Ishikawa	40,370		Kumamoto	77,180
Fukui	29,240		Oita	26,370
Gifu	62,260		Miyazaki	27,990
Aichi	82,180		Kagoshima	63,240
			TOTAL	2,975,105

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	64,100		Mie	105,770
Aomori	39,080		Shiga	34,940
Iwate	69,280		Kyoto	73,140
Miyagi	87,320		Osaka	113,310
Akita	239,600		Hyogo	45,000
Yamagata	93,000		Nara	67,080
Fukushima	377,605		Wakayama	45,970
Ibaraki	84,310		Tottori	16,990
Tochigi	90,350		Shimane	432,220
Gumma	65,370		Okayama	211,500
Saitama	221,000		Hiroshima	93,340
Chiba	134,750		Yamaguchi	81,900
Tokyo	346,560		Tokushima	29,110
Kanagawa	1,228,580		Kagawa	48,780
Niigata	176,610		Ehime	47,160
Yamanashi	70,280		Kochi	56,140
Nagano	107,680		Fukuoka	83,450
Shizuoka	348,200		Saga	18,130
Toyama	60,340		Nagasaki	21,880
Ishikawa	97,930		Kumamoto	78,720
Fukui	153,300		Oita	238,885
Gifu	71,120		Miyazaki	78,820
Aichi	86,690		Kagoshima	50,100
			TOTAL	6,385,390

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - June

The June report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total Registrants	84,180
Arrests - Registered persons	24
Unregistered persons	70
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	114
Thefts of narcotics	33
Losses by fire	7

Penalties for registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to two years penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 200 yen fine to two years penal servitude with 33 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 20 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Forty-five registrants were admonished and two minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarizes the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,593
Investigations originated	297
Investigations concluded	69
Investigations not concluded	271

Power of Arrest

Under Diet Law Number 112, only those persons appointed by the Minister of Welfare to work exclusively on narcotics are authorized to have power of arrest for narcotic violations. According to a roster of such narcotic agents prepared by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, one chief of a prefectural Sanitary Bureau has been delegated such power. Stops are being taken to divest this person of the power of arrest.

Registration

The request of a foreign national physician for permission to write narcotic prescriptions without being licensed as a physician and registered under the Narcotic Law was denied by the Ministry of Welfare. All such persons must be properly licensed and registered before engaging in any narcotic activity.

Narcotic Laws and Regulations

Copies of the Narcotic Control Law and the Taima (Marihuana) Control Law, both effective as of 10 July, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, promulgated 22 July, are attached for information of Military Government Health Officers.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Welfare Commissioner Law (Minsei-iin)

The new Minsei-iin Law passed by the recent Diet, became effective on 29 July.

A copy of the translation of this law is being sent out with this Bulletin for information of Military Government Welfare Officers. The Cabinet Order which is necessary to implement certain provisions of the Law has also been approved and issued. Provisions of the Minsei-iin Law which require further action by Cabinet Order are: Article 8 (par 5); Article 9 (par 5); Article 19 (par 3); Article 21 (par 5); Article 21 (par 6); Article 25 (par 1); Article 25 (par 2); Article 33.

The Ministry of Welfare issued Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Hatsu-sha) No.85, on 29 July, to prefectural governors. This regulation calls attention to the new Minsei-iin Law and sets forth certain matters which are necessary for its implementation. Due to the fact that there was such criticism in the Diet, of members of the Diet, as well as members of prefectural and local assemblies serving as Minsei-iin, the prefectural governors are advised that members of the Diet or Assembly should not serve as Minsei-iin. The Ministry of Welfare anticipates there will be some objections to this provision. Such a regulation seems advisable, however, since it is difficult for a person to serve as Minsei-iin and not benefit thereby when it comes time to be elected to a legislative body. The decision to adopt such a regulation was made by the Ministry of Welfare upon the suggestion of the members of the Diet.

Welfare Officers - Military Government

The following list of Welfare Officers in Military Government Teams and Regions has been provided by Military Government Section, Hqs, Eighth Army:

Tokyo	Mrs. Edna K. Callow Miss Jeanne G. Fullar
Kanagawa	Mr. Robert W. Stemple Mrs. Cora Jeanne Baker
Shizuoka	Miss Irene Randolph
Kinki (I Corps)	Mr. Roland Artigues
Fukui	Lt. John A Devine
Hyogo	Mrs. Eleanor Putnam
Nara	Capt. Wm. F. Gerard
Osaka	Mrs. Lucille L. Chamberlin Capt. Marion W. Vickers
Shiga	Capt. Lewis H. Keyes
Wakayama	Mr. George Hoshino
Kyushu (I Corps)	Mr. Max K. Meyer
Fukuoka	Mr. Edmund J. Radzuk
Kagoshima	Lt. Pat W. Crizer
Kumamoto	Lt. Jay B. Martine
Saga	Capt. Albert S. Buzash
Nagasaki	Miss Charlotte Stevenson
Oita	Lt. Owen H. Nichols, Jr.
Miyazaki	Lt. Bill D. Detrick
Tokai-Hokuriku (I Corps)	Mr. Daniel Britton
Aichi	Mr. Thomas W. Nelson
Ishikawa	Lt. Col. Charles D. Echols
Gifu	Capt. Gerald J. Fico
Mie	Lt. James E. Wirrick
Toyama	(H/Sgt Wm. H. McCoy)
Tohoku (IX Corps)	Mr. Arthur W. Potts
Akita	Mr. Ezra Winston
Aomori	Mr. Herbert Bergstrom
Fukushima	Mr. Hugh G. Gaffney
Iwate	Lt. George B. Gehrung
Miyagi	Lt. Claude Overstreet
Niigata	Mr. Peter G. Crees
Yamagata	Mr. Lawrence T. Sasano
Kanto (IX Corps)	Mr. Thomas L. Metsker Capt. Robert A. Nerrie, Jr.

Chiba	Miss Mary C. Wyckoff
Gumma	Miss Catherine C. Nagher
Ibaraki	Major Kish Wampler
Nagano	Capt. Julian Marcinkowski
Saitama	Mrs. Annabelle H. Kent
Tochigi	Lt. Harry D. McKnight
Yamanashi	Capt. John N. Kopke
Hokkaido	Capt. Hiram M. Wolfe, III
Shikoku	Mr. Fred Carr
Ehime	Lt. Wallace L. Ostby
Kagawa	W. O. John H. Nelson (Aust.)
Kochi	Lt. Peter H. Martin (NZ)
Tokushima	Lt. Leland J. Daly
Chugoku	W. O. A. D. James Carnegie
Hiroshima	Miss Dorothy Deasau
Okayama	Lt. John E. Hilburn
Shimane	Capt. Milton H. Weiss
Tottori	Lt. J. A. Arima
Yamaguchi	Mr. Herbert C. Mosher, Jr.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies, Nos. 78 through 86, arrived in Yokohama for distribution to the Japanese, through official Japanese Governmental Welfare channels, under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. These shipments totaled 1,741.44 tons and included the following relief supplies.

Food	1,661.49
Clothing (including shoes)	77.53
Miscellaneous	2.42
Medicines (atabrine tablets)	<u>weight unknown</u>
Total	1,741.44 tons

Recapitulation of LARA shipments from 1 September 1946 to and including 15 July is furnished herewith for general information:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
1 Sept 46 - 31 Aug 47	Nos. 1-22 Incl	5,905,628 lbs	\$1,568,965.49
1 Sept 47 - 1 Feb 48	Nos. 23-48 Incl	1,821,233 lbs	796,392.17
3 Feb 48 - 26 Jun 48	Nos. 49-79 Incl	5,743,971 lbs	1,321,597.70
1 July 48 - 15 July 48	Nos. 80-83 Incl	<u>153,695 lbs</u>	<u>139,682.20</u>
		13,624,527 lbs	\$3,826,638.56

Agencies involved in these relief shipments, in the United States, Honolulu, Brazil, and Argentina are given, indicating scope of interest and the agencies participating in the program:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Pound lbs</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
American Friends Service Committee	2,502,000	769,974.68
Argentina	73,216	64,640.00
Brethern Service Committee	83,210	15,552.00
Frazil	396,480	37,007.10
Canadian Council of Churches	16,437	16,437.00
Church World Service	7,888,049	2,155,023.40
Honolulu	664,929	244,708.52
Luthran Service Committee	169,045	59,145.20
Mennonite Service Committee	59,900	2,700.00
War Relief Services (N.C.W.C.)	<u>1,771,261</u>	<u>461,450.66</u>
	13,624,527	3,826,638.56

Work Shops

The Ministry of Welfare will shortly inaugurate a survey of work shops which are under its general supervision. Purpose of the survey will be to learn more of the general make-up of these so-called protective institutions and to determine their material needs with the idea of facilitating procurement of required materials and aiding them in distribution of finished products.

While the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has never requested specific surveillance over these institutions, Public Health and Welfare Section has been interested in occasional reports concerning workshops contained in Annex B-2 Monthly Military Government Team Reports. These reports indicate that considerably more attention needs to be given to the entire program. At present there are at least three general types of "workshops". They are:

1. Vocational Training Institutes, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor. These shops provide vocational training to normal individuals for a period not usually exceeding six months. These persons are placed in employment through Public Employment Security Officer, upon completion of training.

2. Cooperative Work Shops, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor. These shops are cooperative efforts, and, as a rule, are manned by those having a full capacity for work.

3. Work shops, under the Ministry of Welfare. These shops may be publicly owned and operated, or may be run by a corporation or individual. Generally they provide work for the aged, infirm, physically handicapped, those receiving public assistance, and others of similar circumstances. These persons are generally considered to be of the lowest standard of employee available. Work days and work hours are generally suited to the needs of the individual.

Among this latter group, institutions employing at least 30 persons of whom 50% or more are recipients of public assistance may be classed, upon application, as "protective institutions" under the Daily Life Security Law and its regulations, and are eligible for 1.35 yen per day per public assistance recipient for administrative costs. Shops which qualify as social work agencies under Article 10 of the Social Work Law of 1938 may be exempted from taxation.

Present Policy of Public Health and Welfare Section is that any work shop receiving a grant for administrative costs shall be nonprofit in nature. As a general principle we have requested that such work shops shall not operate in such manner that employment is taken from regular labor in the community except as may be done through competition based on fair labor practices and standards.

It is anticipated that under the revision of the Social Work Law of 1938 which is now contemplated by the Ministry of Welfare, revisions will be made which will require certain standards of operation in these institutions.

National Public Assistance Report - June

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of June. Figures for May 1948 and for June 1947 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>June 1948</u>	<u>May 1948</u>	<u>June 1947</u>
Persons - Institutional	140,591	136,898	131,628
Persons - Non-Institutional	<u>1,841,429</u>	<u>1,911,666</u>	<u>2,615,884</u>
Total	1,982,020	2,048,564	2,747,512
Assistance - cash*	397,062,940	397,359,593	213,783,766
Assistance - Kind	<u>30,308,832</u>	<u>35,361,528</u>	<u>20,470,507</u>
Totals	Yen 427,371,772	412,721,121	234,254,273

*Before Deductions for repayment

Prefectural Public Assistance Report - June

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	11,804	60,023	7,213,676	16,047,592
Aomori	1,758	31,894	133,677	5,929,265
Iwate	616	40,464	81,755	8,151,401
Miyagi	1,084	42,592	1,034,766	6,105,453
Akita	891	48,570		9,356,633
Yamagata	1,613	33,562	22,422	6,107,768
Fukushima	1,044	53,698	221,120	9,382,361
Ibaraki	1,081	38,377	30,779	5,346,121
Tochigi	811	24,074	846,414	5,200,518
Gumma	4,137	41,805	90,633	8,080,511
Saitama	1,289	42,025	169,233	8,240,879
Chiba	2,423	34,633	1,957,634	6,769,685
Tokyo	19,011	115,482	196,016	44,817,451
Kanagawa	4,358	42,830		12,000,117
Niigata	9,768	59,688	447,202	10,289,805
Toyama	1,493	29,247	657,209	5,839,620
Ishikawa	1,140	30,060	251,640	6,795,158
Fukui	341	13,414		2,823,513
Yamanashi	642	20,743		3,813,722
Nagano	3,109	50,542	956,606	9,648,510
Gifu	1,861	32,940	327,426	6,227,704
Shizuoka	4,410	46,525	1,421,347	10,986,491
Aichi	7,719	71,756		13,617,162
Mie	752	35,210		7,151,889
Shiga	545	25,251		3,756,319
Kyoto	3,193	65,748	3,428,737	12,069,870
Osaka	9,247	66,076	223,100	19,917,748
Hyogo	6,689	79,286	27,068	19,341,678
Nara	722	21,187	6,659	4,482,342
Wakayama	472	30,112	191,678	5,899,054
Tottori	786	17,994	435,950	3,629,236
Shimane	824	26,634		5,108,711
Okayama	3,081	39,195	627,707	8,392,563
Hiroshima	3,122	46,509	1,558,188	10,317,028
Yamaguchi	9,000	32,414	76,832	9,172,749
Tokushima	2,082	27,221	25,178	5,671,625
Kagawa	1,773	23,673	1,006,427	4,140,253
Ehime	937	34,263		7,130,421
Kochi	730	19,453	287	4,738,885
Fukuoka	2,062	50,771	1,456,193	6,693,488
Saga	2,621	23,909	1,636,493	4,902,348
Nagasaki	1,438	36,300	49,112	8,108,228
Kumamoto	2,715	39,632	948,761	8,022,170
Oita	1,917	22,119	1,004,070	4,456,594
Miyazaki	1,257	41,712	1,546,847	4,805,262
Kagoshima	2,223	54,048		7,372,834
Total	140,591	1,863,461	30,308,832	396,958,735

*After deductions for repayment.

Japanese Red Cross - Nursing

Reeducation and Instructor's Course is being held at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, 2-21 August.

Fifty candidates from each Red Cross School of Nursing are in attendance. The course of study consists of:

1. Medical lectures	20 hours
2. Surgical lectures	10 hours
3. Communicable disease lectures	5 hours
4. Ward administration lectures	3 hours
5. First Aid lectures	4 hours
6. Practice work & demonstration of nursing procedures	36 hours
7. Practice teaching by students	30 hours
8. Student conference	12 hours

This course is a sequel to the course offered to the candidates from Red Cross Schools of Nursing in January at which time they were given instructions and practice teaching in principles, practices of nursing arts, history of nursing, personal hygiene and nursing ethics.

The purpose of these courses is to prepare nursing instructors for the various Red Cross Schools of Nursing.

Volunteer Service Groups

On 2 August Musashino Branch of the Japanese Red Cross called a meeting of the Sakae City Women's Group to organize Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups.

Present were the city mayor, principal of Girl's High School, Chief of Police Department and the Station master. Those who attended from the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters were ARC Consultant on Volunteer Service and Chief of Volunteer Service Section. The Chairman and vice-chairman of the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Women's Group were elected from among those who attended the meeting.

For their first project, the women's group is considering a day nursery project to care for the children of the employed parents and those busy in their fields as the greater area of Sakae is rural. The volunteers who will work on this project will take home nursing courses and will lay emphasis on child care.

Japanese Junior Red Cross Leadership Center

From 25 through 31 July, Japanese Junior Red Cross Leadership Center was conducted at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture. Another Center is scheduled to operate from 15-21 August at Gohra, Kanagawa Prefecture. The Tamano Training Center accommodated 55 children, approximately one boy and one girl from each of 23 Chapters in southern Japan. The students themselves operated the Center with minimum adult guidance. Courses of study offered included Junior Red Cross organization and community activities, home nursing and nutrition, water safety and accident prevention, English conversation and a variety of handcraft. Twelve Japanese school supervisors, nutritionists, teachers, craftsmen, nurses and safety service experts were selected as faculty members to teach these subjects.

American Red Cross Consultant for the Japanese Junior Red Cross served as liaison officer for Public Health and Welfare, Major O.S. Moreman, Jr. and Mr. Donal Typer, CI&E, assisted with camp programming. Mr. S. Honjo, Chief, Junior Red Cross Section, Japanese Red Cross, acted as dean of the training center.

Other American faculty members included Mrs. R. M. Hamill, Principal, Yoyogi Elementary Tokyo American School; Mr. Clark K. Poppell, Asst. Director, First Aid and Water Safety, ARC, and Miss Margaret James, Administrative Security, ARC.

Board of Directors Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Directors, Japanese Red Cross Society, was held on 30 July. Announcement of the resignation of Prince Takamatsu as Honorary President was made to the Board.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

During a recent field trip, representatives of Public Health and Welfare, Section visited the Kagawa and Ehime Prefectures on the Island of Shikoku. Interviews were held with prefectural officials and representatives of employers, employees and medical associations.

In both prefectures the Insurance Section officials seemed better informed on the social insurance programs and their administration than has been observed in previous visits to other prefectures. They have also been carrying on an active informational service throughout their prefectures, particularly since the first of the year, covering amendments to the various laws governing the social insurance programs, appeals procedures, and the scope of benefits and welfare facilities available to members. Prefectural Information Sections have recently been formed in these prefectures and although to date the Insurance Sections have operated independently, they expect to make use of this agency in the future.

The Insurance Section at Ehime had developed and printed some interesting posters, for display in places of employment and public places, giving information on appeals procedures and welfare establishments. Ministry of Welfare Officials have since indicated that they will secure from all prefectures sample posters which have been locally produced and thus provide for an exchange of such ideas.

At all meetings the major interest of those present appeared to be in National Health Insurance - in how to revitalize inactive associations, increase benefits to members, adjust medical fees to rates more nearly comparable to those for other patients, and expedite prompt payment of medical fees.

The Insurance officials in both prefectures have worked with representatives of the Employment Security Sections in the prefectural governments to effectuate the unemployment insurance provisions of the Seamen's Insurance Law. Liaison has been established with the Maritime Offices in this connection also, but no Mariners' Employment Security Offices have been established by the Ministry of Transportation as yet.

National Health Insurance

No objection was offered to a proposed cabinet designed to make effective the provisions recently incorporated in the National Health Insurance Law relative to advisory councils to be set up for each local association. The membership will be drawn from three groups: insured members of the association, licensed doctors of medicine and dentistry, and the public interest. The number of members will be determined by local ordinance. The function of these local councils will be similar to that of the National Advisory Councils already existing for the Health Insurance, Welfare Pensions Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance programs. It should be noted that these advisory councils are to be distinguished from the "Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council," referred to in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.82.

Medical Fee Calculating Committee

The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee held a meeting 22 July, in regard to recommending a revision in the rate of fee point for medical care under Health and Seamen's Insurance. The rates recommended by the Committee to the Minister of Welfare were as follows: for the month of August and September Area A - (the six big cities and their suburban areas) 10 yen per points, Area B - (other areas) 9 yen per point. As of 1 October the rate in each area will be increased 1 yen per point. The Minister of Welfare has accepted the above recommendations and is sending a notice to each prefecture for establishing the above rates effective as of 1 August.

For National Health Insurance, a separate committee is to be established in the near future under provisions of the revised Law, to advise on standard rates for this program, as the Minister of Welfare does not establish the rates under the revised National Health Insurance Laws. However, the present Medical Fee Calculating Committee did discuss the rates for National Health Insurance and have advised that rates comparable to the other programs be adhered to, at least for the month of August and September, as follows: Area A, 10 yen per points; Area B, 9 yen per point; Area C (rural) 8 yen per point. The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare states that notifications have been sent to all prefectures advising them as to the Committee's advice.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Inclosures:

1. a. The Narcotic Control Law
b. The Enforcement Regulation of the Narcotic Control Law
c. The Taima Control Law
d. The Enforcement Regulation of the Taima Control Law
2. Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iiin) Law (Information for Public Welfare Officers only)
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, for the week ending 31 July 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9-15 August
1948
Number 85**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments, during the period indicated.

		12 July - 17 July		
16 July, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.451)	From: Director, Children Bureau		To: All Prefectural Governors	
	Subject: Forwarding of list of figure-work on the nation-wide simultaneous investigation of orphans.			
		19 July - 24 July		
19 July, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.648)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Head of each department or bureau	
	Subject: Investigation into business expense.			
20 July, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.650)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Head of each department or bureau	
	Subject: Application of Law No.171 of 1947.			
July 20, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.653)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Head of each department or bureau	
	Subject: Concerning the contract price for goods of which sum is not controlled.			
July 20, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.655)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture	
	Subject: Field examination of accounts by the Board of Audit.			
July 21, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.657)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Governors, Shiga & Nara Prefectures	
	Subject: Field examination of accounts by the Board of Audit.			
July 24, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.665)	From: Chief of Account Section		To: Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture	
	Subject: Reply concerning the contract price for goods of which the sum is not controlled.			
July 19, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.954)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau		To: Governor of Each Prefecture	
	Subject: Amendment to enforcement regulations relative to Health Center Law and others.			
July 19, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.957)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau		To: Governor of Each Prefecture	
	Subject: Amendment to regulations concerning the division of the Ministry of Welfare.			
July 20, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.960)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau		To: Governor of Each Prefecture	
	Subject: Information on the monthly reports on the business of health centers.			
July 21, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.969)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau		To: Governor of Each Prefecture	
	Subject: Investigations into B.C.G. inoculation.			
July 22, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.978)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau		To: Governor of Each Prefecture	
	Subject: Contract with the insured concerning medical treatment according to Health Seamen's and National Health Insurance.			

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.2)
Subject: Decision on allocation of designated supplies (medical drugs) permitted to be distributed.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.7)
Subject: Amendment to regulations governing the distribution of medical supplies.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.8)
Subject: Disposal of medical supplies owned by dissolved organizations.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.17)
Subject: Control over bad medical supplies.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Niigata Pref. & 1 other prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1100)
Subject: Allocation of LARA relief goods.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido & 10 other Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1103)
Subject: Allocation of bleaching powder to work shops.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Gumma Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1104)
Subject: Granting of standard sum of livelihood aid allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Ishikawa Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1105)
Subject: Application for the acknowledgment of the limit of the actual cost to be compensated for under the Disaster Relief Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Kochi Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1109)
Subject: Report on commendation according to Regulation on Commendation.

July 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka & Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1125)
Subject: Allocation of materials for toilet articles to give for vocational training.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109)
Subject: Information and dissemination of the purpose of the Welfare Committeemen's Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.459)
Subject: Authorization of facilities for children's welfare which have relations to more than two prefectures.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo and Osaka Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.462)
Subject: Allocation of LARA relief goods.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Tochigi and 4 other Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.470)
Subject: Allocation of bicycle for the last quarter of 1947.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor, Kagawa Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.477)
Subject: Conference on the employment of children's welfare officers.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.471)
Subject: Advice for immediate installation of full-time staffs for local children's welfare agencies, children's welfare officers and personnel of child welfare station (Including homes for temporary protection).

July 20, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.34)
Subject: Request for investigations concerning the enforcement of the Children's Welfare Law.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.35)
Subject: Investigation into the present condition of Child Welfare Station.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section, each Pref.
(Ho-hatsu No.12) Head of Branch, Social Insurance Office. Head of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Payment of salaries for July.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ho-hatsu No.13)
Subject: Amendment to the enforcement regulations governing the Seamen's Insurance Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section, each Pref.
(Ho-hatsu No.14) Head of Branch, Social Insurance Office. Head of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Estimated expenditure on health special account in the Welfare Insurance for 1948.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ho-hatsu No.15)
Subject: Standard for the grants for the medical fees by Seamen's Insurance.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka and 21 other Pref.
(Engo No.169)
Subject: Name-list of Koreans who have been permitted by SCAP to return home.

July 23, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Board To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ichi-fuku No.2269)
Subject: Informal notification of the sum of money to be borne by the Service Section.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin #84. The current encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo about 20 July has spread to other prefectures, principally those in the Kanto District. Saitama bordering Tokyo on the north and Kanagawa on the south, have reported the largest number of cases to date. Other prefectures of the Kanto District reporting cases are Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Yamanashi and Chiba. In addition to the above Shizuoka, Aichi and Gifu have also reported a considerable number of cases. Only a few cases have been reported from other prefectures.

Proof that this epidemic is Japanese B Encephalitis is supported by laboratory findings. Complement fixation reactions performed on paired specimens of blood, secured at intervals of several days, have shown a negative reaction in the first specimen and a positive reaction in the second specimen. A virus has also been isolated from several of the earlier cases. The complete identification of this virus was still pending at the time this report was prepared, however, its behavior up to this time is consistent of that of known Japanese B Encephalitis strains. The following is a tabulation by prefectures of encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters since 25 July. This report includes cases reported up to 0900 hours 16 August.

Prefectures not listed have not reported any cases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Aomori	4
Iwate	1
Miyagi	7
Akita	7
Yamagata	1
Fukushima	25
Ibaraki	45
Tochigi	37
Gumma	43
Saitama	125
Chiba	66
Tokyo	1,212
Kanagawa	185
Toyama	2
Yamanashi	20
Nagano	5
Gifu	23
Shizuoka	67
Aichi	58
Osaka	1
Hyogo	3
Tottori	1
Shimane	1
Kochi	2
Fukuoka	3
Kumamoto	2
Oita	1
Miyazaki	<u>1</u>
Total	1,948

Sanitation

SCAPIN 920, AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH, dtd 4 May 46, subject: Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, directing that a full time Insect and Rodent Control official be appointed in each Prefecture, has not been complied with in many prefectures. In most prefectures the infectious diseases control official is doubling in both infectious disease control and insect and rodent control positions, with the result that very little attention is given to the planning and proper operation of insect and rodent control programs. This work is a full time job and of the utmost importance in the control of communicable diseases.

There have been five classes of sanitarians and one class of sanitary engineers graduated from the Institute of Public Health. These students have been thoroughly trained in environmental sanitation which includes all types and methods of insect and rodent control and it is of utmost importance to see that they are properly used for this work in the prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which was included as Inclosure 1 in Weekly Bulletin No.83 for period 26 July - 1 August 1948.

Article 13, which was omitted in above mentioned copy, is as follows: "When physicians conduct the health examination as provided in Article 10 or 11, they shall make medical examination of VD by the method prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance."

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 6-13 August, a total of 315 new cases were reported which makes this period the most active and quite possibly, may represent the peak of the outbreak. The new cases, while present in nearly all prefectures reporting the disease, showed a higher number in the northern prefectures of Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Miyagi and Tochigi. The totals to date are 650 positive cases, 54 suspect cases (awaiting confirmation), 100 deaths and 21 sacrifices. The above figures represents a mortality rate of 17.18% which is considerably lower than the 47.7% recorded in 1947.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

Following is the outbreak of new diseases as reported by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 6-13 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	18
Gumma	"	16
Ibaraki	"	60
Tochigi	"	67
Gifu	"	3
Toyama	"	1
Nagano	"	7
Yamanashi	"	12
Niigata	"	9
Fukushima	"	68
Miyagi	"	20
Iwate	"	10
Akita	"	2
Kochi	"	1
Kanagawa	"	1
Chiba	"	7
Tokyo	"	9
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Aichi	"	1
Tokyo	"	1
Tokyo	Texas Fever	1
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Swine cholera	20
Ishikawa	Swine erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Anthrax	1
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Chiba	Swine plague	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,700 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 1-7 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 25-31 July, 129,300 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 99,888 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 24,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 23,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 74,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 July include 2,064,781 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 411,565 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 49,985 vials of typhus vaccine. During the period 1-7 August, 109,940 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 33,370 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 3,993 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 64,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 7 August include 1,924,941 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 348,802 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,792 vials of typhus vaccine.

With the recent outbreak of Japanese B Encephalitis and the intensification of insect control activities, it is emphasized again that Ministry of Welfare inventory stocks of all insect and rodent control supplies and equipment are adequate to meet all requirements. Prefectural health officials should requisition sufficient insect control supplies and equipment to cope adequately with local prefectural conditions.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 32 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision during the period 1-7 August. A total of 20,847 pieces of equipment, 13,067 more than during the previous period, was distributed. The distribution was increased to implement the current encephalitis control program.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsac k Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Hokkaido	720	1,402		600	
Aomori	816	800	1,602		
Iwate	508	504	130	300	2
Miyagi		200	708	80	
Akita				400	
Yamagata	240				
Fukushima		942			
Tochigi			18	100	
Gumma		1			
Chiba				200	
Tokyo	860	227	13	600	
Kanagawa		10			
Niigata	628	210		290	
Ishikawa	48				
Yamanashi			100		
Nagano	336	6	200		
Gifu		200			
Shizuoka		802	502		10
Osaka	150				
Wakayama			162		
Shimane	200		6	500	
Hiroshima		562	354		
Yamaguchi	520	500		270	
Tokushima		50			
Ehime		300	24		
Kagawa	100	200		400	
Kochi				300	
Fukuoka	100		70	100	
Kumamoto		300			
Oita		200			
Miyazaki	200				
Kagoshima	504				
Total	5,930	7,416	3,349	4,140	12

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 227 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to three prefectures during the period 2-8 August. This is equivalent to 340,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×</u> <u>Quantity 50-Gal. Drums</u>
Shizuoka	50
Aichi	146
Yamaguchi	31
Total	227

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Addicts

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, compiled statistical information by prefecture of the number of registrants found to be addicted to narcotics since 19 June 1946. The information reveals .35% of registrants inspected have been found to be narcotic addicts.

Some prefectures, including one large prefecture in which there is a concentration of registrants, report no registrants found to addicts. It is considered necessary to ferret out addict registrants, and in the course of field trips made by officials of the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, improved methods thorough investigation of suspected registrants' records are being given primary consideration.

Narcotic Evidence

Conferences with procurators and narcotic agents have revealed there is no established procedure for the custody of narcotic evidence during the trial of the defendant. In the future, narcotic agents will maintain custody until the trial is concluded, producing the evidence in Court when required. When the case is finally concluded, the narcotic agent will forward the narcotics to the Drug Disposal Committee as heretofore.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross Services

The First General Meeting of the Bunkyo Volunteer Service Group, sponsored by the Tokyo Chapter, Japanese Red Cross, was held on 9 August at the Tokyo School for the Blind.

Discussion on types of services that might be given by volunteers indicated that two courses of instructions might be given.

- (a) Home nursing course to be conducted by a Japanese Red Cross instructor.
- (b) A course in Nutrition to be conducted by an instructor from the Japan Women's University.

It is planned to divide volunteer into four groups as follows:

1. School lunch group - to assist in preparing lunches for blind school children.
2. Group on the Care of Eyes - those who have taken home nursing course to assist the blind children in the care of their eyes.
3. Group to read books to children in hospitals, write letters and learn Braille.
4. Production Group - plans to remake ARC surplus ditty bags and bed bags into children's clothes, be distributed to Fukui Disaster victims.

Plans were made for the utilization of American Red Cross surplus ditty bags and bedside bags in the manufacture of children's clothes. A room will be assigned at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters for cutting and ripping. Efforts will be made to get girls interested in this project and instructions will be given in classroom at the girls' schools, utilizing this material.

Relief Team

At the request of the Governor of Fukui Prefecture, the Fukui Red Cross Chapter dispatched on 25 July one relief team composed of a doctor, one pharmacist, six nurses and one clerk to the Fukui flood area. In addition nine other teams - four from the Fukui Chapter and one each from Hyogo, Kyoto, Shimane, Tottori, and Aichi Chapter had been active in relief work among earthquake victims, were called in and participated in relief for flood victims in areas where they were currently working.

The Kanagawa Chapter participated with one rescue team for medical aid in the relief work at Kawasaki City which was badly hit during a thunder storm, by a tornado of limited scope which destroyed 38 dwellings and badly damaged 78 others. Six hundred sufferers were accounted for, among whom three deaths resulted, one missing, 13 seriously and 88 slightly injured. The Kanagawa Chapter donated a box containing some household remedies to each affected family who had suffered a total loss of dwelling place. This donation was made through the Welfare Section of Kawasaki City.

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifer for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) made the fourth shipments of goats which consisted of 242 goats.

The allocated of the goats in the fourth shipment is as follows:

Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	123
Ministry of Education	80
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	<u>39</u>
Total	242

Chugoku Region, In-service Training Institute

A Social Work Training Institute is to be held in Hiroshima Prefecture from 17 to 23 August at Dai-Sho-In, Itsukushimi Cho, Saiki Gun. A total of 50 persons from the following prefectures are expected to attend.

Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Shimane, Hyogo and Hiroshima

The program of the conference which is scheduled to last seven days, is similar to that of previous conferences. Subjects to be covered include:

Outline of Social Work, Minsei-iin Work, Social Research and Statistics Financial Problems, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief.

Reorganization of Social Affairs Bureau

Effective 12 August the number of sections within the Social Affairs Bureau was increased from four to five.

A new section was created because of the increasing importance of the rehabilitation programs of the Social Affairs Bureau. At the present time the five sections and their duties are as follows:

- (1) General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)
 - (a) Overall planning for social welfare
 - (b) Investigations and statistics concerning welfare.
 - (c) Minsei-iin organization.
 - (d) Social Welfare training and education.
 - (e) Matters not assigned to other sections.
- (2) Protection Section (Hogo-ka)
 - (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law.
 - (b) Administration of Disaster Relief Law.
 - (c) Other relief programs.

- (3) Rehabilitation Section (Kosei-ka)
- (a) Protection of persons physically or otherwise handicapped.
 - (b) Administration of National Blind Institution - Shiobara, Tochigi Prefecture and Ohara, Tokyo.
 - (c) Protection program for "street girls".
 - (d) Aid to needy foreign nationals.
- (4) Life Improvement Section (Seikatsu-ka)
- (a) Administration of Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.
 - (b) Operation of public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
 - (c) Recreation program.
 - (d) Development of consultation services.
- (5) Supply Section (Busshi-ka)
- (a) Workshops (Jusan-jo)
 - (b) Goods and materials required for relief and assistance:

This above changes the outline set forth in Section I of TB-PH-ADM 3, issued in February 1948, subject: Administration of Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance in Japan.

Public Assistance

A. Increase in Public Assistance Allowances

The following information is condensed from Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-Hatsu) #94 dated 15 August, and covers a part of the information contained in that order as well as additional material. Information concerning phases of public assistance program will be contained in subsequent Weekly Bulletins. A Technical Bulletin on the Daily Life Security Law will be released in the near future. The tables of allowances are as follows:

Table I. City, Town or Village Heads are Authorized to Give Assistance Based on the Following Table.

District	Family Make-up						Each additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	455	1,100	1,710	1,860	2,600	3,040	425
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	425	955	1,565	1,715	2,370	2,795	385
Town and Village	395	875	1,415	1,575	2,145	2,540	360

Table II. Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor.

The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	570	1,375	2,140	2,325	3,250	3,800	530
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	530	1,195	1,955	2,145	2,965	3,490	485
Town and Village	490	1,095	1,770	1,970	2,680	3,180	450

Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor and the Ministry of Welfare.

Table III.

The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	720	1,735	2,700	2,930	4,100	4,795	670
	(24.00)	(57.85)	(90.00)	(97.65)	(136.65)	(159.85)	(22.35)
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	670	1,505	2,465	2,705	3,740	4,405	610
	(22.35)	(50.15)	(82.15)	(90.15)	(124.65)	(146.85)	(20.35)
Town and Village	620	1,380	2,230	2,485	3,380	4,010	570
	(20.85)	(46.00)	(74.35)	(82.85)	(112.65)	(133.65)	(19.00)

The figures in the above three tables have been based on a 30 day month and may be adjusted for longer or shorter months or for partial months. Indoor protection shall be based on the amount for one person in the above tables and is subject to the same method for increase as is outdoor assistance.

TABLE III above is the “limit necessary for a minimum living” from which income will be deducted. It will be noted that cities, towns and villages have considerably higher standard which may be authorized locally and that the prefectural governor may now authorize increases in individual public assistance grants of approximately 25%. Heads of cities, towns and villages are still authorized to request the prefectural governor to increase the status of individual cities, towns and villages on a blanket basis. For example, a town bordering on a city may have just as high living costs as the city. If the head of the town applies through the prefecture governor to the Ministry of Welfare, the status of the town may be increased to that of the city in order that the same allowance standard prevails for both.

B. Example of Application of Tables in Individual Cases

Reference to Table III above shows that a family of five in Osaka has a “Limit necessary for a minimum living” of 4,100 yen per 30 day month:

Representative Families of Five Persons	Monthly Family Income *	Public Assistance Grant	Approval Process
A	600 Yen	3,500 Yen	Individual Approval by Governor & Ministry
B	1,000 Yen	3,100 Yen	Approval by Governor
C	2,000 Yen	2,100 Yen	Local Approval only

*As determined by Minsei-iin committee

Family “A” public assistance grant is over 2,600 yen and also over 3,250 yen and therefore requires approval by the governor and by the Ministry of Welfare.

Family “B” public assistance grant is over 2,600 yen yet under 3,250 yen therefore requires approval by the governor.

In examples A and B above, the 2,600 yen locally approved grant would be made immediately upon local eligibility acceptance. Increases authorized by the governor and the Ministry of Welfare presumably would be retroactive to the effective local eligibility date.

The above tables of allowance and method of application has been proposed by the Ministries of Welfare and Finance and approved by SCAP. The Ministry of Welfare has been charged with certain responsibilities which it will attempt to carry out.

They are:

1. Continued and accelerated training programs for local officials and Minsei-iin.
2. An addition to the prefecture reporting process to include the number of requests and approved requests for individual case increases from cities, towns and villages.
3. Analysis for such reports by prefectures to closely watch local operations and reviews of the operations in those cities, towns and villages welfare programs when requests appear to be abnormal in number.
4. Analysis of prefecture reports in a like manner by the Ministry of Welfare.

5. Because Table I represents figures which will approximate the total national budget for public assistance purposes, it is extremely important that family income be properly reported and deducted. Prefectures will be urged to give publicity to the programs for individuals in need of public assistance and to the responsibilities of the individual who accepts such public assistance. The Ministry of Welfare Officials do not believe that Minsei-iin and local officials are as yet competent enough to evaluate other resources in kind which might be deducted from the budget in addition to cash income. They also believe that the volunteer status of the Minsei-iin and their admittedly heavy responsibilities in addition to the public assistance program precludes the possibility of making additional demands on their time and effort by requesting use of a family budget system and a full evaluation of needs and resources. The Ministry officials are, however, studying all types of family budgeting and methods of determining eligibility in order to prepare a more adequate program for the future.

Military Government Welfare Officers can assist the Prefectural Welfare Department in preparing to meet these responsibilities.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Statistical Reporting

Inspection of the statistical and reporting activities carried on in the prefectural Insurance Section, the Insurance Branch Offices and the Gun Offices of several northern prefectures has yielded the following findings: Monthly Reports required under the three compulsory programs (Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance) are compiled and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare with reasonable promptness and apparent accuracy. However, three qualifications must be made to this statement.

Firstly, reports from individual Health Insurance Societies (the society-managed part of Health Insurance) are frequently late or not available.

Secondly, taxable wages reported under all three programs show such low averages as to suggest the possibility that employers either by themselves or in collusion with their employees fail to report the full taxable wages, presumably in order to lighten the burden of their contribution (premium) payable under the law. Such practice is definitely illegal and should be checked.

Thirdly, there is reason to believe that several enterprises subject to coverage under one or more of the three programs have neglected to apply for coverage and to pay contributions. Actually, this was found to be the case in regard to shipowners whose coverage was broadened in November 1947 so as to include the crews of fishing vessels of 30 tons and over, and of other vessels of five tons and over. Since last December the crews of vessels of this description are covered in addition, by Seamen's Unemployment Insurance. The enforcement of both extensions of coverage was found to be incomplete as appeared from a comparison of older and more recent reports. In regard to the other two programs, comparison of the number of establishments covered thereunder with the number of establishments covered under Unemployment Insurance for landworkers and under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance provides some check on the completeness of coverage. Such checks should be encouraged and their findings followed up by the officials of the prefectural Insurance Section.

In contrast to this comparatively adequate state of reporting under the three compulsory schemes, statistics and reports required under the National Health Insurance program were found to be sadly neglected in all places visited. Both on the prefectural and on the gun level, only a portion of reports had been received and some allegedly active associations have not been heard from in many months. This state of affairs deserves a thorough check with a view to improving conditions radically.

Note: Summaries of current reporting requirements under Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance will be published in subsequent issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 7 August 1948.
2. Monthly report of cases and rates of communicable and venereal diseases for period ending 31 July 1948.

ADDENDA TO WEEKLY BULLETIN NO.85

Attached is Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197) for information to Military Government Health Officers.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 - 22 August
1948
Number 86**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Special training Course for Model Health Center Personnel

Reference Section I Weekly Bulletin #75. Special One-Week Training Courses for the Chief Nutritionist and the Chief Sanitarian of the Model Health Center in each prefecture are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the period 27 September through 2 October. Detailed instructions will be given concerning their duties and functions in the work of the Health Center. It is very important that every prefecture have qualified personnel in these positions and that they send them to Tokyo for the one-week course of special training.

Information received indicates that most Model Health Centers already have such personnel on duty. Those who do not yet have such qualified personnel in the Model Health Centers should secure such personnel early enough to enable them to attend these special training courses. Military Government Health Officers are urged to ascertain that prefectural health authorities take the action as outlined above. The necessary notification concerning these special courses has been forwarded to each prefecture by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional special courses for other categories of public health personnel in Model Health Centers will be scheduled later this year.

Sanitation

“Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organizations”:

Numerous reports have been received relative to the illegal activities of sanitary associations and other similar organizations. These reports have indicated that subject organizations are not voluntary, as alleged, and that they have, in fact, adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi and in many cases are being operated or directly influenced by the same officials who formerly directed the activities of the Tonarigumi and other similar organizations in violation of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947. Subject Cabinet Order required dissolution of all organizations similar to the Chonakai, Burakukai or Federations thereof and Tonarigumi and the assumption of their functions by proper Sections of the offices of a municipality, Ward, Town, Village and the Government.

About one year ago, the Ministry of Welfare requested permission to utilize sanitary associations (Eisei Kumiai) and public health associations to assist the public health departments in stimulating interest in public health problems. Informal permission for the existence of such organizations was granted in June 1947 upon the conditions that such associations would be strictly voluntary in membership and that they would adhere to the provisions and abide by the prohibitions of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947, by restricting their activities to educational and advisory matters.

A one year trial period has proved that these associations did not live up to the original agreement. In fact, these organizations have adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi. As a result of this situation the entire matter has been reconsidered and a policy directive has been issued by this Headquarters. Subject directive, PHMJG 69, together with letter of General Application has been forwarded through Command Channels. In brief this Memorandum provides that the provisions of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947, will be enforced with respect to all so-called sanitary associations or public health associations. For the information of Military Government Teams, a copy of subject memorandum is inclosed with this Bulletin (Inclosure #1).

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin #85. The current Japanese B Encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo on or about 20 July reached its Peak in Tokyo on 13 August and has since been subsiding rapidly. Although cases continue to occur and will probably continue to occur for some time yet, it can be stated with certainty that the epidemic is definitely on the decline in Tokyo. The epidemiological picture in Tokyo has been the same as in previous epidemics.

Cases continue to be reported from the prefectures listed in last week's Bulletin and in addition a few cases have been reported from a number of other prefectures especially in the southern part of Japan. Although complete information is not available, it appears likely that some of these sporadic cases may not be Japanese B Encephalitis at all but rather may represent misdiagnoses as a result of an acute consciousness of the existence of Japanese B Encephalitis in Japan. The following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of Encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters up to 0900 hours 23 August 1948.

Iwate	1	Aichi	133
Miyagi	13	Mie	11
Akita	6	Shiga	11
Yamagata	6	Kyoto	3
Fukushima	8	Osaka	6
Ibaraki	155	Hyogo	9
Tochigi	76	Nara	1
Gumma	88	Tottori	1
Saitama	219	Shimane	1
Chiba	108	Hiroshima	1
Tokyo	1664	Kochi	2
Kanagawa	397	Fukuoka	3
Toyama	11	Kumamoto	4
Yamanashi	40	Oita	2
Nagano	32	Miyazaki	2
Gifu	40	Kagoshima	3
Shizuoka	155	Total	3244

Venereal Disease Control

Examination of the graph of venereal disease case rates for all Japan reveals that there has been a sharp downward trend from a peak in April 1948 of 425 per 100,000 per annum for gonorrhoea, 375 for syphilis and 75 for chancroid to the low July rate of 256 for gonorrhoea, 245 syphilis and 32 for chancroid.

Although there may be several factors involved it is believed that a lot-down in venereal disease control activities, public education in particular, is largely responsible for this decline in the venereal disease rates.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers study the prefectural venereal disease rates and impress upon the health authorities the necessity for increased activity in venereal disease control.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Mr. Joseph Greesbeck, of the Army Medical Library, has completed arrangements for the shipment of American medical texts and journals to Japan. These texts will arrive during the next few months in increasing quantities and will aid in the fulfillment of an urgent demand for medical literature and textbooks in the schools of Japan. The Japanese Medical Library Association has undertaken the problem of distributing these volumes to its membership libraries throughout Japan.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The report for 20 August disclosed cases of equine encephalomyelitis to have been confirmed in a total of 31 prefectures. The total overall report now lists 1138 positive cases, 100 suspect cases, 219 deaths and 30 deaths by sacrificing. This represents a mortality rate of 20.1 per cent.

The Japanese Government has placed a quarantine on the movement of horses, in which inter-island movement is forbidden, and horses in prefectures having reported the disease are restricted to intra-prefectural traffic. Collections of horses for exhibit and resale purposes are forbidden during the period of quarantine. Any prefecture having reported the outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis cannot lift or change the quarantine without permission of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the period 14 August to 20 August, as submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	"	2
Iwate	"	17
Saitama	"	2
"	Swine Cholera	8
Iwate	Texas Fever	2
Fukushima	Swine Cholera	2
"	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Cholera	2
Tottori	Anthrax	1
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1
Yamagata	"	44
Gumma	"	8
Gifu	"	4
Miyazaki	"	3
Nagano	"	25
Yamanashi	"	5
Fukuoka	"	8
Niigata	"	6
Miyagi	"	59
Akita	"	2
Iwate	"	78
Yamaguchi	"	3
Tottori	"	1
Oita	"	24
Shiga	"	1
Ehime	"	1
Okayama	"	1
Kagoshima	"	1
Tokushima	"	2
Kagawa	"	1
Aomori	"	1
Chiba	"	3
Tokyo	"	4
Tochigi	"	80
Fukushima	"	131

Note: Equine encephalomyelitis vaccine is being produced in three laboratories in Tokyo at the maximum rate of 120,000 cc monthly. Low production is the reason for some prefectures not having received any vaccine as allocation is being made on the basis of prefectural requests.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,800 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 8-14 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 8-14 August, 686,380 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 179,255 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 149,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 14

August include 1,295,221 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 423,287 gallons 5% DDT spray, and 49,331 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

During the period 8-14 August a total of 8,483 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control was distributed to 24 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido		300	650	200
Aomori		804		
Iwate	480	300		200
Miyagi		200		72
Akita				200
Yamagata	72		150	
Fukushima		24		
Tochigi		200		200
Gumma		5		
Saitama				230
Chiba	168	32		150
Tokyo		242	2	650
Nagano		24		300
Shizuoka			300	
Osaka	150			
Shimane			50	
Yamaguchi	600			
Tokushima				200
Kagawa				450
Ehime	48			
Fukuoka		100		100
Oita			50	
Miyazaki	150			
Kanagawa				
	1,668	2,661	1,202	2,952

During the period 9 - 15 August 157 drums, 50 gallons of each, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures. This is equivalent to 235,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 9-15 August 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drum</u>
Hokkaido	57
Tochigi	15
Chiba	18
Ishikawa	45
Osaka	15
Shiga	7
Total	157

The distribution as noted above completes the distribution of pyrethrum emulsion according to the 1948 allocation plan listed in Weekly Bulletin No.72, for period 9-15 May.

The Ministry of Welfare reports that during July 6,437,335 tablets of santonin were distributed to the various prefectures, as follows:

Distribution of Santonin: July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	86,100
Aomori	38,900
Iwate	247,600
Miyagi	58,470
Akita	198,800
Yamagata	201,440
Fukushima	198,665
Ibaraki	132,310
Tochigi	59,890
Gumma	67,830
Saitama	85,420
Chiba	166,850
Tokyo	374,720
Kanagawa	72,500
Niigata	422,880
Yamanashi	18,380
Nagano	272,700
Shizuoka	756,030
Toyama	190,350
Ishikawa	74,690
Fukui	31,260
Gifu	127,110
Aichi	94,540
Mie	35,400
Shiga	170,300
Kyoto	288,250
Osaka	191,760
Hyogo	116,205
Nara	315,480
Wakayama	130,800
Tottori	30,720
Shimane	16,530
Okayama	83,460
Hiroshima	149,800
Yamaguchi	25,370
Tokushima	85,900
Kagawa	30,200
Ehime	187,860
Kochi	112,120
Fukuoka	85,475
Saga	61,440
Nagasaki	47,980
Kumamoto	78,480
Oita	63,510
Miyazaki	77,760
Kagoshima	<u>75,100</u>
Total	6,437,335

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Violations

Four arrests for illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported. The number of plants being cultivated varied from 27 to 300. One of the defendants was in possession of one gram of opium obtained from the plant. The Attorney General's Office has advised the local procurators concerned that severe penalties should be demanded since the prohibition against cultivation of the opium poppy has been in effect three years.

A physician, not registered as a narcotic practitioner, arrested for illegal possession of 66 grams codeine phosphate, 45 grams cocaine hydrochloride and 5 grams morphine hydrochloride was fined 5,000 yen in an Appeal Court on the doctor's plea he did not know the above preparations to be narcotics. Evidence was introduced proving he had been dispensing the preparations. A block has been established in Ministry of Welfare files to prevent this physician registering in the future.

Exempt Narcotics

A drug manufacturing company requested permission to merchandise a preparation, containing a small amount of narcotics, as a non-narcotic. The preparation was manufactured in large quantities prior to the establishment of the strict narcotic control system. The company was informed there is no possibility of any exception being made to the Narcotic Control Law which requires registered dealers in exempt narcotics obtain the name, address, and use from the consumer at the time of sale.

Only 15 500 gram bottles are being sold per month in Japan. The company was advised not to attempt to overstock registrants with an unsalable preparation. In the event the company decides to destroy the preparation, such destruction will be consummated through instructions from the Ministry of Welfare who will direct a narcotic agent to witness any such destruction. Recovery of the small amount of narcotics contained in the preparation is not considered feasible by the Drug Disposal Committee.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross Disaster Relief Activities

As might be expected, the spectacular disaster, always fully covered by appropriate new agencies, is given wide publicity and persons and agencies participating in disaster relief work attendant thereto are recognized for the services rendered. However, many local disasters occur frequently throughout Japan and it is interesting to know the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been doing in conjunction with these more localized disturbances.

The following tabulated report indicates the scope and content of the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been engaged in, in various localities throughout Japan, as reported in the month of July to National Headquarters:

Type	Location	Date	Victims	Building Damaged	Relief Measures
Fire	Aomori Pref.	June 8	98 recipients of relief		10,000 yen & 170 parcels cotton distributed
"	Aomori City		163 "		5,000 yen, clothing, blankets distributed
Explosion		June 18	62 dead		1 medical relief unit sent
	Katsuta Coal Mine		8 injured		
Fire	Hokkaido	May 11	1 dead	317	1 medical relief unit sent
			3 injured		
Fire	Hokkaido	May 24	1 dead	31	1 medical relief unit sent
Fire	Hokkaido	May 16	3 dead	163	129 Home Medicine Packages distributed
			23 wounded		
Flood	Nagasaki Pref.	July 5	7,085	1,460	64 Home Medicine Packages distributed;
			3 dead		Epidemic Prevention Unit
			1 missing		
			1 injured		

Wounded Soldier's Badge and Bereaved Family Badge

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.83 for the period 26 July - 1 August, "The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Soldiers and Bereaved Families". Final decision has been made by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as to the status of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' badges, and as these badges have never ranked, according to the Japanese system, with medals and decorations, they may still be presented according to this decision.

The following information has been given to the Ministry of Welfare and is repeated for the information that it contains:

“SCAP has decided that the appropriate Japanese Government authorities, exceptionally, will be permitted to present to qualified persons the Soldier’s Wound Badge (Gunjin Shoi Kisho) and the Bereaved Family Badge (Gunjin Isoku Kisho). SCAP does not however mean to encourage the conferment of these badges.

“These Badges or medals are not to be publicly displayed or worn in connection with public and/or private welfare fund drives, or for the purpose of street solicitation or street begging. The Japanese authorities will take appropriate measures to prevent and suppress the wearing or display of these badges for such purposes.”

National Conference, September and October

The following meetings are scheduled for the near future.

1. Monday, 6 September, at 1300 at Japanese Red Cross, National Conference of all Chairmen of Prefectural Community Chest Committees. Subject: Campaign Methods.

2. 1, 2 and 3 October at Sapporo City, Hokkaido, National Welfare Commissioners and Child Welfare Workers’ Conference.

3. 11 and 12 October, Central Social Welfare Hall, Tokyo, the National Social Workers’ Assembly.

Heifers for Relief Committees Shipments

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.84. The breakdown of 120 goats to be distributed by the Ministry of Welfare is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	5
	Wakahisa-midorien	5
	Wahaku seishoen	5
	Shofuen	5
	Fukuoka Shakaikan	4
	Yasunaga Byoin	<u>3</u>
	Total	27
Saga	Senshinryo	5
	Shintoku Gekko	5
	Kosei Bokujuo	5
	Hizen Ryoyojyo	3
	Seikoen	3
	Mo Gakko	<u>3</u>
	Total	24
Kumamoto	Jiaien	5
	Shimazaki Ikujiin	3
	Oe Gakuen	5
	Shirakawa Gakuen	4
	Yashiro Shonenryo	3
	Nazareen	3
	Fujisakidaidoen	<u>3</u>
	Total	26

Oita	Sayuri Aijien	5
	Hikarinosono Shragikuryo	3
	Nakatsu Yoseiin	5
	Oitashi Wakabaen	5
	Takashima Kaiyo	
	Shonen Kyowaen	4
	Oita Bukkyo Seinen Kaikan	3
	Sekizenkaku	<u>5</u>
	Total	30
Kagoshima	Jinfuryo	4
	Makinohara Gakko	5
	Mikawahara Noen	<u>4</u>
	Total	<u>13</u>
	Grand Total	120

Disaster Relief Operations

In anticipation of future needs, several prefectures have developed disaster relief “dry runs” to test the efficiency of the work and speed with which responsible elements coordinate their activities. A good example of such a test operation was held during May in Niigata Prefecture.

Following is the account of the simulated disaster prepared by the Niigata Military Government Team and is published for information of other MG Teams contemplating this type of disaster relief test:

“Disaster Exercise - Niigata City

29 May 1948

I. Plan for Exercise

The Niigata Prefecture Disaster Plan was given a test operation on 29 May to ascertain how effective the organization for disaster relief would be under actual disaster circumstances.

Prior to the test the Prefectural Disaster Plan had been approved by Military Government, necessary revisions had been made where discrepancies were found in the original plans and copies of the approved plan had been sent to the Ministry of Welfare.

The team welfare officer had suggested to the prefecture disaster planning board in April that a test exercise be held at an early date to see how well they could operate under simulated disaster condition. The following is an outline of the exercise that was held under the plan developed by the Japanese Prefectural Officials.

I. Report of Disaster: Alerting Phase

a. Disaster occurs at 1310 hours 29 May when a fire broke out at a house near the Daiwa Department Store in Niigata City. Police report fire to welfare chief and at same time fire department notified and Japanese Red Cross alerted.

b. Because of strong winds the fire threatened to spread throughout the business section of the city involving four complete blocks.

c. Police (Public Safety) Fire Department, Communication Section and General Affairs Section started action immediately.

II. Initial Activities of Disaster Operating Team

a. Coordination of reports to General Affairs Section was done by liaison party from scene of disaster.

b. Military Government notified by liaison party.

c. General Affairs Section made responsible for recording all reports from disaster - to handle all charges and expenses involved in operation.

d. Public Safety

Niigata City Police Station. Police Training and District Police Station turned out 100 police to preserve peace, assist in relief to victims and to maintain order and traffic control including spectators. Reports on damage and situation were made by police party to the city police station.

e. Fire Department

Niigata Fire Brigade and two assistants (three in all) were turned out immediately.

f. Communications

Telephones were controlled and held open for official use only. Public notified of this in advance. Priority given on all communication to reports from disaster area.

Second Phase

Situation Report - at 1410 hours

Fire spreads rapidly
100 dwellings completely destroyed
500 persons homeless in the section
40 dwellings partially destroyed
200 persons homeless
70 families (350 persons) taken to emergency shelter
8 persons injured
5 seriously burned
5 persons ill
Total of 18 persons needing medical treatment

Actions of Disaster Team

1. Welfare Section establishes relief service - refugee centers set up and put in operation - assisted by the technical and cooperation section. Public Primary School opened for homeless persons.

2. Health Section supervisor emergency medical treatment and care for victims. Japanese Red Cross set up first aid station in nearby temple and evacuated injured from disaster scene to aid station and hospitals.

Health Section arranges for disinfection, DDT and inoculation of homeless to prevent disease.

3. Transportation Section arranges for necessary vehicles to take homeless to emergency shelters.

4. Additional fire brigade (district) turned out - total of 5 brigadier fighting spread of fire - peak of operations.

Third Phase

1. Situation report as of 1500 hours fire under control

Total damage 4 city blocks destroyed
1000 persons (200 families) ... homeless
400 persons (80 families) homes partially destroyed
30 persons injured
10 persons seriously burned
10 persons sick

a. Food, clothing and supplies made available to victims through the Welfare Section.

- b. Destroyed area being cleared and rebuilt under direction of the Cooperation Section.

Summary

This disaster exercise revealed that the Japanese can plan and carry out an operation in a satisfactory manner. Certain lessons were learned in this exercise that are valuable in future planning and may serve to eliminate many costly mistakes when actual disaster occurs.

For example, it was found out that alerting of each service and section had to be well planned and carried out. In this operation the Japanese Red Cross Chairman was not notified at once and consequently his team did not get into action until about the second phase of the exercise.

Public Assistance

Welfare Officers may wish to base informational programs on the following suggested lists of responsibilities in the public assistance program in connection with the recently announced increase in the allowances tables.

Agency responsibilities

1. To accept applications for public assistance or for services and to act on the applications with a minimum of delay.
2. To inform the applicant of his eligibility or non-eligibility.
3. To provide a system for appeals to higher authority in the event of dissatisfaction with a decision rendered by an agency employee or an agency official.
4. To provide family or individual counseling services for person who desire such services.
5. To provide knowledge concerning all parallel programs and services and a referral system.
6. To provide assistance adequate to maintain health and family unity on a basis compatible with decency standards of the area served.
7. To protect the individual recipient by recognizing the confidentiality of information provided by the recipient.
8. It should be recognized that policies and rules are built around the majority of cases - the average situation. It is unwise to lose sight of the goals of the program by preoccupation with the unusual case or the minority situation. In those few cases, policies should be used as far as they apply, supplemented by good judgment and common sense.
9. When need has been established, the applicant for public assistance should continue to receive his grant in an unchanged amount until his needs change or ineligibility has been established. Withholding a grant until presumptive ineligibility has been cleared is not good agency policy and often creates undue hardship for the recipient.
10. To conduct its business in such a way that its expenditures are properly accounted for and that it has recorded proof of eligibility for each person receiving public assistance from the agency.

Responsibility of the Recipient

1. While the recipient chooses whether he wants the agency's service, if he receives it he is obligated to also accept the legal limitations surrounding it, within which both the recipient and agency must function. However, the agency must exercise care that operation procedures expedite agency function rather than introduce unnecessary or arbitrary complications.

2. The recipient must realize that the public agency concerned must have a record of the recipient's status which reflects the true condition of his family's situation at all times if the agency is to justify the expenditure of public funds for the support of the recipient.

3. The recipient should recognize that it is his duty to do everything in his power, within the limits of his physical and mental ability, to relieve the public of responsibility for his support, even for short period of employment.

4. The recipient should be aware of the penalties for fraudulently receiving public funds for his support.

5. The able-bodied employable members of the family should be registered at employment offices. Those claiming illness should have a statement concerning condition from a physician. Nothing in the above two points is meant to imply that mothers with growing children or that those who are needed in the home for other reasons should be forced into employment.

6. The applicant must realize that there is only one basic requirement for public assistance and that that basis is need. There are no provisions in the Daily Life Security Law for payments to special groups of persons who suffered losses as a result of war or for any other reason. Public assistance funds, in the last analysis, are provided through tax payments by one's friends and neighbors. It is the desire of the nation through the wise use of these funds and with the pattern as set up by the Daily Life Security Law, to provide for its more unfortunate citizens the minimum amount of assistance which will provide a healthful, decent living for those persons.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

With reference to earlier issues of this Bulletin, the summary of current reports required under the several social insurance programs is continued below.

Under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program, the Prefectural Insurance Sections have to submit to the Ministry of Welfare the following reports:

1. Monthly Report

This report, which is due at the Ministry 40 days after the completion of the month reported on, contains:

- a. The number of insured by sex and establishments covered.
- b. The number of insured grouped according to sex and wage classes.
- c. The number of benefits currently paid, broken down by class of benefit, number of cases and amounts.
- d. Contributions collected and total benefit expenditures.

2. Annual Report

This report is a summary statement of the number of insured and establishments covered, classed by major industry.

(A summary of statistical report requirements under Seamen's Insurance will follow in the subsequent issue of this Bulletin.)

Health Insurance

Incomplete reports have indicated a wide variation among localities as to the number of employers who are delinquent in submitting premium payments under Health Insurance, government-managed. The amended Law has strengthened the procedures for requiring the prompt payment of premiums. This is important in order to perfect the prompt payment of benefits and medical care claims.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	Dated	Subject	Surveillance	Distribution
69	8/16/48	Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organization	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: See Section I, Preventive Medicine Division for information and Incl. 1

70	8/19/48	Utilization of Coffee in Joint Funds Campaign	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising conditions under which no objection was offered to a plan for utilization of coffee in the "Joint Funds Campaign, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross Society".

71	8/20/48	Draft of Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising there is no objection to the draft of "Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organization (PHMJG-69)
2. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable disease in Japan for week ending 14 August 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 - 29 August
1948
Number 87**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Narcotic Control
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Social Welfare Education in Japan
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 13

Title: Medical Social Service
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 14

Title: International Conference of Social Work
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 15

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments, during the period indicated:

26-31 July

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| July 26, 1948
(I-hatsu No.315) | From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau | To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria |
| | Subject: State of earthquake in Hokuriku District. | |
| July 28, 1948
(I-hatsu No.323) | From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau | To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria |
| | Subject: Suspension of conferment of the wounded soldier's badge and certificate in connection with it. | |
| July 29, 1948
(I-hatsu No.316) | From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau | To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria |
| | Subject: Amendment of Regulations on Admission to National Sanatoria. | |
| July 28, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No.1008) | From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau | To: Governors, all prefectures |
| | Subject: Guidance of persons with positive reactions in Tuberculin Test. | |
| July 30, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No.1012) | From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau | To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, all prefectures |
| | Subject: Investigation of venereal disease examination institutions. | |
| July 26, 1948
(Yoku-hatsu No.30) | From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau | To: Governors, all prefectures |
| | Subject: Additional allocation of medicine for infants and pre-school children. | |
| July 28, 1948
(Yoku-hatsu No.16) | From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau | To: Governors, all prefectures |
| | Subject: The second additional allocation of sanitary material sold by U.S. Army. | |
| July 28, 1948
(Yoku-hatsu No.66) | From: Director, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau | To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, all and prefectures |
| | Subject: Inquiry on investigation into officials at local governments in change of distribution of medicine and other sanitary material. | |

July 29, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.46)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures and Supply Bureau
	Subject: Survey of estimated quantity of DDT preparations and subsidiary chemicals to be used for 1949-50.	
July 30, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.67)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: State of arrival of yellow petrolatum.	
July 30, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.74)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: Allocation of designated precious metals and gold bullion for dental use by district.	
July 31, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.51)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: Narcotic Control Law and Hemp Control Law.	
July 26, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1132)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Fukushima and 6 other prefectures
	Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.	
July 27, 1948 (Hatsu-sha No.86)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Kyoto and 4 other prefectures
	Subject: Operation of the welfare commissioner system in five big cities.	
July 27, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1139)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Aomori and 11 other prefectures
	Subject: Survey of living conditions of the protected.	
July 27, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1140)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Toyama and Okayama prefectures
	Subject: Survey of state of protection under Daily Life Security Law.	
July 29, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1141)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Hiroshima and 5 other prefectures
	Subject: Announcement on a short course for social workers in Chugoku District.	
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1145)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Yamaguchi Prefectures
	Subject: Temporary payment of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.	
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1146)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures
	Subject: Survey of state of protection of the protected.	
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1149)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governor, Tottori Prefectures
	Subject: Consultation on approval of protection institutions under the provisions of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1150)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governor, Shimane Prefectures
	Subject: Payment in excess of the standard of living aid.	
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1151)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau	To: Governor, Niigata Prefectures
	Subject: Collection of money and commodities to be contributed for earthquake disaster in Hokuriku.	

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1152)
Subject: Collection of money and commodities to be contributed for earthquake disaster in Hokuriku

27 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.111)
Subject: Change in procedure of application for building material for social work institutions.

27 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.112)
Subject: Establishment and management of work providing shops.

29 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.113)
Subject: Announcement on a business meeting concerning development of work providing program.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.117)
Subject: The first allocation of raw piece goods for tailoring at work proving agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.484)
Subject: Application for designation of nursery school teacher training institutions.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Fukushima and
(Ji-hatsu No.485) 3 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of rubber products for the third quarter, 1947-48.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Saitama and
(Ji-hatsu No.486) 17 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of rubber products for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.487)
Subject: Dealing with expense to be disbursed for measures under the provision of Article 27, par 1, item 3 of the Child Welfare Law.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Aomori and 24 other
(Ji-hatsu No.488) prefectures
Subject: Presentation of reference data on foster-parents.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.489)
Subject: National subsidy for expense on institutions of mothers' homes and day-nurseries for the fiscal year 1948-49.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Mie Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.494)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.495)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.497)
Subject: Reference books for nursery school teacher training institutions and for examination for license of nursery school teachers.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.502)
Subject: Missing allocation certificate for paper to be used for making out maternal and child handbooks.

July 31, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka and 2 other prefectures
(Ji-hatsu No.504)
Subject: Designation of nursery school teacher training institutions.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors; chiefs all branch offices of social insurance
(Ho-hatsu No.6)
Subject: Contract with the administrator of health centers concerning medical care under Health Insurance, Sea-men's Insurance & National Health Insurance.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.16)
Subject: Instruction on traveling expense disbursement program, various disbursements & business accounts under Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1948-49.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.17)
Subject: Unit-price of medical fee under National Health Insurance.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau; To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.18) chief Secretariat Section
Subject: Enforcement of new pay scale for personnel concerned with social insurance.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.19)
Subject: Payment of medical fee for families according to coordination between Health Insurance and National Health Insurance.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance sections of all prefectures; Chiefs, all branch offices of social insurance
(Ho-hatsu No.21)
Subject: Amendment of "On expenditure which Finance Minister designates under Article 17, para 3 of Budget, Settlement and Accounts Ordinance."

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.22)
Subject: Establishment of local operation committees for Sea-men's Insurance.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.23)
Subject: Designation of groups of ship-owners under the provision of Article 9 of Sea-men's Insurance Law.

July 31, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.24)
Subject: Contract charge with those designated by the insurance subscribers.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Engo No.180)
Subject: Re-issuance of repatriation certificates.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa Pref.
(En-shi No.188)
Subject: Promotion of rehabilitation relief for sufferers and repatriates, etc.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Engo No.189)
Subject: Koreans whose return home have been permitted by SCAP.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections,
(Ichi-fuku No.2279) all Prefectures
Subject: Issue of certificate for deferred payment of fare for one-way ticket to those who have presented themselves concerned with Business Division, Demobilization Bureau and who desire such treatment.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2285) Prefectures
Subject: Change of organization of Home Depot, Demobilization Bureau.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2289) Prefectures
Subject: Partial amendment of Demobilization Bureau Home Depot Business Regulations, etc.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2290) Prefectures
Subject: Dealing with the army units dissolved in Soviet controlled areas after the surrender.

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August 3, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director of every Division or Bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.671)
Subject: Attestation of public work.

August 4, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural governors
(Kai-hatsu No.676)
Subject: Presentation of a disbursement account.

August 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director of every Division or Bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.680)
Subject: Opening of a business meeting for officials in charge of national property affairs.

August 6, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors of Kumamoto & Saga
(Kai-hatsu No.686) Pref.
Subject: Field inspection by Audit Board of the Government.

August 4, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(I-hatsu No.339)
Subject: Enforcement of Exception Law concerning the Massage, Acupuncture and Judo-orthopaedy Business Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Yo-hatsu No.1042)
Subject: Search for people who stayed at Asama hot spring place in connection with the mass outbreak of typhoid fever.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.46)
Subject: Guidance for using the imported sugar.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.49)
Subject: Results of bacteriological examination to milk during summer time.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.54)
Subject: Sanitary administration of water-works

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.58)
Subject: Organization of hot-spring advisory commission in a prefecture.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.63)
Subject: Special distribution of imported canned food for hospital rationing.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.64)
Subject: Qualification of examination for the hair-dresser under the special provision of “Riyoshi Law”.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku-hatsu No.105) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Drive for control of inferior medicine.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku-hatsu No.87) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Distribution of port-wine (pharmacopoeial)

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of Miyagi & 12 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1160) pref.
Subject: Allocation of plywood for the first quarter.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1161)
Subject: Contribution of districts damaged by storm and flood in Kanto and Tohoku.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1162)
Subject: Excessive payment over the basic amount of funeral expense under Daily Life Security Law

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1163)
Subject: Temporary payment of living aid Daily Life Security Law.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo & 3 other pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1172)
Subject: Allocation of roofing-paper for the first quarter 1948-49.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1173)
Subject: Disposal of items not suited for use among the winter clothings for repatriates and needy persons.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1174)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1175)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1182)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Miyagi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1183)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1185)
Subject: Distribution of hemp thread for operation of vocational agencies.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Kagoshima &
(Sha-hatsu No.1186) 4 other prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodity (goats).

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.118)
Subject: Investigation of condition for protection under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.119)
Subject: Commendation of model deaf and dumb persons of good standing.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.120)
Subject: Production program of raw textile-goods for tailoring at vocational agencies allocated for the first in 1948-49 fiscal year.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.121)
Subject: Amendment of main points for handling of plate glass for building.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka & Chiba Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.510)
Subject: Additional allocation of plate glass for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Ibaraki & 19 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.511)
Subject: Allocation of roofing-paper for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.512)
Subject: Allocation of special washing chemical for child welfare agencies.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.513)
Subject: Approval of establishment of an infant home under Child Welfare Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido & 35 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.514)
Subject: National subsidy for equipment expense of temporary detention institution in child welfare station for 1948-49.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.515)
Subject: Conference for appointment of local government child welfare officials in full time service.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of Fukui & 3 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.516)
Subject: Application for designation of nursing teacher training institute.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo & 6 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.518)
Subject: Business conference for principals of nursing teacher training institutes.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section of
(Ji-hatsu No.25) prefectural governments, chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Increasing the annual expenditure budget of Business Account, Welfare Insurance
Special Accounts for 1948.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs of local of Federation of
(Ho-hatsu No.26) Health Insurance Associations.
Subject: Payment of medical fee.

August 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Health Insurance Associations in
(Ho-hatsu No.27) prefectures
Subject: Application for grant of money to be borne by national treasury.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.28)
Subject: Enforcement of payment funds for medical fee under social insurance.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors;
(Ho-hatsu No.29) chairman of boards of directors of
Health Insurance Assoc.
Subject: Creation of payment funds for medical fee under social insurance.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho-hatsu No.31) prefectural governments; chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance;
director of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of by-Law for payment of salaries, etc. under Law concerning Emergency
Measures for Salaries, etc. in Connection with Government Personnel with Enforcement
of Labor Insurance Law (Law No.167, 1948; C-No.182, March 15, 1948).

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho-hatsu No.32) prefectural governments; chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance;
director of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of main points of handling plate glass for building.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs of Civil Welfare
(Ichi-fuku No.2305) Divisions, prefectural governments.
Subject: Matter of importance concerning public funeral service, etc.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs of Service Sections,
(Ichi-fuku No.2306) prefectural governments
Subject: Partial amendment of Business Regulations at Home Depot.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(En-go No.204)
Subject: Re-delivery of the list of Korean nationals whose return have been approved by SCAP.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(En-butsu No.225)
Subject: Additional allocation of mosquito-nets for relief of domiciling repatriates.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Chiefs of Civil Welfare
(En-go No.228) Divisions, Kyoto Prefecture
Subject: Re-delivery of the list of Korean nationals whose return have been approved by SCAP.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Associations

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.86 and Inclosure No.1 (PHMJG 69) to that Bulletin. The Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions (Kosei-sho Yo-hatsu No.52, dated 20 August) to all prefectural governors concerning the "dissolution of sanitary associations and other similar organizations". A copy of subject Yo-hatsu is attached to this Bulletin, Inclosure No.1, for information of Military Government Health Officers.

The Ministry of Welfare (Disease Prevention Bureau) has informed this headquarters that the money and property belonging to sanitary associations will be disposed of as follows:

1. All moneys belonging to these associations will be donated to health education councils or similar committees, if such exist.
2. All vaccines, DDT or other sanitation supplies and equipment will be turned over to the prefectural governments.

Military Government Teams are requested to exercise close surveillance over the disposition of said moneys, supplies and equipment, in order to ascertain that proper disposition is made.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletins No.84 and 85 and Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.86. Suspect Japanese B. Encephalitis cases have now been reported from every prefecture in Japan. The epidemic continues to subside in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and in the neighboring prefectures of the Kanto and Tokai-Hokuriku regions. However, the number of cases being reported from these prefectures continues to exceed those reported from all other prefectures in Japan. In Tokyo, the current number of cases reported is less than 15% of the peak incidence.

Laboratory serologic studies on a sizeable number of the cases reported from the Tokyo are reveals a very high percentage of confirmations. This not only indicates that we are dealing with true Japanese B Encephalitis, but is also shows a high degree of diagnostic skill and accuracy of reporting on the part of the public health authorities. This high type of public health work is commendable and it represents the type of work which is necessary in order to satisfactorily control communicable diseases.

For the information of all concerned, the following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of all reports of suspect Japanese B Encephalitis received at this headquarters up to 0900 hours, 30 August. It should be noted, however, that these data are based upon reports received from all sources, and are not to be confused with the official reports received through regular statistical reporting channels and published in the communicable disease reports of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Hokkaido	5	2
Aomori	5	1
Iwate	12	1
Miyagi	93	11
Akita	21	0
Yamagata	65	2
Fukushima	43	3
Ibaraki	264	42
Tochigi	103	21
Gumma	114	23
Saitama	272	47
Chiba	291	31
Tokyo	1,833	373
Kanagawa	539	127

Niigata	17	2
Toyama	9	0
Ishikawa	28	4
Fukui	22	1
Yamanashi	85	31
Nagano	87	13
Gifu	95	14
Shizuoka	314	71
Aichi	259	48
Mie	32	0
Shiga	48	0
Kyoto	3	0
Osaka	22	0
Hyogo	42	1
Nara	9	1
Wakayama	2	0
Tottori	5	0
Shimane	7	0
Okayama	6	0
Hiroshima	4	0
Yamaguchi	4	0
Tokushima	12	0
Kagawa	8	2
Ehime	18	4
Kochi	16	6
Fukuoka	3	0
Saga	1	0
Nagasaki	1	0
Kumamoto	22	0
Oita	7	0
Miyazaki	14	0
Kagoshima	24	2
Total	4,886	890

Improvement in Sanitation

The disease rates for dysentery are at present the best indication for general improvement in sanitation, particularly if considered over the period of the so-called intestinal disease season, the months of July, August and September.

Certain prefectures have shown outstanding improvement in this regard. The case rates for dysentery for the month of July 1948, when compared with those of July 1947 show that all of Japan had 52% as much dysentery this year (July) as was present last year (July). Nineteen prefectures showed a greater proportionate decrease of dysentery than did the nation as a whole. Of these, Yamanashi heads the list with only 10% as high a rate this July as last. The next nine are, in order, Kochi 16%, Saitama 19%, Chiba 20%, Tokushima 21%, Kagawa 22%, Ishikawa 23%, Kagoshima 28%, Toyama 29%, Yamagata 30%.

The use of typhoid fever incidence as an indicator of general sanitation is not so dependable. A good coverage with anti-typhoid inoculations may cause reduction in typhoid fever without comparable improvement in general sanitation, and the tendency of typhoid to occur in outbreaks would show greater fluctuation for its incidence than for dysentery. In spite of extensive inoculation programs, the typhoid case rates July 1948 were still 73% of those for July 1947 for all of Japan. Most improvement, when comparing prefecture case rates for July 1948 with July 1947, was shown by Yamanashi with 14% as high a rate as the previous year, followed by Miyazaki with 16%, Kumamoto 19%, Yamagata 20%, Wakayama 21%, Shimane 36%, Kagawa 37%, Ishikawa 41% and Tokushima 41%.

When the reports for the month of August have been received and analyzed, a review of comparative improvement by prefectures will be made and published in this Bulletin.

Venereal Disease Control

Attention is invited to two errors appeared in the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which included as Inclosure 1 in Weekly Bulletin Number 83 for period 26 July - 1 August 1948.

In Art. 16, par 3, the words “under Art. 11” should be changed to read as follows: “under the preceding two paragraphs.

In Art. 28, par 2, the word “two” should be deleted.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 21-27 August, a total of 605 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This represents the highest number of cases reported in any one week. The prefectures having first reported the outbreak are, according to the latest report, showing a definite reduction in number of cases reported and in some instances a negative report was issued for this period. The total cases to date including the above-mentioned cases now stands at 1801 of which 149 cases are still regarded as suspects. A total of 480 horses have died and 42 have been sacrificed. The mortality rate including suspects and sacrificed animals is 28.9 percent.

Inspection Trips

An inspection trip to Osaka Prefecture was made by a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section. The storage facilities for food intended for distribution to Japanese and establishments manufacturing food or handling food and beverages were inspected. The overall sanitation of food appeared to be closely supervised by Prefectural inspectors, but it was noted that the inspections were not being carried out in detail and only a surface check was made. The collection of samples from material being utilized in the products were not complete enough of guarantee all products employed were safe for consumption.

Animal Diseases

The following new diseases were reported during the period 21-27 August, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis	6
Toyama	”	11
Miyazaki	”	4
Ibaraki	”	90
Nagano	”	22
Yamanashi	”	9
Tochigi	”	17
Fukuoka	”	7
Niigata	”	5
Miyagi	”	24
Kochi	”	1
Iwate	”	105
Akita	”	13
Fukushima	”	120
Yamaguchi	”	9
Oita	”	8
Ehime	”	4
Okayama	”	1
Tokushima	”	9
Kagawa	”	1
Aomori	”	13

Saga	"	26
Shizuoka	"	3
Yamagata	"	59
Gifu	"	30
Tochigi	Swine Cholera	1
Chiba	Filariasis (Goat)	1

SECTION IV
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Training School

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has announced the third training school for narcotic agents will be held in Tokyo from 26 October to 2 November, inclusive. Forty-two agents are scheduled to attend the school. Nineteen other agents, if appointed prior to the date of school, will also attend. Prefectural authorities are being requested to expedite nominations for agents to the Minister of Welfare in order that appointments can be consummated.

Narcotic Agents

Information received shows that prefectural authorities have selected narcotic agents to attend the two-month pharmaceutical training course held from time to time in Tokyo. In some instances there are only two agents in a prefecture. Removal of an agent in such a prefecture for a two-month period means that narcotic enforcement work in the prefecture is practically at a standstill during the period, particularly if the other agent is incapacitated through illness as has happened in the past.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,680 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 15-21 August.

During the period 15-21 August, 172,465 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 127,390 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 20,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 46,150 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 21 August include 1,179,756 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 304,347 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 47,940 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 22 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 15-21 August. A total of 8,709 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido		504	300	300
Aomori		618	30	200
Iwate		350		
Miyagi		200	60	
Gumma		5		
Saitama				200
Chiba	312	36		500
Tokyo		211	1	150
Kanagawa				50
Niigata			300	
Nagano		380	200	

Gifu			200	
Osaka	200			
Nara	1,200			
Shimane				250
Hiroshima		402		150
Yamaguchi				200
Tokushima		300	200	
Fukuoka		50	50	
Saga		100		200
Kumamoto		100		
Oita		200		
Total	1,712	3,456	1,341	2,200

The following table shows the allocation by prefectures of sulfadiazine tablets. This is a supplementary allocation for July, August and September. A total of 4,985,000 tablets is included in this distribution.

Allocation of Sulfadiazine - July, August, September 1948 (Unit: tablet)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	194,900	Mie	93,700
Aomori	57,800	Shiga	48,300
Iwate	65,800	Kyoto	136,100
Miyagi	91,200	Osaka	325,500
Akita	63,300	Hyogo	196,400
Yamagata	65,800	Nara	65,300
Fukushima	105,600	Wakayama	57,300
Ibaraki	114,100	Tottori	32,400
Tochigi	83,700	Shimane	53,800
Gumma	84,200	Okayama	108,600
Saitama	110,100	Hiroshima	137,100
Chiba	126,400	Yamaguchi	90,700
Tokyo	460,200	Tokushima	52,800
Kanagawa	146,000	Kagawa	48,800
Niigata	135,100	Ehime	84,200
Toyama	55,800	Kochi	49,300
Ishikawa	64,800	Fukuoka	211,800
Fukui	42,300	Saga	58,800
Yamanashi	47,300	Nagasaki	79,700
Nagano	119,100	Kumamoto	112,100
Gifu	93,200	Oita	76,700
Shizuoka	132,600	Miyazaki	53,800
Aichi	238,800	Kagoshima	113,700
		Total	4,985,000

A total of 79,124 vials, 200,000 oxford units each, of American penicillin is now in the hands of dealers available for sale. This penicillin is due to expire in approximately two months. Efforts should be made to encourage the sale of this penicillin with that in mind. The following table shows the quantities available to each prefecture:

Distribution of Imported Penicillin (Unit: vial)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distributed Amount</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distributed Amount</u>
Hokkaido	3,000	Mie	1,120
Aomori	979	Shiga	660
Iwate	180	Kyoto	3,400

Miyagi	1,200	Osaka	6,540
Akita	1,120	Hyogo	2,848
Yamagata	530	Nara	530
Fukushima	1,550	Wakayama	1,550
Ibaraki	915	Tottori	1,290
Tochigi	1,200	Shimane	690
Gumma	565	Okayama	2,390
Saitama	-	Hiroshima	3,240
Chiba	1,147	Yamaguchi	1,550
Tokyo	3,830	Tokushima	610
Kanagawa	4,960	Kagawa	860
Niigata	1,290	Ehime	1,380
Toyama	860	Kochi	690
Ishikawa	945	Fukuoka	5,010
Fukui	1,285	Saga	1,960
Yamanashi	1,290	Nagasaki	1,000
Nagano	1,540	Kumamoto	1,800
Gifu	780	Oita	1,290
Shizuoka	1,710	Miyazaki	690
Aichi	5,950	Kagoshima	1,200
		Total	79,124

SECTION VI NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The pamphlet "Child Care and Development Family Health Series" by New York Nursing Education Bureau, has been translated into Japanese and can be obtained from:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta, Medical Friend Co., 40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, 25 yen.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Allowances

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that upon reconsideration of its tables of allowances the following changes in Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-hatsu) No.94, issued 15 August will be made by a new order.

1. In the table allowable by the head of city, town or village the four person totals are as follows:
 - a. Large cities 2,120 yen
 - b. Medium cities 1,940 yen
 - c. Towns, villages 1,760 yen

2. In the table allowable by the prefecture (four persons):
 - a. Large cities 2,655 yen
 - b. Medium cities 2,425 yen
 - c. Towns, villages 2,200 yen

3. In the table allowable by the Ministry (four persons):
 - a. Large cities 3,350 yen (111.65 per day)
 - b. Medium cities 3,060 yen (102. per day)
 - c. Towns, villages 2,775 yen (92.50 per day)

4. Two other less important changes will be made in other sections of the order.

Welfare Officers are requested to correct Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.85, dated 9-15 August, accordingly.

Assistance in Addition to Public Assistance Allowances

Assistance in addition to the regular allowances tables may be given for the following purposes:

1. School lunches
2. Expenses for children under one year of age fed chiefly on prepared infant's foods.
3. School supplies (a new feature)

In earlier plans, funds for school supplies were allowed for within the regular allowance table. This portion of the regular budget was removed, and, now considerably augmented, may be given in addition to the regular allowance.

Resources in Public Assistance Families

Paragraph 5, page 12, Weekly Bulletin No.85 dated 9-15 August, indicates that generally only cash resources are to be deducted from the "limit necessary for a minimum living". Nothing in that paragraph is meant to imply that Welfare Officers should not encourage the deduction of other resources in kind of which are free to the recipient. Such encouragement should be tempered by the fact that Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) are not all well trained, do not all have good educational background, and are fundamentally volunteers who find it necessary to carry out on a job of their own in addition to their work as Minsei-iin.

Indoor Assistance

"Cost of care" for persons in institutions is based on the following plan (this does not include "administrative cost"):

1. Reference, Tables of Allowance as published in Weekly Bulletin #85, dated 9-15 August. For institutions for the aged the local officials may authorize only the local table allowance for one person and if additional funds are required, the head of city, town and village requests an increase through the prefecture and through the Ministry of Welfare.

2. Institutions under the Child Welfare Law are authorized the immediate use of the maximum allowance in Table III, however, each institution should be dealt with individually and the allowance should be based on need within the maximum allowance.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Preceding issues of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin contained summaries of the statistical reports required under National Health Insurance, (both the government-managed and the society-managed parts) and Welfare Pension Insurance. (See Nos.67, 73, 75-78, 80, 81, 85 and 86).

The only social insurance program administered by the Prefectural Insurance Bureau (and in Tokyo by the Ministry of Welfare) is Seamen's Insurance. It represents a consolidated social insurance program for seamen incorporating the features of government-managed Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and since last year, also Unemployment Insurance.

There is only one report required under this program. It is a monthly report to be submitted by the Prefectural Insurance Section not later than one month following the end of the month on which report is being submitted.

All reportable data must cover in separate columns, on the one hand, health and pension insurance for seamen and, on other hand, unemployment insurance for seamen. The reason for this lies in slight differences in the coverage between the two schemes.

Table I lists the number of insured and of shipowners covered at the end of the month and any changes from the preceding month.

Table II lists the number of insured by wage class.

Table III lists the types and amounts of benefits paid according to the number of cases and days of benefit.

Table IV shows the amount of insurance contributions due, the amount collected and the amount outstanding.

Spot checks in the field have revealed that seamen's unemployment insurance, operative since November 1947, as yet has not been extended to all shipowners liable to be covered thereunder. Whenever large discrepancies occur between the coverage figures reported for unemployment insurance on the one hand and the remaining schemes for seamen on the other, they are indicative of such incomplete coverage. Under this as under the other compulsory insurance schemes, there is also reason to believe that in several prefectures the wages reported for social insurance tax purposes, fall short of taxable wages actually paid.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Information obtained by recent visits to some prefectures revealed there are currently several misinterpretations regarding the purpose and administration of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund. For a description of this Law and its purpose, your attention is called to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80 for the period 5-11 July.

The first erroneous interpretation is that the Fund will be handled entirely at the national level by the main office in Tokyo. Actually, the main office in Tokyo will be responsible for the general overall policies, uniformity of procedure and inspection of operation. But there will be branch offices in each prefecture to handle all of the Fund's business for the prefecture. If found necessary, sub-branches may even be established in the prefecture for convenience and efficiency of operation.

A second misinterpretation is that the deposit from the insurer will be used to pay claims indiscriminately. Actually the deposit from an insurer will be used only to pay claims submitted against its account.

Another erroneous interpretation is that National Health Insurance Associations are not included in the scheme. The Law provides that National Health Insurance Associations may participate if they so desire.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, states the information they have sent to the Prefectural Insurance Office, should not have caused the above-mentioned misinterpretations.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Dissolution of Sanitary Association and the Similar Organizations.
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: June, 1948
3. Digest and Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ending 21 August 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 August - 5 September
1948
Number 88**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Child Welfare
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 11 (Supplement)

Title: Juvenile Delinquents and Child Welfare
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 16

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

The epidemic in Tokyo is declining rapidly. The number of cases being reported currently is very small when compared with the number reported at the highest of the epidemic. Cases continue to be reported from most all prefectures in Japan.

For the information of all concerned the following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of all reports of suspect Japanese B Encephalitis received at this headquarters up to 0900 hours, 6 September. It should be noted, however, that these data are based upon reports received from all sources. They do not necessarily agree with previous reports and are not to be confused with the official reports received through regular statistical reporting channels and published in the communicable disease reports of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases during Week</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Hokkaido	0	3	2
Aomori	5	10	1
Iwate	38	50	4
Miyagi	45	138	2
Akita	35	56	9
Yamagata	54	119	-
Fukushima	13	56	-
Ibaraki	27	291	58
Tochigi	1	104	11
Gumma	18	132	30
Saitama	4	276	-
Chiba	37	328	54
Tokyo	110	1,943	422
Kanagawa	26	565	108
Niigata	140	157	-
Toyama	94	103	-
Ishikawa	39	67	-
Fukui	12	34	2
Yamanashi	15	100	22
Nagano	71	158	-
Gifu	2	97	1
Shizuoka	52	366	81
Aichi	68	327	-
Mie	33	65	10
Shiga	3	51	-
Kyoto	20	23	-
Osaka	43	65	16
Hyogo	25	67	-
Nara	3	12	-

Wakayama	3	5	-
Tottori	2	7	2
Shimane	5	12	-
Okayama	28	34	13
Hiroshima	7	11	-
Yamaguchi	9	13	2
Tokushima	9	21	-
Kagawa	8	16	-
Ehime	14	32	-
Kochi	7	23	1
Fukuoka	0	2	-
Saga	3	4	-
Nagasaki	1	2	-
Kumamoto	12	34	-
Oita	2	9	2
Miyazaki	4	18	0
Kagoshima	16	40	-
Total	1,161	6,044	853

Venereal Disease Control

Recent inspections have revealed that many VD clinics are still using methylene blue to stain smears for the detection of gonococci. One reason for this is the reluctance of doctors to adopt the Gram method of staining since they have become accustomed to the simpler methylene blue method. However, this latter methods will often result in inaccurate diagnosis since it cannot be used to differentiate between the Gram-negative and the Gram-positive diplococci. The shortage of acetone used as a decolorizer in the Gram method has been used as an argument against this technique. It should be pointed out that alcohol is just as good and can be substituted for acetone and used in the same manner. Military Government Health Officers should urge all VD clinics to use the Gram method of staining. Any shortage of materials should be brought to the attention of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health Department.

Health Education Committees

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin Number 86 and Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG No.69, dated 16 August subject: Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Associations. Following the dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other similar organizations, it is expected that attempts will be made to organize all manner of substitute organizations. Close surveillance must be exercised if a repetition of the unfortunate experiences with the former organizations are to be avoided.

Reports received at this headquarters indicate that various types of organizations are being proposed. Health Education Councils and Committees similar to that operating in Yamanashi Prefecture have been proposed. There is no objection to such health education councils or committees provided they confine their activities to health education and the making of recommendations to official governmental health organizations concerning public health problems. Such health education councils and committees can be of inestimable value to the public health program if their activities are properly directed. However, if neglected or ignored, such committees are apt to assume the pattern of organization and operation of the old sanitary association.

Health education is one of the most important functions of a Health Department. Every Health Department should have a health education (or information) unit staffed with an adequate number of competent personnel. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers investigate the organization of the Health Departments in their respective prefectures and take the necessary steps to organize a Health Education unit, if such does not already exist. One of the functions of the unit should be to cooperate with the activities of lay health education councils or committees.

In view of past experience in Japan where the so-called sanitary associations have assumed governmental functions on a wide scale, it is suggested that all new organizations be very carefully scrutinized to determine whether or not they resemble in any way the former sanitary associations and if such is the case a report should be made to SCAP in accordance with existing instructions. One of the best ways to insure that health education committees function only as educational and/or advisory bodies is for the Health Department to offer the proper

guidance. This guidance can and should be given but it can be given only if the Health Department and the Health Centers have suitable and properly functioning health education units.

Refresher Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The fourth in the series of 2-month refresher courses for Public Health Veterinarians and for Public Health Pharmacists will open Monday, 4 October 1948 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Three-month refresher courses for Public Health Medical Officers and for Public Health Sanitarians will begin Monday, 11 October 1948. Official notices concerning these courses have been sent to the prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

It is expected that each prefecture will send one student to each of these courses for training. Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that this is done and that well qualified candidates are selected. Successful implementation of the Health Center program depends, to a large extent, upon having properly trained personnel to carry out the various public health functions.

Port Quarantine

A report was received of the diagnosis of a case of typhus fever in a repatriate at Hokkaido on 4 September. Subject repatriate had arrived in Hakodate from Karafuto on 27 August aboard the repatriation ship Soya Maru. An undetermined number of repatriates from the same ship had already departed Hakodate for other points in Japan, prior to the diagnosis of the illness. All prefectures involved have been notified and instructed to keep under surveillance the repatriates from the Soya Maru.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 28 August - 3 September, a total of 325 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This is approximately one half of the number of cases reported for the preceding week. The largest number of new cases were reported from Iwate, Tochigi, Fukushima, and Saga and Aomori Prefectures. Sporadic cases were reported in those prefectures showing a previous decline in the past two weeks. Of the total 325 new cases, 58 were classified as suspects and have not been confirmed.

Animal Diseases

The following new diseases were reported during the period 28 August -3 September, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	"	2
Saitama	"	1
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	7
Fukushima	"	8
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Gumma	"	1
Gifu	"	5
Toyama	"	1
Miyazaki	"	3
Nagano	"	3
Yamanashi	"	4
Fukuoka	"	12
Niigata	"	2
Miyagi	"	4
Yamaguchi	"	1

Oita	//	1
Tokushima	//	14
Hiroshima	//	3
Kumamoto	//	1
Kyoto	//	1
Nagasaki	//	3
Saga	//	19
Aomori	//	26
Akita	//	15
Iwate	//	94
Tochigi	//	55
Fukushima	//	51

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The pamphlet "Syphilis" by New York Nursing Education Bureau has been translated into Japanese, and is available for 30 yen from:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Medical Friend Co.
40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

It has come to the attention of Supply Division that hospitals and doctors have experienced difficulty in purchasing penicillin. As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, penicillin and sulfathiazole have been removed from distribution control. This was possible because production of these drugs is more than sufficient to meet minimum needs. All available publicity should be given by prefectural health officials and commercial establishments to the fact that penicillin and sulfathiazole are now distributed through normal commercial channels, not controlled by government agencies. Efforts are being made to obtain lists of authorized dealers in these drugs. These lists will be published in this Weekly Bulletin.

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin is the Enforcement Regulation, Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, 1948. This regulation became effective 15 August by publication as Minister of Welfare Ordinance No.37. A copy of the Law was included as Addenda to Weekly Bulletin No.85 (9-15 August). With the publication of this Enforcement Regulation the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law becomes fully operative.

Production

A total of 5,850 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 22-28 August.

During the period 22-28 August, 59,480 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 104,215 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 66,120 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 145,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 28 August includes 1,236,164 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 335,278 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 45,790 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during July totaled 462,705 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 189,186 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 39,295 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 67,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 313,800 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturers. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u> lbs.	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u> gals.	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u> vials
Hokkaido		30,000	19,310
Aomori	30,000		
Miyagi		3,550	
Akita	14,000	4,000	
Tochigi	32,735	14,660	
Gumma	20,000	7,500	
Chiba	25,100	5,000	
Tokyo		17,000	
Kanagawa		12,900	
Niigata		10,250	
Nagano			5,198
Yamagata	20,600	1,550	
Fukushima	17,800	8,900	
Yamanashi		5,000	
Gifu		6,000	500
Shizuoka	30,000	5,000	
Aichi	50,000		
Toyama	14,000		
Ishikawa	25,000	3,500	
Fukui		1,000	
Osaka	10,000	20,000	
Hyogo	5,000	10,000	
Nara	5,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Tottori	15,400	3,500	
Shimane		2,000	
Yamaguchi		2,000	
Tokushima	18,000		
Kochi	3,900		
Fukuoka			5,000
Nagasaki	30,000		
Kumamoto	50,000	5,000	
Oita		4,500	
Kagoshima	16,000	2,500	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)	120		
Aomori-Hakodate Ferryboat	20,050		
Ministry of Justice			430
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry		550	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)		25	
National Library		5	
Quarantine Stations:			
Otaru		100	50
Nagoya		200	50
Maizuru		850	3,750
Kagoshima		50	50
Hakodate			3,400
Moji			300

Hakata			50
Nagasaki			50
Sasebo			1,000
Miike			50
Hiroshima			100
Ministry of Transportation (Niigata Dept.)		2,000	
Loses in Transit		96	
	<hr/>		
Total	462,705	189,186	39,295

Distribution

A total of 6,529 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 22 prefectures during the period 22-28 August, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	240	60		200	1
Iwate	360	300	150		
Akita				300	
Fukushima		180		110	
Gumma		10			
Saitama		48			
Chiba	312	200		150	
Tokyo		148		220	
Kanagawa		8			
Yamanashi		36			
Nagano		386	80	110	
Osaka	200				
Wakayama			160		
Shimane		200			
Hiroshima		60			
Tokushima		60	40	350	
Kagawa				300	
Ehime		120	300		
Fukuoka		100	130	100	
Saga		100		200	
Kumamoto		200			
Oita		300			
	<hr/>				
Total	1,112	2,516	860	2,040	

During the month of July, 42,000 cc anti-rabies vaccine (canine) and 78 individual doses for human use were distributed. A total of 546,200 cc cholera vaccine and 11,000 cc triple typhoid vaccine were distributed to various quarantine stations during the same period. Other vaccines were shipped to prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Smallpox Vaccine (Unit: dose)</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vial)</u>	<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)</u>
Hokkaido	14,375	19,310	
Aomori	1,000		
Iwate	10		

Miyagi			
Akita	150		
Yamagata			
Fukushima	3,000		
Ibaraki	220		90
Tochigi	350		
Gumma	10		60
Saitama			210
Chiba	145		
Tokyo	1,970		2,757
Kanagawa	420		
Niigata			30
Toyama	900		
Ishikawa			
Fukui	350		
Yamanashi	420		
Nagano	2,480	5,198	180
Gifu		500	
Shizuoka	1,435		45
Aichi	7,480		552
Mie			
Shiga	91,430		600
Kyoto			
Osaka	155		
Hyogo			
Nara			
Wakayama			
Tottori			150
Shimane			
Okayama	400		150
Hiroshima			
Yamaguchi	100		30
Tokushima			
Kagawa			
Ehime			
Kochi			
Fukuoka	108,000	5,000	450
Saga	5,000		
Nagasaki	2,000		62
Kumamoto	39,825		1,335
Oita			310
Miyazaki	3,530		1,740
Kagoshima			60
Quarantine Stations		8,850	
Miscellaneous		430	
Total	285,155	39,288	8,811

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Thefts

Thefts of narcotics for the month of July totaled 34. Seven of the victims were hospitals and the remainder clinics. In all cases except one, the perpetrators of the thefts, probably addicts in most instances, are reported as not apprehended.

In at least one case a hospital failed to store the metal box containing narcotics in the safe as usual and during the night the narcotics were stolen. It is emphasized, hospital narcotics must be kept in a safe at all times.

One hundred fifty-nine grams of morphine powder, enough to sustain six addicts for one year, in addition to 45 other narcotic items were introduced into illicit traffic by the above thefts.

Prosecutions

Two cases in which prominent physicians have willfully violated the Narcotic Law were thoroughly investigated. In one case the physician had unreported narcotics which he was supplying to addicts. In the other case the physician illegally disposed of a quantity of narcotics which resulted in the arrest and conviction of three other defendants.

Procurators, enforcing the Law impartially, are proceeding against the above mentioned physicians one of whom is a university professor, the other has been a governmental official for 15 years.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies, Nos.87 through 91 received during period 9-24 August inclusive, arrived in Yokohama for distribution to the Japanese, through official Japanese Government Welfare channels, under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. These shipments totaled 274.80 tons and included the following relief supplies:

Food	20.74
Clothing (including shoes)	43.44
Miscellaneous	3.00
Cotton-raw	207.62 (999 bales)
	274.80 tons

Community Chest Fund Campaign

The Japanese Central Community Chest Committee has prepared a "Community Chest Kit" consisting of the following:

- a. Sample card of the Community Chest "Red Feather".
- b. Report of Community Chest activities (in Japanese) 1947-1948.
- c. Community Chest Pamphlet prepared particularly for primary and secondary school teachers.
- d. Solicitation pamphlet prepared for Joint Campaign Fund Chairman and solicitors.
- e. Stickers to be fixed to door posts indicating participation in the Community Chest Drive.
- f. Community Chest solicitor's button (large) and campaign chairman Red Cross Buttons.
- g. One each wood and metal solicitor's collection box with sticker to be attached to the face thereof.

This material is being forwarded under separate cover to Welfare Officers for information and will be supplied to local Joint Fund Drive Committees at cost, upon placing order with the Central Community Chest Campaign Committee in Tokyo. It is suggested that Welfare Officers familiarize themselves with utilization made by the Joint Committees of material prepared centrally and furnished to Prefectural Joint Fund Committees.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80 for the period from 5 to 11 July which gives a description and the purpose of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP had no objection to a proposed Cabinet Order, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare, which provides the regulations and procedures for registering with the Judicial Affairs Bureau, the above Medical Fee Payment Fund. The Cabinet Order was in accordance with Article 6 of the Law.

The main office of the Medical Fee Payment Fund will be located in Tokyo, with branch offices in each prefecture and sub-branch offices where considered necessary for convenient and efficient operation. Each of the above offices will register with the Judicial Affairs Bureau in their respective localities with the registration including the names and addresses of the directors, secretaries and inspectors. In addition, each office will register, in their own locality, all other existing offices of the Fund.

Appeals Procedures

The Cabinet, on 31 August, revised Cabinet Order No.240 of 11 November 1947 relative to appeals procedures under the social insurance laws. Those revisions were made in the light of amendment enacted in the last session of the Diet with reference to the basic laws governing the social insurance. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 74, 79 and 80.) The revised Cabinet Order will supplant both Cabinet Order 240 of 1947 and Ministerial Ordinance 29 of 1947. Ministerial notifications are now being drafted to inform the prefectural governors of this action.

National Health Insurance

No objection was raised to a Ministerial Ordinance by the Ministry of Welfare amending the existing Regulations Governing National Treasury Subsidies to National Health Insurance.

The Regulations as amended implement Article 47, paragraph 1, of the National Health Insurance Law which authorizes subsidization by the national government. Specifically, they provide for annual subsidies within the limits of the budget, to insurers and federations thereof to help them bear the cost of

1. Administration;
2. Health facilities;
3. Establishment of facilities for medical and maternity care;
4. Other National Health Insurance operations.

These categories follow the usage of the past years. As heretofore, certain reports are required in connection with the application. These include a statement of the insurer's accounts for the past year and an estimate of income and expenditure during the year for which the insurer requests a subsidy.

The extent of subsidization will be determined in the Ministry of Welfare and will depend upon the funds made available by the Diet. However, as a rule, no subsidies for the cost of administration will be granted to an insurer failing to bear at least half the cost of medical care for the insured or failing to raise by way of insurance contributions at least 70% of the cost of benefits thus provided.

These minimum requirements constitute a new departure. Heretofore, any National Health Insurance Association could qualify for subsidies as long as it had not suspended operations. Thus, an association could obtain a subsidy even though it under took to bear less than 50% of the medical treatment cost, leaving the greater share of the expense to be borne by the insured patient himself. Moreover, to the extent that the association did provide the necessary care or pay the cost thereof, it could rely excessively on sources other than members' insurance contribution, e.g., national, prefectural and local subsidies. In the future, such insurers will be disqualified from obtaining national subsidies for administration, although they may conceivably obtain national subsidies under one of the other counts enumerated above.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u> 72	<u>Dated</u> 9/2/48	<u>Subject</u> Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	<u>Surveillance</u> No	<u>Distribution</u> MG, 8th Army
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Note: This directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to the draft of “Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law”.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:

Report of Cases and Death from Communicable and Venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 28 August 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6-12 September
1948
No.89**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Medical Services
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Narcotic Control
SECTION VIII - Welfare
SECTION IX - Social Security
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 9-14 August:

August 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Each Director of Ministerial Dept.
(Kai-hatsu No.694)

Subject: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on salaries, etc. of Government personnel after July.

August 12, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Fukushima and Tochigi Prefs.
(Kai-hatsu No.697)

Subject: Field examination on accounting by the Board of Auditors.

Medical Affairs Bureau

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Chief, Health Dept., every prefecture
(I-hatsu No.348)

Subject: Presentation of the monthly report on in-patients, etc.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Chief, Health Dept., every prefecture
(I-hatsu No.349)

Subject: Presentation of plans on establishment of public medical facilities.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Every Chief of Branch Offices of Medical Affairs Bureau; every Director of national hospitals and sanatoria.
(I-hatsu No.354)

Subject: Limitation and investigation on petrol storage equipments, etc.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.362)

Subject: Examination to be given by the preliminary examination committee.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Heads of medical plants; Medical Affairs Bureau
(I-hatsu No.361)

Subject: Investigation into mechanical installation in medical plants throughout the country.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.366)

Subject: Correction of registration number mentioned in licenses for dentists.

Disease Prevention Bureau

August 14, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention To: Chief, Health Dept., Nagano Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.1076) Bureau

Subject: Request for investigation on the mass outbreak of typhoid fever patients in Asama community

August 14, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention To: Governors, Saitama and 11 other
(Yo-hatsu No.1083) Bureau prefectures

Subject: Long term course for training of specialist physicians in tuberculosis.

Public Sanitation Bureau

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.73) Bureau

Subject: Meat of horses attacked with infectious encephalitis.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.75)
Subject: Infectious encephalitis of horses.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.81)
Subject: Subsidiary chemical for extermination of insects for the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.83)
Subject: Forwarding of LARA commodities.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.87)
Subject: Strengthening the garbage and toilet cleaning work.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and 15 other prefectures
(Yoku-hatsu No.142)
Subject: Investigation into illegal transaction of medicine.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yoku-hatsu No.145)
Subject: Distribution of imported medicine.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yoku-hatsu No.149)
Subject: Exercising simultaneous control over inferior medicine.

Social Affairs Bureau

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Toyama Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1189)
Subject: Application for permission of creation of Fushiki Area Personnel Consumption Association Conference, Inc.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Suruga and nine other national sanatoria
(Sha-hatsu No.1190)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1191)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1193)
Subject: Certification of minimum requirements of living in connection with the living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1195)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1197)
Subject: Answer to the inquiry concerning missing allocation certificate to be issued to cement demanders.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and 3 other prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1207)

Subject: National grant-in-aid for expense necessary for equipments at institutions for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.

- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1208)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of funeral service expense under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1209)
Subject: Dispatch of earthquake damage reconstruction engineering teams.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1210)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1211)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1212)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1213)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1214)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1215)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Niigata Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1216)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1217)
Subject: Consultation on grant-in-aid for expense for reconstruction of protection institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.
- August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1218)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.
- August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 5 other prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1220)
Subject: National grant-in-aid for expenses on program for special women for the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 3 other prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1221)
Subject: Consultation on grant-in-aid for expenses on relief of needy German national living in Japan, for the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 10 other prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1222)
Subject: Investigation into number of persons in social work agencies.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1224)
Subject: Special distribution of LARA relief commodity (food stuff).

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1226)
Subject: Allocation of confiscated commodities.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1228)
Subject: National grant-in-aid for expenses on program released to social harmonization area in Kyoto City for the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Nagasaki and three other Prefs.
(Sha-hatsu No.1230)
Subject: Administration of guidance and inspection of business related to the Daily Life Security Law.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1231)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 12 other Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1233)
Subject: Special distribution of LARA relief commodity (raw textile goods).

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1234)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of workers at the prefectural institution for protection of physically handicapped persons.

August 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Okayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1238)
Subject: Allocation of sanding steel-belt for work providing shops.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.122)
Subject: Allocation of glass for operation of work providing agencies.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.123)
Subject: Allocation of plywood for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.124)
Subject: Allocation of plate-glass for building for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.125)
Subject: Allocation of cement for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 12, 1948 From: Directors, Repatriation Relief To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.126) Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau
 Subject: Regulations on estimated goal of the third business fund loan.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.127)
 Subject: Allocation of wire-netting against fly.

August 12, 1948 From: Directors, Repatriation Relief To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.128) Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau
 Subject: Sale of supplies owned by Prefectural Repatriation Relief Bureaus.

August 14, 1948 From: Director Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.130)
 Subject: Amendment of the standard amount of expense to be disbursed for protection, etc. under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 13, 1948 From: Director Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.129)
 Subject: Special distribution of LARA relief commodities (cotton and raw textile-goods).

Children's Bureau

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.520)
 Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.522)
 Subject: Public Work.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.523)
 Subject: Appointment of principal of a home for juvenile training and education.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Tokushima Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.525)
 Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Tochigi Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.526)
 Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.527)
 Subject: Allocation of fuel for driving for August.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.529)
 Subject: Health guidance for expectant and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-otsu-hatsu No.39)
 Subject: Allocation of building material (plate-glass) for child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 11, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.40)
Subject: Allocation of building material (plywood) for child welfare agencies for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 12, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors (except
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.41) governors of Ibaraki and 4 other prefs.)
Subject: Presentation of the statement of account break down of national grant-in-aid for expense on juvenile training and education, for the fiscal year 1947-48.

Insurance Bureau

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections all prefectures;
(Ho-hatsu No.30) chiefs, branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Subject: Establishment of the by-law for the payment of allowances under the Law concerning Salaries, etc. of Government personnel since June, 1948.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.33)
Subject: Allocation for grant-in-aid from the national treasury for health insurance associations.

August 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections all prefectures;
(Ho-hatsu No.34) chiefs, branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Subject: Amendment of policy on handling temporary allowance (the previous instructions are shown on the separate paper No.3) under the Law No.12, 1948 (Law concerning Salaries, etc. of Government Personnel, Instructions C No.229, March 29, 1948).

August 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections all prefectures;
(Ho-hatsu No.34) chiefs, branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Subject: Correction of misprint in the by-law for the payment of allowance under the Law concerning Salaries, etc. of Government Personnel since June, 1948 (C No.530, July 13, 1948).

August 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections all prefectures;
(Ho-hatsu No.36) chiefs, branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Subject: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on salaries, etc. of Government Personnel after July, inclusive.

Repatriation Relief Agency

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ichi-fuku No.2313)
Subject: Amendment of guide to business procedures of annual revenue collection under Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency, jurisdiction of at the prefectural level.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief To: Director, Welfare Bureau,
(En-shi No.235) Bureau Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: State for construction of houses for repatriates, having both uses are shop and living quarters.

August 9, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief To: Governor, Ibaraki Pref.
(En-go No.237) Bureau
Subject: Application for return home of Koreans.

August 9, 1948 (Engo No.239)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governors, Tokyo and two other prefectures.
	Subject: Forwarding of certificates for boarding train as attendant and certificates for deferred payment of railway fare as attendant.	
August 10, 1948 (Engo No.243)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
	Subject: Rejection of the written application for establishment of Kwantung Province Repatriates' Rehabilitation Association, Foundational <u>Juricial</u> Person.	
August 11 1948 (Engo No.245)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.
	Subject: Handling of persons desiring to be repatriated to the Palau Islands.	
August 11 1948 (Engo No.246)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Kagoshima Pref.
	Subject: Repatriation of persons from the Loochoos.	
August 11 1948 (En-shi No.249)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Creation of the estimated goal of the third business fund loan.	
August 12 1948 (En-shi No.251)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: National grant-in-aid necessary for lending of business fund loan to needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
August 12 1948 (En-shi No.252)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.
	Subject: Repatriation of Loochooan and Koreans.	
August 12 1948 (En-shi No.253)	From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Akita Pref.
	Subject: Treatment of persons who had been called for military service in a land other than Japan proper and were demobilized after settling down in the home land.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Inoculation Procedures

The Ministry of Welfare has established procedures for immunizations now required by Law 68, 1948. These procedures have received Public Health and Welfare approval and will be published by the Ministry of Welfare.

In all cases, only vaccines which have passed official test under Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.32, 1947, may be used. Storage of smallpox vaccine is to be under minus 10°C, and of other vaccines between 2°C and 5°C. Validity of smallpox vaccine is for two months; diphtheria toxoid, two years; typhoid vaccine, 12 months; typhus vaccine, 18 months; and cholera vaccine, 12 months. Each cutaneous or sub-cutaneous inoculation is to be performed with a sterile needle and syringe.

For smallpox vaccination the multiple puncture method is described and a single inoculation site 3 to 5 mm in diameter permitted for primary vaccination by this method. For the "cross cut" method by scalpel, two sites are recommended for primary and four sites for secondary or additional vaccinations.

Disinfection of the skin in preparation for smallpox vaccination is to be with acetone, ether, or alcohol. If alcohol is used, excess is avoided by "squeezed alcohol cotton" and to "wait perfect drying before vaccination". Cleansing with soap and water may be substituted for other methods of skin disinfection.

For all intra-cutaneous or sub-cutaneous inoculations, skin dis-infections by tincture of iodine or alcohol is recommended.

Results of smallpox vaccinations are to be recorded as “vaccinia”, “vaccinoid”, “Immune reaction” or “negative”. All who are “negative” at time of inspection, which is on the second or third day following primary vaccinations and on the sixth to eighth day following other vaccinations, are to be “once more immediately vaccinated”.

The amounts of vaccine to be used for immunization are as follows:

Smallpox	“It is suggested that approximately 0.1cc will be the quantity for 10 persons.”		
Diphtheria	Initial Immunization:	1st	- 0.5cc
		2nd & 3rd	- 1.0cc
		At intervals of 4 to 6 weeks.	
	Reimmunization:	1.0cc	
		Before entering elementary school and before completing elementary school.	
Typhoid	Initial Immunization:	1st	- 0.5cc
		2nd & 3rd	- 1.0cc
		At intervals of 5 to 10 days.	
	Reimmunization:	1.0cc	
	(annually)	Amounts for pre-school children 5/10 of above dose; for elementary school children 7/10 of above dose.	
Typhus	Initial Immunization:	1st & 2nd	- 1.0cc
		At intervals of 7 to 10 days.	
Cholera	Initial Immunization:	1st	- 0.5cc
		2nd	- 1.0cc
		At intervals of 5 to 7 days.	
		Amounts for pre-school children 5/10 of above dose; for elementary school children 7/10 of above dose.	

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The opening of the short refresher course of hospital administration at the Tokyo First National Hospital is scheduled for 13 September.

The course will be of one week duration and each session will be composed of a group 35 directors of national hospitals and sanatoriums throughout Japan, receiving lectures and demonstrations in proper hospital procedure and management.

Upon completion of the refresher courses for present directors of national institutions, the long course (date to be announced) designed to give intensive training in hospital management to qualified applicants, will be inaugurated.

This training in hospital administration will be the first formal schooling in this field offered in Japan, and gratifying results are expected.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 4-10 September, a total of 401 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This is an increase of approximately 23% over the number of cases reported for the preceding week. The majority of new cases were reported from Iwate (136), Akita (10), Aomori (195), Tochigi (15), and Ibaraki (19).

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following new cases of animal disease during period 4 - 10 September were submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine Erysipelas	12
Tochigi	"	1
"	Swine Cholera	4
"	Swine Plague	1
Nagano	Filaria (Goat)	1
"	Swine Erysipelas	4
"	Swine Plague	2
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
"	Swine Cholera	2
Miyazaki	"	2
Fukuoka	"	3
Kochi	"	3
Kagoshima	"	2
Nagasaki	"	2
Wakayama	"	1
Hiroshima	"	12
Saga	"	4
Akita	Equine Encephalomyelitis	10
Aomori	"	195
Iwate	"	136
Ibaraki	"	19
Tochigi	"	15
Niigata	"	1
Fukuoka	"	5
Yamanashi	"	1
Nagano	"	1
Toyama	"	3
Miyagi	"	9
Kagoshima	"	1
Tokushima	"	5

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section attended the monthly meeting of 700 members of the Kanagawa branch of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses Association. She addressed the group on The Goals of Maternity Program

Friday, 10 September, the Tochigi Branch Prefectural Midwives, Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses Association was formed. All prefectures now have a branch of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses Association.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 6,095 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 29 August - 4 September.

During the period 29 August - 4 September, 245,760 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 125,125 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,110 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 136,500 gallons of 10% DDT dust, 60,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 9,476 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 4 September includes 770,386 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 262,253 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 53,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Seven thousand, six hundred and ninety seven pieces of dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control programs were distributed to 26 prefectures during the period 29 August - 4 September, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido		780	305		1
Aomori		50	300		
Iwate	240	200			
Akita			60	40	
Ibaraki				200	
Tochigi				170	
Gumma					4
Saitama		200	200		
Chiba		25	200		
Tokyo		225	2	130	
Ishikawa		100			
Nagano		400	200		
Shizuoka		96		6	
Aichi	24				
Kyoto	100				
Osaka			31		
Wakayama		120	130		
Yamaguchi	48			300	
Tokushima		300	300		
Kagawa				400	
Kochi				300	
Fukuoka		400	170		
Saga	200			200	
Kumamoto		40			
Tottori				200	
Kagoshima		300			
Total	612	3,236	1,898	1,946	5

The Ministry of Welfare has notified the prefectures of the allocations of controlled medicines for the 3rd Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year (October, November and December). For the convenience of Military Government Health Officers the following tables of allocations are submitted. Weekly Bulletin to follow will include quantities of other controlled medicines that have been allocated for this period.

	Alcohol (kg)	Evip an (kg)	Ephedrine Hydrochlorid e (kg)	Emetine Hydrochlorid e (kg)	Phenol for Disinfectio n (kg)	Formalin (kg)
Hokkaido	2,260	3,930	6,800	0,380	588	805
Aomori	700	1,230	2,110	0,120	182	249
Iwate	790	1,450	2,330	0,120	204	279
Miyagi	1,020	1,980	3,100	0,180	260	355
Akita	1,040	1,380	2,220	0,120	193	264
Yamagata	760	1,430	2,300	0,120	194	268
Fukushima	1,180	2,150	3,420	0,200	305	418
Ibaraki	1,290	2,550	3,950	0,220	322	456
Tochigi	960	1,880	2,930	0,160	239	338
Gumma	920	1,750	2,740	0,160	239	327
Saitama	1,220	2,320	3,630	0,200	308	413
Chiba	1,400	2,750	4,260	0,240	357	494
Tokyo	4,720	9,120	13,650	0,780	1,225	1,666
Kanagawa	1,570	3,060	4,930	0,280	403	555
Niigata	1,520	3,020	4,800	0,260	385	539
Toyama	630	1,190	1,900	0,100	161	218
Ishikawa	710	1,380	2,100	0,120	184	247
Fukui	480	0,900	1,420	0,800	123	167
Yamanashi	510	0,900	1,440	0,800	131	182
Nagano	1,300	2,430	3,840	0,220	334	465
Gifu	970	1,640	2,720	0,160	254	344
Shizuoka	1,450	2,710	4,300	0,240	372	513
Aichi	2,280	3,780	3,950	0,340	625	807
Mie	960	1,800	2,800	0,160	257	344
Shiga	520	0,990	1,540	0,800	135	186
Kyoto	1,440	2,860	4,340	0,240	376	507
Osaka	2,800	4,260	6,900	0,400	817	1,009
Hyogo	2,100	3,850	6,750	0,380	546	747
Nara	620	0,980	1,520	0,800	169	218
Wakayama	630	1,240	1,950	0,120	158	220
Tottori	380	0,710	1,150	0,600	99	135
Shimane	610	1,140	1,820	0,100	156	215
Okayama	1,180	2,210	3,500	0,200	305	418
Hiroshima	1,460	2,730	4,500	0,260	379	519
Yamaguchi	1,010	1,940	3,300	0,180	256	355
Tokushima	550	0,940	1,530	0,800	147	196
Kagawa	550	1,040	1,710	0,800	140	194
Ehime	960	1,960	3,120	0,180	240	336
Kochi	560	1,020	1,700	0,100	142	196
Fukuoka	2,320	4,720	7,860	0,440	590	819
Saga	670	1,170	2,000	0,100	176	237
Nagasaki	910	1,620	2,860	0,160	254	323
Kumamoto	1,270	2,530	3,920	0,220	330	448
Oita	880	1,640	2,640	0,140	226	310
Miyazaki	630	1,100	1,820	0,120	161	222
Kagoshima	1,300	2,520	3,940	0,220	336	454
	53,990	99,900	158,010	8,980	13,883	18,977

In addition, a total of 50,000 kg of zinc oxide, 542 kg of Rivanol, 30,000 kg of aspirin and 4,494 kg of aminopyrine are scheduled for distribution to prefectures during the same period.

SECTION VII
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The July report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	84,340
Arrest - Registered persons	24
Unregistered persons	62
Convictions - Registered persons	15
Unregistered persons	38
Thefts of narcotics (including seven hospitals)	34
Losses by fire (Fukui earthquake)	40

Penalties for registrants varied from 2,000 yen fine to one year six months penal servitude plus 5,000 yen fine with nine defendants sentenced to penal servitude including four suspended sentences. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 1,500 yen fine to one year six months penal servitude plus 5,000 yen fine with 24 of the defendants sentenced to penal servitude including eight suspended sentences. Charged against 33 non-registrants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Twenty-seven registrants were admonished and two minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,545
Investigations originated	250
Investigations concluded	189
Investigations not concluded	327

Four persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana and one defendant was fined 100 yen for illegal possession of marihuana seed.

A former narcotic agent and a clerk in a prefectural narcotic division have been arrested for malfeasance in office. Other persons involved in the transactions are being thoroughly investigated before the defendants are brought to trial.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

General

Miss Florence Brugger has been assigned to Welfare Division as Social Work Training Consultant, effective 30 August, vice Mr. Donald V. Wilson.

Joint Fund Drive (Japanese Red Cross and Community Chest)

Reference Weekly Bulletin #75 dated 31 May 1948, subject: "Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign".

The figures used as an example to illustrate Joint Fund composition and post-drive distribution (30% Japanese Red Cross, 70% Community Chest) are only in illustration and are not to be used as a concrete, hard and fast rule. After approval by the Joint Funds Committee, the goal might be 20-80, 40-60, 50-50, etc. The prefecture-to-prefecture goal will vary in accord with Japanese Red Cross and other private agency programs and services.

Note: This Joint Fund Agreement is for 1948 only.

Information Libraries for Japanese on Social Work

Public Welfare Officers are requested to bring to the attention of the Japanese social workers and Welfare Officers with whom they work that there is available in the CI&E Information Libraries for Japanese some good material on social work. It is expected that this material can be amplified if there is sufficient request and use made of that now available. These information libraries are located in the following places and further information regarding social work literature in them can be obtained through the American Librarian in charge:

SCAP CI&E Information Center, APO 301, Kyoto, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 710, c/o Aichi MG Team, Nagoya, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 929, c/o Fukuoka MG Team, Fukuoka, Kyushu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 547, c/o Niigata MG Team, Niigata, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 468, c/o Hokkaido MG District, Sapporo, Hokkaido
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 309, c/o Miyagi MG Team, Sendai, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 301, c/o Ishikawa MG Team, Kanazawa, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 1007, c/o Shizuoka MG Team, Shizuoka, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 929 c/o Nagasaki MG Team, Nagasaki, Kyushu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 317, c/o Hyogo MG Team, Kobe, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 1050, c/o Shikoku MG Region, Takamatsu, Shikoku
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 343, c/o Yokohama, Honshu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 929, c/o Kumamoto, Kyushu
CI&E Library, GHQ, SCAP, APO 468, c/o Hakodate, Hokkaido

The additional libraries will be opened soon and the field will be notified.

Osaka School of Social Work

On 4 October, the Osaka School of Social Work is accepting 50 students for three months in-service training. This three-months course which will be repeated is intended for people working in the field of social work in the Osaka Area.

On 18 October the one-year course entitled "Research" will open for 50 students, university or college graduates, or those who have had three years' experience in social work. Those coming without university or college degrees will be expected to take an entrance examination. To-date there have been approximately 130 inquiries regarding the one-year course of which about 10% were women. This is a low percentage compared to the number of women in the Minsei-iin Organization which is said to be about 20%.

The tuition for the year's course has been set at 1,200 yen but no statement could be made regarding the cost of board and room since the building for this has not been finally obtained. However, it is anticipated that the building will be ready by the time the course opens and living costs will be kept at a minimum. Students from other parts of Japan will be welcome for the one-year course. The grand opening is planned for 25 October.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Report of the Social Security Mission has been translated into Japanese by the Ministry of Welfare and copies will be available for purchase by the general public for a nominal fee. It is expected that the forthcoming Diet will give major consideration to social security legislation.

Representative of the Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, will participate in the current series of regional conferences of Welfare Officers.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, week ended 4 September 1948.
2. Number and rate of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, 4 week period ended 28 August 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13-20 September
1948
No.90**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

August 18, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Hatsu No.159) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Additional allocation of sulfanilamides in the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 19, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Hatsu No.173) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Approval on determination of the allocation standards of alkyl resorcin and its kinds.

August 20, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Hatsu No.177) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Disposal of medicine which is being kept by the Closed Institution Liquidation
Committee
and is different in its contents and composition from such being sold in the market at
present.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Hatsu No. 174) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Special distribution of preparates manufactured from imported ergot.

August 10, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Shu No. 34) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Examination of stool, etc. at a dispensary.

Social Affairs Bureau

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Osaka Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1241)
Subject: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law is
applicable with modifications.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Osaka Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1242)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of funeral service expense under the Daily
Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Osaka Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1243)
Subject: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
(Sha Hatsu No.1244)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of funeral service expense under the Daily
Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1245)
Subject: Change of plan on accommodation facilities for the repatriates and the needy persons.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1246)
Subject: Certification of minimum requirements of living under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1247)
Subject: Transfer of business of work providing agencies started under the emergency livelihood
relief program for the fiscal year 1946-47.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1248)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of office expenses for protection
institutions

under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1249)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
(Sha Hatsu No.1250)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1255)
Subject: The second distribution of commodities contributed by American Red Cross.

August 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Oita Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1257)
Subject: Appointment of personnel to engage in guidance of business at people's daily life stabilization institutions.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
(Sha Hatsu No.1264)
Subject: Additional distribution of LARA relief commodities.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1265)
Subject: LARA relief commodities distributed to the Showa-en.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1266)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of funeral service expense under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1267)
Subject: Expenses required on relief for earthquake disaster in Hokuriku District.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1268)
Subject: Consultation on protection institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1269)
Subject: Approval for continuance of protection institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1271)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Shaotsu Hatsu No.131)
Subject: Allocation of staple non-ferrous metals and products in the second quarter.

August 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Shaotsu Hatsu No.132)
Subject: Reallocation of sewing thread for raw textile goods for tailoring.

August 20 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Shaotsu Hatsu No.133)
Subject: Amendment of the regulations governing the organizational division of Ministry of Welfare.
Children's Bureau

August 16, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor Oita Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.535)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 16, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor Tochigi Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.536)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 18, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro.
(Ji Hatsu No.542)
Subject: Allocation of candies for child welfare agencies.

August 19, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor Osaka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.546)
Subject: Licensing a child welfare agency.

August 20 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors Shimane and Gifu Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.558)
Subject: National grant-in-aid for child welfare agencies.

August 16, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of all Prefectures
(Jiotsu Hatsu No.42) (Except Nara & 4 Prefectures)
Subject: Allocation of rubber goods for the first quarter in the fiscal 1948-49.

Insurance Bureau

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho Hatsu No.37) Prefectural Governments; Chiefs,
branch offices of Social Insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Disbursement of salaries for and after August.

August 17, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho Hatsu No.38) Prefectural Governments; Chiefs,
branch offices of Social Insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Partial amendment of the by-law for payment of allowances (Instruction C-No. 521,
1948)
under the Law concerning Execution of New Allowances for Government Personnel
(Law No.64, 1948), pursuant to the enforcement of the Law Amending a Part of the Under
Demobilized Personnel Allowance Law (Law No.61, 1948).

August 19, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho Hatsu No.39)
Subject: The first national athletic meet of laborers under health insurance.

August 19, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors and Chiefs
(Ho Hatsu No.40) Social Insurance Branch Offices
Subject: Report on situations of welfare pension insurance business.

August 20, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho Hatsu No.41)
Subject: Contract with the former Agricultural Association Hospitals on medical care.

August 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho Hatsu No.42) Prefectural Governments
Subject: Payment of medical fee at health insurance associations.

Repatriation Relief Agency

- August 17, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(En Go No.252)
Subject: Issuance of certificates for return of Korean Nationals whose return have been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
- August 17, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En Shi No.269)
Subject: The nationwide rehabilitation industry exhibition.
- August 18, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(En Butsu No.279)
Subject: Sale of materials for the industry exhibition for the rehabilitation of the repatriates, etc.
- August 17, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6 Prefectures Tohoku District
(En Shi No.280)
Subject: Grant of expenses for commission on creation of institutions for accommodations of the repatriates from Saghalien without any relatives.
- August 19, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metro, and 19 other Prefectures
(En Go No.282)
Subject: Forwarding of roster of Korean Nationals whose return have been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
- August 19, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En Shi No.286)
Subject: National grant-in-aid for running expenses on business fund loan to needy persons.

Period: 23-28 August

Accounts Section

- August 25, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
(Kai Hatsu No.732)
Subject: Additional allocation for distribution of firewood and charcoal for Government demand for the first half of the fiscal year 1948-49.
- August 25, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All officials in charge of disbursement
(Kai Hatsu No.733)
Subject: Classification for disbursement of personnel expenses for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- August 25, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Tochigi and Fukushima Prefectures
(Kai Hatsu No.734)
Subject: Field examination of accounting by the Board of Audit.

Medical Affairs Bureau

- August 23, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Chiefs, Health Departments, all Prefectures
(I Hatsu No.381)
Subject: Execution of the fifth state examination for doctors.
- August 23, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Directors, all Branch Offices of Medical Affairs Bureau and national sanatoria.
(I Shu No.195)
Subject: Handling medical fee at national sanatoria.

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Doctors, all Branch Offices of
 Medical Affairs Bureau & Nat'l Sanatoria &
 (I Hatsu No.390) Directors Nat'l Hospitals

Subject: Notice on the general research meeting.

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Hatsu I No.183) and Social Affairs Bureau
 Subject: Request in connection with coordination between admission and discharge at national
 sanatoria (for tuberculosis).

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Directors, all national sanatoria
 (Hatsu I No.183)
 Subject: Coordination between admission and discharge at national sanatoria (for tuberculosis).

August 28, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Chiefs, Health Departments,
 (I Hatsu No.398) all Prefectures
 Subject: Notice on a short course for re-education of Nurses.

Disease Prevention Bureau

August 26, 1948 From: Minister of Welfare To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Hatsu-yo No.64)
 Subject: Grant-in-aid for expenses on public works (erection of model health centers) for the fiscal
 year 1948-49.

August 28, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
 (Yo-Hatsu No.1162)
 Subject: Signs of health centers used on the population movement survey sheet.

Public Sanitation Bureau

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ei-Hatsu No.25)
 Subject: Use of DDT on foods.

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ei-Hatsu No.27)
 Subject: Report on public works (repair and improvement of waterworks and sewerage and
 reconstruction work of such facilities).

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Yaku Hatsu No.192) and Supply Bureau
 Subject: Distribution of carbolic acid.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Yaku Hatsu No.194) and Supply Bureau
 Subject: Distribution of imported penicillin.

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Yaku Hatsu No.200) and Supply Bureau
 Subject: Amendment of the Ordinance on Fees charged by Local Public Bodies.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
 (Sha Hatsu No.1290)
 Subject: Excessive expenditure over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life
 Security Law.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 3 Other
(Sha Hatsu No.1291) Prefectures, Japan Red Cross Society
and 8 Other Organizations
Subject: Notice on the central social workers' training courses.

August 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.134)
Subject: Preparation for enforcement of the Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association
Law.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.135)
Subject: Concurrently holding offices of welfare commissioner and Diet Member.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.136)
Subject: Amendment of standard amount of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., under
Daily Life Security Law.

Children's Bureau

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.551)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Oita Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.552)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 23, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Aichi and
(Ji Hatsu No.553) 2 Other Prefectures
Subject: Application for national grant-in-aid for expenses of nursing teacher training institutions.

August 23, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji Hatsu No.554)
Subject: Questions and answers on the application of Child Welfare Law (No.2).

August 23 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji Hatsu No.555)
Subject: Questions and answers on the application of Child Welfare Law (No.3).

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.556)
Subject: Allocation of an increased amount for expenses on initial equipment of day nurseries for
the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 25 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.560)
Subject: Application for approval on collection of contributions in order to create an
accommodation farm for war-suffering orphans and the waifs.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis
(Ji Hatsu No.562) and Kochi Prefectures
Subject: Allocation of bicycle rear-cars for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1947-48.

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.563)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.568)

Subject: Submitting written application for recognition of qualifications for personnel at Osaka Prefectural Day Nursery Teacher Institute.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.574)

Subject: Question on foster parents.

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.578)

Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

August 28, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu Ji No.42)

Subject: National grant-in-aid for expenses on the training course for physicians on maternal and child health.

August 28, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu Ji No.43)

Subject: Allotment of building materials for child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Insurance Bureau

August 23, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho Hatsu No.43)

Subject: Handling certificates of subscription under health insurance.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho Hatsu No.44)

Subject: Guidance for the federation of national health insurance associations.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Section, all
(Ho Hatsu No.45) Prefectures; Chiefs, Branch Offices of Social Insurance; Director, Chiba Sanatorium

Subject: Payment of balance under the new allowance scale.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Section, all
(Ho Hatsu No.46) Prefectures; Chiefs, Branch Offices of Social Insurance; Director, Chiba Sanatorium

Subject: Partial amendment of the by-law for payment of allowances (C-No.182, March 15, 1948. Hereinafter referred to as the by-law) in accordance with the Law on the Emergency Measures for Payment of Allowances relating to Govt personnel (Law No.167, 1948) pursuant to the Labor Standards Law, etc.

Repatriation Relief Agency

August 23, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Section, all
(Ichi Fuku No.2337) Prefectures

Subject: Wounded soldiers' badges and service-men's bereaved families' badges, etc.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Section, all
(Ichi Fuku No.2342) Prefectures

Subject: Treatment of persons reporting to the Demobilization Business Department, Demobilization Bureau.

August 26, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Section, all
(Ichi Fuku No.2346) Prefectures
Subject: Outline of procedure on the use of the budget in connection with business of investigation and search of missing service-men.

August 24, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En Shi No.300)
Subject: Use of national land and buildings.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and Six
(En Shi No.303) Other Prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Inquiry on the progress of the construction work of accommodation facilities for the persons without any relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.

August 25, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En Shi No.304)
Subject: National grant-in-aid on operating funds for loan of business funds to the needy persons.

August 27, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and Six
(En Shi No.311) Other Prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Allotment of cement as one of the materials for the maintenance of accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without any relatives.

Period: 30 Aug - 4 Sep 1948

August 30, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Chiba and Ibaraki
(Kai Hatsu No.746) Prefectures
Subject: Filed auditing of accounting by the Board of Audit.

August 30, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Mie Prefecture
(Kai Hatsu No.747)
Subject: Abolishment of the use of national property.

August 31, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
(Kai Hatsu No.457)
Subject: Submitting various reports on national property.

September 1, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Okayama and Hyogo
(Kai Hatsu No.761) Prefectures
Subject: Submitting flash reports on annual revenue and annual expenditure.

September 3, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all ministerial
(Kai Hatsu No.767) departments and bureaus
Subject: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on additional allowance under adoption of the new allowance scale.

Medical Affairs Bureau

August 30, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Directors, all Branch Offices of
(Hatsu I No.185) Medical Affairs Bureau and all national hospitals and sanatoria.
Subject: The regulations on school attendance.

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: Directors, all Branch Offices of
(I Hatsu No.408) Medical Affairs Bureau and all national hospitals and sanatoria.
Subject: Notice on a training course for hospital administration.

Public Sanitation Bureau

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei Hatsu No.128)
Subject: Cooperation of slaughtering. Examiners meat distribution.

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei Hatsu No.130)
Subject: Allotment of cement for repair and improvement of public wells and drainage.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

August 31, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: Governors, Tokyo and 16 Other
(Yaku Hatsu No.234) and Supply Bureau Prefectures
Subject: Test of sulfanilamides.

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku Shu No.182) and Supply Bureau
Subject: Plate glass for construction.

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Yaku Shu No.242) and Supply Bureau
Subject: Investigation of suspects on illegal transactions of narcotics.

Social Affairs Bureau

September 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.
(Sha Hatsu No.1297)
Subject: Convention of the welfare commissioners.

September 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and Seven
(Sha Hatsu No.1299) Other Prefectures
Subject: Survey on number of persons at agencies of day nurseries.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1303)
Subject: Appointment of full-time personnel to engage in guidance agencies for the people's livelihood stabilization program.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1304)
Subject: Permission on the establishment of the Social Work Miyuki Association, Inc.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1305)
Subject: Permission on the establishment of Kyosei-kai, Foundational Juridical Person.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukushima Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1306)
Subject: Additional allocation of LARA relief commodities.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tochigi Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1308)
Subject: Making a representation on distribution of honors under the Regulations on Awards for merits.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1309)
Subject: Making a representation on distribution of honors under the Regulations on Awards for merits.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1310)
Subject: Making a representation on distribution of honors under the Regulations on Awards for merits.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1311)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
(Sha Hatsu No.1312)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha Hatsu No.1313)
Subject: Excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.137)
Subject: Change of allocation of special distribution of LARA relief commodity (flannel).

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.138)
Subject: The second allotment of cement for social work agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.139)
Subject: Allotment of timber for work providing agencies for the second quarter.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha Otsu Hatsu No.140)
Subject: Allotment of building materials for social work agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Children's Bureau

August 31, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Miyagi and Sixteen
(Ji Hatsu No.584) Other Prefectures
Subject: Submitting data on foster parents.

August 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Ji Hatsu No.585)
Subject: Buildings of public relations labor administrative offices.

August 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.586)
Subject: Allocation of petroleum for ships under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Chiefs, Health Departments
Iwate and 23 Other Prefectures
(Ji Hatsu No.587)
Subject: Business report and settlement of accounts on national grant-in-aid relating to expense on health guidance for the expectant and nursing mothers, for the fiscal year 1948-49.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji Hatsu No.595)
Subject: Dealing with child welfare agencies to be jointly established by several prefectures or several cities, towns and or villages.

September 1, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.590)
Subject: Allocation of petroleum products for September.

September 1, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji Hatsu No.591)
Subject: The Maternal and Children's Health Association, Foundational Juridical Person.

Insurance Bureau

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections, all
(Ho Hatsu No.47) Prefectures; Chiefs, Branch
Offices of Social Insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Partial amendment of the policy for application of the by-law for payment of Allowances
(C-No.182, Appendix No.2, March 15, 1948) in accordance with the Law concerning
Emergency Measures for Allowances relating Govt Personnel (Law No.167, 1948)
pursuant to the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections, all
(Ho Hatsu No.48) Prefectures; Chiefs, Branch
Offices of Social Insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of the by-law for Payment of Allowances (C-No. 182, Appendix No.1, 1948)
under the Law concerning Emergency Measures for Allowances relating to Govt
Personnel (Law No.167, 1948) pursuant to the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law.

September 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections, all
(Ho Hatsu No.49) Prefectures; Chiefs, Branch
Offices of Social Insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of the fixed amounts of homeland traveling expenses.

Repatriation Relief Agency

August 30, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.318)
Subject: Handling the baggages consigned by the ordinary repatriated Japanese who have changed
their destination.

August 30, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Engo No.324)
Subject: Dealing with those who were called to arms abroad and have been demobilized, after
settling down.

September 1, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido
(Engo No.352)
Subject: Service for clothing as emergency household effects for the fiscal year 1947-48.

September 1, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.363)
Subject: Repatriation certificates to be issued to neutral nationals to return home by way of Japan.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.369)
Subject: Repatriation of Loochooans.

September 4, 1948 From: Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido Six other
(En Shi No.368) Prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Regular reports on public works for the fiscal year 1948-49.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

The incidence of Japanese B Encephalitis is rapidly declining in most prefectures. Only 15 prefectures reported more than 10 cases each during the past week. A total of 327 cases were reported for all Japan during the seven day period September 11-17 inclusive. The total number of cases and deaths reported for all Japan to date is 6,907 cases and 966 deaths.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The initial outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis occurred in Hokkaido in the vicinity of Sapporo during period 13-20 September. Additional cases are still being reported from those prefectures in which the outbreak occurred during the month of August. The total number of cases for this period is reported to be 255 bringing the total to date: 2,308 positive, 626 suspects, 914 dead and 75 sacrificed. The mortality rate including suspects and sacrifices is 33.7%.

Veterinary Education

The Keio Veterinary College was inspected with a representative of the Ministry of Education. The only students present are those who will be graduated during the spring of 1949. Registration of new students is being delayed pending final decision as to allowing this College to accept new students on the basis of the poor facilities available.

Field Trip

A field trip to Shikoku Island was made in which Animal Disease Control measures were investigated in Ehime, Kochi, Kagawa and Tokushima Prefectures. Emphasis was placed on the control of equine encephalomyelitis and it was determined that the immunization of horses in Ehime, Kochi and Kagawa did offer protection to other horses in the areas of outbreak. However, Tokushima Prefecture did not receive any vaccine and a total of 32 cases were reported in horses.

Animal Diseases

The following animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 11-17 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	7
Nagano	Anthrax (cow)	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	"	44
Shiga	Filaria (goats)	5
Chiba	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Yamagata	"	17
Toyama	"	1
Nagano	"	2
Tochigi	"	4
Kanagawa	"	7
Fukuoka	"	3
Miyagi	"	1
Akita	"	6
Fukushima	"	14
Saga	"	4

Iwate	”	38
Aomori	”	61
Hokkaido	”	95

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Instructions from Employment Security Bureau

On 14 June instructions from Employment Security Bureau, (Shoku Hatsu #665) taken from Official Gazette Employment Security, were sent to the Prefectural Governors regarding the Employment Exchange of Nurses and Application for permission for Private Employment Exchange and Labor Supply Project of Nurses.

The inclosed letter from the Employment Security Bureau, dated 9 September (Incl. #1) is a complete translation of the letter sent to the Prefectures clarifying the policy with regard to nurse exchanges. It is requested this letter be interpreted for the Japanese nurses as it affects thousands of nurses.

Midwife's Meeting

A meeting for Midwives was held in Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture on 14 and 15 September. The National program and the goals for the coming year were discussed and plans made for the fulfillment of this program. There were 550 present and an intense interest was shown throughout the meeting.

Personnel

The following Public Health Nurses have arrived for duty with Military Government Teams. Misses Lundeen, Harris, Wagner, Casto for Japan and for Okinawa Miss Ochiai.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 6,419 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 5-11 September. Large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 5-11 September, 173,650 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 51,270 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,370 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 544,500 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 70,900 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 11 September includes 1,112,836 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 337,454 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during August totaled 1,060,235 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 477,380 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,400 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 121,120 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 430,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received form the manufacturers. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido		30,000 gals	6,040 vials
Aomori		5,000	
Miyagi	40,000 lbs.	4,450	
Akita	4,000	1,750	
Tochigi		1,500	
Gumma		4,500	
Chiba		18,350	
Tokyo		150,000	
Kanagawa	34,775	10,000	
Niigata	4,500	26,500	
Nagano		4,510	
Yamagata	9,800	2,950	
Fukushima		5,500	
Yamanashi	15,765	2,400	
Gifu	7,000	11,500	
Shizuoka	20,000	20,000	
Aichi		15,000	
Toyama	20,000	7,400	
Fukui		5,000	
Osaka	90,000		
Hyogo	7,000	6,500	
Okayama	25,000	17,900	
Nara		1,000	
Wakayama	10,000	3,000	
Yamaguchi		1,000	
Tokushima		5,000	
Kochi	6,000	550	
Nagasaki		10,000	
Oita		5,000	
Kagoshima	1,000	1,000	
Hiroshima	17,000	360	360 vials
Iwate	20,000	5,000	
Ibaraki		10,000	
Saitama	70,000	10,000	
Mie	43,075	15,330	
Shiga	5,000	600	
Ehime	18,800	4,900	
Saga	20,000	1,450	
Miyazaki		4,280	
Min. of Agric. & Forestry	500,030	23,635	
Ministry of Labor	400		
Imperial Household	200	50	
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	5,000		
Nagoya		100	
Kagoshima	100		
Maezuru		1,000	
Miike		50	
Ministry of Transportation:			
Tokyo	10,000	5,250	
Nagoya	5,000	3,000	
Osaka	22,200	4,000	
Hiroshima	600	2,000	
Shikoku	1,200	750	
Moji	1,000	3,000	
Niigata	1,000	2,000	
Sendai	7,000		

Sapporo	12,000	3,000	
Ministry of Justice:			
Highest Court:	20	20	
Taiyo Whaling Co.	1,500	250	
Nippon Marine Co.	1,500	250	
Central Weather Station	100	25	
Hygienic Prev.			
Laboratory	500	90	
Nat'l Diet Lower House	100	10	
Marine Safety Bureau	1,370		
NipponFish Co.	300		
Losses in Transit		400	80
	1,060,235 lbs	477,380 gals.	6,400 vials

Distribution

A total of 5,309 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment was distributed to 24 prefectures during the period 5-11 September, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	480		100	
Iwate		180	30	200
Miyazaki	200			
Akita			300	
Tochigi			6	50
Chiba		13		100
Tokyo		120		200
Kanagawa		7		50
Niigata		150		
Fukui				100
Yamanashi			100	300
Nagano		6	10	
Gifu		350		
Shizuoka		108		24
Osaka			15	
Wakayama		30	20	
Tottori		300		
Tokushima	150			250
Kagawa			150	
Ehime		200		
Fukuoka				300
Saga		150		150
Oita			10	
Kagoshima			200	200
	830	1,814	941	1,724

The following are allocations of controlled medicines for the months of October, November and December. Weekly Bulletin No.89 (6-12 September) carried the first tables of this allocation and Weekly Bulletins to follow will include quantities of other controlled medicines that have been allocated for this period.

Prefecture	Phenol (kg)	Atropine Sulfate (kg)	Pituitrin (amp)	Sodium Salicylate (kg)	Santonin (tab)
Hokkaido	975	0.540	5,880	208	430,000
Aomori	301	0.180	1,800	63	127,000
Iwate	338	0.210	2,070	70	145,000
Miyagi	430	0.270	2,865	90	201,000
Akita	320	0.195	1,995	65	140,000
Yamagata	324	0.195	2,070	66	145,000
Fukushima	506	0.285	3,195	103	233,000
Ibaraki	552	0.345	3,630	110	252,000
Tochigi	410	0.255	3,670	81	185,000
Gumma	395	0.240	2,580	80	186,000
Saitama	522	0.315	3,390	103	243,000
Chiba	598	0.375	3,945	121	276,000
Tokyo	2,017	1.200	13,755	410	1,015,000
Kanagawa	671	0.405	4,485	142	322,000
Niigata	653	0.405	4,305	132	300,000
Toyama	264	0.165	1,725	56	123,000
Ishikawa	300	0.180	2,010	62	143,000
Fukui	202	0.120	1,320	42	93,000
Yamanashi	220	0.120	1,380	44	104,000
Nagano	563	0.300	3,615	112	263,000
Gifu	416	0.240	2,715	84	206,000
Shizuoka	621	0.360	4,035	126	292,000
Aichi	977	0.510	6,435	204	527,000
Mie	416	0.240	2,745	86	207,000
Shiga	225	0.135	1,470	45	107,000
Kyoto	614	0.375	4,200	127	300,000
Osaka	1,221	0.570	8,100	268	718,000
Hyogo	903	0.525	5,850	203	433,000
Nara	264	0.135	1,710	55	144,000
Wakayama	266	0.165	1,800	55	126,000
Tottori	163	0.900	1,020	33	71,000
Shimane	260	0.150	1,665	53	120,000
Okayama	506	0.300	3,285	104	240,000
Hiroshima	627	0.360	4,110	133	302,000
Yamaguchi	430	0.240	2,820	95	200,000
Tokushima	236	0.120	1,500	50	116,000
Kagawa	234	0.135	1,515	50	108,000
Ehime	407	0.255	2,715	86	186,000
Kochi	236	0.135	1,515	50	110,000
Fukuoka	991	0.630	6,735	221	467,000
Saga	287	0.165	1,755	61	130,000
Nagasaki	391	0.225	2,415	85	176,000
Kumamoto	542	0.345	3,585	114	247,000
Oita	374	0.225	2,385	78	170,000
Miyazaki	270	0.150	1,635	55	120,000
Kagoshima	550	0.330	3,600	116	251,000
	22988	13.410	151,000	4,797	11,000,000

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Stocks of Tropococaine

Tropococaine, a lumbar anesthetic, is not being used by physicians although there are sufficient quantities available in the stocks of compounders and producers. It has been determined that many wholesalers have tropococaine in only 25-gram bottles although the usual demand is for ampoules containing 0.05 grams each.

Koto Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, has advised local wholesalers they may exchange their stocks of tropococaine for fresh stocks, in ampoules, on the following basis:

- 5 grams tropococaine for 100 ampoules (0.05 grams each)
- 25 grams tropococaine for 500 ampoules (0.05 grams each)

The rate for exchange will be 20 yen for each carton containing five ampoules. The exchange will be made in accordance with the Narcotic Control Law.

Addicts

An addict was arrested in Tokyo who had purchased narcotic from five physicians for approximately 44,000 yen. Not only had this addict used his own funds, but also was using the wages of his children to satisfy his addiction. He owed 24,000 yen at the time of his arrest. Narcotic agents are being instructed by the Ministry of Welfare to include all information of this nature in their reports to procurators since it clearly shows the addict to be a menace to the public welfare.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

The Third All Japan Minsei-iin Conference

An All Japan Conference of Welfare Commissioners and Child Welfare Workers (Minsei-iin and Jidoiin) is being held in Sapporo City, Hokkaido, 1, 2 and 3 October. This is the third meeting of its kind and its objective are:

1. To impress the workers the sense of their heavy responsibilities.
2. To cause a spiritual uplift and technical enlightenment.
3. To draw up practical plans to meet the present extraordinary situation.

This conference is being supported by the Ministries of Welfare, Education, Labor, and Finance and is approved by all the organizations of the Japan Social Work Association. The points for discussion will be:

1. System of Minsei-iin and its applications.
2. Welfare activities.

The topics for discussion will be grouped into three sections and these three sections divided into 16 committees so that there will be an opportunity for all attending to take part in the discussion of some group. It is hoped that the discussions will be based not on abstract theories but on actual conditions and experiences.

It is expected that over 2,000 people will attend - 1,000 from Honshu 1,000 from Hokkaido, 100 from the central office and representatives from Kyushu and Shikoku. Qualifications for attendance are that they be:

1. Minsei-iin and Jido-iin.
2. Persons be connected with Minsei and Jido activities.
3. Persons be recommended by Chairman of the Federation (Renmei).

Japanese Red Cross Society

At the request of the Health Bureau, Tokyo Metropolitan Office, the Headquarters and Chapter Medical Relief Teams assisted in the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospitals in the care of Japanese B Encephalitis patients in these hospitals.

The period of assistance was 25 days from 10 August to 3 September.

<u>Tokyo Metropolitan Hospitals to which Teams were dispatched</u>	<u>No. of Persons Dispatched</u>	<u>Chapters which Dispatched Teams</u>
Komagome Hospital	30	Tokyo (10 persons) Gumma (10) Niigata (5) Kanagawa (5)
Ebara Hospital	10	National Headquarters (5) Niigata (5)
Toyotama Hospital	5	National Headquarters (5)
Honjo Hospital	19	National Headquarters (5) Chiba (9) Kanagawa (5)
Otsuka Hospital	5	Nagano (5)
Hiroo Hospital	<u>5</u>	Nagano (5)
Total	84 persons dispatched	

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Two Ministerial Notifications were released this week by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Both discuss the recently revised Cabinet Order concerning appeals procedures for the social insurances. One was addressed to the prefectural governors and relates to National Health Insurance Appeals Boards. The other was sent to the prefectural referees and deals with appeals under Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance.

Health Insurance

In a recent staff visit to several prefectures, it was revealed that there has been quite a fluctuation in the percent of employers delinquent in submitting contributions due under the Health Insurance Law, government -managed. In addition, there was quite a variation in the percentages of delinquents among prefectures. Various reasons were given by the prefecture officials as to why employers were delinquent in forwarding contributions deducted from wages, none of which were particularly valid reasons.

Also, the prefecture officials seemed to be rather confused in explaining as to what extent they were exercising the Law in requiring delinquent employers to submit contributions promptly. They were informed as to the requirements of the Law and their responsibility in enforcing the provisions of the Law. During the same conferences, the prefectural officials commented on the tardiness of the Government in forwarding appropriations to the prefectures for benefit payments under the Health Insurance Law. They were then acquainted with the fact that they could hardly expect appropriations to be prompt if they permitted employers to be delinquent in submitting contributions.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Employment Exchange of Nurses and Application for Permission for Private Employment Exchange and Labor Supply Project of Nurses.
2. Report of Cases and Deaths form Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan - 11 September 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20 - 26 September
1948
Number 91**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis

The Ministry of Welfare has initiated a survey to determine the availability and use of beds for the care of tuberculosis patients. The survey will be made first in Tokyo and vicinity where the bed shortage is most acute and later will extend to all of Japan. It is expected that this survey will result in greater utilization of existing beds, reactivation of marginal beds, and creation of new ones wherever needed.

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The season's Japanese B. Encephalitis epidemic appears to be nearing an end, with only a few sporadic cases being currently reported. It is expected that these may continue for a few weeks longer. Latest available figures show 7142 suspect cases and 1000 deaths for all Japan. Final figures may be somewhat less as many cases originally reported as suspects will not have been confirmed.

Model Health Centers

Latest reports indicate that 27 prefectures now have Model Health Centers. Some prefectures are already establishing additional Health Centers patterned after the Model Health Centers.

Typhus Fever

The time is near at hand when epidemic (louse borne) typhus will again make its appearance. It is strongly urged that early preventive steps be taken to reduce the threat to a minimum. Most cases reported during 1947-48 typhus season occurred among people housed in institutions of one type or another and in the poorer areas with heavy louse infestation of the populace.

In order to carry out an effective control program, the following suggestions are made to Military Government Health Officers:

1. Review Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin #3 (TB-PH-PREV MED 3), dtd Feb 1947, subj: Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea.
2. Consult with the Public Health Officer and impress on him the necessity for early initiation of control measures.
3. Make a cursory louse survey in the poorer sections of the cities, in orphanages, poor farms, jails, prisons, certain hospitals, vagrant camps, etc. If lice are found, institute immediate 10% DDT dusting procedures of persons in such locations. Repeat dustings should be done in 7-10 days followed by periodic louse surveys.
4. An extensive typhus immunization program should be initiated as soon as possible in the types of places mentioned above. The full course of immunization should be used or a "booster" shot given if a previous full immunization course has been administered during the past season. Information and education campaigns should begin early.

Public Health Train

The Public Health Train completed its tour of Hokkaido in the latter part of August. Approximately 50,000 persons viewed the exhibits. Negotiations for continuance of the train are in progress.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 20-25 September a total of 34 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This represents a steady decline in cases in comparison to the previous four weeks and indicates that the peak of the

epidemic has been reached. The total numbers to date for the epidemic now are 2317 positive cases, 651 suspect cases, 922 deaths and 76 sacrifices. The mortality rate is 33.6%.

Recombined Milk

Under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, recombined milk is being produced at a rate of 1000 gallons a day. Milk cooled to a temperature of 20 degrees C. is showing daily laboratory test of 1.032 Specific Gravity, 3.0 percent butterfat and an average of 75,000 bacteria per cc. The milk is actually superior in quality to fresh cow's milk and comparative tests on two groups of babies disclosed that the babies being fed the recombined milk were responding better than those receiving cow's milks. It is hoped to stimulate the production of recombined milk in other areas in Japan as a direct means of supplementing the present supply of fresh milk which is very inadequate.

Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the period 18-24 September:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Equine Encephalomyelitis	24
Miyagi	"	2
Fukushima	"	2
Tochigi	"	2
Ehime	"	1
Saga	"	1
Miyazaki	"	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	2
Kanagawa	"	1
"	Swine Plague	1
"	Swine Cholera	25

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nurses' Association

The Branch Association of Tokyo-to held its first two-day meeting in Tokyo 22-23 September, which three representatives from Public Health and Welfare Section attended.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section attended an Association meeting in Mito, Ibaraki Ken, on 22 September and addressed a group of about 125 midwives on "The Goals of the Maternity Program".

Publications

The pamphlet "Child Health Conference" by United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, has been translated into Japanese, and is available for 45 yen from:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Medical Friend Co.
40 Momozono-cho,
Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,038 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control program was produced during the period 12 - 18 September. Large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 12 - 18 September, 108,293 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 34,280 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 158,430 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 61,400 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 18 September includes 1,162,973 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 347,674 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

During August 71,300 cc cholera vaccine, 198,000 cc typhus vaccine, 45,600 cc anti-rabies vaccine (canine) and 14 doses anti-rabies vaccine for human use were shipped to the various prefectures. Others vaccines were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)	Diphtheria Toxoid (Unit: cc)	Smallpox Vaccine (Unit: dose)	Triple Toxoid (Unit: cc)
Hokkaido	2,580		20,150	
Aomori	975			
Iwate	300			
Miyagi	300			
Akita		20		
Yamagata	150			
Fukushima	180	130,000		
Ibaraki	120			
Tochigi	150	120		72,800
Gumma	450			
Saitama	300	20		
Chiba	726	400		
Tokyo	28,497	3,680	1,360	
Kanagawa	480		10	
Niigata	60			
Toyama	60	20,000		110,000
Ishikawa	360			
Fukui				
Yamanashi	90			
Nagano	945	760	1,000	
Shizuoka	360	16,000	6,540	
Aichi	789			
Osaka	3,180		6,500	181,950
Wakayama				90,000
Tottori		500		20,000
Okayama	20	3,860	5,000	300,000
Hiroshima		24,000		
Yamaguchi	300			200,000
Kagawa	360			
Kochi				170,000
Fukuoka	1,820		2,500	
Saga	300			
Nagasaki	1,020		300	
Kumamoto	1,950		1,130	
Kagoshima	270			
Quarantine Stations			4,000	112,500
Oita	445			
Total	47,547	199,360	48,490	1,257,250

In the period 12-18 September, a total of 5,366 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment for use in insect and rodent control programs was shipped to 23 prefectures under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare.

The following are allocations of controlled medicines for months of October, November and December. These are a continuation of the tables published in Weekly Bulletin No.89 and 90 (6-12 September and 13-19 September). The next Weekly Bulletin will include the final table of controlled medicines that have been allocated for this period.

Prefecture	Sodium				Solution of Cresol with soap (kg)	Procaine Hydrochloride (kg)
	Carbonate (kg)	Diuretin (kg)	Nupercaine (kg)	Glycerin (kg)		
Hokkaido	8,000	39.20	5.50	475	4,274	30.10
Aomori	2,000	12.00	1.70	130	1,171	9.40
Iwate	2,000	13.80	2.00	143	1,284	10.80
Miyagi	3,000	19.00	2.70	181	1,627	14.80
Akita	2,300	13.30	1.90	134	1,208	105.00
Yamagata	2,300	13.80	2.00	138	1,245	10.80
Fukushima	3,800	21.30	3.00	222	2,002	16.40
Ibaraki	3,900	24.20	3.60	232	2,087	19.60
Tochigi	2,900	17.80	2.60	169	1,521	14.30
Gumma	2,800	17.20	2.50	166	1,491	13.40
Saitama	3,700	22.60	3.30	217	1,953	17.80
Chiba	4,200	26.30	3.80	248	2,232	20.80
Tokyo	14,100	91.70	12.80	831	7,479	69.60
Kanagawa	4,900	29.90	4.30	291	2,619	23.20
Niigata	4,700	28.70	4.20	276	2,482	23.10
Toyama	1,900	11.50	1.60	113	1,019	8.90
Ishikawa	2,100	13.40	1.90	123	1,109	10.20
Fukui	1,400	8.80	1.20	84	760	6.70
Yamanashi	1,500	9.20	1.30	92	828	7.00
Nagano	4,000	24.10	3.60	234	2,103	18.80
Gifu	3,000	18.10	2.50	177	1,595	13.40
Shizuoka	4,400	26.90	3.80	261	2,349	20.80
Aichi	7,000	42.90	5.30	414	3,723	29.00
Mie	3,000	18.30	2.50	176	1,583	13.60
Shiga	1,600	9.80	1.40	94	849	7.40
Kyoto	4,300	28.00	3.90	252	2,270	21.40
Osaka	9,000	54.00	6.00	531	4,779	32.70
Hyogo	7,100	39.00	5.50	420	3,781	29.60
Nara	1,800	11.40	1.40	110	991	7.40
Wakayama	1,900	12.00	1.70	114	1,031	9.30
Tottori	1,200	6.80	1.00	71	639	5.40
Shimane	1,800	11.10	1.60	108	972	8.60
Okayama	3,600	21.90	3.10	213	1,920	16.80
Hiroshima	4,700	27.40	3.80	277	2,493	20.80
Yamaguchi	3,500	18.80	2.70	208	1,872	14.70
Tokushima	1,700	10.00	1.30	102	919	7.00
Kagawa	1,700	10.10	1.40	102	919	7.90
Ehime	3,000	18.10	2.70	177	1,593	14.60
Kochi	3,700	10.10	1.40	103	927	7.70
Fukuoka	9,000	44.90	6.50	526	4,737	35.50
Saga	2,300	11.70	1.60	134	1,206	8.90
Nagasaki	3,300	16.10	2.30	193	1,737	8.60
Kumamoto	3,900	23.90	3.40	232	2,085	18.70
Oita	2,600	15.90	2.30	157	1,413	12.40
Miyazaki	1,900	10.90	1.50	115	1,035	8.40
Kagoshima	3,900	24.00	1.40	230	2,070	18.50
	170,400 kg	1,000.00 kg	139.50 kg	9,996 kg	89,982 kg	755.30 kg

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Inspections

It was noted during a field trip that Narcotic Agents are inspecting the records of practitioners and hospitals without making the necessary preliminary preparations. Narcotic Agents have been instructed to prepare an abstract of the registrant's purchases from prefectural records before each inspection. With this record of purchases the Narcotic Agent can easily determine whether the proper record has been kept of all narcotics dispensed or administered.

For those cases in which it is suspected the registrant is either an addict himself or is supplying narcotics illegally, it will be necessary to check on the persons shown in the records to determine if they were actually attended on the date shown and received the narcotics as stated in the record. Many cases of falsification of records have been proved in this way and the registrant has admitted using the narcotics to satisfy his own addiction.

Violations

Three cases of illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported. In one case the pods bore the marks of incisions having been made to obtain opium although the defendant stated he was cultivating the poppy only for the floral beauty of the plant. The evidence does not justify the defense, and procurators have been advised to prosecute all cases in which the prohibition against the cultivation of opium poppies is violated.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross Activities

Printing of the Junior Red Cross handbook has been completed and copies sent out the Chapters. Distribution will be made the Chapters at orientation meetings of teachers and principals of the prefectures.

Distribution is to be on the basis of two handbooks for each primary, middle or high school. The number of schools is determined by the April survey of the Textbook Bureau of Monbu-sho.

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The fifth and sixth shipment of goats from the "Heifers for Relief Committee" have arrived. Allocation is as follows:

Fifth Shipment: (240 goats.) Ministry of Welfare allocation (133 goats) were as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>No. of Goats Allocated</u>
Osaka	Furitsu Shiratori Gakuen	5
	Takawashi Gakuen	4
	Sakaishiritsu Asahigaoka Koseiryō	5
	Kenko-no-Sato	3
	Hojyukai Komakawa Home	3
	Fujin Seibiryo	4
	Total	24
Kyoto	Hakuika Byoin	5
	Hanyo Gakko	5
	Yaseyamaro	5
	Shigetsuryo	5
	Dowaen	5
	Shisoen	5
	Epi koparu, Rural Center	3
	Total	33
Hyogo	Nagaoryo	5
	Futaba Gakuen	5
	Shiritsu Kyugoin	5
	Fujin Dojyokai Sonodaryo	5
	Keisenryo	5
	Kobe Jitsugyo Gakuin	5

		Total	30
Wakayama	Senkai Gakuen		5
	Kyosei Takuen		4
		Total	9
Ibaraki	Hakujyuji Onshi Hoyo Noon		10
	Tsukuba Gakuen	4	
		Total	14
Tochigi	Utsunomiya Byoin		3
	Roa Gakko		3
		Total	6
Gumma	Gumma Gakuin		3
	Jyomo Airinsha		5
	Harunaso		4
	Umayabashi Ryoyojo		5
		Total	17
	Grand Total		133 Goats

Sixrh Shipment: (188 goats.)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	89
Ministry of Welfare	99
Total	188

The distribution by the Ministry of Welfare to welfare agencies is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>No. of Goats Allocated</u>
Okayama	Seitoku Gakko	5
	Okayama Kosei Kan	5
	Wakamatsu En	5
	Total	15
Tottori	Tottori Ikuji in	5
	Moroa Gakko	5
	Total	10
Shimane	Yagumo Gakuen	5
	Matsue Sekijyuji Byoin	5
	Kizuki Shoin	5
	Total	15
Yamaguchi	Chubu Shonen Gakuin	5
	Shimonoseki Kosei Kaikan	5
	Ten-no-Ie	5
	Kumo Kyorakuen	5
	Otsu Kosei Kaikan	3
	Iwakuni Kosei Kaikan	3
	Kosei Jigyo Kyokai	4
	Total	30
Hiroshima	Ninoshima Gakuen	5
	Hiroshima Senseiji Ikuseijyo	3
	Hiroshima Gakuen	3
	Hiroshima Seiyoin	5
	Total	16
Kochi	Meiwa Ryo	5
	Kagamikawa Gakuen	5

Kochi Hakuaien	3
Total	13
Grand Total	99

Public Assistance Report - July

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of July. Figures for June 1948 and July 1947 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>July 1948</u>	<u>June 1948</u>	<u>July 1947</u>
Persons Institutional	142,198	140,591	130,575
Persons Non-institutional	1,813,371	1,841,429	2,525,963
Total	1,955,569	1,982,020	2,656,538
Assistance-Cash*	399,900,645	397,062,940	234,158,053
Assistance-Kind	109,881,659	30,308,832	25,445,029
Total Yen	509,782,304	427,371,772	259,603,082

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	12,869	60,784	3,335,153	16,876,806
Aomori	1,822	31,271	50,801	6,763,641
Iwate	530	39,753	138,321	8,298,161
Miyagi	1,384	43,034	343,888	8,762,799
Akita	891	47,104		9,239,709
Yamagata	1,497	26,920	58,810	5,733,244
Fukushima	1,073	51,866	52,392	9,387,440
Ibaraki	1,394	37,259	163,366	5,485,074
Tochigi	919	23,261	81,776	4,895,661
Gumma	3,996	38,094	50,974	8,034,246
Saitama	1,254	42,312		8,595,924
Chiba	2,423	35,170	3,680,260	6,972,654
Tokyo	18,574	114,053	98,073	37,654,039
Kanagawa	4,716	42,173		12,502,801
Niigata	9,907	58,270	126,585	10,669,985
Toyama	1,287	28,364		6,198,958
Ishikawa	1,307	29,785	8,739,371	7,247,630
Fukui	567	20,553	79,461,362	5,290,306
Yamanashi	544	20,749		3,946,770
Nagano	3,030	46,038	161,463	10,015,323
Gifu	1,827	31,658	458,080	6,182,810
Shizuoka	3,906	46,283	348,983	11,325,420
Aichi	7,723	67,177		13,983,935
Mie	974	35,102		7,091,701
Shiga	555	25,308		3,912,570
Kyoto	3,273	49,568	3,185,810	12,281,173
Osaka	9,228	63,417	82,972	19,860,623
Hyogo	6,963	76,942	16,602	18,635,747
Nara	599	20,716		4,737,965
Wakayama	475	29,611	262,295	5,675,579
Tottori	807	17,565	554,592	3,455,327
Shimane	666	25,949		5,385,651
Okayama	3,471	39,197	39,708	9,166,775
Hiroshima	3,165	46,379	243,799	10,567,241
Yamaguchi	8,767	32,376	15,200	10,120,743
Tokushima	2,147	26,852	86,618	5,497,486
Kagawa	2,323	23,653	1,180,166	4,144,058
Ehime	988	32,832	29,705	7,280,459

Kochi	610	19,882	7,978	4,213,240
Fukuoka	2,716	47,279	2,439,656	5,287,421
Saga	2,895	38,403	3,058,379	5,075,987
Nagasaki	1,099	35,914	39,034	8,354,590
Kumamoto	1,741	36,877	173,470	8,013,253
Oita	1,872	21,571	265,694	4,207,578
Miyazaki	1,298	32,891	850,323	4,879,849
Kagoshima	2,026	53,156		2,881,544
	142,198	1,813,371	109,881,659	399,789,896

* After deductions for repayment.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

During staff visits to a number of prefectures, it was learned that the Chief of the Prefectural Welfare Departments whose responsibilities include social insurance activities, has taken only a minor interest in such programs. Apparently this was due to feeling that such activities are national programs and not a direct responsibility of the prefectures. However, such functions are a part of the total welfare program and complete coordination should be maintained with public assistance and child welfare programs by correlation of policies, claims and fiscal aspects to ensure a unified rational approach and the minimizing of duplication.

Public Employees

The Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance, has issued a Ministerial Notification addressed to the various Ministries relative to the appointment of members of Appeals Boards under the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law and elaborating upon the procedures through which such Boards will function.

National Health Insurance

A difficulty existing in some localities visited, is how the National Health Insurance medical care program is to be coordinated with the public health program. The public health program is the responsibility of the District Health Office. That office may enlist the cooperation of the National Health Insurance Association in performing such functions for association members to be accomplished in accordance to its technical direction. The recently established local National Health Insurance Advisory Councils could render considerable assistance in coordinating their activities.

A new reason has been revealed as to why a number of localities have suspended the National Health Insurance program. In many places the programs were administered by the All-Japan Agriculture Association; therefore, when that organization was dissolved, it was assumed that the national health insurance activities were also forbidden. This was a misinterpretation and it is expected that many of the associations will be reorganized under the jurisdiction of the local government body.

SECTION VII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:

Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases for the week ended 18 September 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
27 September - 3 October
1948
No.92**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed with this weekly Bulletin:

Title: Minsei-iin

Short Title: TB-PH-Wel 7 (Revised)

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

The fifth class of sanitarians to complete the refresher training course at the Institute of Public Health was graduated on 2 October, and the members have returned to their respective prefectures. Members of the class were instructed to contact the local Military Government Health Officer and the Regional Sanitary Engineer and inform them concerning their activities and problems. Military Government Health Officials should ascertain that these graduates are gainfully employed in the local public health organizations in projects where their training and experience will be of the greatest benefit to the public health program.

The sixth class for sanitarians, is scheduled to begin 11 October. Although the new students have already received their instructions, additional students may be sent if special training of additional key personnel is desired at this time.

Public Health Information and Education

Reorganization of Health Center System

As a part of the Public Health Information and Education programs a series of press releases have been prepared concerning the reorganization of the Health Center System of Japan. In this series the purpose of the Health Center, its relation to the public, its functions and the activities being carried out by the various services of the Health Center are discussed. In the future, releases to the press will be made twice each month until all services of the Health Center have been covered. The material has been prepared in semi-journalistic style and may be used by the press as written or as a source for newspaper and radio releases, etc. Two press conferences were held during September. In addition, key men of the press held a joint conference with Ministry of Welfare Officials with a view to improving the relationship between the press and the Ministry of Welfare and thereby improving publicity of health programs in general.

For the information and guidance of Military Government Health Officers, material furnished to the press at the time of press conference mentioned above, are inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl.1 & 2).

In order to obtain the maximum favorable publicity for the Health Center Program and to insure uniformity of such publicity, it is suggested that Military Government Health Officers utilize this material as a basis for press and radio releases in each prefecture. This material may also be kept on file and reused on appropriate occasions as a basis for lectures, press and radio releases, etc.

Port Quarantine

Transfer of operation of Port and Terminal facilities to the Japanese, including quarantine activities, originally scheduled for 1 October, has been indefinitely postponed pending further study and revisions of operating plans submitted by the Japanese Government.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The incidence of equine encephalomyelitis shows only a few remote cases being reported for the last three days of the week ending 2 October in the Prefectures of Aomori, Iwate, Saga, Yamagata and Kagoshima, while Hokkaido still is reporting figures indicative of an extensive outbreak. The total figures on the over all epidemic are

as follows: 2,337 positive cases, 987 suspect cases, 969 deaths and 86 deaths by sacrificing. The mortality rate of 31.7% represents the combined figures as given.

Animal Diseases

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	"	2
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	160
Aomori	"	4
Iwate	"	10
Yamagata	"	12
Saga	"	1
Kagoshima	"	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The second edition of "Handbook on Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses" by Violet H. Hodgson, in Japanese, is now available and can be ordered from:

Mr. Katsu Suzuki
Far Eastern Literary Agency Publishing Co.
Branch Bldg. Finance Ministry
2-1 Chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Midwifery Education

The ninth and final lecture in the series of regional midwifery lectures is being held in Kanto Region. These are 10 days courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Association. There are 180 enrolled in the course with representatives from the six prefectures of Kanto Region. These courses were started in April and have been attended by representatives from all prefectures. Total number of midwives enrolled was 1,764 with each one receiving a certificate upon completion. Curriculum consisted of 51 hours of theory and nine of practice.

Personnel

Miss Catherine Beachem, newly arrived Public Health Nurse, is scheduled for assignment to the Aichi Military Government Team.

SECTION V SYPPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,720 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 19-25 September. Large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 19-25 September, 8,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 18,255 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 80,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 32,700 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,234,173 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 355,269 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

During July, August and September, the production of DDT products did not keep pace with the unusually large distribution made during the same period. Until such time as the production has again become adequate to replenish reserve stocks, future prefectural requests for shipments of DDT products made to the Ministry of Welfare will be carefully screened by Public Health and Welfare Section. It is suggested that Military Government Team Officers maintain a systematic check on prefectural stocks of DDT products.

Distribution

During August, a total of 5,283,100 tablets of santonin was distributed to the various prefectures as listed below:

Distribution of Santonin; August 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	120,950
Aomori	91,380
Iwate	20,100
Miyagi	116,060
Akita	52,940
Yamagata	140,080
Fukushima	337,270
Ibaraki	59,390
Tochigi	26,880
Gumma	78,330
Saitama	19,750
Chiba	62,860
Tokyo	182,410
Kanagawa	94,560
Niigata	105,660
Yamanashi	11,620
Nagano	166,120
Shizuoka	38,570
Toyama	41,250
Ishikawa	7,420
Fukui	27,440
Gifu	87,420
Aichi	189,280
Mie	146,970
Shiga	116,160
Kyoto	1,102,090
Osaka	223,360
Hyogo	186,360
Nara	150,650
Wakayama	127,030
Tottori	13,540
Shimane	33,820
Okayama	39,310
Hiroshima	139,120
Yamaguchi	231,990
Tokushima	24,790
Kagawa	138,810
Ehime	199,270
Kochi	30,770
Fukuoka	9,040
Saga	34,560
Nagasaki	44,030
Kumamoto	68,110
Oita	15,460
Miyazaki	14,420
Kagoshima	115,700
Total	5,283,100 tablets

From 19 to 25 September 4,912 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment to be used in insect and rodent control programs were distributed to 25 prefectures.

The final detailed table of controlled medicines which have been allocated by prefecture for the period of October, November and December is listed below.

Prefecture	Potassium iodide (kg)	Solution of potassium acetate(kg)	Bismuth subnitrate (kg)	Silver Nitrate (kg)	Mild tincture iodine(kg)	Glucose (kg)	Add. Alloc Sodium Bicarbonate (kg)
Hokkaido	157	1,270	310.00	4.20	641.10	430	3,799
Aomori	48	380	84.00	1.30	174.40	120	1,041
Iwate	55	420	100.00	1.40	188.60	130	1,141
Miyagi	76	550	123.50	1.90	237.30	165	1,446
Akita	53	390	88.50	1.40	178.60	120	1,074
Yamagata	55	410	92.00	1.40	182.80	125	1,107
Fukushima	85	630	148.00	2.10	299.00	200	1,780
Ibaraki	91	680	155.00	2.40	303.60	210	1,855
Tochigi	67	500	113.50	1.80	220.00	155	1,352
Gumma	67	500	112.50	1.70	222.30	150	1,325
Saitama	86	650	114.50	2.20	289.00	195	1,736
Chiba	101	750	168.00	2.60	302.70	225	1,984
Tokyo	341	2,610	581.00	8.70	1124.50	745	6,648
Kanagawa	119	800	200.00	3.00	387.60	265	2,328
Niigata	110	830	184.00	2.90	361.50	250	2,406
Yamanashi	46	350	77.00	1.20	150.20	100	906
Nagano	52	390	86.50	1.30	166.40	110	986
Shizuoka	35	260	56.50	0.90	111.00	80	673
Toyama	37	270	60.50	0.90	124.30	90	736
Ishikawa	93	700	157.00	2.40	312.80	210	1,869
Fukui	70	530	121.00	1.70	242.00	145	1,418
Gifu	105	790	176.00	2.70	351.00	235	2,088
Aichi	170	1,320	292.00	3.90	592.20	355	3,309
Mie	72	550	122.00	1.80	241.50	155	1,407
Shiga	38	280	63.50	1.00	126.10	85	755
Kyoto	105	800	177.00	2.70	340.00	230	2,018
Osaka	223	1,760	387.00	4.80	794.00	445	4,248
Hyogo	169	1,300	283.50	4.20	568.60	375	3,361
Nara	45	350	77.00	1.00	157.00	95	881
Wakayama	46	340	77.00	1.20	149.30	105	916
Tottori	28	200	45.50	0.70	92.00	60	568
Shimane	44	330	73.00	1.10	142.00	100	864
Okayama	87	650	144.00	2.20	286.00	190	1,707
Hiroshima	111	840	187.00	2.80	369.90	245	2,216
Yamaguchi	79	590	140.50	2.00	275.40	190	1,664
Tokushima	41	310	70.00	1.00	140.70	90	817
Kagawa	41	310	70.00	1.00	136.60	90	817
Ehime	72	540	121.00	1.90	232.20	160	1,416
Kochi	41	310	68.00	1.00	136.30	90	824
Fukuoka	184	1,380	361.00	4.80	671.70	480	4,211
Saga	51	380	88.00	1.20	162.40	120	1,072
Nagasaki	71	520	126.00	1.80	279.60	170	1,544
Kumamoto	95	700	158.00	2.40	304.70	215	1,853
Oita	65	480	105.00	1.60	210.70	145	1,256
Miyazaki	46	330	74.00	1.10	154.00	100	920
Kagoshima	97	700	157.00	2.40	303.00	215	1,840

3,970 29,930 6,776.00 99.70 13,436.60 8,960 *80,182

Supplementary report of allocations of sodium bicarbonate and formalin change the amounts to be distributed as follows:

- Formalin from 18,977 kg to 58,977 kg.
- * Sodium bicarbonate from 170,400 to 250,582 kg.

Listed below are totals of additional items of controlled medicines allocated to the prefectures for distribution during the months of October, November and December:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Unit Kg unless otherwise specified)</u>
Alcohol for disinfectant	22,500.00
Albumin tannate	4,497.60
Barbital	719.80
Bromdiethyl actyl urea	96.70
Bromdiethyl urea	2,929.00
Bromdiethyl urea tablets	6,894,000 tab
Caffeine with sodium benzoate acid	4,499.00
Calcium lactate	2,249.00
Caster oil, aromatic	11,900.00
Evipan natrium	34.88
Gentian, tincture of , mild	34,975.00
Japan wax, ointment of	4,499.50
Lanolin	1,297.50
Magnesium oxide	9,517.00
Maize, oil of	11,967.00
Mercurochrome	1,778.40
Nux vomica, extract of	299.90
Ointment, simple	20,696.00
Phenacetin	8,476.00
Phenacetin tablets	11,770,000 tab
Philorcarpine Hydrochloride	49.00
Sesame oil	1,990.00
Sugar nutrition	154,987.00
Zinc sulfate	1,500.00
Zinc Oil	17,907

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Addicts

The addict reported in Weekly Bulletin #90 was sentenced to two years penal servitude 22 September in a Tokyo Court.

Surveillance of an addict, who was not sentenced to confinement by the Court because of the plea of the defendant's family that he was not an addict, resulted in his re-arrest when it was determined the addict was dispatching members of his family to procure the narcotics for his addiction.

Thefts

During August there were only 20 narcotic thefts, including three hospitals, reported. This represents a reduction of 58% from the previous month. Improved security is being stressed to dry up this source of narcotics for illicit traffic.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

The second National Conference of Social Workers

The Second National Conference of Social Workers since the war will be held on 11 and 12 October at the Central Social Work Hall, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Japan Social Work Association and supported by the Ministries of Welfare, Education, Labor, the Attorney General's Office, the National Relief Organization (Dobo Engo Kai) the Mother's and Children's Welfare Society (Boshi Aikku Kai) the Medical Relief Association (Saisei Kai), the All Japan Welfare Commissioners Federation (Minsei-iin), The Office of Imperial Household and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The Conference will be attended by social workers from all over the country including those engaged in both public and private fields and the government officials connected with social work.

The main subjects for discussion will be the basic welfare laws, the development of child welfare work and promotion of programs of Social Insurance.

Japanese Red Cross Activities

Relief goods (clothing) from the Indian Red Cross Society are being received through SCAP by the Japanese Red Cross for disaster victims.

Disaster Relief Reports

Kanagawa Chapter, Japanese Red Cross, sent one relief team to Miyagino-mura where damages were caused by typhoon Ione. Three hundred fifty villages were given anti-epidemic shots and Japanese Red Cross Home Medicine Kits were distributed to the disaster victims.

Nursing Education

The Chief of the Nursing Education Section, Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, attended the re-education course sponsored by the National Nurses Association at Nagano Red Cross Hospital on 25 August - 14 September, and gave eight hours of lectures on the history of nursing. One thousand nine hundred thirty-eight lay people have been taught home nursing under the auspices of Japanese Red Cross Chapters up to 14 September.

Volunteer Service Section

Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups have been organized in five wards in Osaka, during 15 - 22 September and more groups are to be organized in Semboku-gun and Minami-Kawachi gun, Osaka. No mayors or other governmental officials were appointed as chairmen or vice-chairmen but these positions are held by men.

In Kobe there are at present nine city branches and 16 local branches which are headed by women.

Report of Junior Red Cross Section

Meetings were held by the Kanagawa Chapter to report on the Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Camp at Gora and an orientation meeting on Junior Red Cross was held at the Girls' Middle School of the Nippon Womens College, Tokyo. Shiga Chapter also held a meeting to lay a foundation for the development of a new Junior Red Cross organization in primary, middle and high schools in the prefecture.

Public Assistance Allowances

Reports from prefecture Military Government Welfare Officers indicate that uniform interpretation of Social Affairs Bureau Instructions (Sha Hatsu #94), concerning public assistance allowances are still lacking. The following interpretation has been coordinated with the Chief of Protection Section, Ministry of Welfare.

Table III, page II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #85, dated 9 - 15 August, is to be considered the maximum family needs as determined by accurate study of conditions throughout Japan. All income and resources are to be deducted from these amounts, excepting only that the needs of the family for school supplies, school lunches, and for artificial feeding for infants is added to Table III totals before such deductions are made. Family needs under no circumstances are to be considered as higher than Table III, noted above, plus school supplies, school lunches, and artificial nutrition.

Article VI of Sha Hatsu #94 describes the method by which a governor may authorize a standard lower than that described in Table III. Lower standards may be set only on an area basis (town or village, medium city or large city). If the governor, at the request of the head of city, town or village, determines that there is sufficient foundation to so lower the standard set by Table III, he may set a new standard and send a notification to the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Welfare will not be called upon to authorize such decreases, but will make investigation of those which do not appear to conform to pattern.

It is further presumed and expected by the Ministry of Welfare that heads of cities, towns and villages will take advantage of requesting increases of the prefecture and of the Ministry for individual cases who show a public assistance need higher than that which may maybe approved by the heads of cities, towns or villages (Table I, Weekly Bulletin #85). It is recognized that the work and time involved is considerable, but at present there is no possibility of reducing the amount of work which is required. It is hoped that future plans will exhibit more confidence in the ability of local officials.

Further clarification as to family make-up indicates that persons to the third degree of relationship are responsible for the care of others within that relationship. This may be interpreted as meaning that where persons within that degree form a household, all income and resources available to the family are deductable from the total family needs. There have been instances in which three members of a family of seven have had income from employment, while public assistance was granted to the other four members who showed no income and were considered as a family of four. Technically, members to the third degree outside of the household are also responsible for their relatives although such responsibility is seldom demanded.

Allowance for school lunches should be reviewed on a common sense basis and should be similar from prefecture to prefecture and depending on local interest and procurement, similar village to village, town to town and city to city throughout Japan. Prohibitive costs should be considered as reasonable cause for investigation.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Advisory Councils

There was no objection to the proposed Cabinet Order, submitted by the Insurance Bureau Ministry of Welfare, for the establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils as prescribed by the Health Insurance Law.

The purpose of the councils is to advice appropriate government officials on the appointment, dismissal, guidance, and supervision of insurance doctors, dentists, and pharmacists.

Councils to be established are a central council associated with the Minister of Welfare and local councils associated with each prefectural government. Each council shall be composed of 24 members with equal representation of insurers, insured and employers (contributors), physicians and dentists, and the public interest.

Medical Fee Calculating Committees

There was no objection to the proposed Cabinet Order, submitted by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, for the establishment of two Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculation Committees, the first in accordance with the provisions of Article 43-7 of the Health Insurance Law and Article 28-5 of the Seamen's Insurance Law, and the second in accordance with Article 8-7 of the National Health Insurance Law. The above committees are to be established at the national level only.

The functions of these committees are to advise the Minister of Welfare on the determination of appropriate medical care fees for Health and Seamen's Insurance to prescribe a standard amount of medical care fee for National Health Insurance.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Recent visits to some prefectures revealed that there continues to be some misunderstanding by prefectural officials and doctors as to the extent that the Medical Fee Payment Fund is applicable to National Health Insurance. (Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80 as to purpose and provisions of the Fund).

While the Fund Law includes National Health Insurance Associations in its applicability, it is not obligatory for the associations to participate. It is a decision to be made by the individual association as to whether the fund will be used in the prompt payment of medical care claims.

Government Pension System

Cabinet Order to Increase Rates for Invalidity Pensions Based on Military Service

The Cabinet on 1 October took affirmative action on the recommendations of the Pension Bureau, Prime Minister's Office concerning increases in the rates for invalidity pensions based on military service, the revised rates to be effective as of 1 September. Much correspondence has been received by SCAP Sections from recipients of these pensions and from members of their families describing the hardships suffered because of the meager pensions and inflated prices. Prior to the action of the Cabinet, the Pension Bureau was informed through PHMJG-73 of 24 September that Public Health and Welfare Section had no objections to the proposed revisions as submitted for review.

Invalidity pensions for both civilian officials and military personnel are authorized by the Pension Law (Law No.48 of 1923). SCAPIN No.338 of 24 November 1945, subject: "Pensions and Benefits" as prepared by ESS/Finance Division, directs that pensions to military personnel were to be terminated by 1 February 1946, except that such benefits may be paid "by reason of military service" as only "compensation for physical disability, limiting the recipient's ability to work, at rates which are no higher than the lowest of these for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes." This was interpreted to mean that invalidity pensions for military personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army or Navy should be reduced to the lowest rates upon which invalidity pensions are computed under any social insurance law. The lowest benefit rates at that time were those prescribed by the Welfare Pension Insurance Law.

Thereupon the Cabinet established Imperial Ordinance No.68 of 1 February 1946, in conformance with SCAPIN No.338 and Imperial Ordinance No.542 of 1945 (which relates to orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration); one of the effects of such ordinance being to reduce invalidity pensions based on military service to the amount of invalidity pensions paid under the Welfare Pension Insurance Law. This resulted in the invalidity pension of a soldier with the rank of private, whose injury was of a degree falling in "Category 1", being reduced to 560 yen per annum whereas a civilian official of comparable rank received 3,597 yen per annum for the same degree of injury.

The Diet in July 1948 enacted amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and to the law (Law No.36 of 15 October 1946) which supplements the Pension Law and fixes rates for computing benefits authorized by the Pension Law. These Amendments increased benefit rates so that the invalidity pension of the civilian official referred to above was raised from 3,597 yen to 20,314 yen per annum and the invalidity pension for the workers of comparable salary covered by the Welfare Pension Insurance Law was raised from 560 yen to 2,800 yen per annum. In addition, it was provided in both laws that 2,400 yen per annum would be paid such beneficiary on behalf of his wife and each dependent child.

The effect of the proposed Cabinet Order would be to increase invalidity pensions, based on military service, in amounts equal to similar pensions paid under the amended Welfare Pension Law, which continues to provide the lowest rates for invalidity pensions paid under any social insurance law. However, the proposed Cabinet Order limits to 7,200 yen per annum the amount payable upon behalf of the wife and children of a recipient of an invalidity pension. This is done because invalidity pensions paid under the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations Law do not include the additional amount for the wife and children.

Although the basic invalidity pension of the Mutual Aid Associations is computed at a greater rate than that of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law, addition of the allowances for the wife and children to the invalidity pension based on military service would result in a larger total annual pension than that paid by the Mutual Aid Associations in the case of large families were it not for this limitation which precludes such allowances for dependents in excess of three. It is further provided that this limitation is "for the time being," since amendments are pending which would add to the Mutual Aid Associations' invalidity pensions the allowances for the wife and children. Upon enactment of such amendments, it is intended to remove the 7,200 yen limitation for a recipient of an invalidity pension based on military service.

The Diet in its last session included in the budget for the current fiscal year an appropriation to meet the cost of the increase proposed by this Cabinet Order. Such increase had been considered at the time revision of the other invalidity pensions was proposed, but formal drafting of this Cabinet Order was deferred pending final action by the Diet on the amendments proposed for the other pensions.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	Dated	Subject	Surveillance	Distribution
73	9/27/48	Draft of Cabinet Order for the Partial Amendment of the Provisional Regulations re: The Special Cases of the Pension Law made Under Imperial Ordinance #542 of 1945 (concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Potsdam Declaration).	No	MG, 8th Army

Note: Directive to Pension Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Japanese Government offering no objection to proposed Cabinet Order subject as above.

74	10/2/48	Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government, offering no objection to proposed Cabinet Order, subject: "Maximum Amount of Allowances of the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals".

75	10/2/48	Ministerial Order, "Control Regulation of Drugs and Others for Animal Use"	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government, offering no objection to proposed Ministerial Order prescribing the control and regulation of drugs designated for animal use only.

76	10/2/48	Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government, offering no objection to proposed Ministerial Ordinance, subject: Enforcement Regulations for the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals".

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 incls

1. Health Center System Reorganized.
2. Reorganization of Health Center System Affects Nursing Service.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 25 September, 1948.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: July 1948.
5. Minsei-iin TB-PH-Wel 7 (Revised).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
4-10 October
1948
No.93**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Medical Services
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
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SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

Included with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin for information of Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers are lists of instructions sent from the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments for the period 6 - 11 and 13 - 18 September (see Incl. #1).

Health Center Organization and Personnel

A chart showing the organization and personnel of health centers is inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin for information of Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers. (Incl. #2). The organization follows the same general plan as was presented in March for the Model Health Center. Budgetary provisions have now been made for staff of 61, for each of the Model health centers, exclusive of sanitary team personnel which were provided for in the regular budget. The column headed "Non-professional employees" included second and third class officials as well as employees of other ranks.

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:
Title: Daily Life Security Law (Seikatsu Hogo Ho)
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 17

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Preventive Vaccination: Letter to Prefectural Governors

The Vice-Minister of Welfare is publishing a letter subject, "Administration of Preventive Vaccination Law", to Prefectural Governors requesting them to publicize the purpose of the Law and emphasize certain matters regarding the Law's administration.

Stress is placed on the importance of public health education in obtaining the cooperation of the people so that the obligatory nature of the vaccination program will be less in evidence. With good publicity, compliance may thus be obtained willingly without resorting to compulsion.

Reference is made to other related Laws, such as Epidemic Disease Prevention Law (Infectious Disease Law), the Tuberculosis Prevention Law, the Health Center Law, the Labor Standards Act, and the National Health and Hygiene Act.

Delegation of the Law's administration to Chiefs of Health Centers is suggested.

It is suggested that, for the convenience of working people, the physicians supervising health of employees may vaccinate at places of employment, giving a temporary certificate of vaccination which each individual will take to the authorities at the place of residence for recording. Careful planning with attention to administrative and technical details is advised. The certificate and the record of vaccinations should be made with care, but the "Preventive Vaccination Card" will not be issued for the time being.

The basis for expenses necessary for enforcement is stated as being still under negotiation. In regard to collections of actual costs, no others than described in Art.3 of the Cabinet Order are to be collected. A separate report is to be made as to the method for determining the actual costs. Only applicants for aid under the Living Protection Law (Daily Life Security) or those in similar state are to be considered unable to pay costs and to receive vaccination without charge.

Venereal Disease Prevention: Ministry Regulations

Ministry Regulations were published 24 September by the Ministry of Welfare regarding certain requirements of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

Some of the more important provisions follows: physicians are required to report the name, date of birth sex, occupation and address of patient, diagnosis, date of exposure, date of onset of symptoms, record of former treatment, and name, sex, address and occupation of contacts. Health officials empowered to perform health examinations must be physicians.

Prior approval by the Ministry of Welfare must be obtained for action under Article 12 of the Law (special measures by Governor) giving the locality and conditions of spreading venereal disease, the name and address of hospitals or clinics proposed for health examinations, the object of the examination, the means of examination and estimation and estimation of expense. A report of results of such special examinations is to be made to the Minister of Welfare promptly upon its conclusion.

Medical examinations for syphilis will include a darkfield examination, or more than two serological tests; for gonorrhea, a microscopic examination or culture; for lymphogranuloma venereum a Frei test.

Those unable to pay for examinations or treatment will submit, to the physician or hospital director who provided such care, a certification of such inability subject certificate will be obtained from the Chief of Health Center of their area of residence. This certificate will be the basis for payment by the prefectural government of the charges for such examination or treatment.

Applications will be made to the Ministry of Welfare for approval of establishing hospitals or clinics. This application will include reasons for establishment, name and site, means of management, outline of buildings and ground plan, list of equipment, number of staff and other personnel, proposed date of opening, and estimated annual expenses and incomes.

Substitute hospitals of clinics will be leased on an annual basis, subject to renewal, with applications for approval of the Minister of Welfare to include reasons for needing such a substitute hospital or clinic, name and personal history of director, name and location of the institution, number of staff and other personnel, outlines of building and equipment, capacity for out-patients and in-patients, monthly average of patients in the past, estimated expense, terms of lease and copy of proposed agreement.

A form for and identification card, to be carried by all health officials when carrying out examinations or investigations pertaining to venereal disease control is annexed to the regulations.

Venereal Disease Prevention: Cabinet Ordinance

The Cabinet has before it for consideration an ordinance which when passed will authorize subsidies of National Treasury funds to prefectural governments for certain Venereal Disease Preventive activities. Details will be published in a later issue of this Bulletin.

Maternal and Child Handbook

It is expected that a one reel film illustrating the "Maternal and Child Handbook" will shortly be produced under the guidance of the Maternal and Child Health Section, Children's Division, Ministry of Welfare. The scenario has already been approved. The purpose is to give the public a better understanding of the procedures indicated in the handbook.

Refresher Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

During the period April 1947 to 30 September 1948, more than 1,000 students completed refresher training courses given at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. The number of graduates of the different courses is as follows:

Public Health (Medical) Officer	206
Public Health Nurses	268
Public Health Sanitarians	229
Public Health Veterinarians	136
Public Health Pharmacists	134
Public Health Nutritionists	38
Public Health Sanitary Engineers	34

These individuals, all of whom were engaged in public health work before taking these courses, came to the Institute from every prefecture and the larger cities of Japan. They were returned to their home prefectures to assume responsible positions in the local health organizations. It has been reported, however, that frequently local health organizations have not made good use of the personnel which they sent to the Institute for training. In some instances this is the result of having selected poorly qualified persons in the first place.

It is highly important that in the future well-qualified individuals, preferably younger persons showing evidence of leadership, be recommended to receive training at the Institute. Also, close surveillance should be exercised in order to ascertain that these people return and fill positions where their training will be used to the best advantage in furtherance of the public health program.

The next course scheduled at the Institute of Public Health will be for Public Health Nurses and will begin in December. Additional courses for other categories of personnel will be scheduled early in 1949. Announcement of the exact dates for the opening of courses will be made at a later date.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Military Government

Public Health Officers are urged to bring to the attention of the local Japanese medical societies the importance of medical ethics in the life of the physician and the benefit that ethical conduct on the part of the physician contributes to the welfare of the community. It is realized that individual physicians do not, in all cases, understand the ethical code which governs the medical profession, or, if understanding is present, do not accept their social responsibility.

Under this code, which stems from the oath of Hippocrates, elaborated by the laws of Hippocrates, physicians, "Should, as good citizens, and because their professional training specially qualifies them to render this service, bear their full part in enforcing the laws of the community and sustaining the institutions that advance the interests of humanity. They should cooperate especially with the proper authority in the administration of sanitary laws and regulations. They should be ready to counsel the public on subjects relating to sanitary police, public hygiene and legal medicine.

Quoting further, from the principles of medical ethics, as promulgated by the American Medical Association, in reference to medical societies, it is stated that "in order that the dignity and honor of the medical profession may be upheld, its standards exalted, its sphere of usefulness extended, and the advancement of medical science promoted, a physician should associate himself with medical societies and contribute his time, energy and means in order that these societies may represent the ideals of the profession."

The medical societies, therefore, become the recognized organs for the expression of the ideals of the profession, and the voice of the profession at large in the matter of ethics. This places upon medical societies a responsibility for the conduct of their members.

The local medical associations represent the physicians of Japan, and therefore must assume responsibility and establish within their organizations a strong and qualified grievance committee with disciplinary powers to be exercised against those physicians who transgress the ethical code.

It would be well to call to the attention of the physicians of Japan that it is not by scientific achievement alone that the medical profession of a country gains respect and dignity in the minds of medical men of other countries, unless such achievements are coupled with the ethical aspects of medicine.

There are many factors in Japan that lead to transgression of the ethical code, such as the highly developed sense of personal loyalty and duty, and unfavorable economic conditions. Japanese physicians, either through professional timidity or audacity, are apt to circumvent ethical principles when ethical ideals are not constantly stressed and brought to their attention. Therefore, it becomes necessary to elaborate the principles of medical ethics as understood and accepted by the physicians of the Occidental world.

The Japan Medical Association has established a Grievance Committee within its organization, and has already impartially considered the alleged unethical conduct of several physicians in the Tokyo area. The impartial judgment expressed by the Committee and accepted by the society has been gratifying.

It is desirable that impetus be given to the functioning of similar committees in each of the local societies, and orientation given to the understanding of medical ethics held by the profession.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

No new cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported in Hokkaido since 30 September according to the weekly report of 2 - 8 October, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. During the period 27 - 30 September a total of 101 new cases, all classified as suspects, were reported from Hokkaido but no new cases have been reported for October. To date Hokkaido remains the only Prefecture reporting new cases and the possibility of additional cases will be largely those that have been discovered in remote areas. With the rapid decline of equine encephalomyelitis cases, the quarantine will be lifted, effective 12 October, and the inter-island traffic of horses will be resumed. Official notification to all Prefectures has been sent by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to lift quarantine on that date.

Food Sanitation

Recently, cases of food poisoning have been reported to this office. It is suggested Military Government Public Health Officers contact the Prefectural Food Inspection Section and recommend greater activity in the procuring of food samples for laboratory analysis and to stimulate a more active sanitary inspection by Food Inspectors in establishments producing and handling food items. All food that has been allocated to each prefecture for rationing and distribution should be inspected at the time of its receipt and during the time it is held in storage awaiting distribution. The responsibility for this lies with the Prefectural Food Sanitation Section. Recent disclosures indicate a failure on the part of the Food Inspectors to make recommendations as to the correct manner of storage and to allow violations of good sanitary measures to exist in distribution points during rationing periods uncontrolled.

Animal Diseases

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	101
Aichi	Swine Plague	1
Niigata	Swine Plague	1
	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyazaki	Swine Erysipelas	1

Note: Submitted by Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Weekly Report of 2-8 October.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,290 pieces of the various types of DDT Dusting and spraying equipment for insect control program was produced during the period 26 September - 2 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 26 September - 2 October, 52,105 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 8,625 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 44 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 62,065 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,200,912 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 398,709 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 52,046 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

The distribution of 2,975 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment which were shipped to 19 prefectures during the period 26 September - 2 October is listed below:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido		10			2
Iwate		20	30		
Yamagata				50	
Fukushima			20	20	
Ibaraki		200		20	
Tochigi				200	
Saitama		19			
Chiba				200	
Tokyo		8		250	5
Toyama		20			
Ishikawa		20			
Shizuoka		6	1		
Aichi		15			
Hyogo	720				
Shimane	320				
Hiroshima	200		24		
Fukuoka		300	20	250	
Kumamoto		10	5		
Miyazaki		10			
Total	1,240	638	100	990	7

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - August

The August report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	85,166
Arrest - Registered persons	27
Unregistered persons	68
Convictions - Registered persons	8
Unregistered persons	19
Thefts of narcotics (including 3 hospitals)	20
Losses by fire (including 9 in Fukui Prefecture)	10

Penalties for registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 2,000 yen fine to one year penal servitude including nine suspended sentences. Charges against two non-registrants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Fourteen registrants were admonished and four minor violations were disposed of administratively.

For the first time since June 1946 two defendants charged with narcotic violations were found not guilty by the courts.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,117
Investigations originated	153
Investigations concluded	128
Investigations not concluded	359

Four persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana.

Monthly Reports

Prefectural narcotic offices, charged with the responsibility of forwarding monthly reports to the Ministry of Welfare for consolidation, continue to prepare reports which are in error since the tabulations will not balance with the figures for the previous month. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to advise the Narcotic Control Division if any future reports are in error in order that appropriate action may be taken to assure correct reports being forwarded.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.79 (for period 28 June - 4 July), No. 80 (for period 5 - 11 July) and No.83 (for period 26 July - 1 August).

Thirty-nine Branch Offices (prefectural) of Dobo Engo Kai are to be participating members of the Community Chest and will be entitled to allocation of Chest Funds raised during the current Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign for the fiscal year 1948 - 49. The Branch Offices (prefectural) not participating in the Community Chest and who will conduct their own independent membership campaigns are: Iwate, Akita, Fukushima, Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief and Preparedness:

a. Niigata City (Niigata Prefecture): On 23 August a fireworks exhibition was held near Bandai Bridge. The Red Cross Chapter, in anticipation of the large crowds that would assemble, established a Temporary Emergency Medical Aid and Relief Station and therefore were able to give immediate medical assistance to those persons injured when the bridge suddenly collapsed due to excess strain. Medical emergency treatment was given to 60 patients and 31 other persons more seriously injured were transported to Takegawa and Hasegawa Hospitals.

b. Nagahama City (Ehime Prefecture): One hundred eighty-five houses were totally destroyed and 15 houses were partially destroyed by fire, on 17 September, causing 786 persons to be homeless. No persons were killed and the injuries were minor. A Red Cross Relief Station was established within two hours and assistance was given to 125 people.

c. Saga Prefecture. Casualties in the prefecture, as of 19 September, resulting from a flash flood on 14 September included; 76 persons killed, 78 injured and 10 missing. The Saga Red Cross Chapter promptly dispatched six Medical Aid Teams into the affected areas and gave medical assistance as needed.

d. Nagasaki Prefecture. Casualties in the prefecture, as of 14 September, resulting from a flood on 12 September, included 74 persons killed, 39 injured and 51 missing. The Red Cross dispatched three Medical Aid and Relief Teams to the disaster area on 12 September and gave medical aid and assistance to the flood victims.

Volunteer Services:

a. Production: Great activity is noted in this very important program. One of the large production projects now underway in Tokyo, for example, is the remarking of 150,000 ditty bags (donated by the American Red Cross out of surplus) into children's garments.

Junior Red Cross:

a. Saitama Chapter: A Junior Red Cross meeting was held on 28 September and 160 persons, mostly outstanding students above the fifth grade of elementary schools, middle schools and teachers (representing 23 schools) attended. A full report on the Gora Youth Leadership Training Center was given by those delegates who attended camp this year.

b. The Junior Red Cross, National Headquarters, have representatives attending the Youth Organization Leadership Training Center, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and being held between 4 - 15 October. Other organizations being represented are the Ministry of Welfare, Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign Goals (Prefectural and National)

The established Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign Goal (national) for 1948-49 is 1,178,950,000 yen, with 76% for Community Chest (898,717,800 yen) and 24% for Japanese Red Cross 280,232,200 yen).

The breakdown of the national goal on a prefectural basis giving the prefectural goals and the per centum agreed upon covering the allocation of all monies raised is given below:

Prefecture	Goal (1948-49)	Community Chest	Japanese Red Cross Society	%-CC	%-RC
Hokkaido	Yen 70,000,000	Yen 60,000,000	Yen 10,000,000	86%	14%
Aomori	11,000,000	6,600,000	4,400,000	60	40
*Iwate	17,000,000	12,050,000	4,950,000	71	29
Miyagi	16,000,000	11,000,000	5,000,000	69	31
Akita	10,000,000	5,560,000	4,440,000	56	44
Yamagata	25,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	80	20
Fukushima	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
*Ibaraki	15,000,000	10,500,000	4,500,000	70	30
Tochigi	21,000,000	17,664,800	3,335,200	84	16
*Gumma	12,000,000	6,999,000	5,001,000	58	42
*Saitama	16,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	63	37
Chiba	25,000,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	76	24
Tokyo	80,000,000	64,000,000	16,000,000	80	20
Kanagawa	70,000,000	58,333,000	11,667,000	63	17
Niigata	29,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	69	31
Toyama	13,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	62	38
Ishikawa	13,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	77	23
Fukui	13,000,000	9,500,000	3,500,000	73	27
Yamanashi	9,450,000	6,700,000	2,750,000	71	29
*Nagano	30,000,000	19,000,000	11,000,000	63	37
Gifu	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
Shizuoka	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	75	25
Aichi	66,000,000	54,000,000	12,000,000	82	18
Miye	16,000,000	10,666,000	5,334,000	63	37
Shiga	11,000,000	7,700,000	3,300,000	70	30
Kyoto	50,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	80	20
Osaka	85,000,000	65,450,000	19,550,000	77	23
Hyogo	60,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	80	20
Nara	12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	75	25
Wakayama	9,500,000	6,750,000	2,750,000	71	29
Tottori	9,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	67	33
Shimane	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	80	20
Okayama	21,000,000	15,100,000	5,900,000	72	28
Hiroshima	30,000,000	22,500,000	7,500,000	75	25
Yamaguchi	26,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	77	23
Tokushima	15,000,000	10,435,000	4,565,000	70	30
Kagawa	14,000,000	10,500,000	3,500,000	75	25
Ehime	25,000,000	19,560,000	5,440,000	78	22
Kochi	13,000,000	8,700,000	4,300,000	67	33
Fukuoka	50,000,000	43,000,000	7,000,000	86	14
Saga	15,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	80	20
Nagasaki	20,000,000	14,500,000	5,500,000	73	27
Kumamoto	21,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000	71	29
Oita	18,000,000	14,400,000	3,600,000	80	20
Miyazaki	10,000,000	6,670,000	3,330,000	67	33
Kagoshima	17,000,000	10,880,000	6,120,000	64	36
	1,178,950,000	898,717,800	280,232,200	76%	24%

*Did not conduct Community Chest Campaign for 1947-48.

Allocation of LARA Relief Supplies to Meet Disaster Needs

An allocation of clothing was approved by the LARA Central Committee on 28 September 1948 for disaster relief purposes in areas recently visited by typhoon and accompanying floods. The clothing allocation is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Iwate	180	bales of clothing
Miyagi	90	"
Chiba	40	"
Shizuoka	10	"
Kanagawa	10	"
Gumma	10	"
Ibaraki	10	"
Saga	40	"
Nagasaki	50	"
*Fukui	<u>590</u>	"
Total	1030	bales of clothing (Approx. 150 pieces per bale)

*Earthquake and subsequent floods.

Overseas Shipments of LARA Relief Supplies

LARA shipments, numbers 92 to 96, inclusive, for Japan, arrived in Yokohama between 20 August and 7 September. These shipments contained a total of 104.63 tons of relief supplies as given, by individual shipment, below:

- a. 92nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Canada Mail on 30 August and contained 5 tons of clothing.
- b. 93rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Britain Victory on 30 August and contained 40 tons of food.
- c. 94th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Julia Luckenbach on 3 September and contained 7.43 tons (clothing, including shoes).
- d. 95th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Polk on 10 September and contained 19.77 tons (food - 15 tons, clothing - 4.1 tons, miscellaneous - .67 tons).
- e. 96th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. American Transport on 7 September and contained 32.43 tons (food - 25 tons, clothing - 6.78 tons, miscellaneous - .65 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amount to 6,847.22 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	80.00 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	23.31 tons
Miscellaneous (including soap and seeds)	<u>1.32 tons</u>
Total	104.63 tons

Medical Social Work

In order to meet the growing need for medical social workers in Health Centers and various hospitals, the Japan Social Work Association is planning a special short term course in medical social work to be held at the Japan School of Social Work in Tokyo. It is anticipated that the course will be held every day from 1 to 5 p.m. but the dates have not been definitely determined. Fifty students at least 25 years of age will be admitted at a fee of 500 yen each and will include:

- a. Students of universities and technical schools who are interested in medical social work.
- b. Those who have had two years or more experience in social work and are interested in medical social work.
- c. Others who are approved by the school authorities as good material. A certificate will be given to each student upon completion of the course and it is expected that positions will be available in medical institutions.

Health Centers and hospitals which are looking for medical social workers or which have the possibility of establishing social service departments are to be informed of the course and are asked to select and send promising persons for this training. Inquiries should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Observation in the field of current efforts to revive and reorganize National Health Insurance has yielded the following findings:

1. Meetings are being held in the Prefectures by representatives of cities, towns and villages of existing National Health Insurance associations, doctors, and other interested parties to determine the future course of National Health Insurance. Reportedly, large numbers of cities, towns and villages have expressed interest, through their representatives, in administering National Health Insurance on a municipal basis, as provided by the revised National Health Insurance Law. Likewise, a number of associations are reported to have indicated the intention of continuing in business in localities in which the municipality will not take over the administration of National Health Insurance.

2. Little appears to have been done, so far, to implement these professed intentions. The steps required are as follows:

- a. In those instances in which the city, town or villages intends to administer National Health Insurance, a resolution to this effect must be passed by the local assembly. If the local assembly does not favor municipal operation, any National Health Insurance Association or other juridical person administering National Health Insurance, existing or to be created, may administer National Health Insurance in the locality concerned. To effect this it must call a general meeting to obtain the consent of the membership.

3. The Prefectural Insurance Section, in particular the Subsection for National Health Insurances, has charge of the publicity required to acquaint the parties concerned and the population at large with these amendments to the National Health Insurance Law which became effective 1 July.

It was found that in some prefectures little has been done with respect to this. In other prefectures the reorganization has been misrepresented as compulsory. According to the Law as amended, no locality or association or other juridical person is to operate a National Health Insurance program unless a majority of the local residents eligible to belong, or of their elected representatives in the city, town or villages assemblies so desires. In this case, but only in this case, all eligible residents will be covered. While this is being encouraged, care must be taken not to give the appearance of compulsion.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls.

1. List of Ministerial Instructions from Various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Governments.

2. Organization and Personnel of Health Centers in Japan.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 2 October, 1948.
4. Number of rate of cases and deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, 4 week ended 25 September 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11-17 October
1948
No.94**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Welfare
SECTION VIII - Social Security
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Declassification of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins

All Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins beginning with the one issued for the period 9 - 15 December 1945 and including Weekly Bulletin No.93 for the period 4 - 10 September 1948 have been declassified from "Restricted" to "Unclassified".

Beginning with this issue of the Bulletin, the main body will be "Unclassified". A "Restricted" Annex will be prepared for information of Military Government Teams which will contain data regarding contemplated programs and other information of interest only to Military Government Teams.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Improvement in Sanitation

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.87 for 23 - 29 August in which comparison was made between certain prefecture morbidity rates for July 1948 with those for July 1947.

The August 1948 dysentery rate for all of Japan was only 28% as high as the August 1947 rate. The greatest improvement, when comparing the prefecture dysentery rates for August 1948 with those for August 1947, was shown by Yamanashi with 8% of the previous year's August rate. Others in order were Ishikawa (9%), Nagano (11%), Tochigi (13%), Nagasaki (14%), Fukushima (14%), Yamagata (15%), Tokushima (17%), Nara (19%), and Hyogo (19%).

The August 1948 typhoid fever rate for Japan was 3% of the August 1947 rate. When reviewed by prefectures, it is found that the greatest reduction in rates was shown by Kumamoto (no typhoid reported in August of this year), Yamanashi (8%), Ishikawa (12%), Wakayama (12%), Kagawa (16%), Gumma (18%), Shimane (18%), Yamagata (19%), Hiroshima (19%), and Ibaraki (20%).

During July 1948, the four prefectures of Tokushima, Ishikawa, Yamanashi and Kagoshima did not report any paratyphoid. During August 1948 there was no paratyphoid reported in Yamanashi, Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Okayama. However, paratyphoid fever rates are not considered as a reliable indicator of improvement in sanitation. Of the three intestinal infections here reported, reduction in dysentery is probably the best indication an effective sanitation program.

When the September rates are available, a review will be presented in this Bulletin summarizing the seasonal prefecture experience with dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

Port Quarantine

A new quarantine station at the port of Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, was formally commissioned and dedicated on 13 October.

During the period from 1 October through 7 October, 7835 persons were repatriated to Japan: 121 from China, 1815 from Karafuto and 5899 from Siberia.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The only new cases of equine encephalomyelitis reported for period 9 - 16 October by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, were six cases in Yamagata Prefecture. It should be noted that no new cases were reported from Hokkaido, which has been the last prefecture reporting cases in considerable numbers.

Animal Diseases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Yamagata	Equine Encephalomyelitis	6
Hokkaido	Swine Cholera	156

Note: Submitted by Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Weekly Report of 9 - 15 October 1948.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School

The capping ceremony for the first year students was held 13 October at which 41 students received their caps. The nursery plans are developing very well and plans for a very practical formula room are underway. The graduate nurses are assuming much more responsibility in the school and in the supervision program on the wards.

Public Health Nurses Course

The sixth course for Public Health Nurses will open in December at the Institute of Public Health. The application blanks have been sent to all prefectures. This is the regular four-months course for Public Health Nurses.

A two day meeting was held by Japanese Nursing Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare on 12 and 13 October. All prefectures were represented and the program for the coming year and responsibility of the sub-sections in the prefectures was discussed.

The first Regional Institute for Public Health Nurses to be held in Hokkaido opened 4 October, sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Nurses Association. There were about 150 in attendance for the seven days. Representative from SCAP attended and spoke on the various phases of public health work.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5440 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 3 - 9 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

The following companies were selected by the Ministry of Welfare to manufacture DDT dusting and spraying equipment for the 1948 production program:

a. Shikutani Seisakusho Co., 1, Yamahamajima-cho, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Phone Shitaya (83) 1556, 2449; Odawara Factory, 470, Renshoji, Phone Odawara 870; Obata Factory, Obata-machi, Kita-Kanbugun, Gumma Ken, Phone Obata 9.

b. Shibazaki Seisakusho Co., 1, 1-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 1781; Factory 324, Shibazaki, Jindaimura, Kitatamagun, Tokyo, Phone Musashi Chofu 326.

c. Ushida Funmuki Kojo Co., 157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Phone Mita (45) 1023; Factory and factory phone, same.

d. Maruyama Sesakusho Co., 1, 2-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Choyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 4331, 4333; Factory 1304, Inage-machi, Chiba; Phone, same.

e. Hatsuda Kogyo Co., Ltd., 1,3-chome, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Phone Nihonbashi (24) 2023; Factory 1441, Owada-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka, Phone Yodogawa 1716, 1819.

Present schedule of prices of the various types of equipment manufactured by the five companies is listed below in yen:

Name of company	Hand Duster		Sprayer Knapsack type 3 gal. cap.		Sprayer Pump type semi-automatic		Sprayer Hand Type ½ gal. cap.		Power Duster	
	Mfgr's Price	Consu mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	Consu mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	Consu mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	Consu mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	Consu mer's Price
Shikutani	290	335	1,224	1,414	2,627	3,036	610	705	25,704	29,698
Hatsuda	290	335	1,224	1,414	2,530	2,923	610	705	25,704	29,698
Shiba-zaki	290	335	1,273	1,470	2,530	2,923	500	578		
Ushida			1,224	1,414	2,627	3,036				
Maruyama			1,273	1,470	2,530	2,923			25,704	29,698

The knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity sprayer produced by the Maruyama and Shibazaki Companies carries a consumer price 49 yen higher than the three other producers. This additional cost, the manufacturers claim, is to cover the additional production cost in the use of the metallic piston in this sprayer. For the same reason the semi-automatic pump type sprayer manufactured by the Shikutani and Ushida Companies carries a consumer price 97 yen higher than the three other producers listed.

The prices quoted above are exempted from the transaction tax. The packing and crating charges are taken care of by the manufacturer while the consumer pays the transportation fees.

During the period 3 - 9 October, 99,921 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 24,597 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 128,327 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 16,850 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,690 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,372,318 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 403,580 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 54,736 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during September totaled 478,638 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 179,165 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 5,870 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 932,401 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 210,700 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

Prefecture or Department	5% DDT Residual		Typhus Vaccine
	10% DDT Dust	Effect Spray	
	lbs	gals	vials
Hokkaido	90,000	6,355	370
Aomori	10,000	3,000	
Iwate	13,000	1,600	2,000
Miyagi	-	-	
Akita	17,000	1,000	
Yamagata	-	10,000	
Fukushima	-	-	
Ibaraki	10,600	400	
Tochigi	-	-	
Gumma	-	-	
Saitama	-	-	

Chiba	-	650	
Tokyo	-	-	
Kanagawa	50,000	2,100	
Niigata	18,700	17,610	
Yamanashi	-	5,000	
Nagano	-	-	
Gifu	-	-	
Shizuoka	30,000	-	
Aichi	30,000	20,000	
Mie	-	-	
Toyama	-	-	
Ishikawa	-	-	
Fukui	-	-	
Shiga	-	-	
Kyoto	-	-	
Osaka	-	-	
Hyogo	-	-	
Nara	5,000	-	
Wakayama	-	3,000	
Shimane	40,000	3,000	
Okayama	35,000	35,000	
Hiroshima	-	-	
Yamaguchi	-	-	
Tottori	-	5,150	
Tokushima	-	-	
Kagawa	18,000	10,000	
Ehime	-	-	
Kochi	1,400	150	
Fukuoka	20,000	30,000	
Saga	-	-	
Nagasaki	-	-	
Kumamoto	-	-	
Oita	-	-	
Miyazaki	30,000	-	
Kagoshima	50,000	-	
Ministry of Welfare	13		
Ministry of Agric.& For.		120	
Quarantine Station:			
Hakodate	5,000	1,000	
Yokohama	200	200	
Kobe	250	300	
Moji	990	600	
Maizuru		750	3,500
Ujina		300	
Sasebo		300	
Miike		200	
Ministry of Transportation			
Main Office	2,250		
Tokyo Railway Dept.		5,250	
Osaka		4,000	

Hiroshima		2,000	
Moji		3,000	
Sendai		4,000	
Sapporo		3,000	
Ministry of Finance	50	10	
Price Control Board	40	5	
Board of Trade	405		
Public Inspection Office	40		
Japan Mariners Assn.			
Yokohama Office	200		
Ujina Office	500		
Losses Intransit		15	
	478,638	179,165	5,870

Distribution

During the first and second quarters of the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 (April-September), textile sanitary material allocations were made which included quantities originally scheduled for allocation during the third quarter (October-December). This was done because the weaving mills had withheld their production for several months in anticipation of price increases. The price increases were made early in the first quarter. The weavers then shipped large stocks of gauze and bandage to the finishing mills where they were bleached and packaged for distribution. The amounts actually purchased and total quantities allocated are shown in the tables below:

QUANTITIES PURCHASED

Period	Absorbent Cotton Kg.	Gauze meter	Bandage		
			Staple Fiber roll	Triangular piece	Lint piece
January	149,567				
February	64,110	513,714			
March	86,590	655,679			
April	86,975	1,159,454	3,132	55	
May	202,243	5,359,855	336,547	8,498	333
June	188,791	5,248,341	359,744	8,881	1,124
July	148,284	5,120,994	326,458	13,581	950
August	174,162	6,305,388	384,643	16,590	1,342

QUANTITIES ALLOCATED BY QUARTERS

Period	Absorbent Cotton Kg.	Gauze meter	Bandage		
			Staple Fiber roll	Triangular piece	Lint piece
Jan-Mar	700,195	3,731,929			
Apr-Jun	*600,000	*32,508,800	*1,400,000	*30,000	*16,540
Jul-Sep	430,625	17,022,000	600,000		14,742
Oct-Dec	460,375	7,500,000			

*It will be noted that the allocations marked with an asterisk are substantial quantities, the result of the large releases made at the increased prices. The quantities actually purchased are smaller than the amounts allocated. This is because the ration tickets that were issued against the Apr-June and Jul-Sep quarterly allocations are valid for six months. Many purchasers wait until the end of the valid period before making purchases. This results in an overlap of ration periods and sizable stocks for which ration tickets are outstanding.

The absence of an allocation of bandage for the 3rd quarter Japanese Fiscal Year, October, November, December is because unclaimed rations are adequate to meet the requirements for the period, and the ration tickets outstanding are valid during the period. The raw materials which would go into bandage production during this period will be used to make gauze which is in shorter supply.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u>	<u>Gauze</u>
Hokkaido	25,364 kgs.	394,777 meters
Aomori	7,654	114,588
Iwate	7,474	117,237
Miyagi	9,031	142,708
Akita	7,613	116,825
Yamagata	7,186	113,853
Fukushima	12,026	186,894
Ibaraki	11,462	180,108
Tochigi	8,984	142,717
Gumma	8,781	137,398
Saitama	12,289	190,284
Chiba	12,410	204,112
Tokyo	29,778	546,484
Kanagawa	13,093	219,872
Niigata	14,124	225,864
Toyama	6,530	98,997
Ishikawa	6,097	97,960
Fukui	4,160	66,790
Yamanashi	4,445	73,112
Nagano	10,522	175,511
Gifu	8,358	133,238
Shizuoka	13,312	211,544
Aichi	17,303	280,627
Mie	7,850	130,606
Shiga	4,374	72,898
Kyoto	9,731	172,746
Osaka	18,717	317,909
Hyogo	17,173	282,554
Nara	4,088	67,995
Wakayama	5,269	87,193
Tottori	3,247	53,589
Shimane	5,407	88,324
Okayama	9,248	155,954
Hiroshima	11,527	188,790
Yamaguchi	9,302	155,838
Tokushima	5,067	77,944
Kagawa	5,548	86,054
Ehime	8,526	131,231
Kochi	4,784	77,204
Fukuoka	23,082	377,923
Saga	5,986	99,638
Nagasaki	9,850	160,293
Kumamoto	10,485	173,813
Oita	7,190	119,225
Miyazaki	6,160	94,893
Kagoshima	9,768	156,156
Total	460,375 kgs.	7,500,000 meters

From 3 - 9 October a total of 5,733 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 19 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido				90	
Tochigi		120			
Ibaraki	312	125			
Tokyo		331			2
Toyama	96				
Ishikawa		50			
Fukui		100			
Nagano			22		
Kyoto	264				
Osaka	200				
Hyogo	816				
Hiroshima		10			
Tokushima				120	
Kagawa	300		30		
Fukuoka	400	225	150		
Saga	400	160	40	100	
Kumamoto	600				
Miyazaki		200	200		
Kagoshima	150	40	80		
Total	3538	1361	522	310	2

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Local Wholesalers

In some prefectures local wholesalers have advised narcotic practitioners to personally inscribe their signatures on order forms in addition to the regular stamp of identification used by Japanese, as an added precaution against the activities of traffickers who are attempting to procure and forge narcotic order forms. This precaution, in addition to requiring the person to whom narcotics are delivered to be personally identified, will probably thwart some of the sort of identification from representatives of local wholesalers who personally appear to receive the narcotics.

Narcotic Thefts

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare has limited the amounts of narcotics which can be purchased by certain hospital who have experienced loss of narcotics through thefts. The hospitals affected are those who lost narcotics through negligence or insecurity such as having narcotics stored in an ordinary room or cabinet locked only with ordinary door keys.

The restriction on the amounts of narcotics which can be purchased will not be removed until the hospital has produced evidence that remedial measures have been taken and have been subjected to an inspection by Narcotic Agents who recommend removal of the restriction to the Ministry of Welfare. Some prefectures have reported that physicians themselves are procuring steel cabinets relatively inexpensive in which to store narcotics. The cabinets are bolted to the shelf or wall and have combination locks. The proportion which thefts have reached has required that the above steps be taken to safeguard narcotics.

Partially Used Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare is advising all Narcotic Agents to inform local wholesalers that it is a violation of the Narcotic Law for any wholesaler to receive narcotics with damaged or broken seals or narcotics that have been partially used. In the future, narcotics belonging to a registrant who has had his license cancelled or to a deceased registrant will not be returned to local wholesalers if the narcotics are old, deteriorated, damaged or partially used or if the seal has been damaged or broken. Such narcotics may be disposed of to other practitioners or hospitals who desire to buy them. In case there is no such registered person desiring to receive them, the narcotics are to be dispatched to the Drug Disposal Committee for salvage. In no case will any monetary restitution be made for narcotics which are to be salvaged.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 97 through 100, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 62.16 tons of the following supplies:

- a. 97th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Lake on 9 September and contained 10.12 tons (clothing, 9.73 tons; miscellaneous, .39 tons).
- b. 98th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marina Snapper on 15 September and contained 21.1 tons (food, 20.3 tons; miscellaneous, .8 tons).
- c. 99th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Oregon on 29 September and contained 29.95 tons (clothing).
- d. 100th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Flyer on 1 October and contained .99 tons (food, .9 tons; clothing, .83 tons; miscellaneous, .07 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 6,909.38 tons, consisting of the following:

	Tons
Food	5302.43
Clothing (including shoes)	1238.83
Medicines	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (including soap and seeds)	101.13
Total	6909.38

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

The first shipment of CARE food packages (oriental pack) arrived in Japan in July. The shipment totalled 9,982 packages and the following information covers status of distribution as of 30 September.

Total packages received	9982	
Total packages damaged	203	
Total packages delivered	2569	
Total packages in process of delivery	1869	4641
Total packages on hand and not consigned		5341

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Reports received to date indicate that the "Joint -Fund Drive" has been well organized in each of Japan's 46 prefectures and that the campaign is well under way.

Prefectural progress reports, covering the campaign, are expected this week and will be reported, as officially received, in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins. Only the following five prefectural preliminary progress reports have been received to date and cover collections up to 6 October.

Ibaraki	Yen		7,700
Tokyo			4,000,000
Gifu			851,590
Toyama			1,558,297
Kochi			108,614
Total	Yen		6,526,201

The following information pertaining to the Joint-Fund Campaign is given to illustrate the varied activities carried on in support of the endeavor.

- a. Military Government representative, Chiba Prefecture, addressed the volunteer workers and solicitors in a campaign rally held in Chiba City on 1 October.

b. Military Government officials in Gumma Prefecture assisted campaign officials in dropping 100,000 campaign leaflets from the air.

c. Tochigi Prefectural campaign officials dropped 100,000 leaflets from the air with the assistance of Military Government officials.

d. In Tokyo on 6 October, 500 Buddhists marched from Ueno to Kudan via Asakusa to assist in the campaign solicitation.

e. On 7 October, a member of the Imperial Family made a tour of the City of Tokyo, for the purpose of visiting and encouraging the volunteer street solicitors.

f. Nation-wide broadcasts are being held in support of the campaign with the broadcast originating at different stations. One such broadcast was originated in Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture.

g. The "red feathers" which are given to each contributor are much in demand - Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Yamaguchi, Ibaraki, Kyoto and Akita have found it necessary to re-order in large quantities.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Service:

Two important Volunteer Service meetings held in Tokyo on 8 October and are briefly outlined below:

- a. Approximately 120 teachers from 87 Tokyo Junior High Schools gathered at the National Headquarters to learn about the Volunteer Service projects. They have decided to participate in the production (sewing) program and will be responsible for the completion of several thousands of garments.
- b. Three hundred representatives of the Tokyo Chapter's Volunteers were encouraged to continue their endeavors and were also praised for their present volunteer activities by the Emperor 3rd Empress.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

A number of National Health Insurance Associations have expressed interest in obtaining medical facilities owned by organizations or companies being dissolved. Information on possible alternatives may be of assistance.

The local association may enter into direct negotiations with the organization or company concerned, or may pool resources with other associations and complete such negotiations and fiscal arrangements on a joint basis. In either instance, it may be possible to obtain financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare. Where there is not a sufficient number of associations or their combined resources are inadequate, it is possible, as authorized by Section III, Local Autonomy Law, for two or more city, town or village governments to federate for a specific purpose, such as the establishment and operation of a medical facility.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
77	10/7/48	Request for Approval for Incorporation of the Japanese Bereaved Families Welfare Federation	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Memoranda to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government disapproving application (subject as above) and advising such incorporation as suggested would develop a program of special and preferential treatment for selected groups contrary to the purpose and intent of SCAPIN 775 dated 27 February 1946.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:

Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 9 October 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

ANNEX TO WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11-17 October
1948
No.94**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Welfare

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Survey of Beds for Tuberculosis Patients

The survey concerning availability of beds for tuberculosis treatment is nearing completion. Beds now available are:

Governmental:	National Sanitoria	32,646
	National Hospitals	6,749
Private:	Non-national Sanitoria	10,115
	Non-national Hospitals	<u>11,998</u>
	Total	61,508

Percentage occupancy of national sanitoria as of 31 July was about 81.5 %. Occupancy figures for the other institutions are not yet available.

There were 147,411 deaths from tuberculosis in 1947. The ration of beds available to deaths per year is .42.

This is far below the ration necessary for control of tuberculosis. A ratio of two beds per death is considered necessary. (It is actually 1.4 in the United States).

Plans are being drawn up to reactivate 12,352 beds by effecting the minor repairs necessary and an additional 14,507 by major repairs. All these beds will be those of national hospitals or sanatoria. This will give a bed death ratio of .546.

In addition, new construction is contemplated to bring the bed death ration in each prefecture up to .5. This will require 11,399 beds and will bring the national ration up to .695.

It is planned to have all repairs and new construction completed by March 1950. Action is now under way to secure the necessary funds.

Public Health Education

The prefectural health departments throughout Japan are conducting public health information-education programs, some of which are very good. In many instances, however, subject material is not carefully checked for factual accuracy and as a result a great deal of misinformation is being passed on to the Japanese public. A similar situation exists at the National level.

In order to remedy this situation at the National level, a "Screening Board" is in the process of organization within the Ministry of Welfare. This "Screening Board" is to be composed of persons qualified to judge the quality and accuracy of public health material included in all scripts, (radio, slide-film, motion pictures, press releases, exhibits, posters, etc.). The Board members are to be selected from among persons within the Ministry of Welfare and various other organizations interested in the furtherance of public health.

When this Board is properly functioning the quality of public health information-education, programs should show a definite improvement. A "Screening Board" would be of great value in the prefectural health department programs.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Education

A survey of the majority of the 16 listed Veterinary colleges in Japan has been completed, and the results summarized for submission to the Japanese Council on Veterinary Education on 22 October. Lack of instructors both in number and training, scarcity of text-books and technical knowledge and properly equipped clinics appear

to be the outstanding deficiencies. Generally speaking, most Veterinary colleges are beginning to realize their sub-standard condition and their attitude bespeaks progress in the forthcoming year.

SECTION III WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief and Preparedness, Disaster Relief letter (DR No. 4) subject: "Administrative Organization for Disaster Relief" has been prepared and is being forwarded to all Red Cross Chapters (prefectural). A copy of this letter is inclosed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel (Inclosure 1).

SECTION IV SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Japanese Nationals Employed for Occupation Forces

Recent legislation in the field of public health and welfare by the Japanese Government and necessity of controlling expenditures from funds established to meet Occupation Force requirements has resulted in a review and formulation of revised policies with regard to Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

A proposed SCAPIN and Command instructions have been drafted to assure that the Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces will have the full protection provided by the Labor Standards Law, the Preventive Vaccination Law, the Food Sanitation Act, the Venereal Disease Prevention Law, the Law for Prevention of Infectious diseases and the health insurance programs.

Further these documents prescribe procurement instruments to cover expenses for services involving discretionary determination under the Labor Standards Law and for requirements beyond the intent and scope of the other aforementioned laws.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inc 1. Administrative Organization for Disaster Relief - DR LETTER NO. 4.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18-24 October
1948
No.95**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Medical Services (Nutrition Branch)
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Narcotic Control
SECTION VIII - Welfare
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I GENERAL

Attached hereto as Inclosure #1 are Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments for period 30 September - 9 October 1948.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Personnel Changes

Dr. Melville D. Dickinson, who recently arrived in Japan, has assumed the duties of Tuberculosis Control Consultant of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Dr. Dickinson will replace Dr. A. P. Knight who recently returned to the United States.

Press Releases Concerning Reorganization of the Health Center System

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin 92. Inclosed with this Bulletin are Nos. 3 and 4 (Inclosures 2 and 3) in a series of Press Releases on the Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures concern the Nutrition Service and the Tuberculosis Control Service of the Health Center.

This material was released to the Press at press conference in Tokyo on 7 and 25 October. The material has been prepared in semi-journalistic style and may be utilized for Press Releases to the local press.

Typhus Fever Control

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the typhus fever control program this year will be carried out in essentially the same manner as in past years. The program will stress early reporting of all suspect cases; serological examination of blood samples of all suspect cases; immunization and dusting of inmates of orphanages, old peoples' homes, vagrant camps, vagrant homes, labor camps, mental hospitals and other public institutions. Commuters in large centers of population will also be immunized.

The program also provides for the continuation of the rickettsiacidal spray program at 30 day intervals using 2% cresolis content in 5% DDT residual effect spray; continuation of dusting of all civilians (other than Allied personnel) using the Hakodate-Aomori Ferry; dusting and spraying techniques against fleas previous to rat control programs in the control of murine typhus. The need for early and sustained information-education programs is emphasized.

The Ministry of Welfare plans to investigate the possibility of manufacture and use of wettable DDT dust for use in future spray programs.

Bacterial Rat Poison

While investigating outbreaks of dysentery last spring, it was learned that bacterial cultures of salmonella organisms were being used as the active ingredient of a "so-called" rat poison. It was also learned that subject rat poison was being prepared and distributed throughout Japan under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. At that time investigations showed that:

1. Material being distributed was ineffective as a rat poison.
2. Some of the organisms contained in the preparation were pathogenic for man.
3. Adequate quantities of effective chemical rodenticides were available.
4. The use of bacterial rat poison was both dangerous and unwarranted.

Action was taken in that time to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of the "so-called" rat poison made from bacterial cultures. Recently, however, it has come to the attention of this headquarters that bacterial rat poison is again being distributed in some prefectures. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has again been advised that the use of this material is both dangerous and ineffective and that they should prohibit its use.

Military Government Health Officers should determine whether or not subject preparation is being used in their respective prefectures and if so, should take the necessary action to see that production, distribution and/or use of this preparation is promptly discontinued. Provisions should also be made to prohibit its use in the future.

Venereal Disease Prevention Law

The new Venereal Disease Prevention Law represents a great forward step in public health administration and involves much more than is evident at first reading. The intention of the Law is to place venereal disease control on a sound public health basis and to provide adequate safeguards against infringement upon personal liberties and human rights. It will be necessary to go into considerable detail in explaining to Japanese health officials, certain principles of public health practice which must be followed in the application of this Law. Such principles in fact apply to the enforcement of all public health laws.

Public health activities have been removed from police control by appropriate changes in Japanese law. The responsibility for the implementation of health laws and their enforcement is now in the hands of public health officials. When properly supported by an enlightened public health officials will seldom have to call upon law enforcement agencies for assistance in the enforcement of health measures. Even when it becomes necessary to request assistance of other branches of government in the enforcement of a health law, it is important to follow the correct legal procedure. This does not include the use of police except as a last resort when there is sufficient danger to the public health to warrant such an extreme action.

The starting point for a sound venereal disease control program is the patient. The physician who makes the diagnosis sends a report to the local health authorities, and instructs the patient as to treatment and correct measures to be taken for the protection of others. If the patient is unable to pay for necessary treatment, he may obtain a certificate to that effect from the local Health Center, preferably after his inability to pay has been determined by investigation of the case. If the patient should refuse treatment or discontinue treatment, this fact should be reported by the physician to the Health Center. Reasonable effort should be made by both physicians and Health Officers to obtain voluntary compliance with the requirements of the Law.

Health officials may, if necessary, obtain an order from the governor of the prefecture for the patient to report for treatment, or an order for the patient to take treatment, or an order for the patient to enter a hospital for the period of infectiousness. However, this procedure should be resorted to only when the cooperation of the patient cannot be secured otherwise, and when it is determined that treatment is necessary for the protection of the public health. If the patient disobeys any of the above orders he becomes liable to a fine of not over 3000 yen, and, if he should "reject, hinder, or avoid" the investigation by competent health officials he becomes liable to a fine of not over 5000 yen.

It must be noted here that there is no provision in the Law for physical restraint of diagnosed venereal disease patients. No police action is indicated unless all other means at the disposal of Public Health Officers have failed and a definite charge can be made of violation of the Law. Refusal to take treatment or an attempt to evade treatment carries only the legal restraint of prosecution in the courts and the imposition of a fine.

After the patient is diagnosed and under treatment, the next step is an investigation of contacts, or persons in close association with the patient. The identity of the contact must be established, as well as the likelihood that he or she may have venereal disease. Efforts should be directed toward obtaining voluntary medical examination of contacts and an order for compulsory examination should be issued only when the Health Officer is possessed of definite facts that give him reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of the disease, and then only when in his judgment such an examination is actually necessary for protection of the public health, and the contact cannot be persuaded to submit voluntarily.

Any person ordered to take a medical examination to determine the presence of venereal disease must be notified that he or she has a right of appeal prior to the examination of he or she should claim there is not reasonable evidence to suspect that he or she has venereal disease. In case of appeal, no examination may be performed while awaiting court decision.

The compulsory examinations for which provision is made in Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Law are compulsory only to the extent that the individual becomes subject to a 3000 yen fine if he fails to obey a properly executed order for such an examination. There is no provision for physical restraint to be used in the performance of these examinations. Not until an individual has broken the Law may he be arrested by the police.

In the application of Articles 26, 27 and 28 of the Law it must be remembered that this is a health law and not an anti-prostitution law. Unless there were recognizable symptoms, a person could hardly be expected to know that he or she was infected unless a physician had made a diagnosis and had so informed him or her. Article 26 provides a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment or 10,000 yen fine for anyone performing prostitution while knowing she has venereal disease in an infectious form. Article 27 provides a maximum of three years imprisonment or 20,000 yen fine for soliciting, pimping or providing a place for prostitution either knowing of venereal disease likely to infect others, or being negligently unaware of the presence of venereal disease when reason would have indicated this. Article 28 provides a maximum of one year's imprisonment or 5000 yen fine if one knows he (or she) has venereal disease in an infectious stage and has intercourse, nurses a baby or has intimate physical contact likely to infect a second person, whether or not the second person becomes infected. The imposition of penalties for such violations of the Law are, of course, a matter for determination by the Japanese courts.

Public Health Officers must keep in mind basic principles of public health when applying health laws to particular situations. One of these principles is that the presence of disease is not a criminal offense. One of the primary purposes of public health law is to establish suitable control measures which will insure that the presence of disease will not endanger the public health. The enforcement of these control measures is a responsibility of health officials and it is the duty of every individual citizen to comply with the measures which are required for the protection of the public health.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Results of the August 1948 Nutrition Survey are enclosed with this Bulletin (Inclosure No.4). They are given for Tokyo, Eleven Cities and Forty-Six Prefectures in Consumption Studies and Physical Examinations conducted during the Survey. The nutritive value of the Survey will be submitted with an analysis in next week's issue of this Bulletin.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Sporadic outbreaks of new cases of equine encephalomyelitis still are appearing in Hokkaido. During the period 16-22 October, a total of 37 new cases were reported although each one was classified as a suspect. This brings the total number of cases since the initial outbreak to 3,647 of which 1,292 are classified as suspects. The fatality rate has decreased due to the mildness of the cases now being reported.

Food Inspection

A recent visit to Nara Prefecture disclosed conditions very favorable from the standpoint of sanitary methods employed by the processors and handlers of food and food-products. Of particular note is the adoption of standards by the prefecture in controlling sanitary measures. Compliance with these standards has been carried out with very good results and the liaison between the Nara Military Government Team and the Prefectural Officials is maintained on a cooperative and constructive basis.

Veterinary Education Council

A conference was held at the monthly meeting of the Veterinary Educational Council in which proposed changes were submitted to those in attendance for consideration in the initial step toward creating a veterinary education curriculum comparable to those now being utilized in veterinary schools of other countries.

Animal Diseases

The following diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 16-22 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	37
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	5
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1

Note: The cases of equine encephalomyelitis as reported were all classified as suspects.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Nursing Education

Regional Public Health Nurse refresher courses of 10 days duration will be held in all eight regions. The funds for the program have been given to the Nursing Affairs Division of the Ministry and each prefecture will receive its allotment. The committee has planned the curriculum and arrangements have been made with all regions. Three of the courses have been held to date in the Hokkaido, Shikoku and Chugoku Regions.

The next four-month's Public Health Nurse course will open 4 December at the Institute of Public Health. This will be the sixth course since the beginning of the program.

Midwifery Education

The National Midwifery program was explained to Midwives at the Institute held in Niigata from 10-14 October at which there were 600 midwives present. Many who attended the Regional meeting in June accepted teaching responsibility in this course.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,070 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 10-16 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 10-16 October 42,603 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 11,173 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray and 1,150 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time 42,800 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,485,315 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 405,757 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 53,586 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

During the quarter Jul - Sep, 64 dark field microscopes were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Iwate	1
Kanagawa	3
Saitama	1
Osaka	16
Niigata	12
Ibaraki	3
Shiga	5
Kochi	2
Fukushima	6
Ishikawa	5
Aichi	5
Tokushima	1
Kagawa	1
Gifu	3
Total	64

In addition to previously scheduled allocations of absorbent cotton and gauze the following released U.S. Army stocks of cotton sanitary materials were allocated for distribution during October, November and December.

Prefecture	Gauze Bandage 3" by 10 yds. (12's)	Absorbent Cotton 1 oz.	Gauze Bandage 3" by 6 yds. (72's)	Gauze Bandage 4" by 10 yds. (12's)
Miyagi	600			
Akita	600			
Yamagata	600			
Fukushima	600			
Ibaraki	600			
Tochigi	600			
Gumma	600			
Saitama	600			
Chiba	600			
Tokyo		5,500		
Kanagawa	626			
Niigata	2,250	4,989	1,165	
Toyama			200	
Ishikawa			200	
Fukui			200	
Yamanashi			200	
Nagano			200	
Gifu			200	
Shizuoka			200	
Aichi		1,500	200	
Mie			200	
Shiga			200	
Kyoto			200	
Osaka		3,000	200	
Hyogo	2,575	6,000	1,349	
Nara			200	
Wakayama			200	
Tottori	631	1,750	300	
Shimane			200	
Okayama		500	200	
Hiroshima		500	200	
Yamaguchi			218	
Ehime				1,000
Kagawa				1,000
Kochi				1,000
Fukuoka				1,000
Saga				1,000
Nagasaki				1,000
Kumamoto				1,000
Oita				853
Total	11,482	23,739	6,432	7,853

A total of 4,763 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment was distributed to 20 prefectures during the period 10 - 16 October.

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido				50	
Aomori	500				
Yamagata	200				
Fukushima	200				
Ibaraki	360			100	
Tokyo		4	1		
Toyama	168				
Yamanashi	100				
Shiga		40			

Kyoto			10		
Osaka	200				
Okayama	500				
Hiroshima			10		
Tokushima	500				
Kagawa	500		20	500	
Ehime	100				
Fukuoka		50	50		
Saga			200		
Miyazaki			200		
Kagoshima	200				
Total	3,528	94	491	650	-

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Disposal of Certain Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, on 15 October issued Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau Instruction Yaku-Hatsu No.512, to all prefectural governors. The letter sets forth the manner in which certain excess narcotics and narcotics of deceased or former narcotic dealers shall be disposed of. The Yaku-Hatsu which is attached lists the narcotic preparations concerned (See Inclosure No.5)

Yaku-Hatsu No.511, issued by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, on the same date, states that the list of narcotic preparations listed in the letter which have been confiscated and no longer needed as evidence shall be destroyed in the presence of two narcotic agents and a report thereof forwarded to the Minister of Welfare. Narcotics which are included in the list and which have been surrendered to narcotic agents for disposition shall be destroyed in like manner. A copy of this Yaku-Hatsu is also inclosed. (Incl. #6)

It is emphasized that only those preparations listed in the Yaku-Hatsu may be thus destroyed. These narcotics are not considered salvageable. No narcotics or narcotic preparations other than those listed will be destroyed.

The instructions will enable all narcotic dealers to clear their stocks of many preparations, which were manufactured prior to the enactment of the Narcotic Control Law. Most of the preparations contain a small percentage of Keshigara (poppy-shell) extract, have practically no medicinal value, and have simply been held as dead stock since 19 June 1946. The instructions when completely complied with will simplify monthly reports.

In the future exempt narcotic preparations will receive close scrutiny and clinical study by the Narcotic Section, and National Board of Pharmacy before authorization is granted for their manufacture.

SECTION VIII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

A change has been made in the goal for Saga Prefecture as reported in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.93 (for period 4-10 October). The goal for Saga has been changed from 15,000,000 yen to 12,500,000 yen (10,000,000 yen Community Chest and 2,500,000 yen Japanese Red Cross).

Japanese Red Cross Society

The 10th Home Nursing Instructor's Course is being held at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters. The course started on 15 October and will finish on 28 October. The hours of instruction are from 8:30 AM until 4 PM.

The students taking the course are two from Osaka Chapter and one each from Gumma, Tochigi, Nara, Mie, Nagano, Tokushima, Oita and Miyazaki Chapters - total of 10 students.

According to reports received to date, 3,300 lay people have taken Home Nursing Courses sponsored by 36 Red Cross Chapters.

Those Chapters which have not conducted Home Nursing Courses are Chiba, Okayama, Kochi, Yamanashi, Niigata, Tochigi, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Shimane, and Kagawa. However, plans are underway to start the courses shortly.

Child Welfare

Inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin is an official interpretation of Ji-Hatsu #50 issued 1 October 1948, subject: "Functioning of Family Care", (Inclosure No.7). This important regulation deals with foster family care and adoptions and sets up procedures for applications, approval and disapproval and defines responsibility.

Public Assistance Report - August

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of August. Figures for July 1948 and August 1947 are for purposes of comparison.

	August 1948	July 1948	August 1947
Persons-Institutional	144,613	142,198	146,885
Persons-Non-Institutional	1,758,926	1,813,371	2,542,006
	1,903,539	1,955,569	2,688,891
In Cash*	420,431,334	399,900,645	293,209,803
In Kind	58,633,714	109,881,659	22,127,937
Total	479,065,048	509,782,304	31,537,740

*Before deductions for repayment.

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	14,012	61,886	2,778,391	18,063,137
Aomori	1,761	30,004	147,842	6,878,122
Iwate	811	39,341	51,004	8,470,508
Miyagi	1,398	42,424	80	8,235,850
Akita	950	43,351	-	10,670,058
Yamagata	803	25,311	50,826	5,873,829
Fukushima	870	51,644	25,571	10,506,386
Ibaraki	1,236	36,814	71,913	5,812,367
Tochigi	906	23,318	3,862	4,876,279
Gumma	4,235	37,975	54,273	8,808,308
Saitama	1,373	41,997	357,622	10,300,841
Chiba	2,768	35,117	1,966,475	6,910,409
Tokyo	18,697	116,003	1,963,390	39,534,890
Kanagawa	4,832	41,784	-	12,434,970
Niigata	9,972	57,451	187,157	11,603,540
Toyama	1,339	28,455	687,186	6,512,588
Ishikawa	1,234	27,753	62,499	6,550,780
Fukui	495	20,645	20,096,911	5,223,425
Yamanashi	532	20,888	72,000	4,198,928
Nagano	3,188	45,781	156,596	11,235,937
Gifu	2,082	31,503	157,015	6,531,789
Shizuoka	5,253	45,830	2,079,414	10,755,273
Aichi	7,722	66,284	234,000	14,192,433
Mie	1,096	35,538	-	7,485,744
Shiga	560	25,188	-	4,230,986
Kyoto	3,507	46,689	3,928,599	11,459,359
Osaka	9,321	60,257	57,694	20,722,994
Hyogo	7,250	75,871	-	19,589,353

Nara	715	20,542	-	4,404,129
Wakayama	377	29,661	277,303	6,100,040
Tottori	944	17,349	857,516	4,059,104
Shimane	640	25,932	-	6,408,212
Okayama	3,250	39,688	36,324	9,694,518
Hiroshima	2,982	44,153	32,897	11,756,117
Yamaguchi	9,403	31,835	32,484	9,996,628
Tokushima	1,998	26,984	-	5,881,647
Kagawa	2,389	22,326	1,341,975	4,195,003
Ehime	808	33,027	146,020	8,236,405
Kochi	611	20,759	8,940	4,753,350
Fukuoka	2,033	18,696	1,570,295	5,105,412
Saga	2,638	35,332	1,170,610	5,109,408
Nagasaki	1,259	36,124	24,199	8,941,375
Kumamoto	1,658	36,798	196,349	8,574,881
Oita	1,839	22,400	15,973,053	4,769,876
Miyazaki	1,302	30,171	1,825,429	5,475,685
Kagoshima	1,564	52,047	-	9,132,738
Total	144,613	1,758,926	58,633,714	420,272,611

*After deductions for repayment.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

A summary of Japanese social insurance statistics for the fiscal years 1944/45-1946/47 covering the last phase of the war and the first part of the second year of the Occupation was released for the first time in July as an appendix to the Report of the United States Social Security Mission to Japan. Selected coverage and financial data for the fiscal year 1947/48 will be found in Summation of Non-military Activities in Japan, No.35, August 1948 and selected benefit statistics for that year in the forthcoming statistical supplement to the Summation.

With this background material available and a more comprehensive review of the Japanese social insurances in preparation, monthly benefit statistics will be published in this Bulletin beginning with the current issue. Complementary monthly data on coverage and finances are scheduled to appear soon in ESS Section, SCAP's Monthly Bulletin, "Japanese Economic Statistics".

Each issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin will carry the latest available benefit data for one social insurance program. This issue is given over to the government-managed part of Health Insurance.

Health Insurance (Kenko hoken) has been in operation since 1 January 1927. Broadly speaking, it covers workers in establishments employing five or more of all major lines of industry and commerce. According to the latest available figure (July 1948) 5,179,235 persons were insured under this program. In addition, their dependents, estimated to number approximately 11,900,000 were protected to the extent of receiving medical and related benefits at half cost.

Roughly one half of the insured, as of July 1948 exactly 2,379,972, and their dependents belong to the government-managed part (Seifu Kansho) of the program. The management of this part is entirely in the hands of the government on both the national and local levels. It is financed from equal contributions by employers and employees, adding up to 3.6 percent of the first 8,000 yen of monthly wages, and reserves a small subsidy from the national government defraying a part of the administrative cost.

Benefits are granted under this program only for sickness and injury arising from other than occupational causes. They are given partly in kind and partly in cash. During the first four months of the current fiscal year (April through July 1948) benefits were granted as indicated in Inclosure No.8.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Negative

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

9 Inclosures:

1. Ministerial Instructions by the Various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Governments for period 20 Sep - 2 October 1948.
2. Reorganization of Health Center System Affects Nutrition Service.
3. Health Centers and Tuberculosis Control.
4. Nutrition Surveys for August 1948.
5. Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau (YAKU-HATSU No.512).
6. Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau (YAKU-HATSU No.511)
7. Functioning of Family Care.
8. Benefits Granted under Government-managed Health Insurance (April through July 1948).
9. Report of cases and deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 16 October 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25-31 October
1948
No.96**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Refresher Training Course for Nutritionists

The third two-month refresher training course for Nutritionists at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will be from 22 November to 29 January. Only qualified Nutritionists are eligible to attend. A special effort should be made to see that prefectures which failed to send students to the first two courses are represented in this next course. It is highly desirable that Nutritionists working in Health Center receive this training, a major portion of which consists of practical experience in the laboratory and in the field.

The course has been scheduled so as to allow students time for the New Year holiday and still not interfere with the quarterly National Nutrition Surveys. An official notice concerning the course has already been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Prevention Law - Cabinet Ordinance

A Cabinet Ordinance implementing the Venereal Disease Prevention Law was passed on 26 October. This ordinance authorizes expenditure of funds from the National Treasury for venereal disease prevention as provided for in the Law. The State, (National Treasury) bears 50% of the net expense of the prefectural government for health examinations of contacts and others examined under Article 10, 11 and 12 of Law.

The State bears not over 50% of public health education expenses relating to venereal disease prevention as provided for in the annual budget. For budget planning purposes, each prefecture is to submit applications for funds required for this purpose with an outline of projected work.

The prefectural governor is authorized, according to the Cabinet Ordinance, to collect from patients able to pay, the actual cost of physical examinations and materials or supplies used in performing serological tests or microscopic examinations; for those treated, the actual cost of drugs and supplies used in treatment; the cost of procedures and operations necessary for treatment, and the routine hospital or clinic charges for those who are in-patients.

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

Three one-week courses of special instructions for key personnel from each Model Health Center are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo as follows: (1) Medical Officers in charge of tuberculosis control, 6 - 11 December; (2) Medical Officers in charge of venereal disease control, 6 - 11 December; and (3) Medical Officers in charge of maternity and child hygiene, 13 - 18 December.

The purpose of these courses is to give detailed instruction concerning the carrying out of the above mentioned functions in the Health Centers, particularly in relation to the national programs being developed in accordance with recently enacted laws. Since the Model Health Centers furnish the pattern for the functioning of all the other Health Centers, it is highly important that their work be done in conformity with present policies. Military Government Health Officers should exert their influence to insure that the proper individuals from all Model Health Centers, whether yet formally opened or not, attend these courses. Official notices concerning the courses have been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors.

Publicity Concerning Public Health Programs

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin No.92. Enclosed with this Bulletin is one copy of The Sun Photo Times (Inclosure No.1) and an English translation of the photo titles (Inclosure No.2) for information of each Military Government Health Officer. On pages 2 and 3 of this newspaper are a series of photographs concerning activities of the Health Center. The article and photographs in this particular edition entitled "The Growing Public Health Nurse" concerns the public health nursing service in particular although three photographs more directly concern the nutrition service, the medical social service and the laboratory service.

This paper and translation is forwarded for the information of Military Government Public Health personnel, as an example of effective publicity concerning the public health program. Good publicity is of great value in the health information-education program and should be utilized to the greatest extent possible at the local board. It is suggested that this paper be displayed for a period of time in each Model Health Center.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Sporadic outbreaks of new cases of equine encephalomyelitis still are appearing in Hokkaido. During the period 23-29 October, a total of 19 new cases were suspected of being equine encephalomyelitis although not confirmed. The total number of cases since the start of the epidemic now is 3,666 of which 1,311 were classed as suspects.

Food Inspection

Conference was held during this period with Ministry of Welfare Officials in order to project a plan adaptable to the newly formed Japan Food Association.

Rabies Control and Humane Handling of Dogs

Prefectural Public Health Sections have been notified by the Ministry of Welfare as to the proper handling and disposition of dogs placed in pounds during the periods of rounding up stray dogs. The clubbing of dogs to death in hereafter forbidden and death will be instrumented by the injection of Nux Vomica or a saturated solution of Magnesium sulphate directly into the heart. This work is to be carried out under the guidance of Prefectural veterinarians.

Animal Diseases

The following diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 23-29 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	2
Chiba	Filariasis (horse)	1
Fukui	Swine Erysipelas	12
Kochi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	1
	Piroplasmonis	1
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	19

Note: All equine encephalomyelitis cases were reported as suspects.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Association

A two day meeting was held in Tokyo 29-30 October for all the Prefecture Branch Association presidents and the Board members of the National Association. Plans were discussed and formulated.

Publications

The third edition of the Nursing Procedure Manual is now available at the price of 120.00 yen. Send orders direct to Medical Friend, Dr. C. Ohta, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

General

The first convention of the Japan Pharmaceutical Association was held in Kyoto 22 - 25 October. The newly elected officers of the Association were installed, and talks and papers presented by members.

On 24 October, the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section addressed the convention stressing the importance of cooperation among the various members of the team composed of the professions concerned with public health and welfare in Japan, of which team the profession of pharmacy is a key member. He stated that "there is a new era in Japan, and there is a new era in pharmacy beginning right now". As example of a failure of the pharmaceutical profession, he cited the poor results from the recently distributed hexylresorcinol manufactured in Japan, which destroyed the faith of the public and of the doctors, nurses and nutritionists in this very important anthelmintic drug. "The day of dispensing non-potent drugs under fraudulent claims is over", he stated. He reminded the audience that the capabilities are here in Japan to carry out the obligation to procedure only first class drugs: the facilities for manufacture, the materials, either indigenous or imported, and the knowledge necessary.

In a talk at the opening session of the convention, the Chief, Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, discussed the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the responsibility of the profession of pharmacy in the enforcement of the provisions of this Law so that the status of pharmacy in the country can be raised.

Production

A breakdown of fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, is included in Inclosure No.3. This allocation covers the period October, November, December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948. (Unit: Metric Tons).

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure No.4 of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for October, November, December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, for use in National Hospitals and Sanatoria and for use in Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria. (Unit: Metric Ton). As in the case of Ministry of Education officials in the preceding paragraph, Ministry of Welfare officials have likewise mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure No.5 of solid fuel allocation (standard coal, substandard coal, and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public Bathhouses, for October, November, and December (Unit: Metric Ton). Allocation tickets are mailed direct to the consumers while the Ministry of Welfare, at the same time, notifies by mail each prefectural health office of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by the water treatment plants and by the prefectures, for the period October, November, December is included in Inclosure No.6. Allocation tickets were mailed on 24 October by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, the Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural health office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

The total quantity allocated for this period, October - December, is a reduction below the quantities allocated for the previous two quarters of the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948. This reduction was necessitated by the critical shortage of fuel and power adversely effecting the production of liquid chlorine. Corresponding reductions, therefore, in prefectural and water treatment plants allocations, have become necessary.

A total of 3,940 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 17 - 23 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 17 - 23 October, 65,642 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 27,899 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray were distributed. At the same time, 9,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 55,800 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,384,273 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 432,608 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 53,586 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 1 October, totaled 620,460 cc.

Distributions

During the period 17 - 23 October a total of 1908 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment was distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate	504			50
Akita		12		
Yamagata	48			
Ibaraki				120
Saitama		1		
Tokyo	120	1		
Kanagawa			22	72
Toyama	96			
Fukui				100
Nagano	96			
Shizuoka		20		
Wakayama	224	56	6	
Shimane	100		20	
Yamaguchi				30
Tokushima				100
Fukuoka			40	
Saga		70		
Total	1,188	160	83	472

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Training School

The Third Training School for Narcotic Agents opened in Tokyo 26 October and will continue through 2 November. Sixty-three agents were scheduled to attend but only 61 agents registered for the school since, without prior notice, one prefecture failed to dispatch two agents who were engaged in an important investigation. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has notified the prefecture concerned that approval is not given to the action taken since the basic training is considered of primary importance.

Information Relative Investigations

Any information relative to a narcotic violation received by Military Government Teams should be passed immediately to narcotic agents in the prefecture. No special instructions need be given since all the narcotic agents have received instruction and training in the proper procedure. The information, when it reaches the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, will be passed with instructions to the narcotic agents through the Ministry of Welfare. However, there is a considerable loss of time occasionally through the latter procedure and the investigation will be speeded through prompt action on the part of Military Government Teams.

Penalties

One prefecture reported that eight defendants, adjudged guilty, were fined from 1500 yen to 2500 yen. Such minimum penalties will not act as deterrents to willful violators of the law. In those cases in which fines are indicated as sufficient punishment, maximum or near-maximum amounts for willful violators should be demanded by procurators.

SECTION V WELFARE DIVISION

Helen Keller Tour

Upon completion of a two-month schedule of public appearance which included appeals in behalf of the deaf and dumb and the blind, Miss Helen Keller and her companion, Miss Polly Thomson, departed for the United States aboard the U. S. A. T. David T. Shanks from Yokohama, 28 October.

During her tour in Japan, Miss Keller made visits in 15 urban centers, including the six largest cities and addressed more than 25 public assemblies and 30 press conferences as well as innumerable impromptu platform appearances at cities not included in the tour schedule. As an outgrowth of Miss Keller's second visit in Japan - her first visit being in 1937 - associations and societies for the deaf, dumb and blind have concurred in a plan to unite in

an informational organization to preclude duplication of services and to assure coverage of fields not now included within the scope of any current public or private rehabilitative activity.

The interest in the physically handicapped re-kindled by Miss Keller's visit will require local husbanding to maintain steady, forward progress, to obviate tangential movements or misplacement of long range objective.

Child Welfare

Attached to this Bulletin is a copy of informational material sent to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare concerning the functions of the Child Welfare Official and the Child Welfare Worker. (See Inclosure No.7).

Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe and to the East (CARE)

The second shipment of CARE food packages (oriental pack) arrived in Yokohama aboard the S.S. Pioneer Tide on 16 October. This shipment totaled 9,997 packages.

CARE, Inc. has received import licenses to cover the import into Japan, through August 1949 of the following types of packages:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Food (oriental pack)	100,000
Cotton goods	20,000
Woolen goods	20,000
Blanket pack	20,000
Knitting wool	20,000

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

A copy has been received of the English Edition of Official Gazette, dated 15 August, 1948, which contains Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.38 of Revised Enforcement Regulation to the National Health Insurance Law. This release, of special interest to Public Welfare Officers of Military Government Teams, can be obtained from the Government and Legal Offices of each Team. An English translation of the National Health Insurance Law, basic to the above-mentioned enforcement regulation, has been completed and is being released to each Military Government Teams.

Social Insurance Statistics

In continuation of the current publication of benefit statistics begun in the preceding issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, available data on the society-managed part of Health Insurance (Kumiai Kansho Kenko Hoken) are published in this issue (Inclosure No.8). For a brief summary of the Health Insurance program, particularly its government-managed part, reference is made to the preceding issue.

The society-managed part of the Health Insurance system is base on the national law and is supervised by the national and the prefectural governments. However, each of the Health Insurance Societies, (totaling 710, as of the end of July, established in enterprises employing not less than 300 workers,) administers its program independently. While all Health Insurance Societies must grant the statutory benefits, some of them grant more liberal benefits and most grant additional benefits over and above those prescribed by law. Their more liberal benefit policy is made possible chiefly by direct as well as indirect subsidization by employers over and above their contributions to match the employees' contributions as required by law. Thus total contributions often exceed 3.6% of the taxable wage (the first 8,000 yen per month). A small subsidy is received from the national government covering a part of the administrative cost.

As under government-managed Health Insurance, benefits are granted only for sickness and injuries of other than occupational origin. On 31 July, the number of primary insured under society-managed Health Insurance was 2,379,972. (In the last issue of the Bulletin this figure was given by mistake for the government-managed part of the program. This should have been 2,799,263).

Although monthly operational reports are received from all societies, it has proved impossible to prepare complete summations each month. Hence, a sample has been selected, with due regard to the industrial and size distribution among the Health Insurance societies, representing between one-eighth and one-ninth of the total number of societies and roughly 10% of the total number of insured. The figures shown here are based on this sample with minor variations due to delayed reporting.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Negative

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

11 Inclosures:

1. Copy of The Sun Photo Times re: Public Health Programs (for information to Military Government Teams only)
2. English translation of Photo Titles (for information to Military Government Teams only)
3. Fuel Allocation for Use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for October, November and December 1948.
4. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria and Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria for October, November and December.
5. Allocation of Standard Coal, Substandard Coal and Lignite to Public Bathhouses for October, November and December 1948.
6. Allocation for Liquid Chlorine for Water-works and Sewerage for October, November and December 1948.
7. Outline of the Functions of the Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker.
8. Benefits granted under Society-managed Health Insurance (Kumiai Kansho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49 by Month.
9. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - August 1948.
10. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases and Venereal Disease in Japan, Week Ended 23 October.
11. Annex to Weekly Bulletin (Information to Military Government Teams only).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1-7 November
1948
No.97**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed (Inclosure No.1) with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Social Insurance Benefits
Short Title: TB-PH-SS-2

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

During the current week, 19 additional cases of smallpox were reported from the village of Utashinai, Sorachi district, Hokkaido, the same village in which four cases were reported last week. This brings the total number of reported cases to 23 for the present outbreak.

All the cases are mild and though the patients are alleged to show evidence of successful prior vaccination, this instance serves to emphasize the fact that occurrences of outbreaks of smallpox are still a possibility. Constant vigilance is still necessary to keep smallpox under control and eventually to stamp it out entirely.

In order to be successful, all phases of the program must be kept up to the mark: potency of the vaccine, technique of the vaccination, coverage of the population, the reading of the vaccination, etc. Physicians and Health Officers must remain on the alert for mild or atypical cases so proper measures for prevention and control may be taken promptly before the disease has gained a foothold.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Sporadic cases of equine encephalomyelitis are still being suspected in Hokkaido. Laboratory investigation is now under way to determine the possibilities of a strain of virus existing that may have different laboratory quality not characteristic of the already identified Chiba and Gifu strains.

Food Sanitation Association

On 1 November, the Japan Food Association became a juridical body and formally convened to hear the readings of the Articles of the Association and to announce publicly the names of the members elected by popular vote to serve on the board of directors.

The President of the Association is Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi. All Prefectural Government Headquarters will be contacted for the purpose of establishing a Prefectural Food Association under the guidance of the Association just formed.

Animal Diseases

The following diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 31 October to 5 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine plague	3
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	1
Miyazaki	Texas fever	1
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	26 suspects

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	16,121	938	4,188
Body Wt. (kgs)	5,923,419	66,096	1,380,636
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	3,021,938	32,665	658,233
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	1	6
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	15	1	18
Partial	930	15	394
Viscera	3,054	46	682

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	20,365	18	233
Body Wt. (kgs)	1,709,460	784	8,402
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	962,188 314	3,023	
Condemned Ante-mortem	5	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	26	0	0
Partial	3,193	0	1
Viscera	6,911	4	22

Source: Ministry of Welfare

MILK INSPECTION August 1948

Special Milk

Farm Inspection	6
Samples examined	16
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	4
Plant Inspections	17
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	4

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspection	11,407
Samples examined	29,150
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	979
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,080
Plant Inspections	4,520
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	373
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	424

Goat Milk

Farm Inspection	50
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

MILK PRODUCTION August 1948

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	9	154	25,830 Lit.
Ordinary	53,055	100,485	16,636,181 Lit.
Goat	3,607	5,278	262,689 Lit.

Source: Ministry of Welfare

ANIMAL DISEASE September 1948

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	0	1
Filariasis	2	0
Swine Erysipelas	290	51
Swine Cholera	151	9
Swine Plague	6	4
Piroplasmosis	5	4
Rabies (dog)	1	4
Scabies (horse)	1	0
Strangles	67	13
Equine Infectious Anemia	152	119
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	269	72
Brucella	20	14
Infectious Abortion Equine	4	1
Pullorum Disease (fowl)	351	2,361
Equine Encephalomyelitis	2,241	719
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	35 positive 10 suspects

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for September totaled 1,819,501,167 yen. This total was comparable to the August production; but, at the same time, it was an increase of approximately 1,675,000,000 yen above the monthly production average attained in 1946 and it was approximately 1,350,000,000 yen above the 1947 monthly production average.

Controlled medicine production during September decreased approximately 60,000,000 yen compared to the August production. Controlled medicine production in general during September remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines to meet domestic requirements.

Non-controlled medicine production during September increased approximately 53,000,000 yen above the production during August. This production represents the largest single monthly production attained in any month so far of 1948.

Patent medicine production during September increased approximately 48,000,000 yen above the July production. There have been no shortages reported in the availability of adequate supplies of patent or home remedy medicines.

Production of miscellaneous drugs (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during September showed a substantial decrease below August production. This decrease was attributed to the regulating of production quotas by the various manufacturers according to the quantities of finished drugs accumulating in their warehouses as inventory stocks awaiting distribution. A slight decrease in allocation of fuel and power to their factories was reflected by the decreased production during September as compared to the two previous months of the quarter. Adequate inventory stocks are available, however, for immediate distribution to proper consumers.

Biological production during September was sufficient to meet present requirements. Production activities are being expanded at the present time to provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws. An increase during September of approximately 8,300,000 yen above August production was made. Further efforts are being made to

increase the efficiency of production techniques so that a greater portion of all the vaccines produced will pass assay standards.

Production of penicillin during September reached a new high with a total of 317,171 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or a total of 31,717,100,000 oxford units being produced. Of this total, 86,955 vials were produced by the surface method and 230,216 by the submerged method. This total represented further the largest amount of penicillin produced during any month since the initiation of indigenous commercial scale production of this drug.

Medical instrument production during September totaled 2,091,284 pieces valued at 33,110,170 yen. This production was a slight increase over the production accomplished during August and the largest monthly ever reported.

Dental instrument production during September increased above the August production by an amount of approximately 5,500,000 yen, despite the fact that the number of pieces produced was markedly less. This seemingly contradictory report is explained by the fact that a larger production of the more expensive pieces such as electric motors, dental chairs, electric lathes, and complete equipment units was effected during September, as compared to August. Dental materials production during September represented an increase of approximately 1,000,000 yen above the August production and an increase over the first, second and third quarterly 1948 monthly production averages.

Production during September of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 350,000 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total represented a negligible decrease below the production reported during previous months. Adequate stocks were on hand to meet all domestic requirements.

Production of laboratory animals during September evidenced a decrease of approximately 5,000 animals below the August production. However, available supplies of animals were still sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during September decreased substantially below the previous months of 1948. While the September production represented an increase over the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages, it represented, at the same time, a figure comparable to the 1948 first and second quarter monthly production averages. This decrease was attributed to the suspension of production during September of luminous and intensifying screens since inventory stocks were sufficient to meet all requirements.

Rubber sanitary goods produced during September decreased approximately 3,300 kilos and approximately 4,000,000 yen below the August reported production. September production compared favorably, however, with the second quarter and first half of 1948 monthly production averages.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton during September totaled 55,819,050 yen. This total was approximately only one-third the yen value of production in the previous four months of 1948. This tremendous decrease was attributed primarily to the negotiations within the Japanese Government agencies toward the establishment of new wholesaler and retailer prices for all types of textile materials. During the period of negotiation, practically no deliveries of thread were made by the spinning factories to the weaving mills who, in turn, were able to make only token deliveries of woven cloth to the textile sanitary material finishing mills. With the recent establishment of the new price schedule on all textile materials, an acceleration of deliveries of the raw materials through the various steps in the manufacturing process of sanitary materials can be expected.

Production of x-ray film during September totaled 32,468 square meters. This is an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages and, at the same time, an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the first quarter 1948 and second quarter 1948 monthly production averages. Adequate supplies of x-ray film in all sizes and types are available.

Production of hexylresorcinol during September continued with final efforts being made to establish minimum standards for assay of the drug, both in the crystalline form and in the finished coated pill form. No pills or tablets were produced during September since the various manufacturers were instructed to concentrate their production efforts on the manufacture of the drug in powder form and to hold up on the finishing in pill form until these standards were established and made known to them. These standards will be completed and published for the information of the industry in the very near future.

During September, a total of 381.40 kgs. of hexylresorcinol was produced. This total compares very favorably with the amounts produced in previous months of 1948 and further increases may be expected in the remaining months of 1948.

Production of x-ray tubes, both the Coolidge and the Kenotron types, during August, totaled 1198 pieces, this total representing a substantial increase over the previous months of 1948 and the largest monthly production accomplished during any month so far in 1948.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment continued during September according to plan. Adequate quantities of all items of insecticides and rodenticides and equipment are available to meet all normal requirements.

The following tablets indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment:

		<u>Controlled Medicine</u>	<u>Non-Controlled Medicine</u>	<u>Patent Medicine</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	1,734,057	59,170,511	61,168,515
1947		122,575,138	145,154,863	138,329,888
1st Qtr 48		325,476,352	394,953,262	229,636,491
2nd Qtr 48		451,448,970	826,192,220	365,269,688
1st Half		388,462,661	610,572,741	297,453,089
3rd Qtr		225,315,396	1,114,512,343	399,193,743
January 1948		338,378,442	477,720,726	224,559,906
February		290,513,917	363,513,917	325,794,165
March		337,559,363	343,623,144	138,555,402
April		341,415,929	967,594,026	444,139,317
May		573,741,631	860,871,150	316,857,545
June		439,189,350	650,111,483	334,812,203
July		384,918,964	1,117,254,218	444,327,144
August		176,850,357	1,086,916,460	352,355,254
September		114,176,868	1,139,366,351	400,898,832

	<u>Biological</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>	<u>Dental Materials</u>	<u>Rubber Sanitary Goods</u>
Monthly Average 1946	7,746,754	2,738,162	1,058,437	
1947	22,009,946	8,915,947	4,224,578	6,756,005
1st Qtr 48	17,421,113	13,697,405	8,238,347	12,214,481
2nd Qtr 48	11,626,917	16,541,556	9,744,053	16,639,721
1st Half	14,524,015	15,119,481	8,991,200	14,427,151
3rd Qtr	17,755,215	15,047,792	8,631,400	26,053,357
January 1948	26,485,195	9,567,089	7,540,385	12,747,490
February	9,282,600	15,119,439	6,765,114	11,580,262
March	16,495,544	16,405,688	10,409,544	12,315,692
April	13,041,688	17,184,603	8,977,009	15,107,462
May	12,907,272	18,540,857	9,722,734	21,570,251
June	8,931,790	13,899,208	10,532,417	13,241,451
July	12,296,045	16,431,310	6,244,970	26,244,660
August	16,315,080	11,578,221	9,261,273	27,961,835
September	24,654,521	17,133,844	10,387,956	23,953,575

		<u>Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)</u>	<u>Medical Instruments</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	2,252,291	9,452,412	145,321,139
1947		5,855,477	10,233,865	464,045,707
1st Qtr 48		19,088,931	16,233,939	1,036,960,321
2nd Qtr 48		114,444,839	20,888,196	1,832,799,494
1st Half		66,766,885	18,561,068	1,434,881,291
3rd Qtr		113,515,145	31,201,337	1,951,225,728
January		9,405,379	13,008,972	1,119,413,584

February	14,832,289	17,115,012	1,054,494,050
March	33,029,225	18,577,834	926,971,436
April	55,251,858	19,368,548	1,882,090,440
May	105,394,724	21,279,990	1,940,836,154
June	182,687,936	22,016,050	1,675,421,888
July	125,610,107	28,093,540	2,161,420,958
August	159,116,279	32,400,300	1,872,755,059
September	55,819,050	33,110,170	1,831,209,673

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS - September 1948

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stock on Hand</u>		
		<u>Not Assayed</u>	<u>Paased Away</u>	
Cholera	0	575,250	83,250	cc
Typhus	0	0	620,460	cc
Triple Typhoid	2,314,000	29,442,050	7,364,150	cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	1,575,830	11,462,620	3,880,420	cc
Smallpox	94,855	0	248,035	doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	74,000	0	287,352	cc

PRODUCTION - MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>	<u>Bismuth Subsalcylate Injection</u>	<u>Sulfathiazole</u>
Monthly Average 1946			
1947			
1st Qtr 48	55.6 kgs.	671.3 liters	3,569 kgs.
2nd Qtr 48	102.3	637.9	5,534
1st Half	78.9	654.6	4,551
3rd Qtr	182.0	736.1	7,547
January 1948	86.0	526	3,668
February	48.0	907	2,928
March	33.0	581	4,111
April	47.4	431.1	2,806
May	113.6	646.9	6,486
June	146.0	835.6	7,310
July	150.2	565.3	6,292
August	226.2	973.4	9,993
September	169.7	669.5	6,357

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>	
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	7,746,754
1947		22,009,946
1st Qtr 48		17,421,113
2nd Qtr 48		11,626,917
1st Half		14,524,015
3rd Qtr		17,755,215
January 1948		26,485,195
February		9,282,600
March		16,495,544
April		13,041,688
May		12,907,272
June		8,931,790
July		12,296,045
August		16,315,080
September		24,654,521

PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

<u>Period</u>	<u>Oxford Units</u>	<u>Vials of 100,000 O.U. Each</u>
Monthly Average 1946	2,300,000	23
1947	1,179,630,416	11,796
1st Qtr 48	8,840,000,000	88,400
2nd Qtr 48	20,205,266,666	202,052
1st Half	14,522,633,333	145,226
3rd Qtr	27,258,900,000	272,589
January 1948	4,208,310,000	42,083
February	6,610,000,000	66,100
March	15,701,000,000	157,019
April	11,875,400,000	118,754
May	23,027,000,000	230,270
June	25,713,400,000	257,134
July	25,418,800,000	254,188
August	24,640,900,000	246,409
September	31,717,100,000	317,171

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

<u>Period</u>	<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average 1946		9,452,412
1947	1,391,871	10,223,865
1st Qtr 48	1,697,139	16,233,939
2nd Qtr 48	1,976,525	20,888,196
1st Half	1,836,830	18,561,068
3rd Qtr	2,059,192	31,201,337
January 1948	1,468,827	13,008,972
February	1,646,066	17,115,012
March	1,976,515	18,577,834
April	2,023,888	19,368,548
May	2,103,430	21,279,990
June	1,802,257	22,016,050
July	2,020,562	28,093,540
August	2,065,731	32,400,300
September	2,091,284	33,110,170

PRODUCTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>		<u>Dental Materials</u>
	<u>No. Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average 1946		Yen 2,738,162	1,058,437
1947	325,869	8,915,947	4,224,578
1st Qtr 48	495,507	13,697,405	8,238,347
2nd Qtr 48	603,033	16,541,556	9,744,053
1st Half	552,603	15,119,481	8,991,200
3rd Qtr	436,156	15,047,792	8,631,400
January 1948	502,198	9,567,089	7,540,385
February	137,862	15,119,439	6,765,114
March	846,461	16,405,688	10,409,544
April	683,643	17,184,603	8,977,009
May	832,619	18,540,857	9,722,734
June	312,837	13,899,208	10,532,417
July	677,866	16,431,310	6,244,970
August	469,469	11,578,221	9,261,273
September	161,132	17,133,844	10,387,956

PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES - September 1948

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity (Pcs.)</u>
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Hypodermic	2 cc	99,700
Hypodermic	3 cc	200
Hypodermic	5 cc	70,900
Hypodermic	10 cc	11,000
Hypodermic	20 cc	96,900
Hypodermic	30 cc	6,000
Hypodermic	50 cc	6,700
Hypodermic	100 cc	2,900
Tuberculin	1 cc	600
Tuberculin	2 cc	16,900
Dental	2 cc	8,500
Enema	20 cc	17,900
Enema	30 cc	11,800
		350,000 pcs.

SUMMARY - PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

Period	No. of Pieces
Monthly Average 1947	399,311
1st Qtr 1948	366,280
2nd Qtr	387,842
1st Half	377,061
3rd Qtr	368,662
January	357,623
February	388,808
March	352,409
April	371,900
May	403,639
June	387,987
July	411,920
August	344,067
September	350,000

LABORATORY ANIMALS SUPPLIED TO LABORATORIES

<u>Period</u>	<u>Guinea Pigs</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Rabbits</u>	<u>White Mice</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Monthly Average 1947	3,260	1,136	1,240	27,009	32,645
1st Qtr 48	2,582	871	1,458	42,127	47,039
2nd Qtr 48	3,383	1,098	1,945	52,290	58,716
1st Half	2,982	1,984	1,701	47,208	52,877
3rd Qtr	3,909	893	1,698	40,607	47,107
January 1948	2,676	909	2,065	33,530	39,180
February	2,393	742	1,005	39,889	44,029
March	2,677	964	1,305	52,963	57,909
April	2,917	1,074	1,886	52,615	58,492
May	3,472	1,104	2,051	53,765	60,392
June	3,760	1,115	1,899	50,491	57,265
July	3,905	982	1,928	45,353	52,168
August	4,281	926	1,436	40,702	47,345
September	3,542	772	1,731	35,765	41,810

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY & PHYSIOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

Monthly		Ultra-Short	Ultra-Violet	Infra-Red	Luminous	Intensifying	Electro	
<u>Average</u>	<u>X-Ray</u>	<u>Wave</u>	<u>Ray</u>	<u>Ray</u>	<u>Screens</u>	<u>Screens</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1946	163	47	15	21	-	-	-	246
1947	175	48	35	29	56	146	12	391
1st Qtr 48	222	52	55	0.67	92	259	10	690.67

2nd Qtr 48	242	30	58	0.66	93	230	6	660
1st Half	232	41	57	0.66	93	244	8	676
3rd Qtr	315	216	111	21	83	167	17	928
January 1948	143	49	60	-	67	151	10	480
February	170	71	6	1	21	138	7	414
March	352	38	101	1	188	489	14	1,183
April	278	39	51	2	65	196	18	649
May	189	21	66	0	129	230	0	635
June	260	30	58	0	86	263	0	697
July	299	98	107	1	100	200	8	813
August	485	238	67	31	150	300	11	1,282
September	160	311	158	30	0	0	31	690

PRODUCTION - RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

Period	Unit in kgs,	Yen Value
Monthly Average 1947	49,999.48	Yen 11,581,466.27
1st Qtr'48	58,235.72	12,214,481
2nd Qtr	81,733.72	16,639,721
1st Half	69,984.72	14,427,151
3rd Qtr	95,645.10	26,053,357
January '48	83,225.53	12,747,490
February	44,598.42	11,580,262
March	46,883.22	12,315,692
April	63,986.30	15,107,462
May	88,464.95	21,570,251
June	92,749.91	13,241,451
July	125,734.10	26,244,660
August	82,266.24	27,961,835
September	78,934.97	23,953,575

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS (Unit: Lbs.)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Gauze</u>	<u>Bandage Cloth</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u>
Monthly Average 1946	37,845	46,118	29,125
1947	57,537	40,226	214,371
1st Qtr'48	67,361	54,112	132,058
2nd Qtr	102,565	103,312	320,545
1st Half	84,963	78,712	226,301
3rd Qtr	108,150	127,551	411,399
January '48	50,110	76,915	111,965
February	108,635	53,493	128,876
March	43,340	31,933	155,335
April	81,153	55,235	228,120
May	119,466	123,873	447,585
June	107,076	130,829	285,929
July	197,622	176,972	340,150
August	48,812	178,756	608,122
September	78,016	26,925	283,925

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen 2,252,291
1947	5,855,477
1st Qtr 1948	19,088,931
2nd Qtr	114,444,839

1st Half	66,766,885
3rd Qtr	113,515,145
January '48	9,405,379
February	14,832,289
March	33,029,225
April	55,251,858
May	105,394,724
June	182,687,936
July	125,610,107
August	159,116,279
September	55,819,050

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS & TYPHUS VACCINE - September 1948

10% DDT Dust (from American Concentrate)	478,332 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American Concentrate)	133,280 gals.
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese Concentrate)	306 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese Concentrate)	45,885 gals.
Typhus Vaccine (American)	1,370 vials
Typhus Vaccine (Japanese)	4,500 vials

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT September 1948

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Antu (rat poison)	0
Nekoirazu, Messo & Yoku Byo (rat poisons)	20,187 kgs.
Rat traps	10,000 pcs.
DDT Concentrate	31,792 kgs.
10% DDT Dust (from American Concentrate)	18,800 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American Concentrate)	157,800 gals.
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese Concentrate)	253,765 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese Concentrate)	31,050 gals.
DDT Dusters	5,400 pcs.
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	8,094 pcs.
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	5,418 pcs.
Sprayer, hand type ½ gallon	4,650 pcs.
Engine Sprayer	0

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (BY SIZES)

(Unit: Doz.)

<u>Monthly Averages</u>	<u>2½×3½</u>	<u>4¾×6½</u>	<u>5×7</u>	<u>6½×8½</u>	<u>8×10</u>
1st Qtr '48	1,067	1,058	2,334	2,819	2,619
2nd Qtr	1,763	1,191	918	1,564	3,440
1st Half	1,415	1,124	1,626	2,206	3,028
3rd Qtr	939	1,002	315	2,480	5,105
January 1948	-	934	540	788	1,514
February	3,201	1,158	3,376	5,282	3,547
March	-	1,084	3,086	2,389	2,798
April	-	1,574	1,814	1,158	4,154
May	3,562	782	658	1,124	2,010
June	1,726	1,218	282	2,500	4,156
July	-	1,798	-	3,828	4,772
August	1,826	528	-	2,038	4,890
September	980	680	946	1,574	5,654

<u>Monthly Averages</u>	<u>10×12</u>	<u>11×14</u>	<u>14×17</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>R 120 Rolls</u>
1st Qtr '48	13,437	369	2,582	480	85
2nd Qtr	20,317	275	1,922	887	3,636
1st Half	16,877	322	2,252	683	1,860
3rd Qtr	27,962	2,462	-	1,100	8,312
January 1948	14,386	684	1,826	-	-
February	13,111	422	2,654	500	-
March	12,916	-	4,266	940	256
April	20,328	100	2,754	560	1,012
May	18,226	-	2,640	594	296
June	22,396	726	372	1,508	9,600
July	20,081	2,444	-	840	5,396
August	38,184	2,786	-	1,350	7,330
September	25,620	1,976	-	1,110	12,210

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (SQUARE METERS)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film Produced</u>
Monthly Average 1946	24,170
1947	24,760
1st Qtr 1948	26,262
2nd Qtr	27,347
1st Half	26,804
3rd Qtr	32,295
January 1948	22,467
February	28,111
March	28,209
April	28,956
May	24,155
June	28,930
July	29,812
August	34,605
September	32,468

PRODUCTION OF HEXYLRESORCINOL

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Pills or Tablets</u>
1st Qtr 1948	40.99 kgs.	58,400
2nd Qtr	150.02	462,876
1st Half	95.51	250,905
3rd Qtr	342.62	1,457,880
January 1948	9.19	-
February	32.09	24,400
March	81.70	92,400
April	70.25	469,910
May	164.87	323,138
June	214.94	595,580
July	211.40	1,230,900
August	435.05	3,142,740
September	381.40	-

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY TUBES - 1948

Coolidge Tube	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>
XDR-6		2	20	3	1	10	2	
SDE-6				9	14	113		
XDE-10	93	145	116	96	99	6	61	108
SDR-10	7	9	1	3	11	17	26	64
XDW-6			6	4		1		
SDW-6								
XDW-10	40	34	32	51	63	60	36	110
SDW-10	19	51	88	54	64	60	44	66
SDO-6							1	
SDO-10	8	43	22	84	87	60	28	46
SDO-1	3	18	106	125	125	94	50	84
SDO-2	291	325	335	249	135	329	238	396
SDO-4	4		3		9	9		31
SDR-4	18	26	35	27	14	14	45	37
LS-18		7	3	11		7	7	
STO-200-3	11	8		4	8	10	8	9
STO-200-6								
H-200-3			2		1		1	
CDX-10	6	15	12	12	12			25
Total	500	683	781	732	643	790	547	976
Kenotron Tube								
KO-100	17	75	62	37	103	88	95	103
KR-100	30	13		11	6	1		
KR-150	123	90	73	38	70	76	151	85
KR-8	7		15				8	
KO-230	8		3	1		7	8	2
KR-230	36	25	31	19	17	14	18	32
KR-50			8					
Total	221	203	192	106	196	186	280	222
Grand Total	721	886	973	838	839	976	827	1,198
Period	Type of Tube							

<u>Period</u>	<u>Coolidge</u>	<u>Kenotron</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monthly Average			
1st Qtr 1948	655	206	860
2nd Qtr	722	163	885
1st Half	688	184	872

Distribution

Wherever discrepancies or complaints are reported regarding supply procedures it is of definite value that all pertinent data such as dates, quantities of specific items, dates and file numbers of communications, etc., relative to the problem, be included. With facts and figures available, investigation and correction can be more readily effected.

Various prefectures have reported that actual procurement of many medical supply items, though allocations are adequate, is almost impossible in many instances. It has been suggested that possibly the supplies are being hoarded by wholesalers in anticipation of higher prices. This can very likely be the case and, if true, constitutes a violation of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30, which implements the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act.

All such complaints should be investigated locally and instances which indicate that a local wholesaler is withholding stocks should be prosecuted by the prefectural government, and registrations be forfeited where advisable. Investigations of local matters may reveal that central wholesalers or manufacturers are withholding supplies, or in other ways violating that Act mentioned above. The details of these violations should be reported by prefectural health authorities to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as well as through normal Military Government channels.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 2,191 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita		20	5	
Ibaraki	360	20		
Gumma		6		
Saitama		7		
Chiba		20	2	
Tokyo		21		
Toyama		20		
Shizuoka		50		
Aichi		150		
Osaka		38	20	130
Wakayama		50		
Shimane	754	24		200
Tokushima		50		100
Kochi		10		
Fukuoka		4	30	
Saga		80		
Oita		10	10	
Total	1,114	580	67	430

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation Aid

A Regional Military Government Public Health Officer has suggested, as a means of aiding prefectural narcotic agents in making investigations, especially when investigations outside of the prefectural capital city are limited by lack of a sufficient budget, that members of the Military Government Teams going on field trips take a

Narcotic Agent with them who has business at some place on the route they will cover. The Agent can be dropped off enroute and possibly picked up on the return journey.

It is to be hoped that the Public Health Officers and other members of Military Government Teams will promote this form of aid to Narcotic Agents in the efforts of better narcotic control enforcement activities.

Narcotic Training School

The Third Training School for Narcotic Agents ended 2 November and completes the general training for all Narcotic Agents throughout Japan. After completion of each training school program, improvement has been noted in the enforcement of narcotic control and methods used in obtaining such results. This third class of Narcotic Agents shows great promise of future activities towards betterment in Narcotic Control in Japan. They brought many questions to the school to be answered by officials of the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare and the Attorney General's Office which indicated interest and thought in their work.

An increase in the number of successful investigations is to be expected in the near future as these agents put their newly acquired knowledge into practical application.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Housing

Current report received from the Construction Board indicates that from 16 August 1945 to 30 September 1948 inclusive, 1,075,560 new dwellings have been built in Japan totaling 13,273,015 tsubo of floor space. Other than dwellings 294,761, buildings have been built in the same period totaling 7,002,865 tsubo. These figures do not include dwellings or buildings constructed "in the black market" for which no figures are available.

Public Assistance - Recertification Program

The Ministry of Welfare has announced its second consecutive yearly recertification plan for all public assistance recipients. Governors are authorized to start between 20 November 1948 and 10 February 1949, and are requested to complete the prefectural operation and submit reports by 20 March 1949.

Military Government Team Welfare Officers have reported varying success in the 1947-48 plan. Nationally, statistics indicated that there was a material reduction in prefecture case loads. Training benefits apparently varied greatly, depending generally on the interest shown by prefecture and local officials. Weaknesses in 1947-48 operations, as pointed out by Military Government Welfare Officers, have been discussed with Ministry of Welfare Officials.

Public Health and Welfare Section made the following recommendations to the Ministry of Welfare after reviewing the material submitted:

- a. Prefectural officials should be cautioned that the prime objective is not to reduce case loads, but to review all cases to re-determine eligibility and to determine that the amount of assistance given the recipient assured him, with his income and resources, a minimum standard of living.
- b. Local officials should determine that children under legally employable ages are in school.
- c. Each member of the family available for employment should be registered at the local employment office.
- d. Local officials should be cautioned that families should not be forced to sell all their belongings before becoming eligible for public assistance. Distinction should be made as to which articles might be considered as investments and which are ordinary household goods.
- e. Local welfare officials should not attempt to determine employ-ability in the event of apparent weakness or illness or lack of desire to work, but should request a physical examination by the local medical practitioner and follow his recommendation for medical treatment of it is requested.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief:

The Saitama Chapter reported that a fire broke out in the Saitama Prefectural Office Building, Urawa City, Saitama, after midnight on 25 October and the greater part of the building was destroyed. Forty persons were reported injured. The Red Cross Chapter and the Omiya Red Cross Hospital immediately dispatched three emergency medical aid teams to the scene of the fire and established medical aid centers in the Prefectural Assembly and the Red Cross Chapter where medical aid was administered to all injured persons.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The reports from the prefectures covering the actual returns from the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign are extremely slow coming in and are not complete. However, the returns received as of 1 November are listed below to give some indication of prefectural progress. Subsequent reports, when they are more complete, will be published in this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal Yen</u>	<u>Amount Collected Yen</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	39,915,538.00	29 Oct	48.4
Aomori	11,000,000.00	1,560,894.00	15 Oct	14.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	3,181,877.00	27 Oct	18.7
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	720,000.00	20 Oct	7.2
Yamagata	25,000,000.00	1,551,278.37	30 Oct	7.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	12,437,757.75	27 Oct	62.2
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	4,584,259.00	26 Oct	21.8
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	2,940,000.00	25 Oct	14.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	3,305,000.00	23 Oct	27.5
Saitama	16,000,000.00	3,122,318.00	20 Oct	19.5
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	24,675,481.00	1 Nov	30.6
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	6,130,000.00	27 Oct	8.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	509,308.00	18 Oct	1.8
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,055,544.36	28 Oct	100.4
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	4,077,167.00	20 Oct	31.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	4,589,214.14	29 Oct	35.3
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	5,743,289.48	27 Oct	60.8
Nagano	30,000,000.00	12,119,000.00	26 Oct	40.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	9,669,724.00	28 Oct	48.3
Aichi	66,000,000.00	19,602,114.50	28 Oct	29.7
Mie	20,000,000.00	3,202,769.00	27 Oct	16.0
Shiga	11,000,000.00	3,396,400.00	20 Oct	30.8
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	1,791,950.00	26 Oct	3.6
Osaka	85,000,000.00	92,237.59	6 Nov	0.1
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	2,079,992.73	28 Oct	3.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	9,100,000.00	1 Nov	75.9
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	4,167,552.00	27 Oct	43.8
Tottori	9,000,000.00	412,407.00	16 Oct	4.6

Shimane	10,000,000.00	3,000,282.00	23 Oct	30.0
Okayama	21,000,000.00	10,245,133.86	27 Oct	48.8
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	Not Reported		
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	1,953,218.00	25 Oct	13.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	4,428,812.00	25 Oct	31.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	1,431,310.00	23 Oct	5.7
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	3,880,650.23	27 Oct	7.8
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	1,681,457.00	27 Oct	8.0
Oita	18,000,000.00	3,516,719.00	25 Oct	19.5
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	189,579.00	15 Oct	1.1
Total	1,180,450,000.00	286,835,369.65		24.3%

Disaster Relief Expenditures

Information received from the Ministry of Welfare indicates substantial appropriations and expenditures for Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation obtained in the Fukui-Ishikawa disaster area. The following tables indicate the scope of these appropriations.

TABLE I "Appropriations Under National Disaster Relief Law"

Amount Appropriated	Prefecture Receiving Appropriation	Amount Received by Prefecture	Date Received	Appropriation not yet received
100,000,000 Yen (1 July)	Fukui	95,000,000 Yen	5-Jul	none
	Ishikawa	5,000,000	5-Jul	none
94,628,000 Yen	Fukui	76,900,000 Yen	14-Oct	17,728,000 Yen

TABLE II "Appropriations Under Rehabilitation Program"
(Economic Stabilization Board)

Amount & Data Appropriated	Prefecture Receiving Appropriation	Amount Received by Prefecture	Date Received	Appropriation not yet received	
River and Flood Control (Ministry of Reconstruction)	170,000,000 Yen (20 July)	Fukui	160,000,000	12-Aug	none
		Ishikawa	10,000,000	12-Aug	none
Housing (Ministry of Reconstruction)	100,000,000 Yen (21 July)	Fukui	96,666,667	15-Aug	none
		Ishikawa	3,333,333	15-Aug	none
City Planning (Ministry of Reconstruction)	6,000,000 Yen (7 July)	Fukui	6,000,000	22-Jul	none
Schools (Ministry of Education)	40,000,000 Yen (20 July)	Fukui	35,000,000	2-Sep	none
		Ishikawa	2,000,000	2-Sep	none

		State School	3,000,000	2-Sep	none
Repair of Irrigation Systems (Ministry of Agriculture)	110,000,000 Yen (16 July)	Fukui Ishikawa	100,000,000 10,000,000	3-Aug 3-Aug	none none
Reforestation (Ministry of Agriculture)	15,000,000 Yen (17 July)	Fukui Ishikawa	2,250,000 750,000	7-Oct 7-Oct	12,000,000 (Fukui and Ishikawa)
City Water System (Ministry of Welfare)	6,000,000 Yen (30 July)	Fukui	6,000,000	4-Sep	none
Repair of Social Institutions (Ministry of Welfare)	10,000,000 Yen (20 Aug)	Fukui Ishikawa	7,171,400 1,583,600	4-Sep 11-Oct	1,245,000 (10 Nov) none
Courts and Prisons (Attorney General's Office)	10,000,000 Yen (5 Aug)	Fukui	5,000,000	30-Aug	5,000,000
City Rehabilitation (Ministry of #####)	33,000,000 Yen (7 Jul)	Fukui Ishikawa	31,566,000 1,434,000	22-Jul 22-Jul	none none
*Total Amount Appropriated			694,628,000 Yen		
*Total Amount Received by Prefecture			658,655,000		
*Total Amount not yet Received by Prefectures			35,973,000		

*Total include amounts in Table I and Table II.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Social Insurance benefit statistics published in this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin refer to Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken). 1/

This program went into effect on 1 June 1942. It was originally called Workers' Pension Insurance (Rodosha Nenkin Hoken) and covered at first only the male laborers in industrial establishments employing ten or more workers. Other workers, including women, could be insured on a voluntary basis. Effective 1 October 1944, the Law was amended to cover male and female workers employed in industrial and commercial enterprises of five or more. At that time the system was renamed Welfare Pension Insurance.

In its present form, the system is designed to cover the same categories of workers and virtually the same numbers as are protected under Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), if both the government-managed and the society-managed parts of that program are added up. 2/ According to the latest available report (July 1948), 5,177,635 persons are insured under Welfare Pension Insurance, 20,209 of them on a voluntary basis - 1,291,850 of whom are women.

The system is financed by equal contributions from employers and employees totalling, at present, 3.5% of taxable wages for underground miners and 3% for all other categories of insured. 3/ Taxable wages are the first 8,100 yen per month. 4/

Benefits payable under this program provide for the long-term risks and are complementary to the short-term protection provided under Health Insurance. They include pensions and lump-sum allowances for the disabled and for survivors. Old-age benefits have not become payable as yet since a 20-year qualifying period (15 years for underground miners) is required. However, so-called retirement (or withdrawal) allowances are paid to selected groups of insured who withdraw from the system after a minimum period of employment but short of the period entitling them to receive old-age pensions.

The same long qualifying periods are required for survivor's pensions except for those payable for deaths from occupational causes occurring prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accident

Compensation Insurance Law became effective). Such survivors' pensions based on occupational diseases and injuries occurring prior to 1 September 1947 have been and continue to be paid under Welfare Pension Insurance.

The statistics given in Inclosure No.2 on benefits granted under the Welfare Pension Insurance program refer to cases and amounts certified in a given month. Actual disbursement may be larger or smaller depending on the total carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see the preceding two issues of the Bulletin, Nos.95 and 96.

2/ Minor divergencies is coverage between the Welfare Pension Insurance and the combined Health Insurance programs are due to special cases, e.g. exemption from Health Insurance coverage - but not from Welfare Pension Insurance - of employees of the larger National Health Insurance Associations by reason of their participation in the Association's benefit scheme.

3/ The low rates are explained by the fact that old-age pensions, which will not be payable until several years from now, are computed, for the time being, on the basis of a maximum wage of 300 yen per month and the contribution rates adjusted accordingly.

4/ This cut-off is the same as under Health Insurance. The figure of 8,000 yen given in the preceding two issues of this Bulletin was rounded off; to be exact it should have been 8,100 yen.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

1. Technical Bulletin TB-PH-SS-2
2. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) Fiscal Year 1948/49
3. Report of Cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, week ended 30 October 1948.
4. Annex to Weekly Bulletin (Information to Military Government Teams only).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8-14 November
1948
No.98**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox Vaccinations

SCAPIN 1939, subject "Vaccination against Smallpox" dtd 1 Nov 48 rescinds SCAPIN 921 dtd 4 May 46, subject: "Vaccination Against Smallpox" and SCAPIN 1013 dtd 11 June 46, "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".

By the rescission of SCAPIN 921, the prohibition of the use of alcohol for disinfecting the skin in preparation for vaccinations has been removed. Present Ministry of Welfare instructions, Ministry Order No.36, August 10, 1948, permit the use of alcohol provided the skin is permitted to dry prior to the application of the vaccine.

Health Department Budgets for 1949

The importance of obtaining a sufficient budget to support essential Public Health Programs is recognized. However, the necessity for making budget demands known early is not always fully appreciated. It is probable that many prefectures are already preparing preliminary budgets for the next fiscal year and some may even be preparing detailed budgets at this time. The earlier suitable budgets are prepared and submitted together with a strong justification therefore, the more likely the Health Department is to receive a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers become fully informed and work closely with Health Department officials in the preparation and submission of their budget in order to ascertain that allocations for health programs are adequate or at least a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

Medical Social Workers

Very few of the people who are now employed as medical social workers in the Model Health Centers have had any previous training or experience in this work. For this reason it is very important that they receive the minimum amount of training necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to schedule a special short training course for these personnel because there have not been a sufficient number of full time permanently employed workers assigned to the Model Health Centers to justify the holding of such a course. However, the Ministry of Welfare reports that the number of full time medical social workers is increasing and they expect that by the end of December most of the Model Health Centers will have full time workers employed.

The Ministry of Welfare (by Ho-Hatsu No.32, 9 Nov 48) has announced to the chief of each prefectural Health Department that a special short training course, of approximately 10 days duration, for medical social workers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo sometime in February 1949. The exact date will be announced later.

The importance of this course is recognized by all and a full attendance is expected. Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture should immediately check to see whether or not a suitable full time medical social worker has been engaged by the Model Health Center and if not, he should immediately take steps to insure that such a person is employed by the Model Health Center at the earliest possible date and not later than 1 January 1949. This action is necessary in order that he or she may have time to get acquainted with organization and operation of the Health Center before attending the special course in Tokyo in February. It is important that every prefecture (Model Health Center) send a representative.

Health Education

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.96, above subject. In addition to the three one-week courses announced in Weekly Bulletin #96, a fourth one-week course of instruction in Health Education will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 to 18 December. This is another in the series of special short courses being given for key personnel from each Model Health Center.

Health Education is one of the most important functions of the Health Center, but as yet it has not received sufficient attention. Consequently, it is highly important that the person in charge of Health Education in each Model Health Center attend this course. In some instances, this may be the Health Center Director himself.

Detailed instruction will be given concerning the ways in which the Health Center should conduct Health Education activities and information supplied regarding educational aids which are available. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors.

Trachoma Control

Trachoma is an important public health problem in Japan and once that has not received sufficient attention in the past. Now that the pressure from public health emergencies has been greatly relieved and Health Departments are able to carry on normal activities, it will be possible for them to devote more time and effort to trachoma control.

Public Health and Welfare Section will continue, as in the past, to stress trachoma control at the national level and Military Government Health Officers should lend all possible assistance and encouragement to prefectural and local health authorities in planning and executing local trachoma control programs. Excellent work is already being done under the supervision of Military Government Health Officers in some prefectures.

Inclosed with this bulletin (Incl.1) is an article entitled "A Discussion of Trachoma" prepared by Captain William C. Caccamiso, Military Government Health Officer, Chiba Military Government Team. Subject article was published in the FEC Surgeon's Letter, Vol. III, No. 11, dated 1 November 1948 and is being reproduced herein for the benefit of Military Government Health Officials. This excellent article should be of considerable interest to all Military Government Health Officials and will serve as a valuable source of information for those unfamiliar with the disease.

With reference to sulfonamide therapy subject article is primarily concerned with sulfadiazine. It will be noted however, that sulfadiazine is not readily available in Japan at this time. Both sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole are effective and are available in Japan.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation

Representatives of the newly formed Japan Food Association will make calls on Public Health Officers of Military Government Teams for the purpose of arranging contacts with appropriate Food Sanitation Officials of the Prefectural Government. The purpose of these visits will be to establish a Prefectural Food Association with a mission of increasing the sanitation and quality of food and the establishments handling or processing food in the Prefecture. Articles on sanitary procedures in the handling and processing of food will be disseminated to these Food Associations by the Japan Food Association in Tokyo.

Animal Diseases

The following animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	Number of Cases
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	2

Veterinary Laboratory

Approval was given to finalized plans for the consolidation of the Nishigahara Laboratory with the Kodaira Animal Hygiene Laboratory located at Kodaira, Tokyo-To. This move is in the interest of efficiency and economy in the production of animal biologics.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Education

Curricula for Class A and B Nursing Schools and Public Health and Midwifery post graduate courses of one year duration have been formulated. These have been planned in credit hours in order to make it possible for college credit of the nurse wishes to pursue her studies. This will also aid in evolution of credits for those who study aboard.

Publications

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a small pamphlet on "Facts About Nursing" to be used in the recruitment program in the high schools. Articles will be printed in newspapers and information disseminated over the radio.

A small illustrated pamphlet regarding tuberculosis is now ready for distribution at 35 yen per copy. First half of the book on Communicable Disease Nursing by T. Lynch is also ready, price 200 yen. It has been necessary to put this book into two parts. Please send your orders to Dr. C. Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,740 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 24 - 30 October.

A total of 4,410 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 31 October 6 November. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 6,048 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 899 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 21,341 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 187,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 7,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 31,486 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,496,225 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 513,766 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 63,731 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 1 October totaled 509, 860 cc.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for October, November, and December included the following four categories in the specified amounts:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Allocation</u>
Welfare Institutions	3,000 metric tons
Government Demand	5 " "
Waterworks Repairs	1,500 " "
Medical Supply	1,000 " "
Total	<u>5,505 metric tons</u>

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included in Inclosure 2. Further detailed prefectural breakdown is included in Inclosure 3 for the category "Waterworks Repairs."

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period October - December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, is included in Inclosure 4. Allocation tickets were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities, towns, and villages concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of the allocations to the cities, towns and villages within the given prefecture. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment during the period 31 October to 6 November totaled 3,425 pieces to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Miyagi			100	
Niigata			162	
Toyama	720	42		
Ishikawa		62		12
Fukui			130	48
Nagano		66		
Gifu	200			
Aichi		42	18	
Osaka		3	2	
Hyogo		30		
Shimane			20	
Tokushima				100
Hiroshima	200			
Fukuoka	400	50	150	
Saga			260	
Kumamoto			200	
Oita	400			
Total	1920	295	1050	160

Distribution of medical supplies and equipment during the month of September shows a decrease in non-controlled medicines, patent medicines, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, surgical dressings and former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. There was an increased distribution of controlled medicines, dental instruments, medical instruments, medical instruments and former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments. Distribution of medical supplies and equipment for the 3rd quarter varied considerably from distribution for the first half. See Table I, Incl.#5.

Miscellaneous drugs distributed during September showed increases in mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection ampoules and sulfadiazine tablets. Distribution of sulfathiazole tablets decreased nearly a million tablets from August sales. Third quarter average sales show an increase in mapharsen ampoules and sulfathiazole tablets over 1st half average sales, slight decrease in sale of bismuth subsalicylate ampoules and a decrease of nearly one million sulfadiazine tablets from August sales. See Table II, Incl. #5.

During the month of September biologicals distributed were as follows:

Cholera vaccine	347,000 cc
Typhus vaccine	70,000 cc
Triple typhoid vaccine	1,006,300 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	890,330 cc
Diphtheria antitoxin	78,637 cc
Smallpox	255,475 doses
Anti-rabies	74 doses
Anti-rabies (canine)	76,500 cc

As compared with August distribution, these figures represent a decrease in typhus vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and anti-rabies (canine) only. All the others listed showed substantial increases in distribution.

Penicillin distribution during September totaled 17,591 vials of American penicillin (200,000 oxford units each) and 296,742 vials of Japanese made penicillin (100,000 oxford units each). A final distribution of 809 vials of (100,000 oxford units each) American penicillin was made. This is a decrease of 5,626 bottles of 200,000 oxford unit penicillin and an increase of 77,263 bottles of Japanese penicillin 100,000 oxford units each. Third quarter

averages for both American 200,000 oxford unit, and Japanese 100,000 oxford units are two to five times greater than the highest quarterly average figures. See Table III, Incl. #5.

Value of medical instruments distributed in September increased by about 800,000 yen over the medical instruments distributed in August. Third quarter monthly averages are the greatest thus far. See Table IV, Incl. #5.

The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed in September dropped more than 300,000 pieces from the August distribution. The value for these items, however, increased nearly 4,500,000 yen. This is because a number of the pieces sold were large expensive units. The value of the dental materials sold in September dropped nearly 3,500,000 yen from August sales. Third quarter averages increased slightly in value over the first half averages in dental instruments, and nearly 2,000,000 yen over first half average in dental instruments. See Table V, Incl. #5.

A total of 1,019 pieces of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment was distributed in September. This represents a decrease of 51 pieces from the August distribution. The third quarter average for the total pieces sold is the highest average figure, being more than double the monthly average for 1947 and substantially above other 1948 averages. Detailed breakdown by type is given in Table VI, Incl. #5.

Distribution of rubber sanitary goods for the month of September totaled 42,605 kgs., valued at 12,808,701 yen. This represents decreases of about 31,000 kgs. and over 7,000,000 yen from August distribution. Third quarter averages of both kilograms and yen sales are markedly increased over monthly averages for any other period. See Table VII, Incl. #5.

Textile sanitary materials distribution increased in staple fiber bandage cloth only. Absorbent cotton, gauze, triangular bandage and lint all showed decreases. Monthly average for the third quarter show increases in the distribution of all types of textile sanitary materials. For detailed breakdown, see Table VIII and IX, Incl. #5.

X-ray film distribution in September showed a decrease in all sizes of film except 8×10, 11×14, dental sizes, 120 and 35mm. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases over other periods in all but two sizes. For detailed breakdown, see Table X, Incl. #5.

A total of 4,299,335 santonin tablets was distributed during September. This represents a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tablets compared to the month of August. The average for the third quarter is substantially above average figures for any other period. See Table XI, Incl. #5.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	90,273
Arrests- Registered Persons	21
Unregistered Persons	41
Convictions-Registered Persons	15
Unregistered Persons	40
Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals)	24
Losses by fire	5

Penalties for registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to one year, six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 300 yen fine to two years penal servitude including eight suspended sentences. Twenty-four registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,681
Investigations originated	202

Investigations concluded	176
Investigations not concluded	305

Arrests were made of 77 violators of the Marihuana Control Law in five prefectures, all non-registrants.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross-Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign

The latest available official figures, as compiled from prefectural reports, covering the progress of the Japanese Red Cross - Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 461,488,153.16 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 39.2% of quota. (Note: The National Quota has been lowered in an amount of 5,000,000 yen due to Yamagata Prefecture lowering its quota in this amount.)

Six prefectures (Fukushima, Saitama, Toyama, Gifu, Saga, and Miyazaki) have now reached or over-subscribed their quotas. The progress of each prefecture in the “Joint Fund Campaign”, setting forth the latest date of each prefectural report is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Percent
Hokkaido	70000000.00	33,915,538.00	29-Oct	48.4
Aomori	11,000,000.00	1,560,894.00	15-Oct	14.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	13,896,528.00	31-Oct	81.8
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20-Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25-Oct	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	1,551,278.37	30-Oct	7.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4-Nov	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	4,584,269.00	26-Oct	21.8
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	2,940,000.00	25-Oct	14.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	3,305,000.00	23-Oct	27.5
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,125,125.00	4-Nov	100.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31-Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	32,829,561.73	9-Nov	41.1
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30-Oct	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31-Oct	36.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,061,361.98	3-Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	4,077,167.00	20-Oct	31.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	7,695,773.00	31-Oct	59.2
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	7,778,958.65	31-Oct	82.3
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2-Nov	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31-Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	15,132,784.00	5-Nov	75.7
Aichi	66,000,000.00	49,323,240.08	31-Oct	74.7
Mie	20,000,000.00	12,353,050.00	4-Nov	61.7
Shiga	11,000,000.00	6,371,217.00	27-Oct	57.9
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	4,536,731.00	4-Nov	9.1
Osaka	85,000,000.00	4,228,594.76	27-Oct	5.0
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	2,079,992.73	28-Oct	3.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	9,100,000.00	1-Nov	75.9
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1-Nov	79.8
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28-Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	4,429,115.00	30-Oct	44.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	16,731,354.00	31-Oct	79.7
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31-Oct	54.3

Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5-Nov	4.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31-Oct	35.5
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	11,917,324.00	31-Oct	85.1
Ehime	25,000,000.00	1,431,310.00	22-Oct	5.7
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27-Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	6,478,213.00	5-Nov	13.0
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31-Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27-Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	1,681,475.00	27-Oct	8.0
Oita	18,000,000.00	6,370,522.00	31-Oct	35.4
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31-Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	1,660,242.22	2-Nov	9.8
Total	1,175,450,000.00	461,488,153.16		39.2

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, number 101 through 104, of relief supplies for distribution in Japan have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 47.78 tons of the following relief supplies:

- a. 101st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Swathmore Victory on 11 October and contained 1.9 tons of Clothing (including shoes)
- b. 102nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Transport on 12 October and contained .16 tons of miscellaneous items (candles)
- c. 103rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Fairland on 14 October and contained 44.65 tons (food, 43.63 tons - clothing including shoes, 1.02 tons)
- d. 104th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Tide on 18 October and contained 1.07 tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 6,957.16 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	5346.06 tons
Clothing	1242.82 "
Medicines	59.37 "
Cotton (raw)	207.62 "
Miscellaneous (including soap, seeds candles, etc.)	101.29 "
Total	6,957.16 tons

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July 1948. The following report covers the status of "CARE package for Japan" as of 31 October:

Total packages received	19,979
Total packages damaged	373
Total packages delivered	4,031
Total packages in process of delivery	<u>2,534</u> 6,938
Total packages on hand and not consigned	13,041

Child Welfare - Wondering Children

Ministry of Welfare Children's Bureau Instruction (Ji-Hatsu) #53, dated 5 November, subject, "Enforcement of the Drafted Urgency Program to Clear Out the Wondering Children", which is directed to Prefecture Governors for attention of police, Labor, welfare and railroad officials, concerns the coming drive to pick up and attempt to hold those children still not under the control of their own families nor in institutions.

The order directs that a special committee be set up within the local Child Welfare Board to act as a liaison committee and directs cooperation of all concerned. It is not limited to pick-up of children, but directs that

provisions of the Child Welfare Law and Child Labor Laws be enforced against those who are found to be violating these laws or other applicable laws and regulations.

The order provides for certain treatment of children in children's homes in order to attempt to definitely hold such children permanently, and suggests that methods of control should be discussed with Military Government Officials. It further suggests that children in Homes for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogo-in) who are not now in need of the services offered by these institutions be removed to ordinary children's homes, foster homes, or be released in order that said facilities will be available for those children apprehended during the drive.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of September. Figures for August 1948 and for September 1947 are furnished for the purpose of comparison with the September report:

	September 1948	August 1948	September 1947
Persons-Institutional	144,882	144,613	223,742
Persons-Non-institutional	1,773,108	1,758,926	2,987,123
Total	1,917,990	1,903,539	3,210,865
In Cash*	519,237,688	420,431,334	339,282,546
In Kind	23,266,546	58,633,714	70,371,751
Total	Yen 542,504,234	479,065,048	409,654,297

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	14,638	61,502	1,634,566	21,616,104
Aomori	1,918	30,732	172,106	8,470,341
Iwate	887	39,196	1,329,295	9,991,937
Miyagi	1,458	42,686	43,263	8,769,444
Akita	942	44,017	305,767	15,861,558
Yamagata	854	24,977	26,150	6,241,711
Fukushima	990	51,594	54,283	12,179,257
Ibaraki	1,279	36,630	84,681	6,142,792
Tochigi	1,165	22,669	119,748	6,216,222
Gumma	4,320	38,520	649,021	941,4204
Saitama	1,375	41,854	4,400	12,771,070
Chiba	2,641	35,459	2,550,000	9,152,080
Tokyo	17,911	112,759	54,203	56,089,624
Kanagawa	4,703	41,723	...	14,323,629
Niigata	9,958	57,703	162,492	13,484,546
Toyama	1,190	27,928	...	7,998,306
Ishikawa	1,257	27,257	6,101	6,847,786
Fukui	508	20,649	991,950	6,448,034
Yamanashi	567	21,139	170,200	5,246,835
Nagano	3,135	44,833	358,405	13,547,180
Gifu	1,782	31,085	175,154	7,779,302
Shizuoka	5,451	45,508	1,697,670	12,260,373
Aichi	7,761	64,950	...	17,081,569
Mie	911	36,007	6,944	10,411,634
Shiga	604	24,670	...	5,320,302
Kyoto	3,559	50,046	4,494,086	14,087,585
Osaka	9,138	58,075	70,061	26,635,233
Hyogo	7,271	87,236	579,875	24,556,411

Nara	720	20,475	81,000	6,835,846
Wakayama	351	29,306	49,607	6,856,048
Tottori	915	17,585	921,779	4,962,798
Shimane	629	25,423	...	7,034,958
Okayama	3,274	39,037	26,805	11,352,469
Hiroshima	3,242	43,295	48,667	17,509,655
Yamaguchi	9,406	32,050	530	11,312,492
Tokushima	1,978	26,648	...	7,097,467
Kagawa	2,597	22,272	1,121,147	5,077,686
Ehime	957	33,185	178,783	9,937,728
Kochi	617	20,577	102	5,847,738
Fukuoka	1,699	17,507	1,370,275	5,985,081
Saga	2,981	49,084	1,968,616	6,306,441
Nagasaki	1,248	34,608	235,438	10,487,582
Kumamoto	1,608	36,812	127,799	10,130,386
Oita	1,487	21,976	1,217,901	5,740,584
Miyazaki	1,377	29,717	132,076	6,114,741
Kagoshima	1,623	52,147	...	11,607,154
Total	144,882	1,773,108	23,266,546	519,141,923

*After deductions for repayment.

In-Service Training

The Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Japan Social Work Association and local prefectures has set up “one week training classes” for Social Workers in various areas. Students qualified to participate are those who are employed in the administration of social work or who are approved by the Governor, such as members of the Welfare Committee. The number in each course is not to exceed 50. The program is as follows:

Outline of Social Work	Lecture sent from Central Organization
Welfare Committee Work (Minsei-iin work)	“ “ “ “ “
Livelihood Protection & Disaster Relief	“ “ “ “ “
Children's Welfare Work	“ “ “ “ “
Methods of Social Work	“ “ “ “ “
Social Survey Statistics	“ “ “ “ “
Extra Lecture	
Special Lecture	Lecturer sent from Military Government
Special research including group study meetings, discussion sessions and round table conferences	

All of the students shall live together with the full-time lecturers as a means of practicing self-government. Part of the expenses for food and the traveling expenses to the place of meeting and return will be borne by the students themselves and the other expenses by the sponsor.

The program for the Training Class for Social Workers in the Kinki area is given below:

a. Place: Shitennoji-Honbo, Moto-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka City

b. Prefectures taking part (including representation):

Kyoto (8)	Shiga (5)	Nara (6)	Shizuoka (5)	Mie (5)	Osaka (10)
Wakayama (6)	Hyogo (5)				

c. Schedule:

Date (Nov)	9 a.m. - 12 a.m.	1 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Lecturers
18	(Opening Address) “Minsei-iin”		Matsumoto, Secretary, Ministry of Welfare

		Outline of Social Work	Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School
19	Outline of Social Work		Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School
		Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
20	Daily Life Security Law & Disaster Relief Law	Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
21	Recent International Conditions (2 hrs.)		Itakura, "Osaka Mainichi"
	Rural Social Work (1 hr.)		Shinomiya, Principal, Osaka Social Work School
		Inspection Tour	
22	Method of Social Work	Inspection Tour	Takeuchi, Lecturer, Osaka Social Work School
23	Special Lecture		Military Government
Member,		Social Survey & Statistics	Hayasaki, Research Ministry of Welfare
24	Social Survey & Statistics (Clothing Exercise)		Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In further continuation of the publication of social insurance benefit statistics begun in issue No.95 of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, there are listed in Inclosure #6 benefits granted in the first four months of the current fiscal year under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken). 1/

Seamen's Insurance has been in operation since 1 June 1940. The Law has been subject to several amendments which have broadened its coverage. Since 1 December 1947, the crews and masters of fishing vessels of 30 gross tons or over and all other vessels of 5 gross tons or over have been compulsorily covered. As of the end of July 1948, their number was 91,619. 2/ The last of the amendments which became effective on 1 September 1948, added an estimated 200,000 dependents. Prior to that date, the Law did not provide for dependents' benefits.

Given this latest revision, the Seamen's Insurance system, in all important respects, amounts to a combined Health and Welfare Pension Insurance system for seamen. Actually its scope is broader than that. Since 1 December 1947 the Seamen's Insurance system has provided unemployment benefits roughly equivalent to those provided for land workers under a separate Unemployment Insurance system. Also benefits for compensable sickness, injury and death due to occupational causes - the equivalent of Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance benefits to landworkers - are paid by the Seamen's Insurance system. Thus it is apparent that this program constitutes a virtually complete and integrated social insurance plan for those covered by it.

In the same way as government-managed Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance, the system is financed from contributions by employers and employees totaling 11.5% of taxable wages (the first 8,000 yen of monthly earnings.) 3/ Of this total the shipowner pays 7.5%; the employee, 4%. 4/ The national government pays the administrative cost and a share of the benefit cost. 5/ On the benefit side, likewise, this similarity holds true. Short-term benefits are substantially those offered under Health Insurance; long-term benefits, by and large,

correspond to those offered under Welfare Pension Insurance. Since a 15-year qualifying period is required for old-age pensions, none have become payable to date.

Short-term, including unemployment, benefit data given below refer to cases and amounts paid or the cash value of services rendered in the given month. Long-term benefit data refer to cases and amounts certified in that month. Actual disbursements, especially of pensions, may be larger or smaller, depending on the load carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

Establishment of New Sections in The Insurance Bureau

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted proposed amendments to the Regulations of Sections of the Ministry for the purpose of establishing two new sections in the Bureau and a realignment of functions in the other Sections. The two new Sections established were the Medical Section and the Actuarial and Statistical Section. There were no objections by PH&W, to the amendments.

The establishment of the Medical Section provides for consolidating the supervision of medical affairs as they apply to the various social insurance programs, such as, the rendering of medical care in accordance with the provisions of the social insurance laws, the appointment and dismissal of insurance doctors and maintaining liaison with the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, the Medical Care Advisory Council, the Medical Fee Payment Fund and other organizations concerned with medical affairs.

The Actuarial and Statistical Section is charged with working out the actuarial and statistical bases of the Health, Welfare Pension, Seamen's and National Health Insurance programs and assuring coordination on these matters by maintaining liaison thereon with other government agencies in charge of related programs.

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- 1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see issues Nos.95 and 96 of this Bulletin. Benefit data on Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) were published in the issue, No.97.
 - 2/ Due to somewhat more limited coverage under the provisions of the Law pertaining to unemployment compensation, those insured against job loss numbered only 87,844.
 - 3/ The cut-off of 8,000 yen rather than 8,100 yen as in the other schemes follows the standard set in the Mariners' Law.
 - 4/ The total rate is comparatively low because old-age benefits for the time being, are computed on the basis of a maximum wage of 500 yen per month. The higher rate payable by the employer is due to his exclusive financial responsibility for benefits payable on account of duty-connected accident, sickness and death.
 - 5/ The same is true of Welfare Pension Insurance, a fact which should have been mentioned in the summary which appeared in the last issue.

SECTION VII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. A Discussion of Trachoma.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
3. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Water Works, in 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.

4. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for Water Works and Sewerages for Oct, Nov, Dec 48.
5. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies & Equipment, Jan - Sep 48.
6. Social Insurance Statistics (Seamen's Insurance) Fiscal Year 1948-49.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for week ending 6 November 1948.
8. Monthly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for month ending 30 October 1948.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
No.99**

**For Period
15-21 November
1948**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Welfare
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Meetings of Health Center Directors

In a number of prefectures Military Government Health Officers have initiated and arranged meetings of all Health Center Directors. In some cases these meetings have been held irregularly, while in other prefectures conferences have been held regularly, once a month.

Regular conferences of Health Center Directors offer an excellent opportunity for exchanging ideas and improving Health Center administration. Such meetings have proven highly successful in certain prefectures but, in general, the degree of success has been directly proportional to the interest and efforts demonstrated by the Military Government Health Officers concerned. Experience has shown that the Japanese are willing and anxious to improve public health administration but more often than not they do not know what to do or how to do it.

Through the medium of these informal conferences Military Government Health Officers are offered an opportunity to explain the purpose, functions, and operations of Health Centers as well as the over-all public health program.

Building Plans for Health Centers

When the present program for "expansion and improvement of Health Centers" was inaugurated, careful consideration was given to the required amount of floor space. At that time it was decided that a minimum of 300 tsubo (approximately 10,800 sq. ft.) of floor space would be needed in each Health Center throughout Japan in order to provide sufficient space for necessary clinical and administrative functions.

Prefectural health officials who attended the Model Health Center demonstration in Tokyo in April 1948 were informed of this decision. The Ministry of Welfare also sent an official notification (Koho-Hatsu 548 dated 15 May 48) to each prefecture.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Welfare with assistance from the Public Health and Welfare Section made a study of Health Center designs in an effort to offer all prefectures suitable building plans for their guidance in planning and constructing Health Centers in the various prefectures.

As a result of this study, the Ministry of Welfare prepared several different sets of Health Center building plans with a view to providing a choice of plans which would satisfy the local needs in every prefecture, use of any one of which would result in suitable Health Center facilities. A Ministry of Welfare notification Yo-Hatsu No.1254, dated 21 September, subject: Planning on Construction of Health Centers, was sent to all Prefectural Governors, and the mayors of the principal cities. This notification included an information sheet entitled "Basic Plan for Health Center Construction" and blueprints (1 sheet) consisting of three sets of floor plans.

These plans represent an attempt on the part of the Ministry of Welfare to provide a choice of suitable Health Center building plans for the guidance of prefectural health authorities. The three building plans which were sent to the prefectures are basically a single building plan with minor changes in the interior arrangement.

The Ministry of Welfare is now preparing additional plans which, when completed, will also be sent to each prefecture. When this has been accomplished, every prefecture will have at its disposal several alternative sets of floor plans for Health Center buildings, at least one of which will be adaptable in every Health Center District, and any one of which will result in a building suitable and adequate for current needs and adaptable to future requirements.

It is important that every Health Center District throughout Japan have adequate facilities to carry on a full scale public health program. A single building design is not essential, but sufficient space suitable to the needs of such a program is essential and must be provided in every Health Center District if the needs of the public health program are to be met. Experience has shown that existing facilities throughout Japan are, more often than not, unsuitable. It is suggested that the Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that the plans prepared by the Ministry of Welfare are followed or, if other plans are substituted, that substitute plans result in facilities equal or superior to those suggested by the Ministry.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The final summary of equine encephalomyelitis disclosed that between the period 30 May to 8 November, a total number of 3,697 cases were reported of which 151 were classified as suspects but never confirmed. Fatalities amounted to 1,367 deaths and 100 deaths by destruction. The overall fatality rate was 39.67%. Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo and Nara were the only prefectures that did not have equine encephalomyelitis reported during both the 1947 and 1948 outbreaks. Isolation of a virus may have been responsible for the recent outbreak in that area.

Horses to Korea

Twelve (12) head of young horses were examined in the Moji Quarantine station by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section and Chugoku Region Military Government Team. These horses are to be utilized as serum animals by the Korean Public Health Laboratory. Shipment will be on the 29 Nov after a quarantine period of eight days.

Inspection Trips

Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures were visited by a representative of Public Health and Welfare. Improvement in the utilization of Japanese veterinarians engaged in the inspection of meat, milk and sea-foods was noted.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 13-19 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	4
Saitama	Swine cholera	1

Cold Storage Plant

The Tokyo Metropolitan Central Fish Market Cold Storage Plant has just been renovated under the supervision of Tokyo Military Government Team Veterinary personnel. This plant will be utilized as a training center for Prefectural Veterinarians attending the Public Health Institute Veterinary Course for it very ably demonstrates the facilities necessary in carrying out good sanitary procedures in the handling of sea-food. This plant will serve as a model for other prefectures to follow in stressing efficiency and economy in the preservation and handling of sea-foods.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The training program in Tuberculosis Nursing sponsored by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association will open 10 January 1949. This is a five-month course for Public Health Nurses, and includes the medical and nursing aspects of Tuberculosis Control and Prevention. Notices of the course will be sent to Prefectural Health Authorities with each prefecture to be allocated at least one representative.

It is desired that Military Government Health Officers encourage the Prefectural Health Departments to select qualified applications for this Tuberculosis Nursing course.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Due to the acute shortage of anthelmintics in Japan certain unscrupulous opportunists have been adulterating santonin with acetanilid which could be mistaken for santonin. Several cases have come to the attention of the police and one case in particular has been brought to prosecution. In view of these activities, it is

recommended that public information facilities be used to acquaint the people with the fact and to warn against purchasing santonin on the blackmarket.

Several robberies of gold and platinum from licensed dealers of dental precious metals have occurred indicating laxity on the part of handlers. It would be practical to inform dealers of the incidence of thievery and of their responsibilities to safeguard these rationed items. The licenses of those who do not maintain adequate security should be considered for suspension.

During the period 7 - 13 November, 3,302 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were sent to eight prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Saitama		5		
Gifu	96			
Shizuoka	1152	612	18	710
Shimane	250			
Tokushima				100
Fukuoka			90	
Saga		95		
Kumamoto	48	96		30
Total	1,546	808	108	840

Production

A total of 4,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 7 - 13 November.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during October totaled 257,214 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 59,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,491 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 246,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 127,975 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 3,156 vials of typhus vaccine were received. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture of Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u> lbs.	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u> gals.	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u> vials
Iwate	10,000	3,000	
Yamagata	4,400		
Fukushima	7,800	8,000	100
Saga	5,000	1,000	
Nagasaki	46,000	1,800	
Kumamoto	5,000		
Oita	20,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Gifu	23,000		
Niigata	40,000		
Tochigi	465		
Shiga			211
Ehime			30
Osaka			20,000
Quarantine Stations:			
Hiroshima			150
Maizuru			1,500
Hakodate	3,000		500
Miike		100	
Ministry of Transportation			

Main Office	300		
Sapporo Railway Dept.		3,000	
Sendai	"	2,000	
Nagoya	"	3,000	
Niigata	"	2,000	
Hiroshima	"	2,000	
Moji	"	3,000	
Shikoku	"	750	
Ministry of Welfare:			
(Spray equipment study)	25	25	
(National sanatoria)	2,000		
Ministry of Justice:			
(Prisons, Houses of Dentention, Juvenile Prisons and Reformatories)	77,964	30,235	
(Predinct & Ward Stations)	2,040		
Ministry of Agric. & Forestry		40	
Losses Intransit	220		
Total	257,214	59,950	22,491

During the period 31 October - 6 November, 47,928 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 8,717 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 15,270 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 182,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 55,782 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,732,697 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 520,649 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 104,243 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 6 November, totaled 385,364 cc.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Investigations

Two outstanding investigations initiated in Kobe and Tokyo and which are being presently continued, show the following results to date:

Kobe - This investigation developed from a single lead originating in Osaka, which lead to Kobe then spread to Nara, Kyoto and Kumamoto Prefectures; and has resulted in the apprehension of 15 defendants, with three persons listed as fugitives. This list of 18 persons represents two physicians, one dentist, two pharmacists, six brokers and seven clerks of various categories.

Tokyo - This investigation developed from information concerning a meeting place of addicts where they secured injections of narcotics. Several weeks efforts of observations and surveillance of suspects led to the apprehension of 15 defendants, only two of whom were not narcotic addicts, and seven other addicts who will be apprehended when six leads to further sources of supply in Tokyo, Yokohama and Fukushima are investigated.

The examples above are indicative of the two general types of narcotic enforcement investigations to be found in all of the larger populated cities throughout Japan, and are classified as narcotic blackmarket trafficking and narcotic addict groups. Special efforts are being made by all Narcotic Agents to develop all leads to completion, and to find and eliminate all such violators of Narcotic Control Regulations in Japan.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals Ration

Reference to SCAPIN 1841 dated 9 January 1948, subject: Ration for United Nations' Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons. Paragraph 3 provides, in the "A" ration, 5 lbs. of canned goods, and in the "B" ration, 7 lbs. of canned goods. To date the canned goods issued have been heavy in animal protein in the form of beef stews, hash and similar canned meats.

In view of the fact that canned goods are no longer being imported, and as a consequence of the recent substantial increase in the basic ration, the "A" and "B" ration lists, effective immediately, are as follows:

Revised List of Supplementary Ration

Rice Dietary "A"

	<u>Amount Per Month</u>	<u>Calorie</u>	<u>Protein</u>
Rice	3.0 k.g.	10,530	225 g.
Sheyu	2 go	124	...
Oil	3 go	4,603	...
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	...
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	10 pcs.	780	61
Fish	100 momme	401	49.3
Total		25,370	582.8 g.

Non-Rice Dietary "B"

Oil	2 go	3,068	...
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	...
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	15 pcs.	1,170	91.5
Butter	1 lb.	3,635	...
Beef	300 momme	1,271	202.5
Potato (white or sweet)	2 kan	6,750	90
Total	24,827		631.5 g.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports covering the progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 638,097,603.44 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 62.8% of quota.

It is estimated that the final reports covering the campaign will be completed by all prefectures on or about 18 December.

The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign" including the date of their latest report, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	50,873,158.00	12 Nov	72.7%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	10,421,507.74	6 Nov	94.7
Iwate	17,000,000.00	14,952,753.00	5 Nov	88
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25 Oct	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	5,747,865.39	10 Nov	28.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4 Nov	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	13,072,001.00	13 Nov	87.1
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	12,680,000.00	10 Nov	60.4
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	12 Nov	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,849,503.00	10 Nov	100.5
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	42,896,924.12	15 Nov	53.6
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30 Oct	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31 Oct	26.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	10,728,184.00	6 Nov	83.4
Fukui	13,000,000.00	8,621,553.65	8 Nov	66.4
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	8,966,529.00	10 Nov	94.9
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2 Nov	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	18,284,458.00	10 Nov	91.4
Aichi	66,000,000.00	61,138,182.06	10 Nov	92.6
Mie	20,000,000.00	14,757,924.00	10 Nov	73.8
Shiga	11,000,000.00	9,409,100.00	10 Nov	85.6
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	8,267,840.00	9 Nov	16.5
Osaka	85,000,000.00	21,719,878.00	8 Nov	25.6
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	13,707,627.74	15 Nov	22.9
Nara	12,000,000.00	11,195,568.00	13 Nov	93.2
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1 Nov	79.6
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	6,006,186.12	6 Nov	60.1
Okayama	21,000,000.00	17,896,501.00	10 Nov	85.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5 Nov	4.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31 Oct	35.55
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	12,836,450.00	10 Nov	91.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	15 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	11,365,208.00	10 Nov	22.7
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	13,886,815.00	15 Nov	66.1
Oita	18,000,000.00	11,660,260.00	14 Nov	64.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2
Total	1,175,450,000.00	638,097,603.44		62.8%

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

It has been necessary for Allied personnel in Japan desirous of making remittances to CARE, Inc., (\$10.00 for each CARE package) to send their remittances to the CARE offices in New York City, N.Y. or Honolulu, T.H. Effective 18 November it is permissible, by a recent amendment to CARE, Inc., "License to Engage in Business in Japan" reference AG 095 (21 Aug 47) ESS/FIN dated 18 November 1948, subject, "Amendment to License to Engages in Business in Japan(FI-20)", for Allied personnel to make remittances for CARE packages direct to the CARE office in Japan, address: CARE, Inc., APO #503, Yokohama, Japan. Note: Remittances may be made (\$10.00 per CARE package) in Military Payment Certificates, Personal Checks or Post Office Money Orders.

The only CARE packages available, at present, for distribution in Japan are "Food Packages" (oriental pack). It is expected that three other types of CARE packages (Woolen Suiting, Blanket and Knitting Wool) will be available for distribution the latter part of December 1948. Official announcement regarding the distribution of these three additional CARE packages will be made by CARE, Inc., through Stars and Stripes.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In addition to Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, the following two social insurance programs covering land workers in private employment are in operation: Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and Unemployment Insurance. 1/

Both programs operating since 1947 with an approximate coverage in excess of 5,000,000 workers are administered by the Ministry of Labor rather than the Ministry of Welfare which administers the programs summarized so far. Publication of selected monthly statistics is contemplated at an early date in collaboration with Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP.

The only remaining social insurance program for persons other than government employees is National Health Insurance. It is a medical care program manly for the self-employed and their families. Based on the National Health Insurance Act of 1938 as last amended in 1948, and operating under the general supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, it consists at present of roughly 7000 individual units established in the towns and villages. They may take the form of an association operating the program for the residents of that local community or since July 1948, communities may elect to have the program municipally operated.

Pending the present stage of reorganization of the program, monthly reports are not received in sufficient numbers and with sufficient regularity to warrant publication of monthly benefit statistics at this time. Publication thereof is contemplated as soon as reliable reporting is assured.

1/ Both accident compensation benefits and unemployment benefits for seamen are payable under the Seamen's Insurance Law, see PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.98.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Negative.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 incls.

1. Report of cases and deaths of communicable and venereal diseases for the week ended 13 November 1948.
2. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No.99 (For Military Government Teams Only).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22-28 November
1948
Number 100**

SECTION I Preventive Medicine
SECTION II Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III Nursing Affairs
SECTION IV Supply
SECTION V Narcotic Control
SECTION VI Social Security
SECTION VII Welfare
SECTION VIII Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program

The Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program as visualized at the National Level (Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Education) embraces two principal fields of work:

1. Public Health and Welfare Information
2. Health Education
 - a. In the School System
 - (1). School Instructional Service
 - (2). School Health Service
 - b. For Professional Groups in the field of public health.
 - c. For School Groups.

1. Public Health and Welfare Information - is that part of the program which deals with the general public and operates through the facilities of the newly established Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare at the National Level, through a counterpart organization within the Prefectural Health Departments (to be organized) at the Prefectural Level and through the Health Centers at the Local Level.

Public Health and Welfare Information is transmitted to the general public through the MASS USE OF ALL MEDIA OF TRANSMISSION:

- a. Radio
- b. Press (Newspapers, Magazines)
- c. Special Publications (Leaflets, Pamphlets, etc.)
- d. Visual Aids (Motion Pictures, Slice Films, Lantern Slides, Kamishibai, Baloptican Productions, Posters, Exhibits, etc.)
- e. Public Relations - lectures, demonstrations, etc. for various organizations.

The purpose of the Public Health and Welfare Information Program is to present to the people of Japan, factual, accurate and up-to-date information pertaining to health and welfare designed to:

- a. Promote sensible health habits, attitudes and understanding among the people.
- b. Improve individual, family and community life.
- c. Develop a standard of health and sanitation comparable to that of other modern nations.

2. Health Education
 - a. In the School System

Health Education in the school system (exclusive of Medical Education) is that part of the program which deals with schools (student) and the school teachers and school nurses.

(1) School Instructional Service

The Health Education Program in the school will

- (a). By a sound, progressive (step by step) directional, health education curriculum:
 - (1). Instruct children and youth so that they may improve and conserve their own health.
 - (2). Establish in them (the children and youth) the habits and principles of hygienic living which throughout their school life and in later years will aid in providing that abundant vigor and vitality which are a foundation for the greatest possible happiness and service in personal, family and community life.
- (b). By well-planned courses of instruction
 - (1). Train new prospective teachers in the fundamentals of health in all of its phases.
 - (2). Bring present school teachers and school nurses up to date on the modern trends in health education.

The Health Education Program in the school system is a function of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the general administration and supervision of the entire program and for a close working liaison with the Ministry of Welfare and Prefectural School Boards of

Education. The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for advice, consultations and guidance in "what should be taught," for furnishing current factual health material to be incorporated in the health education curriculum and for maintenance of liaison with prefectural health departments, city health departments and health centers.

(2). School Health Service

School Health Service in the general health education program of the school system is a distinct and important field of endeavor, the activities of which are coordinated primarily through the efforts of the School Nurse. The health service in the school is responsible for the provision of a healthful school environment, health examinations and follow-up procedures, special classes and aids for handicapped children, health records, communicable disease control, first aid and certain legal aspects. The health service is closely associated with the instructional service and furnishes working examples of good health practices.

b. For Professional Groups

Health Education for Professional Groups deals with persons employed in the field of Public Health such as: - Public Health Officers, Public Health Nurses and Midwives, Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Engineers, Nutritionists and others.

The Health Education Program for Professional Groups is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health, the National Institute of Nutrition and the National Institute of Health, and will.

(1). By well-planned refresher courses

- (a) Bring Professional Groups of public health officials and workers up to date on the modern aspects of, and developments in, the field of public health

c. For Special Groups

Health Education for Special Groups previous for planned short courses for members of Parent-Teachers Associations, Mothers' Club and similar groups. This program is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the principal Health Center of the Health Center District.

Details concerning the organization and activities of the Information Unit will appear in a subsequent issue of this Weekly Bulletin.

Sanitary Team Program for Winter Season

The Ministry of Welfare's plans regarding sanitary teams call for a reduction of team personnel during the months of October to March inclusive, from six men per team to two men per team, the purpose being to effect economy by reduction of personnel during the season when insect problems are lightest.

In making the above reduction it is important that the permanent structure of the sanitary team organization be maintained. The Assistant Inspectors and the sanitary team foremen should be retained, together with sufficient laborers to perform all necessary typhus and rodent control measures. In this way a nucleus of trained personnel will be maintained throughout the year and expansion for the summer insect control season can be made more smoothly.

Winter activities should include periodic spraying and dusting operations in hospitals, bathhouses, jail and other public institutions and public places frequented by large numbers of people. Special attention must be given to these activities in endemic typhus areas. Each health center should keep at least one sanitary team (6-man) on active duty in addition to the two-man nucleus of all remaining teams throughout the winter. Plans for the sanitary team program for next year are expected to be essentially the same as these for the current year although some adjustments in the allocations of national subsidies are anticipated. Complete details concerning the plans will be published in this Bulletin as soon as they are available.

SECTION II
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

Closing exercises were held on 26 November for the four-month Refresher Course for Clinical Nursing Instructors at the Red Cross Central Hospital, which 48 students completed. During this period they were taught these aspects of nursing education which will help prepare them for their responsibilities as instructors in their own schools of nursing.

On 27 November the fifth refresher course for Public Health Nurses at the Institute of Public Health was completed. Fifty-six students attended this course. During this course increased emphasis was placed on field experience. Therefore it is expected that these students will be well prepared to use their new knowledge for better public health nursing service in their own Health Centers.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Publications

A new book titled "Milk Technology" has just been completed by Dr. S. Kawashima of the Meiji Dairy Research Institute. This book is quite complete and is available as a text in Dairying Science now being in the Veterinary Colleges.

Food Sanitation

The monthly report from the Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare discloses that many Prefectural Food Sanitation Sections are not devoting enough time to field inspections and the collection of samples of food and beverages for laboratory analysis, particularly of food commodities being supplied the populace by rationing centers. Several recent reports of serious food poisoning cases have been found to have originated in the rationing and distribution of restricted items.

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers exercise closer surveillance over the prefectural officials in charge of food inspection to assure that a more complete coverage of establishments preparing, processing or handling food and beverages can be maintained from an inspectional level.

Japan Food Association

Ten Prefectures have established Food Associations which will operate under the observation of the parent association in Tokyo. Arrangements have been completed to publish a small newspaper which will be utilized in disseminating information on all foods which the methods of preparing, processing, packaging and serving along with the sanitary principles necessary in the correct handling of all food and beverages will be discussed. All members of the Associations will benefit through receiving editions of this newspaper. Later, it is hoped to establish a Food Institute where standardizing of food and beverage formulas can be accomplished.

Weekly Diseases

No animal diseases were reported for the week of 20-26 November.

ANIMAL DISEASES October 1948

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of October as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Blackleg	1	2
Filariasis	0	3 (horses)
Swine Erysipelas	51	27
Swine Cholera	9	20
Swin Plague	4	15
Piroplasmosis	4	1
Rabies	1 (dog)	1 (horse)
Scabies	0	1 (horse)
Strangles	13	30
Equine Infectious Anemia	119	137
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	72	86
Brucella	14	7
Equine Paratyphus	1	5
Pullorum Disease (fowls)	2361	3720
Equine Encephalomyelitis	719	362
Bovine Tuberculosis	35 Positive 10 Suspects	50

Rinderpest Immunization

The immunization of all cattle in Hyogo against Rinderpest will begin at once. It is estimated that approximately 110,000 head of draft and dairy cattle will be completely immunized by January 1949.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Production

A total of 3,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 14-20 November.

During the period 7-13 November, 14,570 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 2,545 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,713 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 78,826 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 21,100 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 8,388 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,016,011 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 544,797 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 109,918 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 13 November, totaled 385.364 cc.

During the period 14-20 November, 105,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 25,575 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 52,680 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 372,827 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 40,500 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,031,580 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 526,472 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 57,238 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 20 November, totaled 119,364 cc.

Distribution

Attempts are being made to introduce the use of homeopathic medicines to Japan. Before the war these remedies were produced on a small scale and had a very limited sale. The production has been revived and advertising campaigns and distribution methods of various kinds are under way to spread the sale and use of these preparations. In the techniques used by the various distributing agencies it has been learned that false claims and false advertising as well as improper information as to use and dosage are being disseminated.

In the instances where this has occurred thus far, the distributing companies have been ordered to cease distribution and will be prosecuted under the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Distribution agencies have been introducing their product through large groups and associations, labor unions, schools, etc. This widespread distribution should be discouraged, and instances, where the Law is being evaded or directly violated, should be

brought to immediate and full prosecution. It would be advisable to make reports to Supply Division, PHW through channels when instances such as those mentioned above take place.

Formulation of final plans for production and distribution for various programs in the past have been hampered by the length of time taken by prefectural authorities in answering requirements requests made by the Ministry of Welfare. It is advisable that prefectural officials be encouraged to make all reports promptly, permitting more rapid formulation and dissemination of information, plans and policies by the Ministry of Welfare. This laxity is the basis for the delay being experienced at present in the presentation of a plan for allocation of diphtheria toxoid.

During the month of October distribution of diphtheria toxoid was made based on incomplete requirement figures. All prefectures will be required to submit their requirements, taking into account the amounts of toxoid received, the amount to be received based on present allocations and the overall needs. October distribution was as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	200,000 cc
Akita	200,000 cc
Yamagata	96,000 cc
Gumma	102,000 cc
Chiba	360 cc
Tokyo	407,960 cc
Kanagawa	24,680 cc
Ishikawa	108,000 cc
Nagano	2,000 cc
Shizuoka	61,000 cc
Aichi	340,000 cc
Kyoto	210,000 cc
Osaka	100,000 cc
Hyogo	350,000 cc
Okayama	108,000 cc
Hiroshima	150,430 cc
Fukuoka	1,660 cc
Kagoshima	70,000 cc
	2,532,090 cc

During the period 14-20 November 2,474 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed in 14 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita			50	
Ibaraki		100		
Chiba		1	1	
Tokyo		4		
Shizuoka		80		
Aichi	720	207	52	36
Kyoto	240	12		
Osaka	240	72		
Wakayama	200			
Shimane	100		20	
Yamaguchi				30
Kagawa			5	
Saga		160	50	
Tokushima				100
	1260	804	250	166

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL

Special Information Required

Information as to the source of all seizures of crude and prepared opium, heroin, cocaine and morphine should be forwarded through regular channels to the Narcotic Central Division, PHW Section. Detailed information is required of all types of containers, label information and of the wrapping of the seizures. In cases where there are indications of the seized goods having been smuggled into the country, complete details relative to the registry of the vessel, nationality of crew members and previous ports of entry on that trip are desired, as well as photographs of the seizure (if possible), showing labels and data thereon, the container and the wrappings.

Prefectural Narcotic Agents have been instructed to telegraph information of seizures of smuggled narcotics to the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare immediately, and to forward more detailed information in the regular monthly report.

Smoking of Heroin

The monthly reports of the Japanese Government Narcotic Section have recently shown the smoking of Heroin by narcotic addicts to be on the increase. This practice, which has been prevalent in Korea, has been brought to the attention of the Narcotic Agents for inclusion in their enforcement activities.

Opium Poppy Cultivation Violations

Reports covering the first nine months of 1948 list 11 violations of the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, resulting to date in the sentencing of seven defendants as follows: - Two - Admonished, three - 500 yen fine, one - six months penal servitude, one - 10 months penal servitude. Narcotic Agents have been instructed to be alert during the flowering season of 1949 for violations of this regulation.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The latest consolidated report covering the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects a total of 770,659,739.80 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 65.6% of quota.

The following 10 prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

	<u>Amount Raised</u>	<u>Per Cent of Quota</u>
Akita	10,100,000.00	101
Fukushima	21,421,461.47	107.1
Saitama	17,314,204.00	108.2
Toyama	13,065,841.98	100.5
Yamanashi	9,451,958.00	100
Gifu	20,000,000.00	100
Shizuoka	20,108,405.00	100
Aichi	66,237,244.34	100
Saga	12,500,000.00	100
Miyazaki	11,000,000.00	110

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 105 through 108, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived Yokohama. These shipments contained 94.79 tons of the following supplies:

- a. 105th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 20 October and contained 26.9 tons (food, 2.2 tons: clothing 24.7 tons).
- b. 106th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tillie Lykes on 5 November and contained 3.35 tons (clothing including shoes).

- c. 107th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cardinal O'Connell on 6 November and contained 3.04 tons (clothing).
- d. 108th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cotton States on 9 November and contained 61.5 tons (food, 57 tons: clothing, 4.5 tons).

LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now total 7,051.95 tons, consisting of the follows:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5405.26
Clothing (including shoes)	1278.41
Medicine	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soap, seeds, canoles, etc.)	<u>101.29</u>
Total	7051.95

Army to Pay Relief Shipment costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus

Approved relief agencies (those registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid) may make application for reimbursement for ocean freight charges from United States ports to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus to the Chief, Fiscal and Statistical Group, Office of the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., in accordance with radio, file WCL 21928, dated 13 November 1948, from CS PID to CINCFE (PIC), CG USAFIK, CG, RYCOM, subject, "Army to Pay Relief Shipment Costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus". This program is effective immediately and included the following other provisions:

- a. Approved relief agencies must assume responsibility for non-commercial distribution of supplies, free of cost, to the recipient.
- b. Supplies (relief) are to be free of custom duties of any kind.
- c. Reimbursement applications for shipments made between 1 July 1948 and 10 November 1948, must be submitted to Department of the Army on or before 5 December 1948.
- d. For shipments made after 10 December 1948, application for reimbursement must be made within thirty (30) days of shipment, together with supporting invoices and bills of lading showing that charges are limited to actual cost of transportation.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Home Nursing

Thirty-four Japanese Red Cross Chapters (prefectures) have conducted Home Nursing Courses this year with a total of 4,226 persons successfully completing the courses of instruction.

The Chapters (prefectures) not participating in this program, although they all have qualified instructors are: Niigata, Chiba, Tochigi, Nara, Yamanashi, Okayama, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi and Saga.

Disaster Relief Operations:

For the period May through October the Japanese Red Cross has given Disaster Relief Service in 21 disasters (including fires, floods, earthquake and bridge collapse). This service included temporary emergency shelter, food and medical aid and was made available to 46,493 sufferers.

It is recommended by the Japanese Red Cross that each of their Chapters continually keep their Disaster Relief Organization alerted and to stage demonstrations. One such mock disaster demonstration was staged by the Yamagata Prefectural Chapter in Yamagata City on 29 September with officials of the Yamagata Military Government Team cooperating.

All Chapter "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" have not been officially approved by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society. As of November, only 13 Chapter Relief Plans have been so approved and every effort is being made to satisfactorily complete the 33 Chapters' plans on or before 1 January 1949. The Japanese Red Cross "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" envisions 274 Medical Aid teams and to date 244 (88%) of these teams have been organized.

Volunteer Services

A general meeting of Hodogaya (Kanagawa Prefecture) Volunteers was held on 19 November. Approximately 100 Volunteer Service Members attended the meeting and were encouraged to expand their activities by officials of the National Headquarters, Prefectural and City Offices.

Junior Red Cross

A "Safety Exhibition" sponsored by the Juniors of Kanagawa Prefecture was held in all wards of Yokohama during the period 13-24 November. On 15 November a "Child Culture Exhibition" was held in the Todai Primary School (Yokohama). One room in the school was reserved for a Junior Red Cross Exhibit.

Four hundred teacher sponsors of the Junior Red Cross program in the Yokohama area gathered together at the Honmachi Primary School on 13 November to view the American Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross "Youth Training Center" films. The Japanese Red Cross film covered the activities of the Junior Red Cross "Youth Leadership Training Camps" which were held during the summer 1948. (Note: This film is exceedingly well once and all Prefectural Chapters should make arrangements, through the National Headquarters, for its showing at teachers' meetings, PTA's business clubs, etc.).

Training Course for Child Welfare Officials

During the period 9-11 December, 73 child welfare officials will attend a special training course at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, covering the following subjects: Duties of the Child Welfare Official; Children in Need of Special Care (i.e. foundlings, blind, deaf and dumb, children with complicated problems, feeble-minded); Infant Care; Expectant and Nursing Mother; Week and Crippled Children; Care of a Girl who is a Sex Delinquent; Child Welfare Agencies and Social Welfare Organizations; Foster Parent; Labor Standard Law and Juvenile Court; Case Work; Police and Municipal Organizations; Problems of Nursery Care and Mothers with Dependent Children; Maternity and Child Hygiene; Child Welfare and the School.

Expected representation of child welfare officials from the prefectures is as follows: Tokyo - 20; Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi - 2 each; all other prefectures - 1 each.

Medical Social Work

Reference Section I, subsection 3, "Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel" in weekly PHW Bulletin No.98, dated 8-14 November 1948. Military Government Welfare Officers should consult with Military Government Health Officers regarding functioning of Medical Social Workers in the Model Health Centers referring to PHW Technical Bulletin 14, dated August 1948 and the Handbook for Health Centers, Hoken Sho Unei Shishin, in order to assure maximum use of the services of the Medical Social Worker.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Information published in the preceding issues of the PHW Weekly Bulletin 1/ referred to social insurance programs covering persons in private employment and one program - National Health Insurance - covering chiefly the self-employed in the rural areas of Japan.

The remaining two social insurance programs currently in operation, the Government Pension System and the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, are for government workers.

The Government Pension System, to which the benefit statistics published in this Bulletin pertain, has been in operation in its present form since 1923. It is designed to protect public servants of career status (so-called "officials" - Honkan) against the hazard of occupational invalidity, to assure them of a retirement income geared to the length of their service and, finally, to provide an income for their survivors.

For public officials paid entirely from national government funds the benefits are given by the national government which bears virtually the entire cost except for small contributions by the insured amounting at present to 2% (formerly 0.5%) of his basic salary. At the end of 1947, the number of those currently protected was 584,408.

2/

For those public officials paid primarily from prefectural funds similar programs with comparable benefits are in existence. However, benefit payments under these prefectural schemes are not reported to the national government. At the end of 1947, the number of officials in the prefectures closely equalled that of national public officials.

The benefit statistics given in Inclosure Number 1 do not include cases taken care of, and benefits defrayed by, the prefectural governments. Furthermore, the figures are in need of adjustment if they are to be used for purpose of comparison. In the form presented they show the number of cases and total amount of payments handled by all the postoffices in a given month. 3/

1/ See Nos.95-99.

2/ This figure is below the number of government workers by reason of the fact that the majority are of lesser than "official" status and hence not eligible for coverage.

3/ The postoffices are entrusted with the payment of benefits as certified by the Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office which is charged with the administration of the system and, in particular, the award of benefits, does not keep monthly statistics on the number certified and/or paid. Hence data pertaining to actual payments by the postoffices are the only available ones on any but an annual basis.

The lump-sum grants are payable only once. The pensions are payable in quarterly installments but are frequently left to accumulate at the postoffice until more than one installment has become due. Therefore, the monthly case-load and total disbursement vary greatly and are not reliable indicators of benefits currently certified. Moreover, in order to arrive the annual pension it is necessary to multiply the amount received each time the benefit was claimed at the postoffice by the number of times it was claimed. The proper multiplication factor is estimated to be 2.5, as most people are reported to call for their benefits only 2-3 times each year. 4/

An explanation of the benefits provided and the qualifying conditions therefore is given in the footnotes on the table shown in Inclosure Number 1.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
78	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Medical Practitioners Law	No	MG 8th A
79	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Medical Services Law	No	MG 8th A
80	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Dentist Law	No	MG 8th A
Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government offering no objection to prepared Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders as Submitted.				
81	11/19/48	Revised Plan for Supplementary Ration for Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons	Yes	MG 8th A

Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry offering no objection to plan subject as above with certain exceptions.

82	11/20/48	Application for Raising Prices of Imported Canned Food for School Lunch Program	No	MG 8th A
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, offering no objection to increasing the cost of the School Lunch Program to provide for the increased cost of foodstuffs.

83	11/20/48	Additional Accommodation of Physically Handicapped Persons	No	MG 8th A
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, offering no objection to a plan for accommodation of certain physically handicapped person in two dormitories in Osaka.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4/ This does not apply, of course, to the lump-sum allowance with are one-time payments.

4 incls.

1. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System.
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1948.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the week Ended 20 November 1948.
4. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No.100 (Information for Military Government Teams Only).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 November - 5 December
1948
Number 101**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Attached hereto as Inclosure #1 are Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments for period 11-23 October.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever Control

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin #3
Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea - February 1947.

Reports of the occurrence of typhus fever now being received from the various prefectures in Japan reflect the anticipated seasonal increase of this disease. The following are points which should be emphasized in connection with the typhus control program.

Louse-borne (Epidemic Typhus)

Before cases occur

1. Protective Immunization - Persons in crowded areas of the larger cities, jails, orphanages, mental hospitals, old peoples homes, vagrants, intercity commuters, if practical, in larger cities.
2. Louse Population Surveys - Cursory Louse surveys of persons in places mentioned above.
3. Louse Control in places where louse population is high (vagrants in particular) using 10% DDT dust.

When cases occur

1. Immediate reporting of any suspect or proven case - a suspect being "any person with elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset" - unless the person is suffering from some other definitely recognizable disease. Suspect cases should be reported within two hours after discovery.
2. Delousing of patient with 10% DDT dust only.
3. Isolation and hospitalization of patient within eight hours after discovery.
4. Delousing and immunization of immediate contacts within the household, institution, camp, etc., within eight hours after discovery of patient.
5. Contact-tracing - Delousing and immunization of any contacts, (relative or visitors of the patient) and repeat in 7 - 10 days.
6. "Focal" delousing and immunization in vicinity of suspect cases or proven cases. (Repeat in 7 - 10 days).
7. Rickettsicidal-residual - effect sprays, (5% DDT spray plus cresolis - 2% in final solution) apply to railway stations, theaters, jails, railway coaches, streetcars, etc., at 30 day intervals.

Murine (Flea-borne) Typhus

1. Follow same procedures as for Epidemic (louse-borne) typhus.
2. In addition
 - a. Control of Fleas.
Pre-dusting of houses, sheds, stores, other buildings infested with rats. Preceding rat control campaigns, 10% DDT dust should be applied along rat run-ways, rat harborages, around

entrances to rat burrows, around and under buildings, in attics, and other places frequented by rats.

- b. Rodent control operation: Using recommended methods of control.
- c. Use of DDT or Pyrethrum emulsion sprays (containing 2% cresolis in final content) will tend to control rat mite infestations of homes. In additions such sprays have a killing effect on lice, fleas and miscellaneous household insects, as well as rickettsiae of typhus fever which may be present in fecal droppings of lice, fleas and certain mites.

In order to accurately determine the type of typhus fever which may be present in any given area it is important that proper serological studies be made. During the past three typhus seasons, blood serum samples have been tested from the great majority of cases (suspect and proven). From the results of these tests a picture of the distribution of the typhus fevers in Japan is gradually developing. It is urged that serum samples from every suspect or clinically diagnosed case of typhus fever be obtained for subsequent study. Three serum samples are highly desirable:

1st sample - at date of onset or as near this date as possible.

2nd sample - during the latter part of the 2nd week of illness - following date of onset.

3rd sample - during the latter part of the 3rd week or early part of the 4th week of illness, following date of onset.

Blood (at least 10cc) should be drawn in sufficient quantity to be of value in serological studies. The usual aseptic precautions should be observed. Samples should be sent to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo using facilities of the 3rd Military Railway Service.

Tuberculosis Control

From the public health standpoint case finding and case supervision are two of the most important techniques in tuberculosis control. So much thought, time and effort are devoted to the former that the matter of supervision is often neglected or completely forgotten. We are at a stage in Japan where case finding is relatively highly developed, but case supervision is badly neglected.

Proper case supervision means that public health authorities keep track of and aid each case of tuberculosis from time of diagnosis. Even in the instance of arrested cases they should be contacted at regular intervals every few years.

Practically, this means that each Health Center should keep a tickler file of all diagnosed cases in its district regardless of whether the case is under public or private treatment. The file should indicate when the next event (visit to doctor, visit of nurse, possible entrance to or discharge from sanatoriums, etc.) is to take place. At that time it is the duty of the register clerk to check with the patient or other concerned to see if the scheduled event has taken place and if not why.

Such a register has great potential value as an aid to health authorities in showing where special aid is needed. It also serves as a necessary reminder to insure that no case is overlooked. As an example such aid may involve aiding the patient to gain entrance to a sanatorium or in obtaining necessary benefits from the Daily Life Security Law, insurance benefits, etc. Many times patients do not know what aids are available or how to obtain them.

The importance of this type of effort becomes apparent when one remembers that tuberculosis is a disease of long time duration and that the patient cannot satisfactorily take "the cure" if he is unduly worried about his family.

Human beings are prone to be forgetful and neglectful. That is where the alarm clock idea of the tickler file comes in - to remind the public health officials of their duty.

Public Health Information and Education

Press Releases Concerning Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan.

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92 and 95. Inclosed with this Bulletin, are Nos.5 and 6, (Incls. 2 and 3) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information released at press conferences on the above subject in Tokyo on 8 November and 1 December 1948 respectively. Subject press conferences concerned (1) venereal disease control and (2) communicable disease control programs under the new health center system.

Training of Public Health Personnel

The National Public Service Authority is establishing job qualifications which will require certain training requirements for eligibility to take the examinations for promotion for Civil Service positions under the National Public Service Law. These positions will require completion of courses in training at the Institute of Public Health in the various specialties. It is anticipated that within the near future Civil Service will be established at the prefecture and health center level. Qualifications for eligibility to take competitive examinations for promotions in prefecture health departments and health centers will also require successful completion of courses in the various specialties, such as are given in the Institute of Public Health.

These facts should be brought to the attention of the prefecture health department chiefs and health center chiefs, in order that they themselves and the key personnel within their organizations may take advantage of the present courses and thereby establish their qualifications for eligibility to take competitive examinations for promotions in the future. If they defer indefinitely taking these courses until such laws are placed into effect, they will probably find themselves unable to take the courses at the last moment, due to limited capacity at the schools.

Refresher Courses

The following refresher courses for public health personnel will begin on 10 January 1949 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Public Health Officers (Medical)	Duration	3 Months
Sanitarians	"	10 Weeks
Public Health Pharmacists	"	2 Months
Public Health Veterinarians	"	2 Months

These courses are the principal means for training the personnel needed to administer the rapidly expanding public health program. In the past comparatively few persons in responsible positions have been sent to the Institute to receive the benefit of this training as indicated in the table below. It is essential that the leaders in the various sections of the public health organizations be acquainted with modern developments and the program for their application. Hence, every effort should be made to see that such persons are sent to courses at the Institute even though it may cause temporary inconvenience to the local public health organization.

The next courses for Sanitarians is designed principally for the chiefs of the sanitation sections in Health Centers and will emphasize environmental sanitation and the administration of local programs and organizations.

The chiefs of sanitation sections have the responsibility of carrying out insect and rodent control programs which involves the expenditure of large sums of money. It is essential that they be able to direct such work intelligently. The Sanitarians course will end about the middle of March so that those in attendance can return home in time to institute the summer program for environmental sanitation.

It is again emphasized that all categories of personnel selected to attend courses at the Institute of Public Health must be selected on the basis of leadership and the improvement of the local health organization. It is a waste of time, effort and money to send individuals with inferior qualifications or those who do not have permanent interest in public health programs. Military Government Health Officers are urged to use their influence to see that properly qualified persons are sent for training. An official announcement of the courses is being sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCE AT COURSES - APRIL 1947 - DECEMBER 1948 PUBLIC HEALTH SANITARIANS

POSITION	2nd Class or Equivalent	3rd Class or Equivalent	Employee	Total
<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	1	124	5	130
<u>Health Center</u>				
Section Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	132	2	134
<u>Municipal Office</u>				
Technical Official	0	5	1	6
<u>Others</u> (Laboratory or Hospital)	0	3	0	3
TOTAL for 6 Courses	1	264	8	273

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Director	0	0		0
Chief of Section	0	0		0
Chief of Division	5	0		5
Technical Official	26	17		43
<u>Health Center</u>				
Director	90	2		92
Chief of Section	4	0		4
Technical Official	30	69		99
<u>Others</u>	3	1		
TOTAL for 6 Courses	158	89		247

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCE AT COURSES - APRIL 1947 - DECEMBER 1948 (Cont'd)

PUBLIC HEALTH PHARMACISTS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	118	3	121
<u>Health Center</u>				
Chief of Section	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	44	1	45
<u>Municipal Office</u>				
Technical Official		2		2
<u>Others</u>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL for 4 Courses		168	4	172

PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIANS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	3	0	0	3
Technical Official	2	90	0	92
<u>Health Center</u>				
Section Chief	1	3	0	4
Technical Official	0	79	0	79
<u>Others</u>	0	1	0	1
TOTAL for 4 Courses	6	173	0	179

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation:

The monthly report as consolidated by the Ministry of Welfare discloses information that many prefectures are not inspecting as many food establishments as they should according to the number of inspectors available. Every effort possible should be concentrated on regular inspections so as to provide an adequate inspection coverage of all food establishments. There are some prefectures that are not collecting food samples for laboratory analysis and are not submitting complete report data for the information of the Ministry of Welfare.

Sea-Food Inspection:

Materials for correction and improvement of sanitary facilities in ration and distribution markets are given a high priority and many critical items necessary in repairing of cold storage plants utilized for preservation of sea-food has been removed from the restricted list. Among these items are ammonia, cement, insulating material and lumber. Inspectors should bring this to the attention of the owners of such establishments.

The prefectures in which sea-food is processed as an item for export, should be inspected frequently and sanitary deficiencies corrected as early as possible.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases for the period 27 November - 3 December.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1 (horse)

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The Model Demonstration School of Nursing in Tokyo in making steady progress. The incinerator near the Tuberculosis Ward has been completed and is ready for use. The former barber shop is ready to be converted into a formula room with the present formula room to be utilized as a special diet kitchen. The construction of the new nursery has been completed and will be ready for occupancy when the electricity and plumbing is installed.

Conferences were held in an endeavor to improve the nurses' curriculum. Revisions were made in the hours and subjects. Japanese doctors and nurses from other hospitals have been constantly observing the program in operation which has stimulated interest among other prefectures as well as Tokyo-to.

The rotation plan for nurses on night duty, both graduates and students, is progressing satisfactorily.

Public Health in the Undergraduate Course at the Model Demonstration School.

Eleven students are currently receiving their field training. In order to strengthen other health agencies, arrangements were made for the Tokyo-to Department of Health to send a nurse to work with this program for one month in order that she might see how the program functions. The nurse from the institute of Public Health requested that she be allowed to go into the course and observe the home visiting and teaching program. The help rendered these other agencies will provide a better coordinated program.

Home Care for Tuberculosis Patients

A program has been set up for a more complete job of teaching in the tuberculosis patients' home. Because of the inadequate facilities for hospitalization of tuberculosis patients there are many active cases living at home. These patients are cared for by the family under the supervision of the Public Health Nurse. Thus far the nurse has taught care chiefly through verbal instructions. In an effort to improve the skills of the nurse and to better teach the family, a unit of classes has been outlined.

The plan is to have classes at the hospital where a family member who is responsible for the care of the patient can come and observe demonstrations of nursing care after which a practice period will be provided for the student. By teaching groups, one nurse can accomplish much more than by trying to do all of her teaching to individuals in the home. These classes will be held once a week and the nurse will follow each class with home visits to see how well the student applies the nursing knowledge gained in the class in relation to the home situation.

The First National Hospital

The teaching program is progressing with the nurses now supervising the students on the wards. Classes in Ward Administration have been completed. The nurses are now applying this teaching in their daily activities.

Another group of graduates are being given in-service training beginning this week.

Publications

The pamphlet entitled "Mr. Tuberculosis Patient and You" is now available for 30 yen.

Orders may be placed with Dr. Chizuto Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

It is encouraging to read various comments in the Military Government Monthly Activities Reports for October. Despite the fact that these reports contain more complaints than has been the case in past months, the deficiencies are those which require local action for correction or are those which are due to general shortages throughout Japan of the items specified.

In this latter group are the cotton sanitary materials. Reference is made to comments in previous issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin on this subject, in particular to reports of production and distribution data in Bulletin No.97 (1-7 November) and Bulletin No.98 (8-14 November), in which the cause of the limited availability of these materials was explained, i.e., the withholding of supplies in all echelons of production and distribution awaiting the establishment of new higher official prices. Following the publication of these prices early in October, a marked improvement of production and distribution is evident in recent reports received from the Ministry of Welfare. Continued improvement should develop in the coming months.

The shortage of anthelmintic drugs is another widespread condition due to overall critical supply. However, the adoption in the very near future of the new minimum standards for hexylresorcinol and its subsequent release for distribution will materially alleviate this shortage. More information on this release will be published shortly in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

The complaints referred to above as those requiring local corrective action, are such problems as those of poor planning by prefectural government supply officials or by local Health Center supply officials. The importance of pre-planning in public health supply cannot be over-emphasized. Health Centers and prefectural Health Officers must maintain adequate records on stock control, including receipts, issues and stock levels based on actual consumption figures. Requests for supplies must be planned in advance and forwarded to the appropriate agency in sufficient time to allow for possible transportation difficulties. Close coordination is essential with other public health agencies at the local level to assure that supplies are requested to fulfill the needs of the many public health programs to be carried out, such as insect and rodent control, VD control, environmental sanitation, immunization programs, etc. In addition, reserves for emergency are to be considered in the planning.

Prefectural officials must maintain detailed records upon which to base the allocation of controlled items of supply to assure a just and equitable distribution. It is their responsibility to expeditiously disseminate supply information to all concerned, and to process ration credentials for those individuals authorized to enable them to advantageously use to limited supplies of controlled items available. Constant vigilance and adequate training of supply officials is of prime importance.

It is encouraging, too, to find evidence in the Monthly Activities Reports that the Military Government Health Officers are giving such close attention to supply activities and supply conditions. Their expressed views on such matters is assured of detailed perusal and close study by the Supply Division of Public Health and Welfare Section. Their comments and suggestions are helpful in evaluating the effects on the local operating level of policies put into operation at the national level. It is hoped that such interest and communication of information via the Monthly Reports will continue.

Distribution

During the period 21-27 November, 5,049 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Akita		206			
Yamagata		1	2		
Chiba		3	2		
Tokyo		1			1
Niigata		50			
Osaka			50	50	
Hyogo	600	152			
Wakayama			80		6
Tottori		96		30	
Hiroshima	1,200	720			
Yamaguchi	1,320	156	18		
Fukuoka	100				
Nagasaki		5			
Oita			200		
TOTAL	3,220	1,390	352	80	7

On 19 and 24 November two shipments of smallpox vaccine of 1,300 and 125,000 doses respectively were made to Korea. These were emergency shipments of Japanese-made vaccine supplied to USAFIK Liaison representatives in Japan to be used to check spread of an outbreak of a smallpox epidemic.

Ministry of Welfare officials have requested permission to make a redistribution of released vehicles necessitated by changes in conditions which have taken place since original allocation was made. This redistribution plan has been studied carefully with Ministry officials and adequate justification has been presented for making the changes as listed.

<u>Location Prefecture</u>	<u>Present User</u>	<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>	<u>New User</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tokyo	Quarantine Section, Min. of Welfare	Weapons Carrier	Change in location only being made. Use will be the same as in old location.	Sasebo Quarantine Station	Nagasaki
Tokyo	Liaison Sect. Welfare Ministers Secretariat	Command Car	Japanese Government vehicle has become available. 200 bed hospital with no vehicle.	Hirasuka Kyosai Hospital	Kanagawa
Osaka	Acute Infect. Disease Prev. Sect., Osaka fu Sanitation Division	1-ton trailer & water trailer	Not being utilized at present location and a need for this equipment at new location.	Kinki Br. Office, Med. Affairs Bur. Min. of Welfare	Osaka
Miyagi	Acute Inf. Dis. Prev. Sect., Sanit. Div.	Weapons Carrier	Vehicle is not being used, has been in storage. Requested transfer be made.	National Sanatorium Midorigaoka Hospital	Fukushima
Chiba	Funabashi Municipal Amanuma Hospital	Weapons Carrier	Vehicle was wrecked Mar 48, has been unused due to lack of funds for repair exp. New users state they will be able to make repairs.	Yamaguchi Prefectural Central Hospital	Yamaguchi

Hiroshima	Public Health Sect. Hiroshima City	Weapons Carrier	Hiroshima officials requested Min. of Welfare permission to return. State they can't use it.	Attached Hospital of Tokyo Dental Univ.	Tokyo
Hiroshima	Public Health Sect. Hiroshima City	1-ton Trailer	"	Omiya Red Cross Hospital	Saitama
Tokyo	Metropolitan Akasaka Hosp.	Weapons Carrier	Hospital has been closed.	Metropolitan Honjo Hosp.	Tokyo
Tokyo	Metropolitan Toyotama Hospital	Ambulance	Not being fully utilized.	Disease Prev. Sect., Sanit. Bureau Tokyo Metropolis	Tokyo

Production

A total of 4,631 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 21 - 27 November.

During the period 21 - 27 November, 106,000 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 3,655 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 250 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 266,000 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 32,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 13,300 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,199,780 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 544,067 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 56,988 vials of typhus vaccine.

Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 27 November, totaled 119,364 cc.

The substandard coal allocation by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the Ministry of Welfare's category "Medicine Production" under the major category "Chemical Industry", for October - December, totaled 9,650 tons. This amount was broken down as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	900 tons
Kanto-Shinetsu	2,200 tons
Tokai	300 tons
Kinki	4,000 tons
Chugoku	500 tons
Shikoku	250 tons
Kyushu	<u>1,500 tons</u>
TOTAL	9,650 tons

The calorie content of this substandard coal is listed as 3,000 - 4,000. Detailed breakdown of the district allocations is furnished Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Ministry of Welfare. The local coal bureaus were then instructed to make the substandard coal allocation, as furnished in the following table: (Unit: Metric tons).

<u>District</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Factory</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Allocated Amount of Substandard Coal</u>	
Hokkaido	Godo Shusei		Asahikawa-city	70	
	Hokkaido Yakuhin Kogyo	Otaru	Otaru-city	50	
	Nihon Kato	Sapporo	Sapporo-city	30	
	"	Hakodate	Hakodate-city	50	
	Torii Seiyaku	Sapporo	Sapporo-city	70	
	Nihon Shinyaku	"	"	50	
	Hokkaido Rakaco Kyodo	Naeho	"	"	
	Chugai Seiyaku	Kuchian	"	180	
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Kotoji	Sapporo-city	50	
	Taihei Seiyaku		Obihiro-city	30	
	Toho Shinyaku		Yuburai-gin	30	
	Kawai Seiyakusho		Hakodate-city	30	
	Kitahama Yakuhin		Jyuto-gun	30	
	Doto Nosan Kagaku		Obihiro-city	30	
	Hokkai Kagaku Sangyo		Asahikawa-city	30	
	Meiji Seika		Hakodate-city	30	
	Morinaga Yakuhin		Sapporo-city	30	
	Nihon Kanyu Kogyo		Soya-gun	15	
	Iwami Seiyakusho		Hakodate-city	15	
	Hokuto Seiyaku		Sapporo-city	30	
	Sub-Total			900	
Kanto- Shinetsu	Sankyo K.K.	Shinagawa	Shinagawa-ku	180	
	"	Kameari	Katsushika-ku	150	
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Takada	Toshima-ku	100	
	Daiichi Seiyaku	Hirai	Edogawa-ku	60	
	"	Yanagijima	Sumida-ku	60	
	"	Funabori	Edogawa-ku	180	
	Nihon Kayaku		Kita-ku	100	
	Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo	Oshima	Koto-ku	60	
	Wakamoto Seiyaku	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	150	
	Nakamura-taki Seiyaku		Toshima-ku	150	
	Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo	Tokyo	Kita-ku	120	
	K.K. Kagaku Kenkyusho		Bunkyo-ku	75	
	Showa Yakuhin Kako		Ota-ku	100	
	Suisan Kagaku Kogyo		Funabashi-city	100	
	Nihon Penicillin		Chiba-ken	45	
	Daito Shokusan		Odawara-city	100	
	Meiji Seika		Kawasaki-city	350	
	Sankyo K.K.	Kusaka	Saitama-ken	120	
		Sub-Total			2,200
	Tokai- Hokuriku	Morinaga Yakuhin	Oba	Shizuoka-ken	30
Tokyo Kozo			"	40	
Sanyo Yushi			Nagoya-city	50	
Banyu Seiyaku		Okazaki	Okazaki-city	30	
Nihon Soda		Takaoka	Takaoka-city	150	
		Sub-Total			300
Kinki	Sankyo K.K.	Osaka	Osaka-city	30	
	Shionogi Seiyaku	Yodogawa	"	80	
	"	Urae	"	80	
	Tanabe Seiyaku	Kajima	"	160	
	"	Honsha	"	120	

	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Jyuso	"	960
	"	Sakai Higashi	"	50
	Dainippon Seiyaku	Daiichi	"	240
	Dainippon Vitamin	Fukita	Fukita-city	30
	Daiichi Seiyaku	Takatsuki	Takatsuki-city	430
	Toyo Seiyaku Kasei	Dekijima	Osaka-city	80
	Nishin Kagaku Kogyo	Nishijima	"	250
	"	Kasugade	"	215
80	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo	Kajima	"	
	Mitsubishi Kasei		"	50
	Meiji Nyugyo K.K.		"	60
	Yagumo Kagaku		"	30
	Sanwa Kako		"	20
	Towa Seiyaku		"	10
	Daiei Rikagaku Kogyo		"	15
	Fukui Seiyaku		"	5
	Ueno Seiyaku	Itami	Hyogo-ku	60
	Kuroishi Seiyaku		Amagasaki-city	20
	Shionogi Seiyaku	Akaho	Hyogo-ken	50
	"	Kuise	Amagasaki-city	515
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Inagawa	Hyogo-ken	45
	Wako Junyaku K.K.		Amagasaki-city	50
	Teikoku Kagaku Sangyo	Itami	Itami-city	40
	Daito Shokusan		Kobe-city	120
	Yamato Kagaku Kogyo		Nishinomiya-city	10
	Uji Kagaku Kogyo		Kyoto-fu	30
	Teikoku Kagaku Sangyo		Kyoto-city	20
	Yamanouchi Seiyaku		"	15
	Toyo Reigyon K.K.		Otsu-city	30
	Sub-Total			4,000
Chugoku	Hayashi Seiyaku		Okayama-city	50
	Tanabe Seiyaku		Onoda-city	250
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo		Hikari-city	200
	Sub-Total			500
Shikoku	Otsuka Seiyakusho		Naruto-city	90
	Tomita Seiyaku		Tokushima-ken	70
	Nihon Shiryo Kogyo		Tokushima-city	30
	Inuu Yakuhin Kogyo		Takamatsu-city	30
	Nihon Magnesum		Sakamoto-city	30
	Sub-Total			250
Kyushu	Kumamoto Yakuhin Kogyo		Kumamoto-city	30
	Misasa Seiyaku		"	15
	Jikeido Seiyaku		"	30
	Sakura Kagaku Kogyo		"	30
	Kumamoto-ken Seiyaku		"	15
	Yoshitomi Seiyaku		Fukuoka-ken	700
	Mitsu Kagaku Kogyo		Omuda-city	250
	Nihon Kato		Fukuoka-city	15
	Mitsubishi Kasei	Kurosaki	Yahata-city	150
	Nihon Yakuhin Kogyo		Fukuoka-city	15
	Mitsubishi Kasei		Yahata-city	45
	Asahi Kagaku		Fukuoka-ken	15
	Nihon Kagaku		Ogura-city	30

Shirojima Seiyakusho	Fukuoka-ken	15
Tokyo Eiyo Kenkyusho	"	<u>15</u>
Sub-Total		1,500
Grand-Total		9,650

The plan of standard coal and lignite allocation for the October-December period was formulated as follows: (Unit: Metric tons)

District	Standard Coal Allocation	Lignite Allocation
Hokkaido	650	-
Tohoku	650	2,700
Kanto Shinetsu	7,850	8,100
Tokai	1,150	5,000
Kinki	8,800	10,550
Chugoku	500	200
Yamaguchi	550	-
Shikoku	250	350
Kyushu	<u>1,600</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	22,000	27,000

Further detailed breakdown by prefectures is furnished as follows:

(Unit: Metric tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal Allocation</u>	<u>Lignite Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	<u>650</u>	-
	Sub-total	650	-
Tohoku	Aomori	-	90
	Yamagata	140	1,305
	Iwate	5	45
	Miyagi	90	95
	Fukushima	<u>415</u>	<u>1,165</u>
	Sub-total	650	2,700
Kanto	Tokyo	5,341	5,650
	Chiba	403	705
	Ibaraki	12	30
	Gumma	43	225
	Saitama	446	520
	Kanagawa	992	935
	Nagano	90	35
	Niigata	<u>523</u>	
	Sub-total	7,850	8,100
Tokai	Shizuoka	261	995
	Aichi	611	2,430
	Gifu	25	15
	Mie	8	195
	Toyama	240	1,365
	Ishikawa	<u>5</u>	
	Sub-total	1,150	5,000
Kinki	Fukui	65	
	Nara	30	60

	Wakayama	55	80
	Shiga	108	
	Kyoto	705	1,040
	Osaka	6,457	7,315
	Hyogo	<u>1,380</u>	<u>2,055</u>
	Sub-total	8,800	10,550
Chugoku	Hiroshima	292	195
	Okayama	200	5
	Shimane	<u>8</u>	
	Sub-total	500	200
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	<u>550</u>	
	Sub-total	550	
Shikoku	Tokushima	200	220
	Kochi	15	
	Ehime	18	30
	Kagawa	<u>17</u>	<u>100</u>
	Sub-total	250	350
Kyushu	Saga	51	
	Kumamoto	105	
	Fukuoka	1,390	35
	Oita	4	
	Nagasaki		65
	Kagoshima	<u>50</u>	
	Sub-total	<u>1,600</u>	<u>100</u>
	Grand Total	22,000	27,000

The plan of allocation of 2,000 tons of standard coal, taken from the Public Health and Welfare sub-category "Hospital Use" and given to the chemical sub-category "Medicine Production", for October - December, was formulated as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Standard Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	50
Kanto-Shinetsu	750
Tokai	50
Kinki	1,000
Shikoku	50
Kyushu	100
Total	2,000

Further detailed breakdown by prefectures is furnished as follows:
(Unit: Metric tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	<u>50</u>
	Sub-total	50
Kanto	Tokyo	515
	Chiba	45
	Saitama	40
	Kanagawa	90
	Niigata	<u>60</u>
	Sub-total	750
Tokai	Shizuoka	10
	Aichi	20
	Toyama	<u>20</u>

	Sub-total	50
Kinki	Shiga	10
	Kyoto	60
	Osaka	810
	Hyogo	<u>120</u>
	Sub-total	1,000
Shikoku	Tokushima	<u>50</u>
	Sub-total	50
Kyushu	Fukuoka	<u>100</u>
	Sub-total	<u>100</u>
	Grand Total	2,000

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments, and surgical of dressings) for October, totaled 1,732,143,492 yen. This total represents a decrease of approximately 87,000,000 yen below September production, a decrease of approximately 220,000,000 yen below the monthly production average for 3rd Quarter, CY 1948, an increase of approximately 300,000,000 yen above the production average 1st Half, CY1948, and a decrease of approximately 100,000,000 yen below the 2nd Quarter, CY 1948, monthly production average. This overall decrease in October production was a reflection of the decreased allocations of coal available to the medical supply industry.

Controlled medicine production during October decreased approximately 14,000,000 yen compared to the September production. Controlled medicine production, however, remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines to meet domestic requirements.

Non-controlled medicine production during October decreased approximately 190,000,000 yen below the September production, but, at the same time, October production represented an increase above the monthly production averages of the 2nd Quarter and 1st Half, 1948.

Patent medicine production during October decreased approximately 82,000 yen, below the September production. No shortages have been reported in the availability of adequate supplies of patent or home remedy medicines.

Production of miscellaneous drugs (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during October showed a substantial increase for bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen but a slight decrease for sulfathiazole, when compared to the September production. Adequate inventory stocks are available for immediate distribution to proper consumers. Sulfadiazine production totaled 22 kgs. for October.

Production during October of the various sulfa drugs manufactured by a total of 50 producers totaled the following: sulfanilamide 11,969 kgs., at acetylsulfonamide 3,589 kgs., sulfathiazole 5,614 kgs., sulfamethylthiazole 839 kgs., sulfapyridine 93 kgs., sulfaguanidine 1,398 kgs., sulfamerazine 423 kgs., homosulfamine 409 kgs., sulfadiazine 22 kgs.

Biological production during October was approximately doubled over the September production in yen value. Production activities are being expanded provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws.

Production of penicillin during October totaled 295,019 vials of 100,000 oxford units each of a total of 29,501,900,000 oxford units. Actually, 40,969 additional vials were produced during October by the Meiji Seika Co., the consistent leader in penicillin. However, this production cannot be included as finished stock, since the assay had not been completed by the end of October. When the assay has been completed, the finished production will be more properly included in the November report.

Many manufacturers are now changing over from the calcium and sodium salt of penicillin to the penicillin G variety, as well as conducting experiments with a view toward future production of penicillin in wax.

Medical instrument production during October totaled 2,419,536 pieces valued at 35,521,480 yen. This production was an increase of approximately 300,000 pieces and 2,400,000 yen. At the same time this October production represented the largest monthly production over reported.

Dental instrument production during October increased, in the number of pieces produced, above the September production by approximately 307,000 pieces, but decreased, in yen value, approximately 1,240,000 yen. This can be explained by the relative increase in production of the smaller types of instruments such as nerve broaches and burrs for which the unit price does not compare with the more expensive pieces such as dental chairs, electric lathes, etc. Dental material production decreased 2,900,000 yen approximately below the September production. Adequate stocks of all dental instruments and materials are on hand to meet requirements.

Production during October of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 361,900 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total was comparable to the production of the previous two months of the year and to the 1948 quarterly averages of production. Adequate stocks are on hand to meet requirements.

Production of laboratory animals during October increased approximately 1,900 animals above the September production. Available supplies of animals are sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories. Efforts are being made to obtain increased allocations of food for the animals.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during October increased substantially above all previous months of 1948 and the monthly production averages for 1946 and 1947. An unusually large number of luminous and intensifying screens were manufactured. Inventory stocks of all x-ray and electro-therapy equipment are sufficient to meet domestic requirements.

Rubber sanitary goods production during October totaled 40,338.82 kgs., valued at 24,022,497 yen. The yen value was comparable to that reported for September production; but, the actual production was reduced by half in the same comparison. This was attributed to lack of delivery of full allocations for October.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton during October totaled 234,360,906 yen. This total was approximately four times the yen value of September production. Absorbent cotton production was doubled; gauze production, doubled; bandage production, quadrupled.

This production increase was attributed to the recent settlement and final establishment of new wholesaler and retailer prices for all types of textile materials. With the recent establishment of the new price schedule on all textile materials, the expected acceleration of deliveries of the raw materials from the spinning factories to the weaving mills to the textile sanitary material finishing mills took place.

Production of x-ray film during October totaled 36,162 square meters. This is an increase of approximately 12,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages and, at the same time, an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the 1st Quarter and 2nd Quarter 1948 monthly production averages, and an increase of 4,000 square meters over the 3rd Quarter 1948 monthly production average. October production represents the largest amount of x-ray film manufactured during any month since the initiation of the indigenous x-ray film production program.

Production of hexylresorcinol during October continued with a total production of 732.37 kgs. This is the largest amount produced during any month since the initiation of indigenous hexylresorcinol production. Further increases may be expected in future months.

Minimum standards for assay of the drug both in the crystalline form and in the finished coated will form, have been completed. Approval of these standards will be forthcoming at which time the industry will receive official information from the Ministry of Welfare and instructions to produce the hexylresorcinol gelatin-coated pill.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment continued during October according to plan. Large inventory stocks are on hand of all types of dusting and spraying equipment sufficient to meet all requirements. An inventory stock of approximately 30 tons of Antu rat poison is on hand. Schedules for production of DDT products have been stepped up considerably to provide adequate supplies to meet requirements for the coming typhus fever season.

The attached tables (Incl. #4) indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - October

The October report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,186
Arrests - Registered persons	19
Unregistered persons	70
Convictions - Registered persons	15
Unregistered persons	45
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	25
Losses by fire and flood	20

Penalties for registrants varied from 100 yen fine to two years penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen fine to two years penal servitude including 11 suspended sentences. Fourteen registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,232
Investigations originated	140
Investigations concluded	145
Investigations not concluded	314

Prosecution of ten non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in the following:

Nine defendants	5,000 yen fine each
One defendants	10,000 yen fine

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The compilation of reports from all prefectures covering the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects, as of 3 December, a total of 849,915,319.63 yen raised towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 72.3% of quota.

Listed below are the progress reports of each prefecture, giving the date covering their last report. (Note: Many prefectures, as will be noted below, are not keeping their reports reasonably current and it is requested that they be encouraged to submit their reports weekly).

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	55,656,500.00	30 Nov	79.5
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	14 Nov	100.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	21 Nov	101.0
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	10,961,148.00	22 Nov	94.8
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 Nov	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	13,966,038.00	20 Nov	93.1
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	17,222,000.00	30 Nov	82.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	15 Nov	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,314,204.00	15 Nov	108.2

Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	52,425,879.50	1 Dec	65.5
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	39,659,891.00	24 Nov	56.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	24,384,700.00	25 Nov	84.0
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	17 Nov	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.30	15 Nov	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	17 Nov	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	27,720,000.00	20 Nov	92.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,100,405.00	20 Nov	100.0
Aichi	66,000,000.00	66,237,244.34	19 Nov	100.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	19,016,091.00	1 Dec	95.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	27 Nov	93.0
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	14,637,380.00	23 Nov	29.3
Osaka	85,000,000.00	52,115,113.00	24 Nov	61.4
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	16,861,712.00	20 Nov	28.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	11,794,233.00	19 Nov	98.3
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,055.00	24 Nov	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	6,006,186.12	6 Nov	60.1
Okayama	21,000,000.00	18,546,170.00	18 Nov	88.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 Nov	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	28 Nov	34.6
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,363,772.00	25 Nov	94.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	26,052,008.00	25 Nov	52.1
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 Nov	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,898,582.00	1 Dec	94.8
Oita	18,000,000.00	16,360,265.00	30 Nov	91.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2

TOTAL Yen 1,175,450,000.00 Yen 849,915,391.63 72.3%

Child Welfare

Funds have been secured by means of a supplementary budget to place into effect during December the Ordinance concerning minimum Standards for Children's Institutions. Increases in allowance for care children will be authorized concurrently. Copies of the Ordinance will be supplied as quickly as they become available.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

The National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (Kyosai Kumiai) constitute the more comprehensive of the two compulsory social insurance schemes for public workers. ^{1/} As of June 1948, the program consisted of 23 associations, one in each ministry and major government enterprise, which were established separately and at different times beginning with the Railway Mutual Aid Association established in 1907. Only this year they were

brought under a Diet Law, the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, establishing standard provisions and common requirements, which become effective on 1 July 1948.

As of June 1948, the total membership reported was 2,213,219 public workers (1,065,745 "officials" and 1,146,974 others) plus an estimated total of 3,800,000 dependents. (This estimate is very likely to be low). The associations are of two types. The so-called Ministerial associations are established in the Prime Minister's Office, the Government Ministries, and for police and prison workers and national public school teachers. They account for a little less than one-half the total number covered but roughly three-fourths of all the "officials" covered. The Government Enterprise Associations are those established in the national government's monopoly and other industrial enterprises. They account for the remaining portion of the insured.

Associations for either type - with only a few exceptions - cover both career public servants called "officials" and other public workers not so classified but simply referred to as employees. However, the two types of association differ as to the scope of protection given to their members.

Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Associations offer both short-term and long-term protection, roughly the equivalent of that given under Health Insurance (plus a few additional benefits, see Table) and the Welfare Pension Insurance combined. Ministerial Mutual Aid Associations offer merely short-term protection approximately equivalent to that of Health Insurance.

The complementary long-term protection is afforded to "officials" under the Government Pension System. However, public workers employed in the Ministries and not classified as "officials" are not covered by the Government Pension System. They are left, to this date, without long-term protection. On the other hand, "officials" working in any of the government Monopolies or other industrial enterprises are members of the association established therein and as such receive their short-term protection from the association, but not their long-term benefits. These they obtain under the Government Pension System.

Until 1 July 1948, Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Associations also paid benefits due for job-connected accidents, sickness, invalidity and death to their "employee" members. "Officials" and "employees" working in the Ministries received their accident compensation under a variety of laws and ordinances not administered by the Mutual Aid Associations except in a few social instances. Legally, all such benefits were taken out from the Mutual Aid System beginning 1 July 1948. They will be paid under the National Public Service Accident Compensation now before the Diet. Pending enactment of this Law however, occupational benefits continue to be made in fact by some Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Association, presumably on a reimbursement basis, others use different make-shift devices.

The Mutual Aid system is financed from contributions by the insured and a government subsidy. The rates at which contributions are levied by the individual associations vary. They are proportionately higher for those protected against all risks than for those insured only against temporary disability, etc. (short-term risks.) In regard to the former, most associations levy a total of 7% and in regard to the latter a total of 2.2% of their base pay, excluding allowances. The government pays the total administrative cost, one-half of the short-term and 55% of the long-term benefit cost.

The publication of consolidated Mutual Aid statistics is a new venture, as monthly figures have never before been assembled for all the associations, hence the time-lag, the need for estimating certain data (number of dependents) and the absence of data on the duration of benefits. It is expected that these shortcomings will be overcome in the next few months. Such information on benefit awards as is currently available is given in Inclosure #5.

1/ For a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and its benefit disbursements see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.100.

Japanese Nationals with Occupation Forces

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has issued Hohatsu No.92, dated 1 December 1948, subject: "With regard to the Application of Health Insurance Law and Welfare Pension Law to Japanese Personnel with Occupation Forces", to all Prefectural Governors. It makes these laws applicable to such workers in accordance with Article 13 Item 2 of the Health Insurance Law and Article 16 Item 2 of the Welfare Pension Law and will become effective 1 January 1949.

The Insurance Section, Welfare Department of each Prefectural Government will be the local agency responsible for the operational procedures.

On and after the effective date, all Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupational Forces will be eligible for non-occupational sickness and injury benefits and will begin to establish pension rights.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, is to disseminate necessary information, through the prefectural offices, to each employee informing him as to contributions, benefits, and rights.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. List of Official Correspondence of Ministry of Welfare for Period 11-16 Oct.
2. Venereal Disease Control under New Health Center System. (#5 in a Series on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan).
3. Communicable Disease Control Programs under Health Centers. (#6 in a Series on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan).
4. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment - Jan - Oct 1948.
5. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations.
6. Report of Cases & Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Disease for Week Ended 27 November 1948.
7. Restricted Annex to Weekly Bulletin #101 (Information for Use Military Government Teams Only).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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6-12 December
1948
Number 102**

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SECTION I GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed (Inclosure #1) with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 5

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Repatriation from Soviet Held Areas

Repatriation from Soviet held areas has been suspended for the winter months. Facilities will be in readiness for reopening on 1 April 49 or on 30 days notice.

One case of typhus fever was discovered aboard the repatriation ship, TOKOJU MARU arriving Hakodate 2 December from Maoka, Karafuto. The patient was hospitalized and the Tokuju Maru Placed in quarantine until 18 December. One thousand four hundred fifty-seven contacts, passengers and crew members, remain in quarantine aboard the ship.

Smallpox in Korea and in the Philippines

Because of the recent outbreak of smallpox in U. S. occupied Korea, all individuals departing for Japan will be required to show evidence of successful vaccination within the preceding 60 days. The same restrictions apply to individuals arriving from the Port of Manila and the Island of Midora, which have been declared infected with smallpox.

Primary Function of Health Centers

Observations and information gleaned from staff visits and from Military Government Monthly Activities Reports indicates that some individuals still consider the Health Center merely a clinic. It is true that the clinical activities are a prominent feature of the Health Center and they are of the utmost importance in the accomplishment of its mission. However, it is emphasized that everyone concerned thoroughly understands that the primary function of the Health Center is overall public health administration and not merely the operation of clinical facilities.

Meetings of Health Center Directors

Reference Section I Weekly Bulletin No.99. As a mean of improving public health administration regular conferences of Health Center Directors, together with key prefectural health officials and Military Government Health Officers will prove beneficial to all concerned. It is recommended that conferences be held in the Health Centers. Insofar as possible it would be well to rotate the meetings among the various Health Centers within the prefecture so as to hold at least one meeting in each health center once a year. In this way every key prefectural health official and every Health Center Director will have an opportunity to see every other Health Center in the prefecture at least once a year. This should stimulate the improving of some sub-standard Health Centers in both administration and facilities.

BCG Programs

Military Government Health Officers, active in the BCG program in Japan, will be interested in the status of BCG studies in the United States. An article by Dr. Sol Roy Rosenthal of the Tice Laboratory, University of Illinois College of Medicine, in the January 10, 1948 issue of the J.A.M.A. gives an excellent account of his work in Chicago. Another enlightening article by Dr. Joseph Aronson appeared in the September 1948 issue of the American Review of Tuberculosis. The latter describes the experience of the U.S. Department of the Interior with BCG among the American Indians.

Both of these papers are the leading articles of the named issue and reflect the great interest which is now being manifested in BCG in the United States.

The small number of individuals (under 2,000) involved in each of these prominent studies gives some indication of the rare opportunity which exists for studying the results of BCG in Japan where several million BCG inoculations are given every year.

The Ministry of Welfare will, in the near future, institute a comprehensive system of recording BCG data. When this system is inaugurated, all Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that the instructions are followed implicitly.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Rabies Control

The Prefectures of Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa and Chiba have initiated a plan to consolidate a round-up of stray dogs as a control measure in reducing the number of cases of Rabies in dogs. The original plan submitted by Tokyo-to has been adopted with the exception of a few minor changes. The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare took an active part in arranging this drive.

Niigata Prefecture Inspection

An inspection of veterinary activities in this prefecture disclosed that extensive work has been done in establishing the food inspection program. In many cases improvements in all phases of inspection were noted especially in the utilization of screening material, construction of new plants and the adoption of good sanitary measures in retail shops handling various food commodities. Recommendations were made at the time of inspection to correct or facilitate the improvement of food inspection as a whole when deficiencies were encountered. The overall food sanitation program is definitely showing improvement.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a negative report for the period 6 - 10 December.

Animal Disease Control

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted a plan for approval of a program in which horses will be immunized against Equine Encephalomyelitis for the year 1949.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

“History of Nursing” by Sellew and Neusse, in Japanese will be available the end of December and can be ordered from:

Mr. Katsu Suzuki
Far Eastern Literary Public Co.,
Branch Bldg. Finance Ministry
2-1 chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
Price 250.00 yen

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

During the period 28 Nov - 4 Dec, 955 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

Knapsack	Semi-automatic	Hand	Engine
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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>
Akita				1	
Hokkaido				5	
Saitama		50			
Ishikawa		5			
Hyogo	50				50
Wakayama		60	25		
Shimane		50			
Yamaguchi		12	12	12	
Kagawa	48				
Kochi	216				
Fukuoka	50	144	74		
Oita		12	6		
Miyazaki	48	12		12	
Ehime					1
Total	412	345	123	74	1

On 7 December nine surplus U.S. army weapons carriers were released to the Ministry of Welfare. The distribution of these vehicles has been scheduled as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Using Agency</u>
Fukushima	Fukushima Health Center
Kochi	Kochi Health Center
Tottori	Yonago Health Center
Shimane	Hikawa Health Center
Saga	Saga Health Center
Osaka	Toyonaka Health Center
Yamagata	Yamagata Health Center
Hokkaido	Engaru Health Center
Osaka	Protection Section, Public Welfare Bureau, Osaka Prefecture

Allocation and distribution of Ephedrine HC1 is not made during the summer months in order to conserve the supplies for the winter months when the need for this drug is at its highest. A special allocation of ephedrine HC1 tablets, the first of the winter season, is being made at this time.

Tickets are enroute to prefectures for the following quantities.

<u>Distribution of Ephedrine</u>			
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride (Tabs)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride</u>
Hokkaido	752,000	Kanagawa	545,000
Aomori	233,000	Niigata	527,000
Iwate	258,000	Toyama	207,000
Miyagi	340,000	Ishikawa	232,000
Akita	246,000	Fukui	159,000
Yamagata	251,000	Yamanashi	159,000
Fukushima	379,000	Nagano	425,000
Ibaraki	437,000	Gifu	301,000
Tochigi	324,000	Shizuoka	476,000
Gumma	302,000	Aichi	658,000
Saitama	402,000	Mie	308,000
Chiba	471,000	Shiga	170,000
Tokyo	1,533,000	Kyoto	479,000

<u>Distribution of Ephedrine</u>			
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride (Tabs)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Ephedrine Hydrochloride</u>
Osaka	761,000	Kagawa	189,000
Hyogo	747,000	Ehime	345,000

Nara	168,000	Kochi	186,000
Wakayama	216,000	Fukuoka	873,000
Tottori	127,000	Saga	218,000
Shimane	202,000	Nagasaki	317,000
Okayama	386,000	Kumamoto	433,000
Hiroshima	495,000	Oita	292,000
Yamaguchi	364,000	Miyazaki	202,000
Tokushima	170,000	Kagoshima	<u>435,000</u>
		Total	17,700,000 tabs.

Production

Attention is invited to Inclosure No.4 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.101, 29 November - 5 December, which was inadvertently listed as “Distribution of Medical and Sanitary Supplies and Equipment”. It should read correctly as “Tables of Production of Medical and Sanitary Supplies and Equipment - October 1948”.

A total of 4,146 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 28 Nov - 4 Dec.

During the period 28 November - 4 December, 50,900 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 225 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 10,800 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 139,400 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 20,600 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 5,225 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,331,880 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 583,361 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

As of 6 December, it was learned that a total of 16,234 vials of typhus vaccine, produced indigenously, now out-of-date, upon reassay, failed to pass potency tests of minimum standards. This stock consequently has been destroyed. At the same time, a total of 11,880 vials of U.S. produced imported vaccine, now out-of date, upon reassay, failed to pass. This, too, must be discounted from present stocks available for distribution, so that, as of 6 December, total stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare are 29,920 vials. A complete stock on hand, in both regional warehouses and in biological-producing plants, reads, as of 6 December, 32,611 vials of U.S.-produced vaccine and 34,199 vials of Japanese-produced vaccine.

The distribution of standard coal and lignite to the medical supply industry during July, August and September, the second quarter, JFY 48, in comparison to the proposed allocations during the period, is indicated as follows:

Below tabulation indicates percentage of deliveries against the allocated amounts for subject period.

Allocated amount of coal	30,000 tons
Received amount of coal	22,931.9
Percentage	76.4%
Allocated amount of lignite	22,330 tons
Received amount of lignite	14,805.60
Percentage	66%

Classification by District

<u>District</u>	Allocated	Received	Allocated	Received	
	<u>Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Am't of Lignite</u>	<u>Am't of Lignite</u>	
Hokkaido	1,050	677.2			
Tohoku	900	602	2,900	625	tons
Kanto- Shinetsu	10,500	7,713	7,400	4,342.8	
Tokai-Hokuriku	1,600	995.5	3,550	1,863.8	
Kinki	11,700	9,323.8	8,070	5,842	
Chugoku	700	428	60		
Yamaguchi	700	683			
Shikoku	400	305	300	240	
Kyushu	2,450	2,204.40	50		
Total	30,000	22,931.9	22,330	14,805.60	tons

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	Allocated	Received	Allocated	Received
		<u>Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Am't of Lignite</u>	<u>Am't of Lignite</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	1,050	677.2		
Tohoku	Yamagata	213	150	1,235	240
	Iwate	5	5	—	—
	Aomori	—	—	65	35
	Miyagi	147	115	200	30
	Fukushima	535	332	1,400	320
	Total		900	602	2,900	625
Kanto- Shinetsu	Tokyo-to	7,171	5,244	4,820	3,219.6
	Chiba	575	443	720	552
	Ibaraki	15	10	15	—
	Gumma	49	34	120	62
	Saitama	547	328	515	258
	Kanagawa	1,391	997	770	222
	Nagano	120	70	75	29.2
	Niigata	632	587	—	—
Total		10,500	7,713	7,400	4,342.80
Tokai- Hokuriku	Shizuoka	381	296	670	434
	Aichi	829	437	1,850	714.8
	Gifu	13	—	45	10
	Mie	29	—	200	70
	Toyama	340	262.5	775	635
	Ishikawa	8	—	10	—
Total		1,600	995.5	3,550	1,863.80
Kinki	Fukui	90	—	—	—
	Nara	60	60	55	55
	Wakayama	234	134	110	—
	Shiga	102	10	15	—
	Kyoto-fu	837	663	845	382
	Osaka	8,708	7,221	5,565	4,408
	Hyogo	1,669	1,233	1,480	997
Total		11,700	9,323.8	8,070	5,842

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Allocated Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Received Am't of Coal</u>	<u>Allocated Am't of Lignite</u>	<u>Received Am't of Lignite</u>
Chugoku	Hiroshima	435	338	30	—
	Okayama	245	70	30	—
	Shimane	20	20	—	—
	Total	700	428	60	—
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	700	683	—	—
Shikoku	Tokushima	353	293	210	240
	Ehime	—	—	10	—
	Kochi	20	—	—	—
	Kagawa	27	12	80	—
	Total	400	305	300	240
Kyushu	Saga	90	38	—	—
	Kumamoto	152	102.4	—	—
	Fukuoka	2,117	1,973.3	40	—
	Nagasaki	—	—	10	—
	Oita	5	5	—	—
	Kagoshima	86	86	—	—
	Total	2,450	2,204.7	50	—

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Agent Power of Arrest

The Narcotic Control Law (Law No.123 of 1948) which became effective 10 July 1948, has been amended so that the police power given Narcotic Agents by Diet Law No.112 will be continued. This amendment was necessary as Diet Law No.112 was based upon Imperial Ordinance No.528 which will become ineffective 1 January 1949. The new amendment will be promulgated 10 December and become effective 1 January 1949.

Steel Cabinets for Narcotic Storage

The Ministry of Welfare October Report of Narcotic Control Activities lists 25 thefts of narcotic stocks, one of a hospital and 24 being of individual physicians. It is recommended that all physicians reporting such thefts have their future narcotic purchases limited to a one month supply until better narcotic storage is provided. This storage may be a regulation steel safe or the much more economical steel cabinet recommended by the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare, purchase of which may be arranged through the Narcotic Agents or a narcotic local wholesaler.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipment, number 109, of relief supplies for Japan, arrived in Yokohama on 26 November aboard the S.S. Staghound and contained 9.45 tons of clothing.

LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now total 7,061.40 tons, consisting of the following:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,414.71
Clothing (including shoes)	1,278.41
Medicines	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	101.29
Total	7,061.40

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July. The following report covers the status of "CARE packages for Japan" as of 30 Nov:

Total Packages received		19,979
Total Packages damaged	1,933	
*Total Packages delivered	6,065	
Total Packages in process of delivery	2,143	<u>10,141</u>
Total Packages (food only) on hand & not consigned		9,838

*(Includes 150 packages sent to Okinawa)

Japanese Red Cross Society

National Conference:

A meeting of all prefectural (chapter) executives will be held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo between the dates 16 - 17 December. The purpose of this conference is to discuss and review the following programs: Membership Campaign, Disaster Relief, Volunteer Services, Chapter Administration and Junior Red Cross.

Disaster Relief Operations:

A vessel owned and operated by the Kochi Prefectural Government sailing from the port of Shimoda to the port of Suzaki, was caught in the typhoon "Agnes" on 19 November at 0600 and was washed ashore at Kamikawaguchi at 0730 on the same date.

The Japanese Red Cross sent a medical aid and rescue team immediately to the scene of the marine disaster. Emergency medical aid and treatment was administered to nine persons with three of them who were seriously injured being hospitalized. Several members of the Red Cross Volunteer Service Group in the village of Shirotakawa, near the scene of the disaster, assisted in the rescue work and gave emergency assistance (clothing and food) to the many victims.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural Reports covering the progress of the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 879,631,985.05 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 74.9% of quota. (Note: 13 prefectures have reached or exceeded their goal).

Many prefectures are not making prompt reports covering their collections and they are to be encouraged to keep the Central Committee currently informed regarding the progress of their prefectural campaign.

The progress of each prefectures in the "Joint Fund Campaign", including the date of their latest report, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	55,656,500.00	30 Nov	79.5
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	14 Nov	100.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,100,000.00	21 Nov	101.0
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	18,961,148.39	22 Nov	94.8
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 Nov	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,588,587.75	1 Dec	97.3
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	17,222,000.00	30 Nov	82.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	15 Nov	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,314,204.00	15 Nov	108.2
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	55,796,759.04	8 Dec	69.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	39,659,891.00	24 Nov	56.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	24,384,700.00	25 Nov	84.0
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	25 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	15 Nov	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.38	17 Nov	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	27,728,000.00	20 Nov	92.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 Dec	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,465,649.43	30 Nov	102.2
Mie	20,000,000.00	19,016,091.00	1 Dec	95.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	27 Nov	93.0
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	17,692,222.37	30 Nov	35.4
Osaka	85,000,000.00	62,230,110.89	3 Dec	73.2
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	16,881,712.00	20 Nov	28.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.00	5 Dec	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	3,757,005.00	24 Nov	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,222,385.00	30 Nov	58.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	7,992,331.47	20 Nov	79.9
Okayama	21,000,000.00	18,546,170.00	18 Nov	88.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 Nov	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	28 Nov	34.6
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,363,772.00	25 Nov	94.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	32,059,723.04	3 Dec	64.1
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 Nov	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,898,582.00	1 Dec	94.8
Oita	18,000,000.00	16,360,265.00	30 Nov	91.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2
TOTAL	1,175,450,000.00	879,631,985.05		74.9%

National Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons

The Ministry of Welfare has been sending out questionnaires to all prefectures in an attempt to make an accurate survey of all physically handicapped persons in Japan. In view of the fact that an unsatisfactory survey was made in April 1948 and that the compilation of these figures are urgently needed in the Rehabilitation Program for the Physically Handicapped, it is recommended that all Military Government Welfare Officers assist in expediting this survey on a local level as a target date of 1 February 1949 has been set by the Ministry of Welfare for compilation.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.95, 18 - 24 Oct, regarding a summary of the Health Insurance Program, notably that part of it which is under government management.

On 1 August a revision to the Law became effective which increased certain flat-rate benefits provided in the Law. However, in the benefit statistics for August shown in Inclosure No.2 these increases are not yet fully reflected due to the fact that benefit payments made in August were largely in respect to claims which arose prior to that month.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Reference is made to Hohatsu Nos.87, 88, and 90, issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Prefectural Governors between November 18 and 29. Hohatsu No.87 calls attention to the number of associations delinquent in making their deposits to the Medical Fee Payment Fund. To fulfill the purpose of the Fund which is to make prompt payment of medical care claims it is essential that the deposits be kept currently up-to-date.

Hohatsu No.88 refers to the fact that a number of the medical care claims were incorrect owing to insufficient instructions given to insurance doctors. Also employer-owned hospitals or clinics serving a Health Insurance Society established within the same employer's business enterprise are not required to use the Fund, but are permitted to make direct settlement with the Health Insurance Society concerning payment for services rendered to members of that Society.

Hohatsu No.90 calls attention to the delay in payment of medical care claims due to inefficiency in the processing thereof. Although some delay was to be expected in the first few months in preauditing the bills, this lag should be reduced with each succeeding month, until payments can be made promptly within ten days after presentation of the bill.

Health Insurance

Reference is made to Hohatsu No.43 dated 23 August 1948 subject: "With Respect to the Insured Certificate of Health Insurance" issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Governor. This notice calls attention to several important factors affecting the functioning of the Health Insurance program, such as, the proper use of the insured's certificates, which is not transferable, a checking of certificates during the month of October, coordination of insurance doctors and dentists in giving medical care to dependents and the reports by employers which are to include the number of dependants of the employee.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	Date	Subject	Surveillance	Distribution
84	12/9/48	Law for the Restriction of Population Inflow into Urban Areas.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Construction, Japanese Government offering no objection to non-extension of above-subject law beyond 31 December 1948.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

1. TB-PH-WEL 5 - Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms.
2. Social Insurance Statistics Benefits Granted Under Government-Managed Health Insurances.
3. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ending 4 December 1948.
4. Monthly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Month ending 30 November 1948.

(No Restricted Annex included in this issue)

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
13-19 December
Number 103**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following list of Division and Branch Chiefs of Public Health and Welfare Section is published for the information of Military Government Teams:

<u>Titled</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tel. No.</u>
Chiefs of Section	Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, MC	26-6992
Deputy Chief of Section	Col. Cecil S. Mollohan, MC	26-6993
Executive	Gordon E. DeVille	26-6993
Chief, Preventive Medicine Division	Lt. Col. Lucius G. Thomas, MC	26-6987
Assistant Chief	Dr. Ira Hirschy	26-6987
VD Control Branch	Dr. Isamu Nieda	26-8211
Laboratory Branch	Dr. Samuel R. Bozeman	26-6987
Epidemiology Branch)	Maj. F.E.M. Bourland, MC	26-8211
Port Quarantine Branch)		
Sanitary Engineering Branch	Mr. Edmond A. Turner	26-8211
Virus & Rickettsial Diseases Control Branch	Dr. Charles M. Wheeler	26-8211
Chief, Social Security Division	Mr. Leonard R. Anton	26-8642
Deputy Chief	Mr. George F. Pollack	26-8642
Social Insurance Branch	Mr. Peter M. Sullivan	26-7057
Social Insurance Analyst	Mr. Dale L. Rose	26-7057
Economic Analysis Branch	Mr. George F. Rohrlich	26-8642
Health Insurance Branch	Mr. Harold Knoy	26-7057
Chief, Medical Services Division	Col. Harry G. Johnson, MC	26-6995
Assistance Chief	Dr. Milton C. Morton	26-6995
Nutrition Branch	Miss Agnes O'Donnell	26-6990
Chief, Health Statistics Division	Mr. Leonard V. Phelps	26-6717
Assistant Chief	Miss Esther M. Wright	26-6717
Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division	Maj. Marion W. Scothorn, VC	26-6149
Assistant Chief	Dr. C. T. Beechwood	26-6149
Chief, Welfare Division	Mr. Nelson B. Neff	26-6988
Welfare Administration Branch	Mr. Milton J. Evans	26-6988
Public Assistance Branch	Mr. Irvin Markuson	26-8425
Social Work Training Branch	Miss Florence Brugger	26-8425
Welfare Organization & Rehabilitation Branch	Mr. Ferdinand Micklantz	26-8425
Chief, Nursing Affairs Division	Miss Grance E. Alt	26-6986
Area Director	Miss Elizabeth Pickens	26-6986
Senior F. H. Nurse, Nursing Consultants Branch	Miss Josephine Kaser	29-2021-45
Director, Nursing Education Branch	Miss Elenore Carlson	33-1186-88
Assistant Director	Miss Dorothy Toom	26-6986
Instructor, Nursing Education Branch	Miss Billie Harter	33-1186-88
Instructor, Nursing Education Branch	Miss Mary Kanagamitsu	49-4945-55
Nursing Education Consultant	Miss Enid Mathison	26-6386
Nursing Education Consultant	Miss Louise Kincaid	48-0688
Nursing Education Consultant	Miss Verginia Ohlson	26-6986
Chief, Supply Division	Mr. Charles V. Band	26-6913
Production Branch	Mr. Sidney F. Ascher	26-6913
Production Control Officer	Mr. Edwin Payne	26-6913
Stock Control & Distribution Branch	Mr. Eugene Coppola	26-8712
Chief, Narcotic Control Division	Mr. Wayland L. Speer	26-6989

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever Control

Observations and reports from the field indicate that many members of insect and rodent control teams lack proper instruction in the technique of applying 10% DDT dust to the hair and clothing of individuals in louse control operations. Attention is called to printed instructions which may be found in:

TB-PH-Preventive Medicine	3	Feb.1947 (PH&W, GHQ, SCAP)
TB-MEDICAL 194	17	Aug. 1945
TB-MEDICAL 218	17	April 1946

It is suggested that the Chief of the Sanitation Section of Health Centers be urged to conduct periodic training periods on this technique at regular intervals throughout the typhus season.

Improvement in Sanitation

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.87 for 23 - 29 August and Weekly Bulletin No.94 for 11 - 17 October in which comparisons were made between certain prefecture monthly morbidity rates for July and August 1948 with those for 1947.

This article, the third and last of a series under the subject of "Improvement in Sanitation", makes comparisons of morbidity rates by prefectures for intestinal diseases occurring in the "intestinal disease season", -the period from 1 July to 30 September. For the information of all prefectures, case rates for the "intestinal disease season" are included in table form for both 1948 and 1947 for dysentery, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever. The rates for the entire year will be much lower than those given for the three-month period, since the majority of the year's cases occur during the period under consideration.

The dysentery rate for all of Japan was one-third as high during the summer of 1948 as during the same period of 1947 (July - September). Rates for individual prefectures ranged from 10 to 82 percent of the previous years' summer rates. Prefectures showing greatest improvement are chiefly in central Honshu and Shikoku. Outstanding improvement was shown by Yamanashi (10% of the rate for the 1947 season), Ishikawa (13%), Nagano (13%), Yamagata (13%), Tokushima (18%), Kagawa (19%), Tochigi (20%), Fukushima (20%), and Nara (22%). Some showing the greatest improvement still have rates considerably in excess of the national rate.

The typhoid fever case rate for the three month period July to September 1948 for all Japan was 45 percent as high as for the same period in 1947. Only two prefectures failed to show improvement, is one of which the presence of an epidemic gave a case rate of 71. (The National case rate was 19.2 for July - September 1948). Outstanding improvement was shown by Kumamoto (6% of the 1947 season's rate), Yamanashi (12%), Wakayama (12%), Yamagata (15%), Miyazaki (16%), Kagawa (20%).

The paratyphoid case rate for July-September 1948 for Japan was 52 percent of the rate for the corresponding period of 1947. Five prefectures failed to show improvement.

The over-all reduction in dysentery is encouraging. Although a number of factors may account for this reduction, improvement of general sanitation may be given a fair share of credit.

The reduction of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, however, is further assisted by immunization programs. That the results were less favorable than in the case of dysentery may be partly attributed to a reservoir of infection existing in typhoid carriers. Mass immunizations against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are a seasonal affair, but the discovery of carriers and their management is an important part of the health program that must remain active throughout the year.

Registers of typhoid carriers should be maintained and adequate control measures instituted to prevent carriers from being a source for disease among others. Due to the "carrier factor", the typhoid control program

requires and should receive the extra attention and effort required to bring all intestinal diseases to still lower levels in the coming year.

Cases Rates for Dysentery, Typhoid, and Paratyphoid for Three Months' Periods (July, August, September)
by Prefecture, 1947 and 1948. (Rates per 100,000 population Per Annum)

Prefecture	<u>Dysentery</u>		<u>Typhoid</u>		<u>Paratyphoid</u>	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
	Jul-Sept	Jul-Sept	Jul-Sept	Jul-Sept	Jul-Sept	Jul-Sept
Hokkaido	72.2	110.4	18.8	35.7	7.2	14.8
Aomori	30.7	77.0	18.5	40.4	10.6	6.6
Iwate	128.4	193.8	12.1	26.0	8.4	8.7
Miyagi	35.3	148.1	22.7	37.3	15.4	35.0
Akita	42.9	90.8	10.0	21.7	1.6	8.5
Yamagata	46.3	352.0	6.6	45.0	4.2	14.2
Fukushima	77.0	392.9	14.7	35.9	7.7	10.8
Ibaraki	110.2	282.4	11.6	36.0	8.3	17.8
Tochigi	54.5	270.3	19.4	50.5	6.2	15.5
Gumma	92.2	296.8	9.0	34.5	6.2	9.6
Saitama	56.8	241.3	16.6	36.1	2.3	8.2
Chiba	34.4	144.9	19.9	32.0	5.8	12.5
Tokyo	75.1	191.2	26.0	52.3	14.8	16.4
Kanagawa	32.1	96.6	33.0	51.4	6.9	11.9
Niigata	65.6	239.8	18.8	52.5	7.1	15.7
Toyama	16.9	62.9	31.8	87.1	6.0	28.2
Ishikawa	9.0	72.0	12.4	60.0	2.1	11.6
Fukui	92.2	160.5	35.1	50.3	3.8	13.0
Yamanashi	26.6	276.1	4.9	42.0	1.0	13.2
Nagano	35.2	270.2	71.0	26.3	7.5	11.1
Gifu	90.3	143.8	35.6	82.3	7.7	19.8
Shizuoka	39.3	153.4	16.9	36.3	11.2	9.3
Aichi	66.2	196.2	23.6	68.7	5.0	12.2
Mie	38.3	113.2	31.9	84.7	6.9	16.4
Shiga	32.2	123.9	12.9	28.0	1.4	8.6
Kyoto	42.4	116.9	24.6	43.4	4.5	11.6
Osaka	39.0	71.5	17.7	39.4	2.1	8.1
Hyogo	41.4	145.8	19.8	77.7	2.8	9.8
Nara	14.0	64.2	30.5	40.4	4.7	3.0
Wakayama	13.5	45.5	13.1	113.2	1.6	16.5
Tottori	34.6	102.5	32.6	41.8	6.1	9.4
Shimane	74.8	156.7	16.5	57.6	24.5	24.8
Okayama	36.3	81.6	21.5	41.1	0.5	2.4
Hiroshima	45.6	84.8	22.2	59.9	5.3	16.4
Yamaguchi	42.8	58.5	11.8	8.5	0.5	3.8
Tokushima	57.4	323.1	21.8	63.9	0.9	11.8
Kagawa	35.7	184.4	6.9	34.5	4.7	18.1
Ehime	71.2	221.9	20.1	22.9	4.6	6.3
Kochi	24.2	97.1	27.9	86.7	6.5	8.5
Fukuoka	31.3	63.0	6.6	14.6	1.8	1.9
Saga	57.0	69.3	12.1	13.6	4.3	5.7
Nagasaki	40.9	118.0	4.6	12.7	1.5	4.5

Kumamoto	29.7	68.9	0.7	12.0	2.5	2.5
Oita	45.6	86.4	12.6	19.0	3.2	1.0
Miyazaki	57.7	105.2	5.7	36.1	1.5	7.5
Kagoshima	25.1	94.1	1.8	2.8	0.9	2.3
All Japan	51.8	157.5	19.2	42.7	5.9	11.4

Special Training Course for Sanitarians and Sanitary Engineers

Reference Section II - Weekly Bulletin No.101

Special courses for sanitarians and sanitary engineers will begin in January 1949 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

The Sanitarians Course which will begin on 10 January is designed for Chiefs of Health Center Sanitation Sections and is open to doctors, engineers, veterinarians or others with necessary technical training and background in public health work. This special course will emphasize organization, administration, and personnel training.

The Sanitary Engineers Course which is expected to begin on or about 24 January is for graduate engineers only, and is designed to train personnel for key positions in the prefectural health departments. Students may be sent from the civil engineering sections of the prefectures, but they should be used in connection with public health work after being returned to the prefecture.

Health Information and Education Film Libraries

The following is the latest list of film libraries furnished by Civil Information & Education Section. Information concerning loan of educational films may be secured by contacting one of the libraries in your region.

REGION	PREFECTURE	BUILDING	ADDRESS
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Pref. Library	Nishi-5-chome Kitaichijo Sapporo-shi
Tohoku	Aomori	Pref. Government	Ono Aomori-shi
	Iwate	Pref. Library	86, Uchimaru, Morioka-shi
	Miyagi	Pref. Library	27, Kotodaidori, Sendai-shi
	Akita	Pref. Library	29, Higashinekoyamachi, Akita-shi
	Yamagata	Pref. Government	Hatagocho, Yamagata
	Fukushima	Pref. Library	20, Sugitsumacho, Fukushima-shi
Kanto	Ibaraki	Pref. Government	Kita-san-no-maru, Mito-shi
	Tochigi	Pref. Library	356, Shiodamachi, Utsunomiya-shi
	Gumma	Pref. Government	Kuruwamachi, Maebashi-shi
	Saitama	Pref. Library	73-3-chome, Takasagomachi, Urawa-shi
	Chiba	Pref. Library	2 Ichibamachi, Chiba-shi
	Tokyo	Pref. Library	28 1-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to (Kyobashi Library)
	Kanagawa	CIE Library	Kita-ku, Yokohama-shi
	Yamanashi	Pref. Government	Tachibana-cho, Kofu-shi
	Niigata	Pref. Library	Yoriimachi, Niigata-shi
	Nagano	Pref. Library	Asahi-machi, Nagano-shi

Tokai- Hokuriku	Toyama	Prof. Library	Omotecho, Toyama-shi
	Ishikawa	Kanazawa Municipal Library	65 Tonomachi, Kanazawa-shi
	Gifu	Prof. Government	1 Tsukesamachi, Gifu-shi
	Shizuoka	Prof. Library (Aoi Bunko)	254 Ottecho, Shizuoka-shi
	Aichi	Prof. Government	Minami sotoboricho, Nichi-ku Nagoyashi
	Mie	CIE Library	Komei-cho, Tsu-shi
	Fukui	Prof. Government	Shiro-machi Fukui-shi
Kinki	Shiga	Industry Cultural Hall	1 Higashiura, Otsu-shi
	Kyoto	Prof. Library	Okazaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi
	Osaka	Prof. Library	Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi
	Hyogo	Prof. Government	5-chome, Yamatedori, Ikuta-shi
	Nara	Kashiwara Library	Unebicho, Takaichi-gun, Nara-ken
	Wakayama	Prof. Library	Jonai, Wakayama-sh
Chugoku	Tottori	Prof. Library	Nichimachi, Tottori-shi
	Shimane	Prof. Library	Tonomachi, Matsue-shi
	Okayama	Prof. Government	Kamiifuka, Okayama-shi
	Hiroshima	Prof. Government	Mondo-cho, Hiroshima-shi
	Yamaguchi	Prof. Government	Itsukushima, Yamaguchi-shi
Shikoku	Tokushima	Prof. Government	Tomita-uramachi, Tokushima-shi
	Kagawa	Prof. Library	Gobancho, Takamatsu-shi
	Ehime	Prof. Government	Ichibancho, Matsuyama-shi
	Kochi	Prof. Government	Marunouchi, Kochi-shi
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Prof. Government	Tenjinmachi, Fukuoka-shi
	Saga	Prof. Government	36 Akematsu, Saga-shi
	Nagasaki	Prof. Library	1 Kaminishiyama-machi, Nagasaki-shi
	Kumamoto	Prof. Library	Honmarumachi, Kumamoto-shi
	Oita	Prof. Library	Niagemachi, Oita-shi
	Miyazaki	Prof. Government	Miyatamachi, Miyazaki-shi
	Kagoshima	Prof. Government	Yamashitamachi, Kagoshima-shi

LIST OF MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE

Insect and Rodent Control:

Adaptations: CI&E 08 "Winged Scourge"
CI&E 47 "Pale Horseman"
Japanese: "Hae" (The Fly). Explanation of how epidemics are carried by flies.
Source: Riken Motion Pictures Co.
No.1, 3 chome Ginza Chuoku, Tokyo
Price: 35mm: 55,800 yen 16mm: 26,040 yen

Tuberculosis:

Adaptations: CI&E 86 "Home Care of Tuberculosis"
Japanese: "Tanoshiku Ryoyo-seikatsu" (Happy Life of Convalescence Patients).
Introduction to the treatment of Tuberculosis.
Source: Sanko Eiga Sha.
No.30, 2 chome Shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo
Price: 35mm: 30,475 yen 16mm: 20,000 yen

Diphtheria:

Japanese: "Nobiyuku Yoiko" (Grow up Healthy Youngster) Diphtheria Immunization.
Source: Nippon Manga, c/o Yamaguichi Building
No.30, 2 chome Shinbashi Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Price: 35mm: 30,000 yen 16mm: 18,000 yen

Venereal Disease:

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

Related subjects:

Adaptations: CI&E 28 "Government the Public Servant"
 American with CI&E 29 "Children's Supervised Play"
 Japanese sound CI&E 32 "Medical Specialist"
 CI&E 34 "Modern Medicine"

Japanese: "This Town, That Town" (Ano Machi Kono Machi) City Clean-Up Campaign.
 Source: Dentsu Motion Picture Co.
 No.1, 7 chome West Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

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

Japanese: "Boshi Techo" (Mother & Child Handbook)
 Source: Hanabusa Yoko Educational Motion Picture Co.
 No.5, 1 chome Maki Machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
 Price: Prices not established.

SECTION III
 VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Inspection Trip

During the past week a visit was made to Aichi Prefecture and Gifu Prefecture. In Aichi Prefecture, two small but modern milk plants are being constructed and equipped to pasteurize milk at low temperature. It is planned to have the plants in operation by 1 February 1949. Milk processing plants producing prepared baby food are operating on a full scale and under good sanitary conditions. Food sanitation inspection is not receiving sufficient coverage due to the small number of inspectors in relation to the food establishments registered in Prefecture. Food inspectors assigned as a budget requirement are being misdirected by Health Center directors and are not devoting full time to the inspection of food due to assignment to other types of duty.

In Gifu City, Gifu Prefecture, The Veterinary School of the Prefectural Agriculture College was visited. This school is continuing to show improvement in following the proposed high standards of Veterinary education.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases for the period 11 - 17 December.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV
 SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

During the period 5 - 11 December, 809 pieces of DDT Dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

Knapsack Semi-Automatic

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>	<u>Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Ibaraki		72		160
Tokyo	240	2		
Osaka	100			
Wakayama		60	25	
Tokushima				50
Fukuoka		50		
Hyogo			50	
Total	340	184	75	210

The allocation of cotton sanitary materials (absorbent cotton, gauze and bandage) for the quarter, January, February and March 1949, was sent to all prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau directive dated 14 December 1948 (YAKU-HATSU #860). A detailed breakdown of this allocation is inclosed. (Incl. No.1).

The allocation of controlled medicines for the quarter, January, February, and March 1949, was sent to all prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau directive dated 9 December 1948 (YAKU-HATSU #817). A detailed breakdown of this allocation is inclosed (Incl. No. 2).

Production

A total of 3,605 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 5 - 11 December.

During the period 5 - 11 December, 10,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 23,330 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 258,985 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 51,600 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouse of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,518,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 639,149 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 23,299 vials of typhus vaccine.

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Outstanding Investigations

The Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare has recently adopted a program whereby the details of outstanding narcotic investigations will be disseminated in the form of technical letters to each prefectural narcotic section. The object of this procedure is to furnish all narcotic agents now ideas on how to conduct investigations, using methods which have proven successful in previous investigations by other agents, and to stimulate the investigations of narcotic suspects and the obtaining of information that will result in successful completed cases.

The first such investigation to be so distributed concerns a director of a hospital in Tokyo. The receipt of an anonymous letter, upon investigation, disclosed that this director had withheld a tremendous stock of narcotics from the hospital inventory at the time the Narcotic Law became effective on 19 June 1946, and recently tried to sell these narcotics through intermediate accomplices, on the black-market. The director and six other defendants have been apprehended to date, and a very large quantity of narcotics seized. Another considerable quantity of narcotics was stolen from the original quantity by one of the accomplices during black-market transactions and is presently being traced and has produced leads in two adjoining prefectures.

This investigation and many smaller investigations, successfully completed, have been the result of intelligent checking of anonymous information which should be thoroughly investigated and not considered as worthless or a waste of time, by the Agents concerned.

The names of the Narcotic Agents successfully conducting such outstanding investigations will be published as a form of "Commendation" for their efforts and as an incentive for other Agents to increase their investigation efforts.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports received up to 15 December covering the progress of the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 919,920,964.11 yen raised (collections including pledges) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 78.3% of quota.

Sixteen prefectures have reached or over-subscribed their quotas, namely: Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Saitama, Niigata, Toyama, Yamanashi, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Nara, Saga and Miyazaki. The progress of each prefecture in the “Joint Fund Campaign”, setting forth the latest date of each prefectural report is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	60,491,577.00	10 Dec	86.5
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	14 Nov	100.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,235,433.07	8 Dec	102.0
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 Dec	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 Nov	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,588,587.75	1 Dec	97.3
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	19,748,000.00	10 Dec	94.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 Dec	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,634,210.00	10 Dec	110.1
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	55,796,759.04	8 Dec	69.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	43,120,000.00	10 Dec	61.6
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,198,627.00	10 Dec	100.1
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	15 Nov	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.38	17 Nov	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 Dec	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 Dec	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,465,649.43	30 Nov	102.2
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,013,217.00	14 Dec	100.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	27 Nov	93.0
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	22,599,173.63	8 Dec	45.2
Osaka	85,000,000.00	65,663,372.84	10 Dec	77.3
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	16,881,712.00	20 Nov	28.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 Nov	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,222,385.00	30 Nov	58.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	8,678,192.00	4 Dec	86.8
Okayama	21,000,000.00	18,546,170.00	18 Nov	88.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 Nov	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	15,530,000.00	10 Dec	59.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,910,552.00	10 Dec	99.3

Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	32,059,723.04	3 Dec	64.1
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 Nov	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 Dec	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	17,625,355.00	13 Dec	97.9
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2
TOTAL	1,175,450,000.00	919,920,946.11		78.3

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief Operations:

On 8 December at 0525 hours a fire, caused from chimney sparks, broke out in Iwamatsu-mura, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture. Thirty-eight dwellings were completely destroyed, with several damaged, leaving 252 persons homeless. Forty-five persons were slightly injured. One Red Cross Medical Aid and Relief Team (1 doctor, 2 nurses and 3 staff assistants) was dispatched to the area and gave emergency medical aid and assistance to the sufferers.

Junior Red Cross:

Four outstanding Junior Red Cross meetings have recently been held (three in the Niigata Chapter area and one in the Saitama Chapter area). The following information briefly summarizes the meetings:

Niigata Chapter:

27 November in Chapter Headquarters auditorium. Approximately 50 Junior Red Cross representatives from Niigata City attended accompanied by their teachers. The main speaker was a Junior whose topic was "The Meaning of Being a Member of the Junior Red Cross".

30 November in the Niigata Girls' High School. Three hundred representatives attended. The meeting was addressed by two members of the Niigata Military Government Teams.

30 November in the Niigata First Normal School. This meeting was held for the purpose of acquainting prospective teachers with the Junior Red Cross program.

11 December in the Kawagoye Girls' High School (Saitama). Junior representatives from 47 Primary and Middle Schools (and their teacher-sponsors) attended. A total of 370 persons were present for the conference. The Junior speaker addressed the conference on the subject, "The Spirit of the Junior Red Cross".

Volunteer Services:

The National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, is currently devising ways and means of building and expanding their Volunteer Services program and is considering many fields of endeavor including the field of health and sanitation.

In considering activity by their Volunteer Services in matters related to health and/or sanitation, representatives of the Japanese Red Cross have conferred with the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and they are familiar with the content and meaning of PHMJG(69), dated 16 August 1948, subject, "Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Organizations". It has been agreed that the Volunteer Services program could serve a useful purpose in the field of health and sanitation through a project of "environmental sanitation". This project would include such activities as "clean-up campaigns", "swat the fly campaigns" and information and publicity endeavors directed towards individuals and/or families for the purpose of making them cognizant of certain health hazards existent in and about their homes and recommend remedial measures.

Any and all Volunteer Service programs that are or may be officially conducted by a Red Cross Chapter (prefectural) are only those established and approved by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society.

Official Volunteer Services activity in the health and sanitation field will not be finalized until it has been coordinated with and approved by the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

Public Assistance

Mimeographed copies (translated) of Hatsu-sha #129, dealing with the new public assistance program, will be attached to Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.104 (for period 19 - 25 December).

Public Assistance Report - October

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of October 1948. Totals for September 1948 and October 1947 are furnished for purpose of comparison with the October report:

	<u>October 1948</u>	<u>September 1948</u>	<u>October 1947</u>
Persons-Institutional	143,806	144,882	147,734
Persons-Non-Institutional	<u>1,720,106</u>	<u>1,773,108</u>	<u>2,799,561</u>
Total	1,863,912	1,917,990	2,947,295
Assistance-Cash*	565,029,472	519,237,688	312,746,101
Assistance-Kind	<u>25,126,018</u>	<u>23,266,546</u>	<u>21,824,752</u>
Total Yen	590,155,490	542,504,234	334,570,853

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture - October

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	13,796	59,775	3,892,807	22,691,724
Aomori	1,804	30,344	141,228	9,190,670
Iwate	871	40,254	69,986	10,631,341
Miyagi	1,395	42,478	3,405	8,410,128
Akita	959	47,064	2,079,643	16,463,728
Yamagata	801	24,411	89,815	6,475,585
Fukushima	921	50,642	48,792	13,775,364
Ibaraki	1,238	36,134	46,989	7,046,765
Tochigi	1,076	22,256	39,818	6,348,736
Gumma	4,811	35,055	10,583	10,397,080
Saitama	1,382	41,406	12,100	13,524,702
Chiba	2,680	35,870	458,080	9,639,948
Tokyo	17,961	110,860	---	57,598,186
Kanagawa	5,112	42,335	---	18,898,125
Niigata	9,914	56,756	92,965	14,848,819
Toyama	1,349	27,648	25,500	8,872,224
Ishikawa	1,270	26,544	26,730	7,721,745
Fukui	506	19,856	49,951	6,712,603
Yamanashi	465	20,861	---	5,395,992
Nagano	3,157	43,641	207,855	14,350,563
Gifu	2,072	31,209	514,440	9,138,617
Shizuoka	5,460	44,817	2,156,301	13,264,569
Aichi	7,860	63,503	---	21,058,889
Mie	947	35,964	33,210	11,337,231
Shiga	663	24,336	---	5,788,092

Kyoto	3,692	46,765	8,000,794	17,240,440
Osaka	8,970	58,327	75,179	31,445,548
Hyogo	6,953	71,539	840	26,045,782
Nara	720	20,329	---	7,387,960
Wakayama	368	29,302	46,563	7,814,647
Tottori	1,031	17,005	1,007,634	5,338,985
Shimane	692	26,377	---	7,567,995
Okayama	3,199	38,931	84,173	12,211,740
Hiroshima	3,441	42,216	24,171	15,867,715
Yamaguchi	9,565	31,593	20,649	12,747,885
Tokushima	2,112	26,853	---	7,920,889
Kagawa	1,927	22,169	1,245,389	5,622,826
Ehime	1,189	34,532	185,213	11,456,289
Kochi	619	20,671	2,884	6,085,865
Fukuoka	1,426	17,168	1,153,093	5,976,371
Saga	1,975	32,577	2,591,029	6,703,916
Nagasaki	1,222	34,029	46,685	11,102,637
Kumamoto	1,704	36,363	52,353	11,258,088
Oita	1,330	21,580	---	7,105,999
Miyazaki	1,545	26,946	589,171	6,703,900
Kagoshima	1,656	50,815	---	11,715,766
TOTAL	143,806	1,720,106	25,126,018	564,902,669

*After deductions for repayment.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

SCAPIN 1949 dated 13 December 1948 has been released pertaining to physical examination, immunization, medical care, hospitalization and other benefits for Japanese Nationals working for the Occupation Forces. It was issued to meet the need of further controlling expenditures from funds chargeable to occupation costs and to make modifications necessary because of recent legislation by the Japanese Diet. The issuance and control of procurement instruments and budgeting for such costs are increased responsibilities for Military Government Teams.

In general it subjects to procurement instruments procedures expenditures for the medical services and cash payments required of the Japanese Government with respect to such workers under the Labor Standard Law, the National Public Service Law, as amended, and the Health Insurance Law. Protection required by such laws conform in large part with those previously prescribed by SCAPIN's and PHMJG's in the absence of Japanese legislation.

Fixed costs prescribed by such laws as to amount or percentage of payroll which are the responsibility of the Japanese Government as the employer can be included in the procurement instruments now being issued covering the employment of these workers. Expenditures for services covering physical examinations, immunization and control of communicable diseases specifically prescribed by SCAPIN 1949 where special facilities are not required can be handled by procurement instruments to cover an extended period to minimize detail paper work. However, separate and specific procurement instruments and receipts are required where the construction, equipping, operation and maintenance at government expense of any special or exclusive facility is involved.

The cost of services provided these workers as prescribed by the Preventive Vaccination Law, the Food Sanitation Act, the Venereal Disease Prevention Law and the Tuberculosis Preventive Law are not chargeable to Occupation Force requirements and therefore not subject to procurement instruments. The immunization requirements were particularly affected due to the comprehensive nature of the Preventive Vaccination Law.

The Special Procurement Board of the Japanese Government has notified this Section that instructions have been forwarded to their offices authorizing the payment of salaries and expenses covering these services until 31 December but such payments will have to cease at that date without procurement instrument authorization.

The Advisory Council on Social Security

The National Diet on 13 December 1948, passed a law providing for an Advisory Council on Social Security in the Prime Minister's office for the purpose of investigating and making recommendations relative to a social security program. The Council will have the responsibility of studying and making recommendations to the Prime Minister for submittal to the Diet. It will provide written advice to the Prime Minister, and other Ministers concerned, as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurances, and as to legislation and administrative policies concerning social insurances and related subjects.

The Council will have a membership of 40 persons drawn from the following groups: members of the Diet, officials of Government Offices concerned, persons of learning and experience, and employers, employees, physicians, dentists, pharmacists and others similarly participating in the operations of the social insurance programs. The appointments will be made by the Prime Minister. Twelve additional temporary members may be appointed if and when considered necessary.

The establishment of this Council is the outgrowth of recommendations made by the Social Security Mission from the United States which made a study of the social security program in Japan during the latter part of 1947. The basis of the recommendation for establishing a National Advisory Council on Social Security was stated in the Mission's report as: "The Social Security program affects so many people and is the concern of so many interested groups that it is desirable to have, for some years to come, the assurance of representation and participation at a high level of all those interested. The council should have independent character to permit freedom of expression and research. It would bring to the government the consensus of national opinion with reference to social security matters and constitute a channel to assure communication between the public groups and their government."

The Advisory Council on Social Security supersedes the Social Insurance Investigating Committee which was established by Imperial Ordinance in March 1946 as the result of a request of the Minister of Welfare than an investigation of the various social insurance programs be made with a view toward coordinating their functions for the benefit of the people. The Minister of Welfare realized that the purposes and functions of social insurances were neglected during the war. The investigating Committee was established on a ministerial level to function primarily for the Ministry of Welfare and was concerned only with the social insurances. As social insurances are only a part of a social security program which is vitally important in the economic recovery of the Japanese people, it was the opinion of the Social Security Mission that a council should be established on a higher level to be responsible for advising and making recommendations to governmental organs.

Social Insurance Statistics

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos.95 and 96 for a summary of the Health Insurance program and monthly benefit data of the months of April through July 1948.

The tabulation (Incl.No.3) lists the benefits paid under society-managed Health Insurance during the month of August 1948. To some extent the figures reflect increases in certain flat-rate benefits which became effective on 1 August 1948. For the first time, nursing allowance paid in respect of dependents of insured have been separated from those paid to primary insured women workers.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls.

1. Allocation of Cotton Sanitary Materials for January, February, March 1948.
2. Controlled Medicines Allocated for January, February, March 1948.
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Society-managed Health Insurance.
4. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 11 December 1948.

(No Restricted Annex included in this issue).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20-26 December
Number 104**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Duties of the Military Government Public Health Nurse. (Incl. #1).
Short Title: TB-PH-ADM-4

Title: National Health Insurance (Incl. #2).
Short Title: TB-PH-SS-3

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Personnel Changes

Announcement is made of the arrival in Japan and assignment of Dr. Samuel R. Bozeman as Chief, Laboratory Branch, Preventive Medicine Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, replacing Dr. H. Hamlin who has returned to the United States. Dr. Bozeman is highly qualified and experienced in biologic laboratory methods and is currently on leave from the Michigan State Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan, where he was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Laboratories, Biologic Products Division.

Suspension of Immunizations

Recently a number of severe reactions and deaths have resulted from the administration of a faulty lot of Japanese produced diphtheria toxoid. Reports have also been received from several other sections of the country relative to reactions of varying degrees of severity following the administration of other types of vaccine.

These incidents should not have, and would not have occurred had established minimum standards been followed implicitly. Nevertheless, these reactions and the adverse publicity resulting therefrom may cause the general public to lose faith in the immunization program and place the entire program in jeopardy.

In view of these facts a decision was made to suspend the use of all Japanese produced vaccines for preventive immunization until such time as Public Health & Welfare Section can be assured that only safe, potent, and effective vaccines are available for use in the general immunization program.

Necessary instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Welfare contained in Yo-Hatsu #104, subject: "Re-Assay of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations," dated 25 December 1948, from the Vice Minister to the Governors of all prefectures. For the information of all concerned, these instructions are quoted below:

"We are very sorry to see the unfortunate cases have happened at Kyoto and Shimane recently from diphtheria vaccination, in spite of the fact that the good results have been shown by the enforcement of the Preventive Vaccination Law for which you have always given great efforts. The Ministry of Welfare has given serious consideration for the bad influence of these cases on the future enforcement of the Law and consequent hinderance for the promotion of the health of the people. Therefore, we have done the extensive investigation of the facts. Our findings are, as announced previously, the fault in the process of manufacturing diphtheria vaccine.

Because of this fact, we decided to re-assay all the vaccines under the Preventive Vaccination Law according to the followings, in order to prevent the repetition of the same in the future and, at the same time, to protect the health of the people. You are expected to exert utmost effort in putting this plan into operation.

1. The use of the Japanese produced vaccines for the preventive vaccination against any and all diseases are suspended hereby immediately and until further notice.

2. These vaccines shall immediately be collected for re-assay, and the laboratories producing these vaccines shall be reinvestigated thoroughly. The procedure for all these investigations shall be instructed later.

3. The vaccines suspended for use shall be kept in the refrigerators at the Health Department of the prefectural office according to the method already instructed.

4. The vaccines which are re-assayed according to the procedure described above and are proved to be safe and potent shall be notified for use by later instruction.

5. Suspension of use and the collection of vaccines shall be given full publicity so that there will no such cases happen during the course of the execution of this instruction.”

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases for the period 18 - 24 December.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Oita	Swine Plague	2
Okayama	Filariasis	1

Monthly Animal Disease Report

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Anthrax	0	1 (horse)
Blackleg	2	3
Filariasis	3 (horse)	1
Swine Erysipelas	27	7
Swine Cholera	20	1
Swine Plague	15	0
Piroplasmosis	1	0
Rabies	1 (horse)	1 (goat)
Scabies	1 (horse)	0
Strangles	30	19
Equine Infectious Anemia	137	68
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	86	94
Burucella	7	6
Equine Paratyphus	5	5
Pullorum Disease (fowls)	3,720	7,483
Bovine Tuberculosis	50	163

Monthly Livestock Slaughtering Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of October:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of slaughtered	21,657	1,007	5,773
Live Wt. (kgs)	8,683,382	90,267	1,834,449
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	4,359,116	43,591	921,690
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	7
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	19	3	10
Partial	1,063	23	461
Viscera	3,733	61	813
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number of slaughtered	18,764	25	299
Live Wt. (kgs)	1,643,723	883	8,948

Dressed Wt. (kgs)	957,789	399	4,013
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	2	0	0
Partial	2,330	2	3
Viscera	5,004	1	4

MILK INSPECTION

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following milk inspection figures for the month of October.

Special Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	5
Number of samples	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Ordinary Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	10,962
Number of samples	13,249
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	904
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	903
Plant Inspections	6,158
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	512
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	365

Goat Milk

Dairy Farms Inspected	41
Number of samples	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	6

MILK PRODUCTION

The following amounts of milk was produced during the month of October:

	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Milk Animals</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special Milk	8	138	32,081 Lit.
Ordinary Milk	53,365	100,242	18,044,685 Lit.
Goat Milk	3,256	6,563	366,294 Lit.

SEAFOOD INSPECTION

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following inspection report for October on sea-food.

Wholesale Sea-food Markets

Nubmer of establishments	1,368
Number of establishments inspected	918
Sanitary condition	Good 133

	Fair	614
	Poor	172
Total number of inspections		2,584
Amount of sea-food examined		141,432,117 kgs
Amount of sea-food condemned		1,183,350 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer	

Retail Sea-food Shops

Number of establishments		41,668
Number of establishments inspected		16,018
Sanitary condition	Good	2,062
	Fair	9,895
	Poor	4,117
Total number of inspections		19,183
Amount of sea-food examined		5,033,726 kgs
Amount of sea-food condemned		1,362 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Uncleanliness	
	Staleness	
	Peutrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer	

Sea-food Processing Shops

Number of establishments		9,142
Number of establishments inspected		2,737
Sanitary condition	Good	410
	Fair	1,660
	Poor	644
Total number of inspections		4,502
Amount of sea-food examined		1,942,813 kgs
Amount of sea-food condemned		1,817 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Staleness	
	Peutrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer	

MEAT PROCESSING

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments		1,270
Number of establishments inspected		605
Sanitary condition	Good	56
	Fair	514
	Poor	35
Number of inspections		2,648
Amount of meat examined		243,684
Amount of meat condemned		4 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction	
Disposition	Incinerated	

Meat Retail Shop

Number of establishments		13,125
Number of establishments inspected		8,174
Sanitary condition	Good	2,290
	Fair	4,814
	Poor	1,070

Number of inspections	10,068
Amount of meat	1,077,036 kgs
Amount of meat condemned	164 kgs
Cause of condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Note: One establishment in Saitama Prefecture was suspended from business for misrepresentation of business.

FOOD SANITATION

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following monthly report on Food Sanitation for September.

Food Establishments

Number of instructing cases	82,759
Number of inspections	470,608
Number unqualified	70,405
Number of samples collected for examination	4,857
Total samples examined and found satisfactory	3,631

Note: A total of 1,287 food inspectors are engaged in the sanitary inspection of food of other than animal origin.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,291 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 12 - 18 December.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during November totaled 251,398 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 40,717 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 23,913 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month 942,553 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 142,400 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 18,970 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Following is breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies:

<u>Prefecture of Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust (lbs)</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (gallons)</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine (vials)</u>
SAITAMA	50,000	1,120	
ISHIKAWA	4,000	500	
SHIGA	5,000	500	
OSAKA	100,000	25,000	10,000
TOTTORI	2,840		
YAMAGATA			1,070
FUKUSHIMA			250
IBARAKI			500
TOCHIGI			50
GUMMA			113
KANAGAWA			1,300
MIE			10
HYOGO			5,000
YAMAGUCHI			500
Quarantine Stations:			
OTARU			100
HAKODATE			1,250
YOKOHAMA			100
MAIZURU		100	2,500
NAGASAKI			50
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	500	5	

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (Prisons, Houses of Detention, Juvenile Prisons, and Reformatories)	48,058	14,112	
TOKYO JUVENILE COURT	1,000	500	
HOKKAIDO AOMORI FERRYBOAT:			
HOKKAIDO	20,000		
AOMORI	20,000		
TOTAL	251,398 lbs.	40,717 gallons	23,913 vials

Distribution

The distribution of medical supplies and equipment during the month of October shows an increase over September distribution in non-controlled medicines, patent medicines, dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, sanitary materials and medical instruments. Distribution of controlled medicines, dental materials, Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments and medical supplies decreased from September distribution.

During the month of November, distribution of medical supplies and equipment showed slight increases in some items, such as, controlled medicines, non-controlled medicines and medical instruments; marked increases in patent medicines and dental materials, and decreases in dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, and sanitary materials. There was no distribution of Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments or medical supplies during November. (See Table I of Inclosure #3.)

Miscellaneous drugs distributed during October showed marked decreases in all items, except sulfadiazine, which showed a slight increase. November distribution increased over October distribution in both sizes of mapharsen ampoules and bismuth subsalicylate ampoules. The distribution of sulfathiazole tablets in November dropped to less than half of October's distribution. Sulfadiazine tablets have shown a slight decrease. (See Table II, Inclosure #3).

During the month of October biologicals distributed were as follows:

<u>Biological</u>	<u>Quantity Distributed</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>Stock on Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine	1,361,700 cc		33,150 cc
Typhus vaccine	449,830 cc		504,654 cc
Triple Typhoid vaccine	891,350 cc		16,263,500 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	2,532,090 cc		2,104,200 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	57,707 cc		631,020 cc
Smallpox	797,705 doses		—
Anti-rabies	26 doses		—
Anti-rabies (canine)	61,000 cc		10,000 cc

As compared with September distribution, all vaccines showed an increase with the exception of diphtheria antitoxin and the rabies vaccines.

Penicillin distribution during October totaled 15,260 vials of 200,000 oxford units American-made penicillin and 338,211 vials of 100,000 oxford units of Japanese-made penicillin. During November, distribution of American-made penicillin (200,000 oxford units per vial) totaled 9,390 vials and 284,259 vials of 100,000 oxford unit of Japanese-made penicillin. (See Table III, Inclosure #3).

The yen value of distribution of medical instruments for the months of October and November totaled over 35,000,000 yen for each month, with November slightly higher than October. Over 2,000,000 pieces of medical instruments were distributed during each month. (See Table IV, Inclosure #3).

The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed in October increased over September's by more than 300,000 pieces and increased nearly 2,000,000 yen in value. The yen value for dental materials during October remained at 8,000,000 yen. The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed during November decreased by a little more than 100,000 pieces from October with a corresponding decrease in yen value of more than 1,000,000 yen. The yen value of dental materials distributed during November were double that of September and/or October. (See Table V, Inclosure #3).

During October the theft of 300 grams of gold plate and 4 grams of gold plate alloy was reported in Hokkaido.

Distribution of dental precious metals during October totaled over 11,000 grams of gold and 275,864 grams of silver preparations.

The x-ray and electro-therapy equipment distributed during October totaled 1,591 pieces, which is the highest amount distributed in any one month during 1948. Distribution for the month of November totaled 1,374 pieces which is a slight decrease from the month of October. (See Table VI, Inclosure #3).

Distribution of rubber sanitary goods for the month of October totaled 65,854 kgs. and for November totaled 38,736 kgs. Yen value for this distribution totaled more than 37,000,000 yen for October and over 20,000,000 yen for November. These figures, through a fluctuation from other months, constitutes no great difference from the average. (See Table VII, Inclosure #3).

Distribution of textile sanitary materials during the month of October increased for absorbent cotton, gauze, triangular and abdominal bandages and lint over the distribution for September. November distribution shows a decrease from October distribution in all items except lint, which showed a distribution of 2,298 pieces. The yen value of distribution of textile sanitary materials shows an increase of over 100,000,000 yen from September distribution figures and a decrease during the month of November of nearly 100,000,000 yen from October distribution. November distribution was 42,000,000 yen above September distribution. (See Table VIII and IX, Inclosure #3).

Distribution of x-ray film in October increased in all sizes of film except 8×10, 10×12, 11×14, dental film and 35mm rolls. Distribution during the month of November increased in all sizes except 6-1/2 × 8-1/2, 10×12, 11 ×14, 14×17 and 120 rolls from October distribution. (See Table X, Inclosure #3).

During the month of October total of 2,303,015 tablets of santonin was distributed, which is the smallest amount distributed for any month since April 1948. During the month of November, a total of 3,250,280 tablets were distributed, making a marked increase over October distribution. (See Table XI, Inclosure #3).

During the period 12 - 18 December, 2,536 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>	
Iwate						5
Akita		5				
Yamagata						1
Shizuoka		1				
Kyoto	200					
Osaka		50		50		
Shimane					50	
Kochi	196					
Fukuoka	336	258		24	50	
Saga		18		6		
Nagasaki	956					
Kumamoto	48	96				
Miyazaki	48	54				
Kagoshima		60			24	
TOTAL	1,784	542		80	124	6

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Lecture Program

A new four hour lecture program to commence in January 1949 and covering all applicable points of the Narcotic and Taima (Marihuana) Control Laws will be given the graduating classes at all Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Veterinary-Surgeon and Nursing Schools and Colleges throughout Japan.

Lectures will be given annually to all graduating classes by the personnel of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare and by the Narcotic Agents and Pharmaceutical Section Chiefs in the Prefectures. They are scheduled to start in January so as not to interfere with student examinations beginning in February.

This program is expected to materially reduce future violations by narcotic handlers of these professional classes.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments numbers 111 through 114, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. (Note: Shipment Number 110 has arrived but has not been inventoried). These shipments contained 54.27 tons of the following supplies:

- 111th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Kyska on 15 December and contained 20.25 tons (clothing).
- 112th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Matt Luckenbach on 16 December and contained 18.33 tons (food, 14.18 tons - clothing, 1.5 tons - medical supplies, including medicines, 2.15 tons - miscellaneous, .5 tons).
- 113th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Gertrude Maersk on 16 December and contained 10.25 tons (clothing).
- 114th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tjiboda on 16 December and contained 5.44 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,115.67 tons, consisting of the following:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5434.33
Clothing	1310.41
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>101.79</u>
TOTAL	7115.67

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports covering the progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 967,250,846.96 yen raised (including pledges) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 82.3% of quota raised. (Note: 18 prefectures have reached or exceeded their goal).

The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign", including the date of their latest report, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	60,491,577.00	10 December	86.5
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 November	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,341,366.87	15 December	103.4
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 November	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	19,748,000.00	10 December	94.0

Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 December	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,652,200.00	15 December	110.3
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 November	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	43,120,000.00	10 December	61.6
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	25 November	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	15 November	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.39	17 November	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 December	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,980,655.73	13 December	103.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,013,217.00	14 December	100.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	23,220,741.00	14 December	46.4
Osaka	85,000,000.00	68,567,220.00	15 December	80.8
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,041,813.00	16 December	60.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.00	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,222,385.00	30 November	58.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,052,943.18	11 December	90.5
Okayama	21,000,000.00	19,846,418.00	15 December	94.5
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 November	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	15,530,000.00	10 December	59.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 November	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,910,522.00	10 December	99.3
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 November	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 November	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	45,603,541.33	18 December	91.2
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 November	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 December	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,003,309.00	20 December	100.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 October	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 December	65.5
	1,175,450,000.00	967,250,846.96		82.3

Community Chest Funds and Year-End Gifts

There was a rather general practice in December 1947 and January 1948 for many prefectural Community Chest Committees to make available Community Chest funds for “year-end gifts”. These gifts (usually in yen) were distributed to all persons receiving public assistance (under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law) and varied in different locales from 50 yen to 100 yen per person.

This practice was discouraged since such distribution served no real relief or rehabilitation purpose and dissipated funds that might well have been utilized for a more constructive purpose. It is estimated that approximately 8% of the Community Chest funds were distributed on this basis last New Year Season.

The officials of the Central Community Chest Committee and the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, have made a careful study of the past practice of using a part of the Community Chest Funds for year-end distribution and since these funds so allocated were distributed through Welfare Commissioners and Minsei-iin, it

was their decision to curb this practice by issuing an official government notification to all prefectural governors, on the subject. This notification sets forth the views of the government and is tangible evidence of the government's interest in the use of private welfare funds as well as their cognizance of government's responsibility in meeting basic needs, with supplemental aid through private welfare enterprise being given when upon proper investigation the supplemental aid is necessary and is not otherwise available.

The content of the official government notification mentioned above is given below for the information and guidance of Military Government Welfare Officers.

SHA-OTSU-HATSU No.230

25 December 1948

TO: The Prefectural Governors

FROM: Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Distribution of Year-end Gifts to the Destitutes out of Community Chest Fund.

Information has reached this office that the local Community Chest Committees are planning to make year-end gifts to the destitutes who are receiving institutional or outdoor care through public assistance or who are otherwise in need of such gifts.

It should be cautioned that none of the Community Chest fund, in the form of year-end gift or in any other form, will be expended to meet the deficit in the public assistance program or distributed on a basis of a uniform grants in cash or in kind without due consideration of the individual need for such gifts.

However, this does not prohibit the Community Chest fund to be used by the member agencies in the Chest to give supplementary assistance to the needy persons, provided this is done after careful investigation of the needs of these persons and when such assistance is found to be necessary in the absence of any other means.

Such assistance beyond the public assistance grants may include gifts of special kinds of eye-glasses, if a persons needs them over and above what may be provided for by the public assistance. They may also include magazines, books on items of recreational nature.

While the program of this kind will be directed by the Central and the Local Community Chest Committees, you are requested to supervise the handling of these gifts as cautioned above.

/s/ C. Kimura

Japanese Red Cross Society

Chapter Director's Conference:

A meeting of Chapter Directors and one paid worker each of the 46 prefectural Chapters was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) on 16 and 17 December. The following subjects were given consideration and full discussion:

- a. Speeding up organization of Volunteer Services.
- b. Completion Disaster Relief program.
- c. Child Welfare activities.
- d. Home Nursing.
- e. Junior Red Cross programs.
- f. 1948-49 Budgets.
- g. 1949-50 Campaign plans.

Volunteer Special Services:

Steady progress is being made by many Chapters (prefectural) in the development of their Volunteer Special Service program. The following table reflects the development of the Volunteer Service units, as of 15 November:

<u>Prefectural Chapter</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>
----------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

Miyagi	13	13,000
Ibaraki	126	3,260
Miyazaki	682	19,681
Nagasaki	46	288
Tokushima	6	136
Mie	11	2,397
Nara	4	4,965
Aomori	2	(not reported)
Wakayama	6	539
Shizuoka	177	20,055
Kumamoto	2	(not reported)
Tochigi	11	5,771
Kochi	34	16,833
Shimane	(not reported)	8,341
Akita	177	30,548
Iwate	13	1,618
Osaka	427	246,506
Fukuoka	114	135,557
Okayama	65	3,518
Oita	214	39,600
Tokyo	101	15,320
TOTAL	2,231	567,933

Disaster Relief Operations:

On 19 December a boarding house located in Akasaka (Tokyo) was completely destroyed by fire and 35 families were rendered homeless. Tokyo Chapter assisted by National Headquarters gave emergency relief (temporary shelter, food and clothing).

Home Nursing Instructor's Course:

Five nurses were enrolled in a Home Nursing Instructor's Course conducted at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) from 29 November through 11 December. Three of the nurses successfully completed the course (2 from Tokyo Chapter and one from Shizuoka Chapter).

Restriction of Population Movement

The present "Law for the Control of Population inflow into Urban Areas" expires on 31 December 1948. During the year 1948 it applied only to the following urban areas: Yokohama, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Huse, Kobe, Amagasaki, Wakayama, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka and Yawata.

The Ministry of Construction, by communication dated 9 November 1948, requested approval by this General Headquarters in not continuing restrictions on population movements after 1 January 1949. The communication set forth that all Ministries concerned had deliberated upon the matter and had reached this unanimous conclusion.

The request to not continue restrictions on population movements was approved by PHMJG 84, dated 9 December 1948, for the reason that conditions in general had improved sufficiently (housing, food supply, rationing procedures, transportation, etc.) to not continue these regulations which hinder the return to normalcy as it relates to the free movement of people.

Public Assistance - New Program

With the release of Hatsu-Sha #129, dated 7 December 1948, (partial copy, Part I, attached Inclosure #4) the Ministry of Welfare has inaugurated several important changes in the program presently in use as well as increases in individual grants which are the result of the ration and price increases of 1 November 1948. Welfare Officers will note that the mimeographed material attached is not complete. Due to the bulk and composition of the unattached portion, part II of the ordinance it was not possible to translate and mimeograph it for release this time. It will be forwarded at a later date. Some of the more important changes are:

1. Single persons in or out institutions who are over 60 years of age and other distinctly unemployable single persons may be allowed their full budgetary requirements upon authorization of head of city, town or village. Other single persons and families may be allowed up to 60% of the standard upon local authorization and the additional 40% (or the percentage required) upon authorization by the prefecture. Special authorization for grants over the standard (including special diets) must still be authorized by the Ministry of Welfare. It is believed that complete local authority may be authorized within the next few months.

2. There is no longer a set scale in use based on the “typically” composed family. The present plan allows for the determination of family needs based on the makeup of each family.

3. The plan requires the evaluation of resources and income and determines the method by which this shall be accomplished.

4. Governors, at the request of cities, towns and villages, may decrease the scale on an area basis. Increases over the scale may be authorized for individual cases or for areas by approval of the Ministry of Welfare on presentation of factual information.

5. Artificial feeding expenses, school lunch and school expenses have been included in the standard amount.

The Ministry of Welfare is requesting that the amount of tax allotted locally be increased to assist local communities to meet their obligations.

Correction

TB-PH-WEL-5 dated November 1948, “Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms”, Section 2, paragraph N, “National Insurance Section, Kokumin Kenko Hoken Ka” should read “Insurance Section, Hoken Ka”. Also refer to TB-PH-ADM-3 dated February 1948, “Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan”, Section 1, paragraph 7, sub-paragraph a (6) and (7) for translation of insurance terms concerning administrative organization of the prefectural (social) insurance sections.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Notification was received from the Insurance Section of the Welfare Ministry that Article 3 of the Health Insurance Law was amended by the Diet on 23 December. This Article concerns the rates of standard remuneration of insured members for the purpose of contribution assessment and the amendment increased the maximum subject to contribution from 8,000 yen monthly to 13,500 yen monthly. Benefit payments predicated on standard remuneration are likewise proportionately increased.

National Health Insurance

Prefectural National Health Insurance Federations have recently organized a National Health Insurance Central Society as a successor to the former National Health Insurance Reform League. Membership in the society by a Federation is voluntary, and the function of the society is to represent collectively the Federations and their components on issues of national scope vital to the success of the National Health Insurance program.

Accident Compensation for Government Employees

The last Diet adopted legislation which general excluded government workers from coverage under the Labor Standard Law. However, an amendment was made to the National Public Service Law which continued workmen’s compensation protection provided by the Labor Standard Law for government employees until replaced by new legislation of a comprehensive nature. A bill providing complete workmen’s compensation for government workers has been drafted by the Finance Ministry but there is lack of agreement as to jurisdiction and administration procedures.

Undemobilized Persons’ Compensation Law (Law No.182, 1947)

On 13 December the Diet passed amendments to the Undemobilized Persons' Compensation Law which increased the amount of compensation payable to an ex-serviceman or former civilian employee of the army or navy department (gunzoku) upon his repatriation, as well as the amount of family allowance payable to his dependents and the amount of allowance for traveling and burial expense.

These amendments also provide for furnishing medical care to such a repatriated person in need thereof because of illness or injury resulting from a cause arising prior to his repatriation which is not the result of his own fault. A burial expense allowance is also provided for those repatriated persons who die while receiving medical care under this law. There are also provisions for lump sums for physical disabilities in accordance with the degree of disability for those not entitled to compensation for disability under the (Government) Pension Law. Since gunzokus of official rank and all ex-servicemen are covered by the Pension Law the provisions for lump sums will be applicable to only the gunzokus of lower than official rank.

The provisions regarding medical care are effective upon promulgation of the amendments for all such persons repatriated since 2 September 1945, who qualify therefor but do not provide for any reimbursement for medical care obtained prior to the promulgation of the amendments. The lump sum payments for disabilities are provided for all qualified persons who have been repatriated since 2 September 1945. The amounts of the lump sum payments correspond to the amounts provided for comparable disabilities under the Pension Law. Thus, those repatriated after 31 August 1948 will receive larger amounts than those repatriated prior thereto because of the increase in the amounts of benefits under the Pension Law effective on 1 September 1948.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
85	12/22/48	Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations.	Yes	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving the minimum standards for Hexylresorcinol and its preparations and also instructing Japanese wholesalers and retailers, etc., to return all stocks that stocks that were produced not in accordance with these standards to the factories for re-assay.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Inclosures:

1. TB-PH-ADM-4
2. TB-PH-SS-3
3. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment for January through November 1948.
4. Hatsu-Sha #129. (Information to Military Government Teams Only).
5. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week ending 18 December 1948.

(No Restricted Annex included in this Issue).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
27 December 1948 - 2 January 1949
Number 105**

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SECTION I GENERAL

Attached hereto as Inclosure #1 are Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments for period 25 October - 4 December.

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is attached (Inclosure #2).

Title: Nursing Affairs

Short Title: TB-PH-Nursing 2

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

A limited quantity of United States produced smallpox and typhus vaccines have been made available to the Ministry of Welfare to meet immediate quarantine requirements and for emergency use in the immunization of contacts throughout Japan. The use of this vaccine does not come under the prohibition of PHMJG 86 or Ministry of Welfare instructions (Yo-hatsu #104 dated 25 December 1948, subject: Re-assay of Japanese Produced Vaccine for Preventive Vaccinations). Distribution is being made by the Ministry of Welfare.

Smallpox vaccine will be available at quarantine ports, particularly Yokohama, Kobe, and Fukuoka (Hakata). It will also be available through the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) offices in Osaka (Dr. Morita) and in Tokyo (Dr. Ishibashi).

Typhus vaccine will be available through the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) office in Tokyo (Dr. Ishibashi), Osaka (Dr. Morita), Fukuoka (Dr. Sakaguchi), Hiroshima (Dr. Fujii), Nagoya (Dr. Furukata), and Sendai (Dr. Matsui), and at the prefectural health offices in Hokkaido (Sapporo - Dr. Nishino), Fukushima (Dr. Hashi), and in Nara (Dr. Fujii).

These vaccines have been properly refrigerated up to the date of their release to the Ministry of Welfare, and are considered of satisfactory potency. If refrigeration at the proper temperature is continued (below 0° centigrade for smallpox vaccine and 2° to 5° centigrade for typhus vaccine) their potency will be acceptable for the interim period until fresh stocks of approved Japanese vaccines are released.

Tuberculosis Control - Movie Film Recommended

An excellent short film has been prepared showing the health center as the focal spot of tuberculosis control. Tuberculin testing, x-ray examinations, and BCG administration are shown. Graphs showing recent changes in age distribution of tuberculosis deaths are included. The most marked changes are in the BCG inoculated age groups.

It is recommended that Military Government Health Officers encourage the prefectural health department to contact the nearest film library as listed in the Weekly Bulletin No.103 (13 - 19 December) and have them secure this film for showing to the public.

The title is "Myonichi e no Kenko BCG" (Your Health of Tomorrow with BCG). It is produced by Eigan Sha, Ltd., 9 - 8 Nishi Ginza, Chuo Ku, Tokyo, The Civil Information and Education reference number is 447.

This is an excellent educational film suitable for showing both to professional and lay groups including public and private schools and various other organizations.

Orientation Course for Medical Social Workers

A two week orientation course for personnel employed as medical social workers in the model health centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, from 12 - 26 February 1949. Every effort is being made for this course to be of practical value and thus help the medical social workers to function more effectively in the health centers. Therefore those attending the course are requested to be prepared to report on the number of cases handled during January 1949, the major medical problems of these cases and the principal social problems either

resulting from or relating to the medical problems. Besides lectures giving essential information, the course will include discussions, demonstration and field trips. An official announcement of the course is being sent to the Governors of Prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare.

Sanitation

Insect and Rodent Control

An Insect and Rodent Control supplemental budget has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. The following plan of subsidies have been sent to the prefectures. This money must be matched on a 50-50 basis by the prefectures and is to cover the cost of insect and rodent control during January, February and March 1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL IN 1948

	<u>Expenses for Sanitary Team</u>	<u>Travel Expenses of Inspectors</u>
	Yen	Yen
Hokkaido	6,527,000	231,000
Aomori	2,332,000	72,000
Iwate	1,337,000	75,000
Miyagi	1,657,000	93,000
Akita	2,655,000	75,000
Yamagata	1,423,000	81,000
Fukushima	1,949,000	120,000
Ibaraki	2,854,000	123,000
Tochigi	2,221,000	93,000
Gumma	2,223,000	96,000
Saitama	4,423,000	126,000
Chiba	4,423,000	129,000
Tokyo	10,571,000	300,000
Kanagawa	7,515,000	132,000
Niigata	2,496,000	144,000
Toyama	2,334,000	57,000
Ishikawa	949,000	57,000
Fukui	746,000	42,000
Yamanashi	2,592,000	48,000
Nagano	2,552,000	123,000
Gifu	2,050,000	90,000
Shizuoka	3,891,000	141,000
Aichi	7,650,000	189,000
Mie	3,114,000	84,000
Shiga	2,380,000	51,000
Kyoto	1,917,000	114,000
Osaka	5,984,000	201,000
Hyogo	10,908,000	183,000
Nara	103,000	48,000
Wakayama	2,568,000	57,000
Tottori	983,000	36,000
Shimane	1,532,000	51,000
Okayama	3,624,000	102,000
Hiroshima	4,444,000	120,000
Yamaguchi	2,801,000	87,000
Tokushima	1,636,000	51,000
Kagawa	1,362,000	54,000
Ehime	2,080,000	87,000

Kochi	1,230,000	39,000
Fukuoka	5,508,000	189,000
Saga	1,174,000	54,000
Nagasaki	2,878,000	90,000
Kumamoto	3,231,000	105,000
Oita	2,294,000	72,000
Miyazaki	1,914,000	63,000
Kagoshima	3,245,000	105,000
	<hr/> 144,280,000	<hr/> 4,680,000

Water Supplies

The following plan of allocation of the cement quota for the fourth quarter (Japanese FY 1948) for maintenance and repair of water works has been made by the Ministry of Welfare. The original quota of 1500 tons was reduced 35% due to demands from the Japanese export program. This reduction has been prorated on a sliding scale basis whereby the larger requests are cut proportionately more than the smaller ones.

In addition to this allotment of cement, the Ministry of Construction has an allotment of 4500 tons for the fourth quarter for new construction. This allotment is not made through Public Health Department channels but is made through the Ministry of Construction to Prefecture Public Works Department (Civil Engineering Section).

PLAN OF ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR WATERWORKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>	<u>City, Town or Village and Quantity of Demand (Tons)</u>				
Hokkaido	50	Muroran 7	Otaru 5	Sapporo 8	Nemuro 5	Kushiro 25
Aomori	2	Aomori 2				
Iwate	1	Ayasato 1				
Akita	30	Akita 30				
Fukushima	11	Onshama 11				
Ibaraki	4	Taga/Ota 2	Minagawa 1			
Saitama	2	Tokorozawa 1	Takasa	Aso 1		
Chiba	2	Chibaken ww	Katsuura 1			
Kanagawa	36	Yokohama 15	Kawasaki 16	Odawara 2	Hatano 1	Hori 2
Niigata	11	Danjyo 2	Niigata 9			
Toyama	6	De 1	Takaoka 5			
Yamanashi	14	Inami ww	Aso 14			
Nagano	10	Matsumoto 10				
Fukui	40	Fukui 40				
Gifu	75	Gifu 75				
Shizuoka	6	Takaoka 2	Shizuoka 2	Atami 2		
Aichi	34	Okazaki 4	Nagoya 30			
Mie	29	Suzuka 4	Nagashima 25			
Kyoto	2	Maizuru 2				
Osaka	194	Sanitary Engineering Section 1.				
		Tondabayashi 15		Osaka ww.	Aso 1	Kishiwada 60
		Yao 6	Kaizuka 10	Shuita 20	Sakai 50	Osaka 32
Hyogo	224	Kobe 111	Ako 20	Hanshin ww. 50		Nishinomiya 1
		Himeji 5	Takasaga 2	Akashi 35		
Tottori	3	Tottori 3				
Okayama	13	Okayama 13				
Yamaguchi	10	Yamaguchi 6	Hagi 4			
Ehime	1	Yahatahama 1				
Tokushima	4	Ikoda 1	Tachibana 3			
Fukuoka	45	Fukuoka 30	Yakata 15			
Saga	27	Yobuko 1	Saga 25	Imali 1		
Nagasaki	3	Omura 3				
Kumamoto	63	Ohoyou 40	Hinaku 23			
Kagoshima	23	Sakurjima 23				

Total 975 tons

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

Designation of Sulfa Drugs, Penicillin and Streptomycin

The Minister of Welfare, Japanese Government, has designated sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, and all preparations containing these drugs under Article 41 (g) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, 29 July 1948, by notification published in the Official Gazette dated 27 December 1948.

This designation puts Article 41 (g) and Article 44 (g) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law into full operation. These articles are quoted below:

“Art. 41. A drug . . . shall be deemed to be misbranded:

.

g. If it consists of sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin, streptomycin, or any other preparation which the Minister of Welfare shall designate unless its label bears the statement “To be used only pursuant to the prescription or by the direction of a doctor, dentist or a veterinary surgeon.”

“Art. 44. The following acts are hereby prohibited:

.

g. The sale or other distribution of drugs mentioned in (g) of Art. 41 other than to dealers licensed under this Law and to doctors, dentists or veterinary surgeons except pursuant to the prescription or by the directions of a doctor, dentist or a veterinary surgeon; and failure to maintain written record of such sale or other distribution as provided in Ministerial regulation.”

The Enforcement Regulation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, 15 August 1948) states:

“Art. 31. When a proprietor of a pharmacy or a seller of drugs delivers, for the purpose of sale or other distribution, such a drug as mentioned in item. . . (g) of Art. 41 of Law, in accordance with item (g) of Art. 44 of the Law, he shall keep the record in which is written the name of such drugs, quantity and date of delivery, name and address of the doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon who has issued a prescription or who has directed its use, and the name and address of the transferee.

“The record as provided in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for two years as from the date of delivery.”

According to provision of Art. 56 of the Law any person who has violated the provisions of Art. 44 of the Law shall be subject to a penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 30,000 yen, or both.

Attention is invited to Article 71 of the law which states:

“Labels and labeling of drugs, devices or cosmetics which are printed as of the date of promulgation of this Law may be used for period of 6 months in spite of provisions of this Law.”

The effective date of the Law is 29 July 1948.

Distribution

A revised distribution system for dextro-maltose (nutrient sugar), malt extract, and rice powder for babies has been established by the Ministry of Welfare and will become effective for the 1st quarter April, May, June (Japanese FY 1949).

The “Mothers and Infants Purchasing Book”, which is presented to a mother at the birth of a child, will be used to distribute these items. The purchase book will, upon presentation at the local pharmacy, be valid for purchase of the total amount allocated for the period, or any fraction thereof. An exchange of name seals will be made to record the transaction in much the same way as controlled medicine sales are recorded.

During the period 19 - 25 December, 1,494 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 12 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate		50	50	
Akita		200		
Ibaraki				130
Tochigi		2		
Chiba		3	3	
Tokyo		2	2	
Kanagawa				200
Osaka	200	50		
Shimane			50	
Fukuoka				50
Oita	500			
Gifu			2	
Totals	700	307	107	380

Production

A total of 5,325 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 19 - 25 December.

Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, was notified on 18 December, by PHMJG 85, that no objection was offered by this Section to the proposed Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations, submitted for approval by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (Yaku-hatsu No. 603), under date of 6 November 1948, subject to the following provisions to insure control over the hexylresorcinol already in finished form, manufactured prior to the establishment of these approved minimum standards:

a. Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions to have all stocks at both the central and local sellers returned to the respective manufacturers.

b. Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions to notify all dealers including practitioners, hospitals, and clinics, that any stocks on hand and manufactured before the date of adoption of the new minimum standards may be unsatisfactory and unsafe for use; that these stocks can be returned through the proper channels to the manufacturer for due credit.

c. Any of these products which the manufacturers deem satisfactory, meeting all specifications of the new minimum requirements except for the gelatin coating, will be submitted to the Ministry of Welfare for approval, and will not be permitted distribution without assay and approval by the Ministry of Welfare.

d. The instructions will include all alkyl resorcinol preparations, which means the hexylresorcinol, normal amylresorcinol and iso-amylresorcinol already in distribution. However, in the preceding paragraph (c above), only hexylresorcinol will be considered, since the efficacy and toxicity of the amyl resorcinols have as yet not been determined.

e. Ministry of Welfare will publish these approved minimum standards.

f. Ministry of Welfare will establish hexylresorcinol as a powerful drug.

g. Ministry of Welfare will initiate a wide publicity campaign to inform the professional and the lay public on all phases of this program.

h. Ministry of Welfare will maintain close supervision over the manufacture, assay, and distribution activities, in accordance with the provisions of the PHMJG 85, to insure compliance with the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, 29 July 1948.

The minimum standards describe the physical and chemical properties of hexylresorcinol, outline standards, tests, and assay procedures for the crude drug and for the finished pill, and stipulate the packaging and labeling requirements.

The Ministry of Welfare is responsible to insure that nonebut a satisfactory hexylresorcinol preparation be permitted distribution upon approval of the minimum standards and the subsequent release of hexylresorcinol for distribution.

It is suggested that necessary supervision be exercised over the disposition of the existing stocks which were manufactured prior to the adoption of minimum standards.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for November, totaled 2,139,726,723 yen. This total represents an increase of 431,605,729 yen above October production figures for medical supplies and an increase of 188,500,995 yen above the 3rd Quarter, CY 1948 monthly production averages.

Controlled medicine production for November increased approximately 197,030,123 yen. Increases in yen value production for both non-controlled and patent medicines were also noted. Non-controlled items exceeded October yen value by 201,459,206 yen, and patent medicines for November reached 403,485,762 yen, an increase of 85,042,553 yen. The above commodities were visibly effected by the new price schedule established at the beginning of November. However, controlled medicine production remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines for domestic needs.

Production of miscellaneous (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during November showed a substantial increase for mapharsen and sulfathiazole but a substantial decrease for bismuth subsalicylate injection. Production of bismuth subsalicylate has been far in excess of demand or consumption with the result that inventory stocks have piled up in the hands of the manufacturers who then regulate production schedules according to needs.

November sulfathiazole production is the second largest monthly production reported to date since the initiation of indigenous production. Sulfadiazine production for November totaled 33 kgs. as compared to the 22 kgs. reported for October production.

Production during November of the various sulfa drugs manufactured by a total of 50 producers totaled the following: sulfanilamide 9,140 kgs., acetylsufonamide 3,953 kgs., sulfathiazole 8,519 kgs., sulfamethylthiazole 943 kgs., sulfapyridine 55 kgs., sulfaguanidine 630 kgs., sulfamerazine 571 kgs., homosulfamine, 409 kgs., sulfadiazine 33 kgs.

Biological production during November decreased in yen value approximately 8,852,000 yen below October production. Production activities are being expended to provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws.

Production of penicillin during November totaled 406,290 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or a total of 40,629,000,000 oxford units. Of this total, 351,730 vials were of the calcium or sodium salt of penicillin variety and 54,560 vials were the crystalline G type. Of the total of 351,730 vials, 88,712 vials were produced by the surface method and 263,018 vials by the submerged process. Of the total of 54,560 vials, 360 vials were produced by the surface method and 54,200 vials by the submerged process.

While the minimum standards have not yet been established for penicillin in wax, many manufacturers are conducting experiments with a view toward future production of the penicillin in wax.

November production reached a new high, representing a nine billion oxford unit increase over the September production of approximately 31 billion oxford units which up to November had represented the largest monthly indigenous production of penicillin to date.

Medical instrument production during November totaled 2,729,572 pcs. valued at 36,172,450 yen. This production was an increase of approximately 310,000 pcs. and 650,000 yen above the October production. November production represented the largest monthly production ever reported. Concerted efforts are now being made by the medical instrument manufacturers to improve the quality of their products.

Dental instrument production during November decreased approximately 311,000 pcs. although the yen value remained comparable to that of the October production. Dental material production approximately doubled the October production in yen value. In both cases, the November production was in reality a decrease below October production; but, due to the recently increased price schedule, the yen value would make it appear possibly as increased production.

Production during November of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 434,400 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total represented the largest monthly production ever reported for any month of 1948 to date and represented an increase of approximately 45,000 syringes over the 1947 monthly production average.

Production of laboratory animals during November increased 6,744 animals above the October production. Receipt of increased deliveries of animal feed against scheduled allocations is the reason for this substantially increased production. Available supplies of animals are sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories.

Production of x-ray film during November totaled 30,222 square meters. This is a decrease of approximately 6,000 square meters below the October production, but still an increase of 6,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages. Monthly production quota has been set at 30,000 square meters. Adequate supplies of all types and sizes are on hand to meet all requirements.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during November decreased 118 units below the October production. However, inventory stocks of all x-ray and electrotherapy equipment are adequate to meet domestic requirements.

Production of x-ray tubes, both the Coolidge and the Kenotron types, during the period September - November 1948, continued at a satisfactory level to meet domestic requirements. Production is accelerated or decreased according to existing inventory stock levels and consumer demands.

Rubber sanitary goods production for November totaled 32,337.96 kgs, valued at 25,410,134.80 yen, as compared to October production averages of 40,338.82 kgs. valued at 24,022,497 yen. The fact that more of the expensive pieces were produced accounts for the differences from the previous months reported production.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton, during November, from stocks of imported raw cotton totaled 183,365,913 yen. This total represents an approximate decrease, when compared to October production, of 51,000,000 yen. This is a result of the decrease in production, comparing the two months of approximately 66,000 lbs. of gauze, 10,000 lbs. of bandage cloth, and 60,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton.

November production of gauze was 121,187 lbs; October, 187,255 lbs; November production of bandage cloth was 102,605 lbs; October 112,460 lbs; November production of absorbent cotton was 450,863 lbs; October, 510,180 lbs.

Production of hexylresorcinol during November totaled 325.25 kgs. This amount is comparable to the average production for the 3rd quarter 1948, but indicates a decrease of more than 50% of the October production figures.

The production of hexylresorcinol will be substantially increased in the very near future now that minimum standards for assay of the drug in both crystalline and finished coated pill form have been established by the Ministry of Welfare and approved by Public Health and Welfare Section.

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during November continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Production of 10% DDT dust (from Japanese concentrate) totaled 309,100 lbs., an increase of approximately 39,000 lbs., over October production figures, and represented the largest monthly indigenous production of 10% DDT dust from Japanese concentrate for the calendar year. November production of DDT concentrate totaled 40,203 kgs. as compared to 35,585 kgs. for October and 31,792 kgs. for September. This is the largest concentrate production to date, and further increases may be expected in future months.

The attached tables (inclosure #3) indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment.

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Investigations

An investigation was initiated upon receipt of two anonymous letters from Kamakura City in Kanagawa Prefecture. The only identifying information available was "an addict widow living with an old woman." An intelligent narcotic agent succeeded in compiling a list of eighty such "widows living with an old woman" in Kamakura City and by the process of elimination succeeded in identifying the addict widow mentioned in the anonymous letters.

In concentrating on the addicts source of supply, this agent succeeded in meeting the addict in the guise of a "broker", and learned of several sources of illicit narcotics which resulted in the apprehension of nine defendants, the clearing of suspicion of one person, the elimination of one person due to his demise in September 1948, and with one person a fugitive due to lack of identification.

The intelligence, initiative and ability displayed by the narcotic agent in successfully completing this investigation deserves the "Commendation" of having the details of his investigation disseminated to all other narcotic agents as an aid to them in similar circumstances. This will be disseminated through Japanese channels.

Check of "Not Guilty" Defendants

The Weekly Bulletin of 11 October 1948 mentioned in "Narcotic Control Activities Report - August", that for the first time since June 1946 (effective date of Narcotic Control Regulations in Japan), two defendants charged with narcotic violations were found "not guilty" by the courts.

A check of these two cases disclosed that one defendant should not have been prosecuted, as the evidence seized was determined upon analysis to be "acetanilid", a medical drug, and not a narcotic. The second defendant was apprehended with possession of Opistan (Demerol) shortly after this medicine was directed by Ministerial Order, to be handled under the narcotic control system, and could not be prosecuted under such conditions. The Narcotic Control Law of 10 July 1948 effectively covers Opistan and all brands of Demerol and similar products.

SECTION V WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

The "Joint Fund" campaign of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross Society has now exceeded one billion yen. The latest consolidation of prefectural reports covering the progress of the campaign reflects a total of 1,005,968,747.93 yen raised (collections including pledges) toward the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 85.5% of quota.

Twenty-one prefectures have, according to reports received up to 30 December 1948, reached or exceeded their quotas. The progress of the campaign, by prefectures, setting forth goals, amounts collected (including pledges) and last reporting date, is given in the table below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date As of:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	64,496,489.00	27 Dec.	92.1
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov.	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 Dec.	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov.	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,341,366.87	15 Dec.	103.4
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	4 Dec.	100.7

Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 Dec.	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 Dec.	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	20,499,000.00	20 Dec.	97.6
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 Dec.	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 Dec.	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov.	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 Dec.	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,402,962.08	27 Dec.	69.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 Dec.	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 Dec.	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 Dec.	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 Dec.	107.9
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov.	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 Dec.	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov.	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 Dec.	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,980,655.73	13 Dec.	103.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,013,217.00	14 Dec.	100.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 Dec.	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 Dec.	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	71,878,504.00	22 Dec.	84.5
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,486,885.00	20 Dec.	60.8
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec.	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 Nov.	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 Dec.	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,354,181.66	25 Dec.	93.5
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 Dec.	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	29,250,000.00	20 Dec.	97.5
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 Dec.	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov.	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 Dec.	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 Dec.	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov.	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	50,119,568.64	25 Dec.	100.2
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	7,466,110.00	23 Dec.	37.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 Dec.	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,003,309.00	20 Dec.	100.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 Dec.	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 Dec.	65.5
Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,005,968,748.93		85.5 %

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.104 (for the period 20 - 26 December 1948).

Overseas shipment, number 110, which was not reported in the previous report, reference above, has now been inventoried and is as follows:

110th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. City of Alma on 15 December and contained 44.42 tons (food, 21 tons - clothing, 22.24 tons - miscellaneous, 1.18 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,160.09 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,455.33
Clothing	1,332.65
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>102.97</u>
Total	7,160.09

The 7th Coal Output Increase Encouragement Entertainers Group (Hokkaido District), under the sponsorship of the Coal Mine Culture Development Association and with the endorsement of the Information Division of the Economic Stabilization Bureau, engaged Mr. Otsuji, an outstanding Japanese comedian to entertain their members.

Mr. Otsuji, at the close of each of his performances, before groups of miners in the Hokkaido area, made an appeal for contributions to be used through LARA, for the care of orphans. The response to Mr. Otsuji's appeals were spontaneous and the contributions (varying in amounts from 50 sen to 1 yen) from the several thousands attending the performances totaled 98,202.02 yen, which amount was transmitted to LARA on 27 December 1948.

The instance of voluntary group participation by Japanese to assist with and contribute to the LARA program is praiseworthy however it is recommended that such contributions, when collected, be collected for the purpose of supporting an indigenous recognized private charity enterprise such as the Community Chest or Japanese Red Cross. LARA was not organized to accept money contributions from the Japanese people. To further and strengthen indigenous private welfare agencies every encouragement should be given these agencies through increased public support. (Note: Contributions in money, for Japanese Nationals, from Allied personnel and their dependants, individually or as groups (clubs, organizations, etc.), is to be forwarded to LARA through Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This is in conformity with the current SCAP policy of non-participation by Allied personnel, unless authorized by SCAP, in the administration and operation of indigenous welfare and relief activities.

Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid (18 hours instruction)

Miyagi Chapter: First aid course held between the dates 24 November - 3 December. Eighty-one persons were enrolled in the course with 56 (28 men and 28 women) successfully completing. The classes were held in the Red Cross Hospital (Sendai).

Tochigi Chapter: First aid course held between 5 - 10 December. Thirty-one persons were enrolled with 24 persons satisfactorily completing the course.

Shiga Chapter: First aid course held between 13 - 22 December. Complete report not received.

(Note: These First Aid Courses were attended by representatives from hospitals, police departments, fire departments and public schools).

Junior Red Cross

The Akashi Middle School, (Tokyo) is the first school to attempt a new and novel method in International Correspondence. This school, in which all students are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, have received an album (International Correspondence) from the American Junior Red Cross. In reply, the Akashi Juniors have recently completed their album and before transmitting it to the American Junior Red Cross they decided to add "recorded greetings". On 14 December, at the Nippon Kokan Studio, a Japanese Junior Red Cross song was recorded on one side of the record and on the other side their greetings were expressed (in Japanese by a girl and in English by a boy). The text of the greeting given in English is as follows:

"Our Dear American Friends: Thank you ever so much for the lovely albums you sent across the west Pacific. We're sending you our hearty thanks.

“The album of your warm friendship made us feel as if it had been a bright sunshine pouring over us who had been suffering from many kinds of difficulties after the war.

“In order to repay your kindness we have made an album. We wonder if it is good enough, but we made our best effort to answer you, the pupils of the country of science. We do hope you would appreciate our effort and like it.

“We’ll be so happy, if this will make a start for the friendship between you and us, through International School Correspondence, the most charming activity of Junior Red Cross.

“As Spring comes after Winter, soon we’ll have pleasant spring in the heart of all the people in the world. We know it needs the effort of our Junior Red Cross members. Isn’t it a big job? Let’s do our duty, helping all together, hand in hand, Good-bye and good luck”.

Medical Social Work

Reference paragraph in Preventive Medicine Section of this Bulletin announcing an Orientation Course for Medical Social Workers of the Model Health Centers which is to be held during the period 14 - 26 February inclusive at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo.

A three-months course in medical social work for those who wish to train for positions in this field is to be offered by the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo. This course to begin 1 April. Requests for information and/or applications should be forwarded to the Japan School of Social Work, 266-3 Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Social Group Work Training Courses

Miss Dorothea Sullivan, professor of group work at the School of Social Work, Catholic University, Washington, D.C. will conduct two courses, each of two weeks duration, in group work (one at the Osaka School of Social Work and one at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo).

The course at Osaka will be from 24 January through 5 February. Requests for additional information relative to this course may be obtained from the Osaka School of Social Work, 2 Tajima Machi, Minami Ku, Osaka.

In Tokyo, the course will be held between 14 - 25 March inclusive. Requests for further information should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work, 266-3 Harajuku Shibuya Ku, Tokyo.

Each course is limited to 35 students and it is mandatory that students who do not commute provide their own board and room. Final selection of students will be made from among the applicants by a committee from each school. The Tokyo Committee has set up the following rules and qualifications for applicants:

- a. Applications must be submitted on or before 15 February.
- b. Registration fee - 200 yen.
- c. Minimum age - 22
- d. Minimum education - Middle school graduate
- e. Minimum experience - 2 years full-time position in a public or private social agency or in the field of education.

Each applicant is requested to submit a statement as to their previous experience with groups either as a member or a leader and to include in the statement their reasons for desiring to attend these course and the expected value these courses will bring to them in their future work. This course will be of special benefit to personnel now employed in institutions handling children in age groups from 7 to 18 years of age.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Coverage of Local Government Employees

The Allowance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare have provided the following clarification of the social insurance coverage of local government employees:

1. Government employees, national and local, are covered by the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Law, except those who are members of Mutual Aid Associations.

2. Included in Mutual Aid Associations are:

- a. Generally, all national employees.
- b. Prefectural employees and city library employees - Local Public Bodies Mutual Aid Association.
- c. Teachers in public schools, regardless of status of national or local employee - Public Schools Mutual Aid Association.
- d. Teachers in national schools. National School Mutual Aid Association.
- e. Police and firemen - Police and Firemen's Mutual Aid Association.

3. In the event the employees of a city, town or village government are members of the National Health Insurance program, they may be exempt from participating in Health Insurance.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
86	12/28/48	Suspension of Use of Japanese Product Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations	Yes	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for temporary suspension of all vaccines until certain deficiencies are corrected.

87	12/27/48	Supplementary Food Ration to Foreign Nationals	No	MG 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan to supply certain supplementary foods to Foreign Nationals as replacement for imported canned goods not delivered in October.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Inclosures:

1. Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments, period 25 Oct - 4 December.
2. TB-PH-Nursing 2.
3. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment, January - November 1948.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - October 1948.
5. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ending 25 December 1948. (No Restricted Annex included in this Issue).

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 106
For Period
3 - 9 January
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Streptomycin and Tuberculosis Control

With the initiation this month of plans for a commercial production program for streptomycin another important milestone in pharmaceutical affairs in Japan has been passed. Already penicillin, sulfathiazole, bismuth subsalicylate, mapharsen and DDT production programs introduced into Japan by Public Health and Welfare Section have reached proportions where minimum needs for public health use are being supplied from indigenous manufacture.

The value of streptomycin in the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis is recognized by Ministry of Welfare officials. Several laboratories in Japan have been engaged in streptomycin research for approximately two years, but they have been unable to produce a strain that will yield streptomycin in suitable quantities for commercial production.

The Japanese Government submitted a request to SCAP for a supply of American strains. Subsequently Public Health and Welfare Section, through the Office of the Surgeon General, succeeded in having shipped to Japan cultures of *Streptomyces Griseus*, which cultures are the basis for commercial production throughout the world. This strain was isolated at Rutgers University by Dr. Selman Waksman, and the Rutgers Foundation holds the United States patent rights.

The cultures were released to the Japanese Government by SCAPIN 6265-A, dated 28 December 1948, subject: Patent Property of Rutgers Foundation (United States). This directive states:

“The Japanese Government is directed to accept on behalf of the Ministry of Welfare release of American strains of streptomycin from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under the following conditions:

“a. These strains of *streptomyces griseus* are for use in the National Institute of Health of Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, and in other laboratories engaged in streptomycin research and production under auspices of the National Institute of Health.

“b. These strains are to be accepted subject to further conditions of use to be issued at a later date to be incorporated in a license agreement governing said use, as stipulated by Rutgers Foundation, the patent owner.”

Plans are now being formulated and studied to enable the expeditious initiation of commercial production. It is expected that by the end of 1949 commercial production will have reached a volume to satisfy minimum needs in Japan.

In order to have a supply of streptomycin available for use until commercial production of indigenous streptomycin is available, a quantity of the finished medicine, sufficient to satisfy needs for selective treatment of indicated cases, has been requested for import from the United States on the regular import program. This request was approved in Washington. The shipment is scheduled to arrive in Japan within the next month to six weeks.

Technical information concerning the use of this drug is being made available to the medical profession through the Japanese medical periodicals.

It is expected that Military Government Health Officers will shortly receive many inquiries concerning the use of this drug for the treatment of tuberculosis. An excellent article on the subject which appeared in a recent issue of the Medical News Letter (U.S. Navy) Volume 12, No.3, is quoted below for the information of Military Health Officers.

“Streptomycin in Tuberculosis: Shortly after it was shown that streptomycin inhibited the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Feldman and Hinshaw applied the drug to tuberculous guinea-pigs with favorable results and were able to report its salutary effects on certain types of tuberculosis in human beings. A few individual investigators, the Veterans Administration and the Army and Navy, the United States Public Health Service, and the Therapy Committee of the American Trudeau Society have, altogether, studied the effects of the drug in about 2,000 patients, with results which suggest the following deductions:

(1) Streptomycin should be tried in all cases of military tuberculosis, for more than half of such patients will be alive, and a substantial number of them will be free from clinical, x-ray, or laboratory signs of disease from 6 to 12 months after discontinuation of the drug.

(2) The use of the drug in tuberculous meningitis is mandatory, for about one fourth of all patients have survived for from 6 to 12 months after treatment, and the majority of these are free from detectable signs of tuberculosis.

(3) Acute tuberculosis pneumonia or exudative (fresh) tuberculous disease of the lungs will usually show recession, with notable clearing of the lungs demonstrable roentgenographically within a few weeks. Tubercle bacilli disappear from the sputum in about half of these cases. Such patients, however, need still further sanatorium care.

(4) Extra pulmonary tuberculosis is under detailed study, but already it appears that tuberculous laryngitis and bronchitis are benefited by the use of streptomycin in about 85 percent of cases, even through the parent lesion in the lunge may show no improvement. Tuberculous enteritis and cystitis likewise tend to improve. In fact, in areas in which the disease affects the epithelial surfaces, results are generally good; cutaneous sinuses are benefited. However, tuberculosis of the osseous and genito-urinary systems needs further study.

(5) Streptomycin is used profitably at times to enhance the patient's chances from collapse therapy and as a prophylactic in surgical treatment, particularly pulmonary resection.

In the face of these relatively good results, however, the average case of fibrocavernous tuberculosis has been found as yet to respond poorly to streptomycin, this type represents three fourths of all cases of the disease. It is still under intensive study. Moreover, the toxicity of the drug and the development of streptomycin-fastness by M. tuberculosis are disturbing factors.

In the early experience with this drug, with large doses of 2, 3, or even 5gm a day, toxic symptoms were very common even with a standard dose of 1.8gm, vertigo developed in approximately 92 percent of one large series of patients. McDermott, among others, has pointed out the common indices of toxicity. Vestibular dysfunction predominates, characterized by vertigo, dizziness, headache, and nausea, some of which are present to some degree in almost all patients who take large doses. Vertigo occurs in 20 percent or more of those receiving 1.0gm. per day, which is now the prevailing dose. It may be permanent. Deafness, partial or complete, has been observed. It occurs rarely except when the drug is applied intrathecally for tuberculous meningitis or (less often) in persons with impaired renal function who receive large doses. Further damage to the kidneys may occur in this latter group, a fact which indicates the propriety of determining the condition of the urinary tract prior to administration of the drug. In patients with already lowered renal function, blood levels may become high and various toxic symptoms ensue. Other indications of toxicity are anaphylactic manifestations - fever, itching, dermatitis and eosinophilia - and agranulocytosis. The latter appears in less than 1 percent of cases and is usually an indication for prompt discontinuation of treatment.

The development of streptomycin resistance by M. tuberculosis occurring rather regularly, presents a serious obstacle in use of the drug. Whether this represents biological adjustment to a new environment or the survival and increasing preponderance of natively resistant bacilli in the diseased body is not known. Once it becomes manifest, however, it appears to persist, and resistant strains have been maintained in culture for considerably over a year and have passed through animals without reverting.

The production of resistant strains should be a serious consideration in the therapeutic use of streptomycin in patients manifestly unlikely to recover because the spread of such strains could conceivably become a grave public health hazard. To obviate this, careful selection of case and frequent in vitro examination after the first 6 weeks of treatment are indicated, but continuation of the drug beyond 6 weeks is to be discouraged.

In general, streptomycin should be withheld in cases of minimal tuberculosis and in those in which conventional treatment offers reasonable prospect of good result. It provides an excellent medium of treatment for certain types of tuberculosis, but it should be used in association with accepted therapeutic measures and not as a substitute for them. A tendency is at present developing to use the drug only as an adjunct rather than as a definitive treatment in all types of tuberculosis except the military and meningitic forms, and to apply it briefly for 3, 4, or 6 weeks at the most opportune time with other appropriate therapy. (Editorial, Radiology, June '48-H. S. Willis).

At a press conference on 28 December, the Japanese public was informed regarding the streptomycin program as well as the following additional facts on the tuberculosis control program.

“Tuberculosis is the most important public health problem in Japan, since it is the greatest killer of people in this country.

A tuberculosis control program has been placed into effect and certain phases of this program have been in operation for several years since the termination of the war:

First: Active cases of tuberculosis which had left hospitals because of the food shortage have been induced to come back into the hospitals for treatment, by obtaining the proper supplementary rations essential in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Second: Mass x-rays of children and industrial groups have been undertaken to locate active cases tuberculosis who are spreading the disease to others, and who for their own benefit also should be placed in hospitals for treatment.

Third: In an effort to build up body resistance of Japanese children to all diseases, particularly tuberculosis, a School Lunch Program was inaugurated to provide for these children the type of food, principally protein and calcium, in which their normal are deficient.

Fourth: An extensive BCG program is being carried out. Individuals from infancy to thirty years are tested with tuberculin to determine whether or not they have already been infected with a human tubercle bacillus. If they have not already been infected, they are immunized with BCG, which will prevent most of the cases of tuberculosis occurring in the future.

These steps are all important steps in reducing deaths from tuberculosis in Japan, but we are still faced with the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who are already infected with human tubercle bacillus, many of whom can be saved from death from this disease, if properly treated.

Within the last few years, streptomycin has been developed in the United States and has been found, after extensive tests, to be very effective in early tuberculosis cases before cavities have been formed in the lungs, in the cases of pulmonary, or lung tuberculosis. It is also effective in generalized tuberculosis; that is cases in which tubercle bacilli have spread throughout the body, to other organs than the lungs. It is effective in tuberculosis meningitis, which is fairly common in Japan. Streptomycin reaches the infected tissues through the blood stream. In tuberculosis cases of long standing, such as those cases in which large cavities in the lungs have been formed, we find that these cavities are thick-walled. Streptomycin is not effective in these cases because the streptomycin being carried by the blood stream cannot reach the tubercle bacilli who are protected by those thick-walled cavities.

Cases of tuberculosis which are treated with streptomycin must be in hospitals under the constant observation of their doctors, because the drug and its effects must be watched very carefully. If given in too large doses or in certain types of cases, it will be harmful, rather than beneficial. Experience has shown that streptomycin treatment is effective within 40 to 60 days. Cases which do not respond within this time usually do not benefit by longer treatment with streptomycin. In order to take full advantage of the beneficial effect of streptomycin in cases which are benefited, it is necessary for the patient to continue the usual methods of bed rest and the high caloric diet to assist his body in overcoming the ravages of his disease.

As a result of the steps taken in the tuberculosis control program outlined above in discovering active tuberculosis cases and inducing them to enter hospitals for treatment, tuberculosis beds in Japan, which were only one-fourth occupied at the termination of the war are now filled. If the Japanese people are to have the full benefit from the action of the Supreme Commander in obtaining streptomycin for treatment of tuberculosis cases, more tuberculosis beds must be made available within the next one to two years, to provide facilities for treatment of these active cases who are awaiting admission to tuberculosis sanatoria where they will receive the benefit of proper treatment, including streptomycin. This is important in the economic recovery of Japan. The economic loss to industry of skilled workers through prolonged absenteeism and chronic invalidism or death, when converted into yen, is tremendous. True economy is to avoid this loss by the preventive measures and by the early detection and treatment of individuals who have already become infected.

The introduction of streptomycin into Japan is an important landmark in the tuberculosis control program being sponsored by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.”

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.105 for period 27 December 1948 - 2 January 1949.

In correction of the reference item, above subject, smallpox vaccine for local government use in the immunization of contacts may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Tokyo -----	Dr. Ishibashi
Osaka -----	Dr. Morita
Fukuoka -----	Dr. Sugino

Typhus vaccine for the same purpose may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Sapporo -----	Dr. Nishino
Sendai -----	Dr. Matsui
Tokyo -----	Dr. Ishibashi
Nagoya -----	Dr. Sakaguchi
Osaka -----	Dr. Morita
Hiroshima -----	Dr. Fujii
Takamatsu -----	Dr. Omori
Fukuoka -----	Dr. Sugino

Smallpox vaccine for quarantine use was distributed to quarantine stations at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hakata, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Miike and Kagoshima. Typhus vaccine for repatriates was sent to Sasebo only.

Typhus Fever Control

Several cases of typhus fever have been reported from various prefectures among persons recently repatriated from the island of Karafuto near Hokkaido. These persons, according to reports from the Ministry of Welfare, were passengers on board the ship SHINKO MARU, which docked in Hakodate on or about the 27th of November. The passenger list included 1,520 persons.

Since 3 December these persons have traveled to at least 27 prefectures including Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukushima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kanagawa, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kochi, Kyoto, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nara, Niigata, Saga, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokyo, Yamagata and Yamanashi.

According to reports from the Ministry of Welfare and from the Hokkaido Military Government District, all persons on this ship were given complete immunization (two- 1 cc doses typhus vaccine) and were thoroughly dusted with 10% DDT dust, so that the danger of spreading typhus from these people has been minimized.

Since it is known that typhus may occur in previously immunized persons following a prolonged period of incubation, a careful check of these and other recently repatriated persons is recommended, particularly those from northern islands or from Manchuria, Siberia, and China.

Suspension of Vaccinations and Re-assay of Vaccines

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin Number 104, 20 - 26 December 1948, PHMJG #86, dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccination," and Yo-Hatsu Number 104, dated 25 December 1948 subject, "Re-assay of Japanese produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations."

Detailed plans have been worked out for the re-evaluation of all laboratories producing biologic products in Japan, as well as the re-assay of all current stocks of Japanese produced vaccines. Two separate methods of approach are being utilized for the re-evaluation procedures.

First, the Ministry of Welfare is conducting an extensive and thorough survey in order to accurately determine the ability of each manufacturing laboratory to produce satisfactory biologic products. This survey when completed will contain complete and detailed information pertaining to the facilities of each laboratory producing

biologic products for human use. It will also contain biographical data including technical training and experience of each person actually engaged in, or responsible for, the production of biologic products in those laboratories. An evaluation will be made of the procedures and techniques employed for the manufacture of each specific biologic product by each manufacturer. Only those laboratories which are able to meet established minimum standards will be re-certified and even then they will be certified for the production of specific products only.

Second, the facilities, procedures and techniques of the government assay laboratory (NIH) are being carefully checked in order to ascertain that the most effective techniques are in use. The assay procedure for each and every product is being studied in the greatest detail. Improved techniques will be substituted for those now in use wherever indicated.

Evaluation of the methods used for the assay of smallpox, typhus and triple typhoid (TAB) vaccines have been completed and re-assay of these products is now underway. Re-assay of other biologic products will begin as soon as the specific assay procedures concerned have been evaluated and actual arrangements for re-assay of these products have been completed.

SECTION III NUTRITION BRANCH

Nutrition Survey

Complete data on nutrition survey for the "Rice Year 1947-1948" (November 1947 through August 1948) are given in the following tables (Incl. No.1) and include:

1. Sources of staple and supplemental foods in total for Tokyo and 11 cities as well as for the farmers and non-farmers groups in these urban areas.
2. The grams of various classes of food consumed with the complete nutritional analysis for all urban and rural areas surveyed.
3. Physical data of the national nutrition survey on deficiency symptoms and weight deviations for Tokyo, 11 Cities and 46 prefectures for the First Year 1947-1948.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Another four-month refresher course for clinical nurses will open 1 February at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. This course will provide the training to enable instructors and supervisors to teach in the schools of nursing.

This will be the last refresher course that will be sponsored by the Nursing Affairs Division. Subsequent courses will be given by the Nursing Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

Notification, dated 5 January, was sent to the Prefectural Departments of Health giving the names of the nurses who are to attend this course. It is recommended that the nurse attends whose name is listed as she has been selected as the person most capable of teaching and carrying on the program. All other letters and announcements are void. Six nurses from each region have been chosen.

Public Health

There are 56 public health nurses attending the four-month refresher course at the Institute of Public Health. Forty-four Prefectures are represented this term which consist of:

Lectures	350 hours
Field work	120 "
Field trip	10 "
Discussion	<u>10</u> "
	490 "

Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses

The five-month course on Tuberculosis for public health nurses opened 10 January in Tokyo. This course is sponsored by Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Clinical Nurse Curriculum for Class "A" Schools

A curriculum, divided into quarters for the three years, has been sent to all Military Government Nurses for guidance in the clinical nursing course.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Conference

A Conference for English Army Military Government Veterinarians held in Yokohama was attended on 4, 5, 6 January by Public Health and Welfare representatives. Papers on veterinary subjects as related to Japan were given by each member present. Open discussions were held on those problems current to the maintenance and improvement of Japanese veterinary programs both as to the existing as well as the proposed new programs. As a result of this conference, liaison between the men in the field, Eighth Army Military Government Headquarters and SCAP will be improved.

Veterinary Education Text Books

A conference was held with a temporary committee appointed by the Veterinary Affairs Council for the purpose of considering the revision of current Japanese Veterinary Text Books, by their respective authors, in an effort to replace obsolete text books now in use.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>25 - 31 December</u> <u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
	<u>1 - 7 January 1949</u> Negative	

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Contraband

SCAP Circular 23, dated 7 July 1948, subject: "Contraband", provides for seizure and disposition on contraband by Occupation Forces authorities. Procedure has been established whereby disposition of confiscated medicines, food, clothing and tobacco items, which are not from Army sources, is the responsibility of Public Health and Welfare Section. These items are to be turned over to the designated agency of the Ministry of Welfare by the Deputy Contraband Administrator and used for relief purposes. Instructions now in preparation will require the Ministry of Welfare to designate agencies for receipt of this contraband, make proper distribution for relief use, maintain adequate records and submit necessary reports. More information on this subject will be published in future Weekly Bulletins.

Production

A total of 1,202 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 26 December - 1 January.

During the period 12 - 18 December, 25,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 5,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,943 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 230,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 20,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 370 vials of typhus vaccine were received leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,570,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 643,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 13,476 vials of typhus vaccine.

During this period an additional total of 2,880 vials of typhus vaccine (United States produced imported vaccine now out-of-date) upon reassay failed to pass potency tests of minimum standards. This amount has been discounted from inventory stocks and destroyed.

During the period 19 - 25 December, 5,000 gallons of 5% spray were distributed and 193,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were received leaving stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and factories of 2,748,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 617,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

During the period 26 December - 1 January, 15,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust was received. No.5% DDT residual effect spray was received or distributed. Stock inventories in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers total 2,743,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 595,131.5 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocations (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures for January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria and for use in public and private hospitals and sanatoria is included in Inclosure No.2. Ministry of Welfare officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned, and have likewise notified prefectural health officials of the final coal allocations to those installations. (Unit: Metric ton).

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure No.3 of solid fuel allocation (Standard Coal, sub-standard coal, and lignite) by districts and prefectures for use in public bath houses for January, February and March (Unit: Metric ton). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the consumers while the Ministry of Welfare at the same time, notified each prefectural health office by mail of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

Distribution

During the period 26 December 1948 - 1 January 1949, 248 pieces of DDT dusting and spray equipment were distributed to three prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Tokyo	120		
Yamagata		126	
Nagano			2
Total	120	126	2

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - November

The November report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total Registrants	93,561
Arrests- Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	68
Convictions - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	20
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 500 fine to ¥ 15,000 fine and three months penal servitude to ten months penal servitude, all penal servitude being abrogated by suspension of the sentences covering from two years to four years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 fine to ¥10,000 fine and three months penal servitude

to two years penal servitude, including nine suspended sentences covering from two years to three years. Ten registrants and two non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	925
Investigations originated	187
Investigations concluded	144
Investigations not concluded	284

Prosecution of five non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in the following:

Four defendants ---- three months penal servitude each.
 One defendant ----- ¥ 300 fine.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 115 and 116, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 14.08 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

115th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Republic on 23 December 1948 and contained 8.07 tons (food, 4.65 tons clothing, 3.42 tons).

116th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Ogelthorpe Victory on 27 December 1948 and contained 6.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 6.01 tons miscellaneous, .04tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,174.21 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,459.98
Clothing (including shoes)	1,342.08
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>103.01</u>
Total	7,174.21

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" (July through December 1948) since the arrival of their first shipment of "gift" packages.

Food: Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,733	
Packages delivered	8,301	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>2,768</u>	<u>13,802</u>
Total packages on hand (available for delivery)		6,177
 *Woolen: Total packages received		 2,004
Packages damaged	2	
Packages delivered	1,669	
Packages in process of delivery	<u> </u>	<u>1,671</u>
Total packages on hand (consigned but not delivery)		333
 *Blanket: Total packages received		 1,144
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	226	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>312</u>	<u>548</u>

*Woolen and Blanket packages arrived, in Yokohama, aboard the S.S. Matthew Luckenback on 4 December 1948.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund Campaign"

The most recent consolidated report from the forty-six prefectures covering their progress in the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects a total of twenty-two prefectures having reached or exceeded their established quotas. A total of ¥ 1,020,572,248.85 has been raised (collections and pledges) towards the national goal of ¥1,175,450,000.00 or 86.8% of quota.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" on a prefectural basis and gives quotas, amount raised, per centums and latest dates of reporting:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	64,496,489.00	27 December	92.1
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 December	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 December	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,402,962.08	27 December	69.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.9
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,002.41	27 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,206,507.03	25 December	103.3
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,486,885.00	20 December	60.8
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,564,354.67	25 December	95.6
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	29,250,000.00	20 December	97.5
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	50,119,568.64	25 December	100.2

Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	7,466,111.00	23 December	37.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 December	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.00	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 December	65.6
Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,020,572,240.85		86.8%

Conferences on Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped

A series of conferences on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped are being held between the Public Health and Welfare Section and the National Council for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The object of these conference is to:

1. Develop a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program.
2. Draft any proposed legislation which may be necessary to further develop a progressive rehabilitation program.

In attempting to reach the objectives outlined above, emphasis is being placed on the utilization of existing legislation and services. It is anticipated that the basic objectives will be established within a few months and that the program will be accelerated through developing several model institutions.

Public Assistance

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin is a copy of the remaining portion of Hatsu-sha #129, dated 7 December 1948 (Incl. #4). The initial portion was attached to Weekly Bulletin #104, dated 20 - 26 December 1948.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

A recent prefectural survey revealed that coal miners were not obtaining the medical care they were entitled to under the Health Insurance program. Because of the vital nature of coal production to the national economy and attainment of the objectives of the Occupation, the health of the miners is of major consideration and the prefectural governments should exert full effort to assure adequate medical care for such workers. Funds for such purpose are being raised on a systematic basis through contributions by the workers and the employers and are available for such use.

The Ministry of Welfare is being asked to give special consideration to this matter and to enlist the cooperation of interested prefectures.

Welfare Pension Insurance Benefits:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.97 (1 - 7 November 1948) for a summary of the above-named social insurance program (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) and monthly benefit data for the first three months of the current fiscal year, April through June 1948. 1/

Comparable benefit data for the months July through September 1948 are tabulated in Inclosure No.5. On 1 August 1948 a revision of the law took effect entailing, among other things, an upward revision of invalidity and survivors' pension rates to five times their former amounts and the payment of two new types of survivors' benefits, a widow(er)'s pension and a surviving child's pension. Although recomputation of existing benefits and certification of pending benefits of the new types has not yet been completed, the increase from August 1948 in the average pension is clearly reflected in the attached table. The decrease in September 1948 of the number of pension cases certified is apparent rather than real, being due to delays in the certification of pensions undergoing recomputation.

Social Insurance Contributions

On 8 January the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare held a conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections from 13 prefectures relative to the collection of social insurance contributions. The conference was prompted by the continued high percentage of employers delinquent in remitting the contributions. Under the several laws the employer is required to make deductions from the payroll, contribute himself and equal amount and promptly forward the total to the Insurance Section or Branch Office which deposits the money in the account of the national government. The national government as the insurer makes allocations from the funds thus collected for the payment of current benefits certified under the Law. To avoid shortages it is important that contributions be collected in full and on time.

1/ Data for July 1948 published at the same time were partly in error. Rather than showing the total number of pensions certified for payment through July, the pension benefits listed were merely those certified for the first time during that month.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
88	1/3/49	List of Applicants for Entry in the Uri-Ryo Physically Handicapped Rehabilitation Center, Kyoto Prefecture.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving list of applicants as indicated in subject.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Nutrition Survey for the "Rice Year 1947-1948".
2. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lingnite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria to Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria for January, February and March 1949.
3. Allocation of Standard Coal, Sub-standard Coal, and Lingnite to Public Bath Houses for January, February and March 1949.
4. Hatsu-sha #129 - (Information to Military Government Teams only).
5. Social Insurance Statistics.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Disease in Japan, 4 Week Period Ending 25 December 1948.
7. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 1 January 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
10 - 16 January
1949
Number 107**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Epidemiological Information and Quarantine Notifications

Distribution of copies of the Weekly Fasciculus, a publication of the World Health Organization Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, to supplement radio broadcasts of epidemiologic information has been made in the past to certain selected quarantine stations of Japan. More extensive distribution is now possible due to the receipt of additional copies. The Weekly Fasciculus is now being enclosed with the Weekly Bulletin mailed to the Military Government team having jurisdiction over the port or mailed direct to port quarantine officers at the following locations:

Maizuru Repatriation Center Kyoto Military Government Team	APO	301
*Haneda Army Air Base	"	337
Hario Detachment, 34th Infantry Regiment	"	24
*Nagasaki Military Government Team	"	929
Saga Military Government Team	"	929
*Hiroshima Military Government Team	"	317
*Aichi Military Government Team	"	710
Kanagawa Military Government Team	"	503
Fukuoka Military Government Team	"	929
*Hokkaido Military Government District	"	468
Hakodate Detachment, Hokkaido Military Government District	"	468
*Hyogo Military Government Team	"	317
*Kagoshima Military Government Team	"	970
Shizuoka Military Government Team	"	1007
Yokosuka Naval Base	Navy No.	3923
*Kyushu Military Government Region	APO	24-5

And to:

*Public Health Branch, Military Government		
Headquarters, Eighth Army	"	343
*Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, RYKOM Military Government	"	331, Unit7

Numbers 44, 45 and 47 of Volume XXI of the Weekly Fasciculus were enclosed with Weekly Bulletin No.106. Numbers 48, 49, 51 and 52 enclosed with this issue. Failure to receive the above copies should be investigated locally and any necessary corrections in mailing address reported.

*These teams are being furnished copies of Numbers 40, 41 and 43 in addition to the indicated distribution. Not sufficient copies received for each port quarantine officer.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

6 - 11 December

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Dec. 10	Kai-Hatsu No.1119	All directors of ministerial departments and bureaus.		Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Control of Fire		

Medical Affairs Bureau

Dec. 6	I-hatsu No.629	All Prefectural Governors		Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Control of the so-called locum-tenens (substitute clinicians)		

Dec. 6	I-Hatsu No.629	All Prefectural Governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Indication on plate of the of the health insurance physicians, etc.	
Dec. 9	I-shu No.873	All Directors of branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National hospitals and national sanatoria	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law	
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>			
Dec. 8	Yo-hatsu No.1593	Governors, Hokkaido and 10 other Prefecture	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: The training course in technical skill of complement fixation test on serum of typhus patients.	
Dec. 9	Yo-hatsu No.1603	All Prefectural Governors	"
		Re: Expense stated in Article 15, paragraph3 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	
Dec. 9	Yo-hatsu No.1606	"	"
		Re: Construction of isolation hospitals, isolation wards and disinfecting stations.	
Dec. 10	Yo-hatsu No.1616	"	"
		Re: Forwarding the outline of diagnosis on venereal disease.	
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>			
Dec. 8	Ei-hatsu No.362	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Strengthening through going program of guidance hospitals.	
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.814	"	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
		Re: Control of medical articles indicating or advertising effectiveness for contraception.	
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.815	"	"
		Re: Control of sales method, etc., homeopathy medicine.	
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.817	"	"
		Re: Allotment of specified distribution goods (medicine and infant cures) for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49, and partial amendment of quantities permitted for distribution of these goods.	
Dec. 10	Yaku-hatsu No.824	"	"
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel at the local governments concerning distribution, guidance and control of medicine and distribution of medicine and other sanitary material, and for expenses necessary for the local pharmaceutical supervisors for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1793	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Excessive payment on expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1794	Governors, Hokkaido and six other Prefecture	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance of the welfare commissioners, grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance for functions of the facilities for stability of livelihood of the nation.	
Dec. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1798	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
		Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	

Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1800 No.1810	Governor, Osaka and six other Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1811	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1812	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1813	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the provision of Art.7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1814	"	"
		"	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1815	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
		Re: Amendment of the standard amount of expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1816	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
		Re: Partial closing of the lodging facilities.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1817	"	"
		Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1821	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Approval on establishment of the All-Japan League of Christian Social Work, Inc.	
Dec. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1825	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1832	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
		Re: Selection of the institutions to be objects of allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1847	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Approval on amendment of the constitution of Tokyo Taiyu-kai, Foundational Juridical person.	
Dec. 8	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.210	All Prefectural Governors	"
		Re: Extent of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.211	"	"
		Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.212	"	"
		Re: Allotment of budget of national grant-in-id for the clerical work expenses, etc., on the nation-wide simultaneous investigation into conditions of protection of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.213	"	"
		Re: Payment of the balance under accounts settlement of the national grant-in-aid for the protection expenses under the Daily Life Security Life for the fiscal year 1947-48.	

- Dec. 9 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.214 " "
 Re: Allotment of cement (coupon issued for one third) for construction of the social work agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec. 9 Sha-otsu hatsu No.215 " "
 Re: Allotment of material for construction of the social work agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec. 10 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.216 " "
 Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities
- Dec. 10 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.217 " "
 Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.
- Dec. 10 Sha-otsu hatsu No.218 " "
 Re: Notice on business conference for the competent officials for the work providing agencies

Children's Bureau

- Dec. 7 Ji-hatsu No.822 Governor, Iwate Pref. Director, Children Bureau
 Re: Allotment of plate glass for the rehabilitation of damages by the Ione typhoon.
- Dec. 10 Hatsu-Ji No.62 Governors, Miyagi and eight eight other Pref. Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the child welfare agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec. 11 Ji-otsu-hatsu No. All Prefectural Governors Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the child welfare agencies.
- Dec. 11 Ji-hatsu No.838 Governor, Osaka Pref. "
 Re: Allotment of petroleum products for December
- Dec. 11 Ji-hatsu No.836 Governor, Aomori Pref. "
 Re: Consultation on appointment of the child welfare officials.
- Dec. 11 Ji-hatsu No.841 Governor, Shizuoka Pref. "
 Re: Special rationing of staple food for the children, such as orphans and waifs, etc., who have been accommodated in the protective institutions.
- Dec. 3 Ji-hatsu No.840 All prefectural governors "
 Re: Dealing with expenses to be disbursed for measures under the provision of article 27, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Child Welfare Law.
- Dec. 3 Sei-ji No.53 Governor, Fukui Pref. Director, Children's Bureau; Chief Accounts Section
 Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipping the day nurseries restored from damages by the earthquake for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Insurance Bureau

- Dec. 6 Ho-hatsu No.94 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses for full time personnel to engage in guidance for the association, and for the federation of the associations according to the communication, Ho-hatsu No.63, dated October 5, 1948.
- Dec. 9 Ho-hatsu No.95 " "
 Re: Guidance on national health insurance program.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec. 6	Engo No.714	Governors, Tokyo and 16 other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: Transportation of property left by Korean nationals.	
Dec. 6	Engo No.716	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: Inspection of situation etc., of establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.717	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on establishment of the emergency accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.721	Governor, Tottori, Pref.	"
		Re: Investigation into property left by Korean nationals.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.722	Governor, Kochi, Pref.	"
		Re: Philippine nationals' return to their country.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.723	Governor, Tokyo and 25 other prefectures	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Dec. 8	En-shi No.725	All prefectural governors (except the governors of Akita, Mie and Wakayama Prefectures)	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for funds on business fund loan to the needy persons.	
Dec. 8	En-shi No.726	Governor, Hokkaido and seven other prefectures	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the clerical work expenses etc., on the emergency relief expenses necessary for intake of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec. 8	Engo No.728	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
		Re: Treatment of the repatriates who have landed from any ship other than the repatriation ship.	
Dec. 9	Engo No.732	Governor, Tokyo and 19 other prefectures	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Dec. 11	En-shi No.736	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Carrying out the repatriation relief campaign of love.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Reactions Subsequent to Inoculations

Among 156 inoculations with diphtheria toxoid given by one doctor on 20 November in Mibu-machi, Tochigi prefecture, there were a total of 41 reactions, with onset noted three to six days following inoculation. The reactions consisted of abscess formation at the site of inoculation. Incision and drainage of the abscesses resulted in eventful recovery. The physician placed the blame on bacterial contamination of the toxoid but admitted using needles and syringes repeatedly without sterilization between inoculations. The measures taken in this case by the Military Government Health Officer and by prefectural health authorities are of sufficient interest to quote in full:

“a. true cause of the reactions was revealed to the public through excerpts released for publication by both the Military Government and the prefectural public health sections. Simultaneous publicity was given to the general success of the diphtheria inoculation program in reducing both the morbidity and mortality of this disease.

“b. All physicians engaged in the immunization program were notified by the prefectural public health department to read letter #95 (issued by the Welfare Ministry and dated 11 November 1948) which explained proper inoculation technique.

“c. A meeting of all physicians engaged in the program was held by the prefectural public health department for the purpose of demonstrating good inoculation technique. A lecture was delivered to the group by Dr. Takizi Numata, director of the Kitasato Virus Research Institute, on the preparation of biological materials and the immunologic theories underlying their use.

“d. The doctor responsible for the infections was visited by a member of the Military Government Public Health Section, without prior warning, during his subsequent series of diphtheria inoculations. It was found that he was employing accepted technique, as previously instructed.

“e. An increased concern on the part of the parents of children being immunized was noted, following the publicity given to the Mibu-machi incident, during spot checks of immunization centers; they closely observed the physicians technique for possible flaws.

“f. The chief of the prefectural public health department feels that the physicians concerned would exercise more care in their work were they paid for their services. At present they are doing immunization work on a voluntary basis. He hopes to be able to provide payment in the future out of funds to be obtained from the village, prefectural and national government.”

Similar measures taken in other prefectures during the present interim period would assist in developing proper aseptic techniques of administration when preventive inoculations are resumed.

Epidemic Influenza

An influenza epidemic is now present in Europe and may spread to other parts of the world. In mid-December the epidemic area included all of Italy and Sardinia. Reports from Italy to United Nations Health Organization indicate that the disease ran a mild clinical course: fever with neuralgia for 2-3 days; total duration 4-5 days, with a few fatal complications observed among the aged. In Sardinia, laboratory identification of influenza virus B was made.

The Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, informed this Headquarters by radio 15 January that widespread incidence of influenza had been reported from Italy, Switzerland and parts of Austria, with epidemic conditions in southern Holland and France. In France half of the cases are reported caused by influenza virus A, while virus A has also been identified in southern Holland.

Alertness in the prompt reporting of either suspect or confirmed influenza cases among Japanese, particularly in the larger cities and port areas, may provide the medical intelligence data necessary in preventing a possible epidemic in Japan.

Typhus Fever

A summary of the occurrence and distribution of typhus fever in Japan over the period 1 January to 31 December 1948 has been compiled from data furnished by the Ministry of Welfare and the 406th Medical General Laboratory (Inclosure No.1). That part of the summary dealing with the serological determination of types of typhus fever is based on the results of complement fixation tests performed by the 406th Medical General Laboratory. All negative sera are now being re-tested which may result in some minor changes in the “confirmed typhus” tabulations. These changes when completed will be reported in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Some misunderstanding has developed in connection with Trade Services Memorandum No.11 regarding physicians authorized to treat foreign nationals. The following information is presented to clarify this matter.

Trade Services Memorandum No.11 states that the physicians indicated on the accompanying list are approved by the American Consular Service, Yokohama, for the performance of physical examinations required by the American Consulate. The physicians listed represent only those who are accredited by the American Consul for the purpose of performing medical service in connection with visas for travel to the United States or other countries outside of Japan, and does not intend to qualify these doctors or disqualify other physicians to care for allied nationals or other individuals for whom medical service outside of United States Army facilities is required.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Prefectural Veterinary Functions - Tuberculin Testing of Cattle

Recently there has been some attempt on the part of the veterinarians in the health centers to assume the responsibility for the Tuberculosis eradication program. In 1946 it was decided by SCAP that the tuberculin testing of cattle would be under the competence of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their counterparts in each prefecture. No change is being contemplated in transferring this function to the public health veterinarians.

Public Health Veterinarians are concerned with the inspection of meat, food, milk, seafood and rabies control in dogs. Animal disease control is under the competence of veterinarians in the agriculture Department. In one Prefecture, public health veterinary activities has been absorbed by the Animal Husbandry Section, Agriculture Department and indications are that other prefectures may plan the same course of action. Any attempt to create one veterinary section, by combining the two services, would result in the performance of duties being seriously curtailed. Changes of this nature would also create new problems in budget and administration. Command instructions are being issued to clarify this matter.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 8-14 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Nara	Swine Cholera	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	3
Gifu	" "	2

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In view of the present unavailability of Japanese produced biologicals, 8,750 vials of typhus vaccine and 1,663 tubes (10 doses per tube) of smallpox vaccine have been obtained from Army sources. They are to be used for emergencies and have been distributed to strategic areas in various parts of the country for ready access as follows:

<u>Location</u>		<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	Sanitation Department	180 vials	-
Miyagi	" "	540 "	-
Aichi	" "	1,440 "	-
Tokyo	" "	1,980 "	200
Osaka	" "	2,880 "	200
Hiroshima	" "	720 "	-
Kagawa	" "	180 "	-
Fukuoka	" "	360 "	100
Fukushima	" "	360 "	-
Yokohama	Qarantine Station	-	300
Kobe	" "	-	100
Moji	" "	-	300
Hakata	" "	-	123
Nagasaki	" "	-	100
Sasebo	" "	110	200
Miike	" "	-	20
Kagoshima	" "	-	<u>20</u>
TOTALS		8,750 vials	1,663

Effective 4 November new ceiling prices were established for many commodities. Inclosure Number 2 of this Bulletin lists the manufacturer's new selling prices for many medical items used in public health programs. Consumers prices can be estimated as being approximately 40% more than the manufacturer's selling price.

During the period 2 - 8 January, 353 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Yamagata					1
Saitama					1
Tokyo			1		
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Ehime		50			
Fukuoka					
TOTALS	200	50	1	50	2

Production

A breakdown of fuel allocations (Standard Coal and Low-Calorie Standard Coal) by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to universities, medical colleges and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education is included in Inclosure No.3. This allocation covers the period January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948/49. (Unit: Metric Tons).

A total of 3,799 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 2-8 January.

During the period 2-8 January, 46,900 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 21,675 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 265,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 61,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,031,965 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 618,556 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Smuggling and Illicit Manufacture of Heroin

With commendable cooperation American and Japanese law enforcement agencies in Osaka, Japan recently located and seized a clandestine chemical laboratory engaged in the conversion of crude morphine, smuggled into Japan from South Korea, into "Heroin".

The facts of the investigation indicate that the laboratory was in operation for six months during which time 7,670 grams of crude morphine were smuggled from South Korea to Japan on five occasions, 2,880 grams of Heroin were manufactured from this crude morphine and 1,314.8 grams of crude morphine and 2,119.4 grams of Heroin were seized. Four defendants were arrested, all Koreans, one Korean is a fugitive and several other persons under investigation.

Of the 764 grams of Heroin manufactured and sold prior to the apprehension of the laboratory operator and seizure of crude and finished narcotic stocks, 564 grams were sold in Japan to persons in Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and 200 grams were smuggled back to South Korea and sold.

The successful completion of this investigation represents an important step in the elimination of a basic "source of supply" of illicit Heroin in Japan as is attested by the fact that this one source partially supplied two of the four heaviest narcotic violation areas of Japan, namely the Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto area and the Tokyo, Yokohama area.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The tabulation given below was recently completed to ascertain the distribution of LARA relief goods (food, 5,414 tons - clothing, 1,485 tons) allocated during the years 1946-48:

<u>Where Distributed</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
<u>Welfare Institutions</u> , including baby clinics, day nurseries and milk stations	47.4%	46.1%
<u>Sanatoria</u> (Tuberculosis and Leper)	7.5%	1.0%
<u>School Programs</u> , including supplementing school lunch and college feeding projects	37.7%	8.9%
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	6.6%	7.4%
<u>Special Projects</u>	0.8%	3.4%
Repatriates, including needy persons under care of Minsei-iin		33.2%

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint-Fund Campaign

As of 14 January twenty-four prefectures have reached or exceeded their established goals for the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign. Collections for all prefectures now total ¥ 1,031,999,593.27 or 87.8% of the national quota of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00.

The Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign's progress is given below, on a prefectural basis, and sets forth goals, amounts raised (collections, including pledges), percentums and last reporting dates:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	68,475,122.00	10 January	97.9
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 November	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	25 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 January	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,605,061.43	31 December	69.4
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.8
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,102.41	31 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,563,595.31	31 December	103.9
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,731,985.15	1 January	97.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 December	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	51,787,751.63	7 January	103.5
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	8,669,920.00	31 December	43.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,155,144.00	31 December	100.7
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.00	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	13,642,740.00	28 December	80.3
	1,175,450,000.00	1,031,999,593.27		87.8

Public Assistance - New Program

Attention is called to the fact that portions of the previous program are still in effect under change authorized by Hatsu-Sha #129, dated 7 December 1948. Those parts of the previous program dealing with school expenses, burial costs and medical costs are still in effect according to the Protection Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

Child Welfare - Minimum Standards

Attached here with (Inclosure No.4) is a complete to translated copy of Kosei-Sho-Rei #64 released 29 December 1948. The translation is in three parts: The general instructions - a copy of the standards - and last minute amendments thereto.

It is desirable that those entrusted with the actual supervision of the institutions and who will evaluate the institutions by the established standards, recognize that they are entrusted by the government to protect the interests of the inmates and that they must of necessary be objective in their approach to institutional management. These supervisors will need backing and encouragement, if not supervision, from child welfare boards and prefectural welfare officials. Prefectural Welfare Departments must recognize the need for supervisory personnel who are strong enough and have authority enough to relegate the ceremonial (and superficial) to its proper place in all contacts with the individual institution.

Child Welfare - Institutional Allowance

Attached herewith (Inclosure No.5) is a copy of Ji-Hatsu #64, dated 29 December 1948 which concerns changes in allowance paid to institutions for the care of children. The new figures have been based on increased costs as well as on expected increases resulting from adherence to minimum standards.

It is recognized that the whole problem of "costs of care" and "administrative costs" needs additional study. It is expected that this problem will be a matter for special attention during the early months of this year. Further information concerning this subject will be forthcoming at an early date.

Public Assistance Report - November

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for the month of November. Totals for November 1947 and for October 1948 are given for purpose of comparison.

	November 1948	November 1947	October 1948
Persons - Institutional	143,940	138,596	143,806
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,690,576	2,582,720	1,720,106
Totals	1,834,516	2,721,316	1,863,912
Assistance in Kind	18,906,809	50,782,811	25,126,018
Assistance in Cash	579,688,317	365,818,494	565,029,472
Totals	598,595,126	416,601,305	590,155,490

* Before deductions for repayment.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutiona</u> <u>l</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	14,130	58,548	546,172	27,595,459
Aomori	1,741	28,339	170,940	8,690,363
Iwate	843	41,273	94,886	12,778,613
Miyagi	1,553	42,519	175,240	8,653,021
Akita	962	53,506	2,059,813	16,055,153
Yamagata	1,023	24,328	65,850	6,778,763
Fukushima	774	50,149	104,493	14,533,130
Ibaraki	1,136	35,464	11,365	7,816,757
Tochigi	946	22,378	9,189	6,681,474
Gumma	4,599	34,968	19,358	12,099,684
Saitama	1,305	41,258	236,000	14,913,713
Chiba	2,714	35,734	263,265	10,797,566
Tokyo	19,381	104,027	-	53,108,905

Kanagawa	5,534	40,473	-	18,558,004
Niigata	9,718	55,749	14,507	14,821,372
Toyama	1,180	27,442	-	9,574,502
Ishikawa	1,221	25,825	5,630	7,725,125
Fukui	485	19,627	9,650	7,047,662
Yamanashi	465	20,861	-	5,395,992
Nagano	3,134	42,947	145,353	14,396,623
Gifu	2,067	30,506	225,594	9,351,598
Shizuoka	5,317	44,715	2,423,386	14,640,417
Aichi	7,394	60,976	-	22,020,105
Mie	1,118	35,772	-	11,534,430
Shiga	527	24,129	-	6,222,147
Kyoto	3,521	45,833	8,012,400	17,511,592
Osaka	8,974	55,059	99,867	27,687,575
Hyogo	5,365	72,399	-	29,474,172
Nara	705	19,835	-	7,617,051
Wakayama	363	28,839	36,148	7,808,358
Tottori	989	16,750	972,679	5,227,029
Shimane	696	23,950	-	8,146,398
Okayama	3,610	39,187	44,550	13,181,891
Hiroshima	3,158	41,465	39,032	15,332,324
Yamaguchi	9,461	30,875	2,618	13,442,625
Tokushima	2,134	26,960	-	8,199,403
Kagawa	1,972	22,676	1,202,759	5,923,295
Ehime	2,020	35,203	27,677	11,449,110
Kochi	658	21,109	1,070	6,953,844
Fukuoka	2,062	16,391	351,035	6,095,708
Saga	1,538	23,904	1,297,683	6,757,418
Nagasaki	1,262	33,711	60,286	11,558,755
Kumamoto	1,743	35,902	112,104	10,976,253
Oita	1,185	20,921	-	6,032,600
Miyazaki	1,380	26,083	66,210	5,778,982
Kagoshima	1,827	52,011	-	12,410,242
TOTAL	143,890	1,690,576	18,906,809	579,355,203

*After deduction for repayment.

Correction in Ji-Hatsu #50 (Foster Care)

The mimeographed of Ji-Hatsu #50 which was attached to Weekly Bulletin #95 dated 18 - 24 October should be corrected in Chapter 1, paragraph I (1) to read: "those under 18 years of age."

Change in Recertification Program Deadline

Due to confliction with the coming elections, all governors were notified by the Ministry of Welfare, additional time, as necessary, could be allotted to the public assistance recertification program. It is expected, however, that the reports will be made to the Ministry during March. The original target date was 20 January.

Child Welfare - "Slavery" and Child-Selling

Recent newspaper publicity concerning "slavery" and "child-selling" in Tochigi Prefecture has resulted in a conference in that prefecture among Corps, Region and local Military Government officials as well as a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section. Children's Bureau officials and local Japanese officials, representing all interested parties, took part in the conference from which certain conclusion were derived and a line of action planned. It was also determined that procedures which may be used nationally will first be tested in the Tochigi prefecture, since there are indications that the problem is national in scope. Welfare officers may wish to

estimate the scope of the problem in each prefecture in the near future, however, it is advisable that no definite action be taken before results are obtained and weighed in the Tochigi experiment.

Conclusions reached at Tochigi were:

1. All concerned believed that all families having unrelated children, not legally adopted, should register and that a report should be made on each family by an outside agency.
2. Continued supervision should be exercised after the initial review.
3. Appropriate action should be taken in those cases in which abuses or exploitation were evident.
4. Conclusions should be reached during the review as to future policy concerning the problem, with recommendations concerning necessary amendments to present laws or regulations in order that future placements could be made through the proper authorities and that supervision could be regularized.
5. It was apparent that all concerned were against a "brokerage" system and that the placement of children for monetary considerations to any person including the child's own family was not an acceptable practice.
6. It was recognized that the practice was one of long standing and that the cause was economic, since most of the children came from rice deficit areas to the rice surplus areas, especially during times of drought flood or crop failures.
7. It was possible that children under 13 years of age should be treated as a separate problem since the newly inaugurated foster home program was most effective for this group and because their placement could hardly be considered as economically advantageous to the family which had the child.
8. The treatment of the problem should be used as an educational device for the enlightenment of the general population in order that all persons might become familiar with existing laws dealing with children.
9. Care should be used in handling the problem so that the hundreds of children and families concerned would not become unduly apprehensive since it was known that many of the children preferred their present situation to their former and were content and well cared for.

Doho Engo Kai

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.59, Section I (for the period 9 February - 14 February 1948).

The Ministry of Welfare on 17 January 1949 directed the Prefectural Governors and the National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai) to carry out to the sub-branch, city, town and village level, the instructions issued in Sha-Hatsu No.19 dated 7 February 1948, which, through misinterpretation, were only carried out to the prefectural level.

The instructions directed that:

1. All public officials resign from their positions in Doho Engo Kai.
2. All Doho Engo Kai office space held by them in prefectural buildings will be vacated immediately.

Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates

The 1948 session of the Japanese Diet on 29 December passed Law No.279 known as the "Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates". By "special non-repatriates is meant those civilians not members of the armed forces, who were impressed into forced labor in prisoner of war camps in Siberia and Manchuria. (The Japanese government still continues to pay compensation to undemobilized soldiers and sailors and undemobilized civilian personnel (gunzoku) who were with the armed forces of the Japanese government as civilian employees thereof). The intent of the new law is to give the same protection, as far as insurance and other payments are concerned, to civilians impressed into forced labor in exactly the same manner as Japanese soldiers and sailors and gunzoku.

Appropriate ministerial ordinances and regulations have just been issued to prefectural welfare departments outlining procedures whereby personnel covered by this act may make application to receive reimbursement or if undemobilized, procedures whereby their family, mother or elder children, may make such application. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Japanese already repatriated might have been included in this group of impressed civilians although not more than ten percent of such group will be eligible for benefits under the provisions of the law. Of those to be repatriated it is estimated that approximately 9,000 may be benefited under this act. A summary of the law, ordinance and regulations, together with copies of the basic law itself will be attached to a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Bulletin.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurances and Welfare Pension

The coverage of Japanese employees of Occupation Forces under the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws has been temporarily delayed because of budget restrictions. Notification of such delay was issued on or about 12 January to each prefectural insurance section by the Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

Seamen's Insurance

The following documents of the Ministry of Welfare relating to the Seamen's Insurance Law were published in the 23 December 1948 issue of the Official Gazette:

(1) Ministerial Ordinance No.58 of 1948, prescribing procedure for increasing the amounts of invalidity and survivors pensions in accordance with the amendments (Law 128 of 1948) effective 1 September 1948. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80, 5 July 1948).

(2) Ministerial Notification No.103 of 1948, defining "transportation expenses" and fixing rates therefor under Article 33-(14) of the Seamen's Insurance Law which provides for allowances to defray transportation expense incurred by an unemployed seamen in accepting employment at a place other than in the vicinity of his current residence.

Seamen's Insurance Benefits

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.98 (8 - 14 November 1948) for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance system (Senin Hoken) and the benefit data for the first four months the fiscal year, April through June 1948.

The recent revision in the law effective 1 September 1948 provided, among many other things (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.98), a five-fold raise of occupational invalidity and survivors' pensions certified for payment prior to 1 December 1947. This was done in order to equalize the older occupational pensions with those newly certified since that date on which an earlier amendment took effect incorporating into the Seamen's Insurance Law improved and liberalized workmen's accident compensation features comparable to those provided for land-workers in the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law of 5 April 1947. Pensions subject to this increase were recomputed and paid at the new rates for the first time in November retroactive to September 1948. Therefore, the increases are not yet apparent from the September figures shown in the enclosure. Whatever rises in per-capita amounts appear are due mostly to recent rises in wage levels.

Dependents' and other additional benefits likewise payable for the first time as of 1 September 1948 will also be paid retroactively (on a cash reimbursement basis) upon completion of all the necessary arrangements. Thereafter, dependents' medical, dental and nursing benefits will be supplied in kind as well as on a cash reimbursement basis. None are shown in the September benefit statistics.

1/ Attention is drawn to the fact that report under this program differ from those under Welfare Pension Insurance in the method of reporting pension cases. The numbers of Seamen's pension cases listed each month are those newly certified during the month. Welfare Pension Insurance reports, on the other hand, show the aggregate of

welfare pensions currently certified for payment prior to and during the month under review (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.106).

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>SURVEILANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
89	1/11/49	Publication of Results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare covering publication of results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls.

1. Tabular Summary - Typhus Fever in Japan.
2. New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948 for Medicines and Related Items.
3. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Low Calorie Standard) for use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for January, February, March 1949.
4. Ministry Ordinance of Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies (Kosei-Sho-Rei #64). (Information to Military Government Teams Only).
5. The Limit of the Expense Incurred by the Enforcement of Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agencies.
6. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Grants Under Seamen's Insurance.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 8 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex included in this issue.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 - 23 January
1949
Number 108**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Preventive Vaccination

The Ministry of Welfare published "Rules for the Execution of Inoculations" in YO-HATSU No.1355, dated 15 October 1948. These rules were also published in English as BO (Preventive Section, Prevention Bureau) No.56, dated 26 October 1948, and were sent to chiefs of sanitation sections (health departments) of all prefectures. Instructions are given therein for vaccinations and inoculations against the following: smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid, typhus and cholera.

An English translation of the above "rules" has been reproduced for the benefit of Military Government Public Health Officers and is attached to this Bulletin. (Inclosure No.1).

The following is offered in explanation of the information and instructions contained in the Rules for the Execution of Inoculations.

The irregularity in designating the date for which the vaccines are valid is due to differences in the minimum requirements which have been adopted but which are under revisions. According to previous requirements, the periods of validity for typhoid and cholera vaccines begin from their date of manufacture, while that for typhus vaccine begins from the date of sale. The periods of validity for smallpox and diphtheria vaccines begin from the date of passing official test or assay. The temperature for storage during the period of validity is below freezing (below 0° C) for smallpox vaccine and between 2° C and 5° C for the others. According to minimum requirements the storage of finished smallpox vaccine in the hands of manufacturers is to be at temperatures below minus 10° C. Provisions should be made in advance for temporary storage by prefectural health departments and for distribution within the prefectures at the required temperatures. The use of vacuum jugs with dry ice or salted wet ice as an adjunct to mechanical refrigeration is suggested.

Disinfection of the "fingers" is required of the vaccinator. Preferably this should be accomplished by washing the hands with soap and water. Phenol solution for hand disinfection should be used if better facilities cannot be provided.

Disinfection of the part to be vaccinated (or inoculated) must, in the case of smallpox vaccination, be an agent which has no residual action deleterious to the virus in the vaccine. For smallpox vaccination, complete dryness of the skin after its disinfection, whether by acetone, alcohol, ether, or soap and water, is essential. For other inoculations given intradermally or subcutaneously tincture of iodine is ordinarily required as a skin disinfectant, but caution should be used to remove the excess iodine with alcohol to prevent chemical burns, and to use only fresh iodine solutions which have not been concentrated by evaporation.

Every opportunity should be taken by Military Government Health Officers to demonstrate the multiple puncture or, preferably, the multiple pressure method of smallpox vaccination to Japanese health officers and physicians. Sewing needles are obtainable and means for aseptically depositing vaccine onto the skin can be improvised. The advantages of this single-site bloodless method will be apparent to the more progressive and the younger physicians. For those who cannot be convinced, the "cut" method is described as an alternative, but the number of sites must be reduced.

For the protection of the general public against smallpox, two attempts at vaccination should result in a sufficient number of successful immunizations to prevent epidemics. In cases where it is especially important that a particular individual acquire immunity vaccination against smallpox should be repeated until a satisfactory response is obtained.

Although the use of phenol solutions for disinfection of hypodermic needles and syringes is mentioned in the "rules", such a method is permissible only when it is not possible to use boiling water. Since charcoal and vessels to hold water are universally available in Japan, there should be no occasion for any other method of sterilization than by boiling.

Care in the disinfection of hands and skin, and aseptic technique in handling the vaccine and instruments should be eliminate infections due to contamination.

Public Health Information and Education

Press Releases Concerning Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan

Reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92, 95 and 101. Inclosed with this Bulletin are numbers 7 and 8 (Inclosures No.2 and 3) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information on the subjects of "Mother and Child Health Services under the New Health Center System" and "Medical Social Service in the Health Center".

Sanitation

Certain phases of mosquito control must not be neglected during the winter season. Several species of mosquitoes, including *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*, an important vector of Jap B encephalitis, lay their eggs in streambeds and in ditches where they remain viable in a dry state, ready to hatch immediately upon the arrival of the spring rains. The eggs of other mosquitoes are stranded on the edges of subsiding streams and drains where they remain until rising water makes their continued development possible. For this reason the cleaning of ditches and drains, together with the killing of adult mosquitoes should be continued throughout the winter months. Unless control of mosquito breeding is established early in the season by means of such winter activities, the mosquito population will increase rapidly with the return of warm, wet weather. Unless rigid control measures are exercised throughout, the presence of mosquitoes may become an important factor in the expected return of Jap B encephalitis next summer.

Quarantine Regulations

Discrepancies have been noted in the information supplied from various sources regarding immunization requirements for persons departing Japan. This results in uncertainty and confusion both for the individual himself and for the physician who administers the inoculations.

There are at present two sets of immunization requirements applying to international travel: one for occupation personnel and all passengers of vessels or aircraft under military jurisdiction, and another for non-occupation passengers of commercial vessels or aircraft. The references for these two sets of requirements are, respectively, FEC Circular #8, Immunization, dated 2 March 1948, and SCAP Circular #9, Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan, dated 29 March 1948.

The provisions of FEC Circular #8 apply to all occupation personnel or others traveling under military jurisdiction and require immunization within one year against smallpox, typhoid-paratyphoid and typhus for all persons over one year of age, and either immunization against diphtheria or Shick negative test for those between 1 year and 15 years of age.

The provisions of SCAP Circular #9 apply to all non-occupation personnel traveling by commercial vessels or aircraft and require that immunization be in conformity with the requirements of countries of transit and destination.

According to latest notifications received by this headquarters, travelers arriving directly from Japan are requested by the following nearby countries or ports to have certificates of immunization as indicated:

Korea	Smallpox
Tsingtao	Smallpox, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid
Shanghai	Smallpox
Taiwan	Smallpox, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid
Foochow	None
Swatow	Smallpox and cholera
(Immunization Recuirements (Cont'd).	
Amoy	None
Singapore	None
Philippines	Smallpox and typhus
United States (Continental)	Smallpox
Hawaii, Alaska & Puerto Rico	Smallpox
Australia	Smallpox
New Zealand	Smallpox

Passengers passing through several countries will be required by each country to comply with quarantine measures currently in force in that country against all countries which the traveler has passed.

Certificates of immunization are now required on the international form by most countries. For smallpox this form requires entries on type of reaction, and lot number and manufacturer of the vaccine. Authentication by an official of the national health authority is usually required for all certificates. The duration of validity laid down by the International Sanitary Conventions apply in most cases. These are three years for smallpox, one year for typhus, typhoid-paratyphoid and 6 months for cholera.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Students

In answer to questions concerning the status of the student under the Labor Law there is being prepared a special instruction sheet which will define the student nurse as one studying a required curriculum and receiving her practical experience under supervision. She will not be considered in the Labor Law as a laborer. English copies will be forwarded to all Military Government Public Health Nurses.

Some confusion still exists relative to a 200-hour "teacher training course" which was originally included in the curriculum in Schools of Nursing by direction of the Ministry of Education. Under the Nursing Law the inclusion of the above-mentioned course interfered with the required hours of subjects necessary to permit Schools of Nursing to attain Class A status. Article 82, of Ministry of Education Ordinance No.11 of 23 May 1947, implementing the School Education Law (No.26 of 29 Mar 1947) abolishes this 200-hour teacher training course and no further instructions are deemed necessary by the Ministry of Education.

The above information should eliminate any further conflict on this point.

Nursing Law and Ordinance

The final draft of the new nursing Ordinance, now being prepared will furnish detailed requirements of the Class A schools of nursing. Copies will be distributed as soon as available.

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

The first in a series of regular monthly staff meetings to discuss hospital problems was held between the nurses, doctors and pharmacists. Mutual problems including the following topics were discussed:

1. X-ray department routine.
2. The need for a PRN nurse on night duty.
3. The limited working hours of the maids and orderlies.
4. Laundry problems.
5. Expanding the TB ward by taking over the "West Dormitory".
6. Nurses requested that all doctors sign their orders.
7. The nurses requested that all doctors make rounds at a regular convenient time.
8. The pharmacy requested that all emergency drug orders be written on a prescription blank.
9. The nurses requested the doctors to give all new patients a thorough examination to eliminate TB patients being placed on any but the TB ward.
10. The nurses requested a provision be established so patients would not have to carry their own charts to clinics.

Nursing School Improvements

The new nursery has been completed and in use; a new formula room has created much interest. Another TB wing is being opened, to meet the demand for additional beds.

Red Cross Volunteer Service is opening a day nursery from 2 - 5 p.m. daily to care for the younger children of women visitors to the hospital.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The regular quarterly National Nutrition Survey for 1949 will begin 1 February. The prefectures, with few exceptions, have scheduled the Nutrition studies to be completed before the second week of month. Tokyo-to Nutritionists have planned physical examinations from the first to the third of February and consumption studies from the third to the seventh.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Biologics

Close attention is being given to those laboratories, both national, prefectural and commercial who are engaged in the production of biologics for animal use. Art. 54, of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (No.197) gives competence to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the control and administration of biologics intended only for animal use. The Biological Branch, Animal Hygiene Section in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is now initiating a program whereby all manufacturers will receive periodical inspection. An assay laboratory has been established in the Nishigahara Laboratory in Tokyo. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has given authorization to Prefectural Governors to appoint inspectors either on a full or part time basis to supervise the enforcement of this Law.

Seafood Inspection

Plans are now being correlated with the Bureau of Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Ministry of Welfare to establish a seafood inspector in each Class A port. Final plans will be published upon completion.

Publication of a News Weekly

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is now publishing a news weekly covering interpretations of laws, general information and brief discussions on new diseases in animals as an aid to veterinary control activities.

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of November 1948.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	16
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	9,647
Samples examined	25,974
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	710
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	888
Number of plant inspections	4,728
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	306
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	419

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	43
Samples examined	45
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	5

Milk Production

Milk produced on daily farms during the month of November.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	8	130	26,271 lit.
Ordinary	54,525	102,367	16,762,782 lit.
Goat	4,208	6,053	343,442 lit.

Amount of milk bottled in milk plants during November.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	18,715	10,000	0
Ordinary	2,919	0	1,956,682	4,300,421 lit.
Total	2,925	18,715	1,966,682	4,300,421 lit.

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180cc. A total of 34,865,555 bottles of milk was produced in November.

Meat Inspection November 1948

The following table represents the number of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products inspected during the month of November 1948, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	22,611	1,054	6,410
Body Wt. (kgs)	8,001,196	104,155	1,956,156
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	3,900,027	51,092	993,884
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	6	3	11
Partial	1,135	24	378
Viscera	3,822	85	777

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	22,160	29	268
Body Wt. (kgs)	1,883,143	1,396	7,772
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	1,130,737	642	3,521
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	3	0	0
Partial	2,495	36	2
Viscera	6,409	5	7

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments		1,289
Number of establishments inspected		619
Sanitary condition	Good	83
	Fair	466
	Poor	70
Total number of inspections		2,952
Amount of meat & meat products examined		68,024 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		39 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness
Disposition		Animal feed

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,591
Number of establishments inspected	8,413

Sanitary condition	Good	2,298
	Fair	4,843
	Poor	1,246
Total number of inspections		10,397
Amount of meat & meat products examined		3,886,584 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		1,065 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction & uncleanness
Disposition		Animal feeds & fertilizers

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of November 1948.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		1,413
Number of establishments inspected		968
Sanitary condition	Good	165
	Fair	627
	Poor	178
Total number of inspections		2,890
Amount of meat & meat products examined		30,604,926 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		165,711 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction-staleness
Disposition		Fertilizer

Seafood Processing shops

Number of establishments		8,867
Number of establishments inspected		2,919
Sanitary condition	Good	410
	Fair	1,756
	Poor	753
Total number of inspections		4,528
Amount of meat & meat products examined		186,409 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		83 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness & staleness
Disposition		Animal Feed

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments		43,378
Number of establishments inspected		17,016
Sanitary condition	Good	2,583
	Fair	10,834
	Poor	3,599
Total number of inspections		18,640
Amount of meat & meat products examined		1,125,046 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		2,882 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction, staleness, uncleanness
Disposition		Fertilizer-dried fish-animal feed

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food establishments during the month of November 1948.

Number of inspections	481,648
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Establishments to improved	59,687
Establishments making improvements	84,554
Number of samples collected for analysis	3,954
Number of administrative punishments	2,122

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on the outbreak of animal diseases for the period 15-21 January, and for December 1948.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	3
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of December 1948.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Anthrax	1	0
Blackleg	3	0
Swine cholera	1	2
Swine erysipelas	7	15
Swine plague	0	2
Rabies	1	4
Brucellosis	6	24
Trichomonas	94	106
Equine Infectious Abortion	5	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	68	37
Pllorum Disease, Fowl	7483	11779
Strangles	19	20
Texas Fever	0	1
Filariasis	1	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	163	124

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

The first allocation of hexylresorcinol manufactured according to the recently adopted minimum standards is being made to all prefectures. This allocation is based on the anticipated production during the allocation period, January/February/March. Since this is the first time this item is being distributed, firm figures are difficult to establish. The "allowable quantity" column below is the amount for which tickets will be cut and then, should production permit, prefectures may make additional allocations totaling the quantities in the "allocation quantity" column. The Ministry of Welfare will notify prefectures if the additional quantities are available for distribution.

HEXYLESORCINOL ALLOCATED FOR JAN / FEB / MAR

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Allocation Quantity</u>	<u>Allowable Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	700,000	700,000
Aomori	210,000	210,000
Iwate	240,000	240,000
Miyagi	330,000	330,000
Akita	230,000	230,000
Yamagata	240,000	240,000
Fukushima	380,000	380,000
Ibaraki	410,000	270,000
Tochigi	300,000	200,000
Gumma	310,000	210,000

Saitama	400,000	200,000
Chiba	450,000	230,000
Tokyo	1,660,000	830,000
Kanagawa	530,000	270,000
Niigata	490,000	330,000
Toyama	200,000	130,000
Ishikawa	230,000	150,000
Fukui	150,000	100,000
Yamanashi	170,000	110,000
Nagano	430,000	290,000
Gifu	330,000	220,000
Shizuoka	480,000	320,000
Aichi	860,000	570,000
Mie	340,000	230,000
Shiga	170,000	110,000
Kyoto	490,000	250,000
Osaka	1,170,000	590,000
Hyogo	710,000	360,000
Nara	230,000	120,000
Wakayama	210,000	140,000
Tottori	120,000	80,000
Shimane	190,000	130,000
Okayama	390,000	260,000
Hiroshima	490,000	330,000
Yamaguchi	330,000	220,000
Tokushima	190,000	190,000
Kagawa	170,000	170,000
Ehime	300,000	300,000
Kochi	180,000	180,000
Fukuoka	760,000	510,000
Saga	210,000	210,000
Nagasaki	290,000	290,000
Kumamoto	400,000	400,000
Oita	280,000	280,000
Miyazaki	190,000	190,000
Kagoshima	410,000	410,000
Total	18,000,000 Pills	12,710,000 Pills

During the period 9-15 January, 655 dusters and sprayers were distributed to ten prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Auto- matic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Gifu		20			
Aichi				200	
Mie		100			
Kyoto				50	
Osaka		70			
Wakayama					5
Ehime	50				
Fukuoka			50		
Kagoshima		100			
Nagoya		10			

Total	50	300	50	250	5
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Production

A total of 3,572 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 9 - 15 January.

During the period 9 - 15 January, 100 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were distributed. At the same time, 65,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 12,500 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufactures of 3,166,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 614,406 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

A special allocation of 3,000 metric tons of cement for the repair of public wells and drainage ditches was approved in January for the Ministry of Welfare. Allocation tickets have been mailed to prefectural sanitation departments. Inclosure No.4 furnishes detailed breakdown of prefectural requirements and prefectural allocations of the cement. Further special allocations for this purpose will be announced in future issues of this Weekly Bulletin.

Inclosure No.5 furnishes detailed breakdown, by districts and prefectures, of allocations of cement, for January, February and March, for use in expansion, repair and rehabilitation of the medical and pharmaceutical supply factories.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Inadequate Sentences

A recent Military Government Team Monthly Activity Report commented on the inadequate sentence of a small fine relative to a narcotic law violator. Reports indicate that throughout Japan there are many instance where the punishment does not fit the crime. Improvements can be made by educating procurators to demand and the judges to impose sentences commensurate with the violations committed.

Public Health and Welfare Section is endeavoring to solve this problem through the Attorney General's Office of the Japanese Government and suggests the Military Government personnel take advantage of available opportunities to bring to the attention of prefectural procurators and judges the following facts:

a. In many instances the punishment is not adequate to the crime committed in that the penal servitude meted the defendant is abrogated by a suspension of the sentence or the fine imposed is too small.

b. In a number of instances the violators have retained a profit accrued from the violation even after payment of a fine.

c. When a defendant warrants a sentence of "guilty" he should be given either penal servitude, a fine comparable to a term of penal servitude, or both. (Ex. If a violation warrants a sentence of three months penal servitude and it is abrogated by extenuating circumstances to a fine, the amount of the fine imposed should not justly be less than 50% of the amount of money the defendant would be able to earn during that three month period).

d. In no instance should the violator be able to show a monetary profit from his violation after being "fined".

e. Violators and prospective violators will not be forced to follow the "straight and narrow" until adequate sentences for such violations are imposed by the Courts.

f. The Japanese Government can well use all "fines" imposed upon law violators to help budget problems and at the same time decrease law enforcement costs by thus decreasing the number of violations.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The most recent report covering the progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund” Campaign reflects a total of ¥ 1,036,079,666.34 raised (collections and pledges) towards the national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 88.2% of quota.

Prefectural reports are current, except for 15 prefectures, with a total of 24 prefectures having reached or exceeded their goals. The statistics given below, sets forth the prefectural progress of the “Joint Fund” campaign, as of 20 January.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	68,475,122.00	10 Jan.	97.9%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 Dec.	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov.	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27-Dec.	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,250,361.81	31 Dec.	101.3
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,590.93	25 Dec.	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 Dec.	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,078,040.68	10 Jan.	100.4
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 Jan.	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,740,608.00	31 Dec.	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	18,102,470.61	31 Dec.	72.4
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	31 Dec.	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,605,061.43	31 Dec.	69.4
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,546,478.58	20 Dec.	101.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 Dec.	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 Dec.	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,562,236.21	11 Jan.	112.0
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov.	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,476,771.87	31 Dec.	95.0
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,819,871.41	31 Dec.	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,603,260.42	15 Jan.	104.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 Dec.	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 Dec.	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	27,308,313.00	12 Jan.	54.6
Osaka	85,000,000.00	74,307,394.00	13 Jan.	87.4
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	47,136,451.00	10 Jan.	78.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec.	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	14 Nov.	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 Dec.	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,731,985.15	1 Jan.	97.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 Dec.	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 Dec.	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 Dec.	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 Dec.	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 Dec.	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,880,577.57	10 Jan.	17.4
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28-Dec.	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	51,787,751.63	7 Jan.	103.5
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	8,669,920.00	31 Dec.	43.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,155,144.00	31 Dec.	100.7

Oita	18,000,000.00	18,534,024.00	10 Jan.	103.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 Dec.	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	13,642,740.00	28-Dec.	80.3
	1,175,450,000.00	1,036,079,666.34		88.2

Child Welfare - Minimum Standards

Weekly Bulletin #107 refers to Kosei-sho-rei #64 as being in three parts. Kosei-sho-rei #64 consists of the standards and amendments thereto. The general instructions which were included are "The Enforcement of Minimum Standards of Child Welfare Agencies", Hatsu-ji #67, dated 29 December 1948.

Foster Day-Care

The attached instructions (Inclosure No.6) concerning foster day-care, Ji-hatsu #2 dated 20 January 1949, are a continuation of Ji-hatsu #50, "Functioning of Family Care", which was attached to Weekly Bulletin #95.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Appeals Reporting

Prefectural social insurance referees and National Health Insurance Appeals Boards are required to make monthly reports of the decisions they have rendered. The Ministry of Welfare summarizes the reports each month for SCAP. The National Health Insurance Appeals Boards have made no reports and the reports of the prefectural referees have been tardy and grossly inadequate. Frequently it is difficult to determine definitely, from a report, even the exact question raised by the appeal.

Prefectural officials should report not only the subject of the appeal but the reasoning advanced by both the claimant and the insurance office, the specific decision of the referee or Appeals Board and the justification upon which such decision is based. It is suggested that Welfare Officers supplement the efforts of Ministry of Welfare officials in educating prefectural referees and Appeals Board officials as to the elements essential to a report which will permit an intelligent analysis.

One basic factor which would contribute greatly to the proper functioning of an appeals system would be a recognition by the referees of the true importance of adequate and efficient procedures for appeals and fair hearings.

It has been almost uniformly demonstrated by the referees that they consider their responsibilities as referee secondary to their assumed position as "first assistant" to the chief of the prefectural insurance section. As a consequence, the appeals activities are given only such attention as the official can "spare" from his other activities. Great emphasis should be placed on the need for correcting this attitude.

Proper application of the referee to his duties in conducting hearings and, particularly at this time, in publicizing the existence of appeals facilities will leave him no time to engage in other pursuits.

Above all, failure of the referee to divorce himself from the general administration of the social insurances is a complete contradiction of the fundamental principle that the referee cannot conduct a fair hearing on an appeal from an original demonstration with which he was in any degree identified.

The concept of a fair hearing in connection with the social insurance program in Japan existed only on paper prior to the Occupation. The efforts to make such an institution a reality will be fruitless so long as the officials responsible for its operation continue to give only lip service and lack an appreciation of the objectives contemplated.

Social Insurance Statistics

Government Pension Benefits:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.100 for a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and benefit data for the first eight months of the calendar year 1948.

Inclosure No.7 shows comparable data for the month of September 1948. The average per-case amounts of “additional”, invalidity, and survivors pensions show a marked increase in that month, in part, reflecting for the first time a recent liberalization in the benefit provisions which became effective in July 1948. 1/

1/ The delay is due to the quarterly, rather than monthly, certification of pension due and payable.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. Rules for the Execution of Inoculations
2. Press Conference - Mother and Child Health Servies Under the new Health Center System.
3. Press Conference - Medical Social Services in the Health Center.
4. Prefectural Cement Requirements and Allocations for Public Wells and Drainage Ditches.
5. Prefectural Cement Allocations for January, February, March, JFY 1948, for Medical and Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation.
6. Foster Day Care Parent (Ji-Hatsu #2).
7. Social Insurnace Statistics - Benefits Granted under the Government Pension System.
8. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ended 15 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex included in this issue.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**# 109
For Period
24 - 30 January
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

13-25 December

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Dec 13	I-hatsu No.654	All prefectural Governors Re: The medical certificate for legal procedure.		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Dec 14	I-hatsu No.659	" Re: Control on blood transfusion.	"	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Dec 14	Yo-hatsu No.1624	" Re: Making an entry in the column for educational background in registration of marriage or divorce and in marriage or divorce registration card.		Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Dec 18	Yo-hatsu No.1648	Governors Ishikawa & four other prefectures. Re: Construction of hospitals for venereal diseases for the fiscal year 1948-49.		"
Dec 16	Yo-hatsu No.1639	All prefectural Governors Re: Minute investigation into communicable diseases.		"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.371	Governors Kagoshima Prefecture Re: Matters requested at the business conference of the competent officials for meat and milk sanitation in Kyushu District and Yamaguchi		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.373	Governors, Wakayama Pref. Re: Application for permission on felling trees and bamboos in the special area in the Yoshino-Kumamoto National Park.		"
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.374	All prefectural Governors Re: Investigation into conditions of enforcement of the Hot Spring Law.		"
Dec 15	Ei-hatsu No.380	" Re: Disposition of remainders of the imported canned goods for hospital rationing.	"	"
Dec 16	Ei-hatsu No.382	" Re: Application of the Beauty Parlorists' Law (Ryoshi ho).	"	"
Dec 18	Ei-hatsu No.385	All prefectural Governors Re: The national nutrition survey areas for the fiscal year 1949-1950.		"
Dec 18	Ei-hatsu No.386	Governors Nagasaki Pref. Re: Answer on disposition of permission on burial in isolated small islands.		"
Dec 19	Ei-hatsu No.387	Governors Yamagata Pref. Re: Application of the Show-place Law (Kogyo-jo-no).		"
Dec 19	Ei-hatsu No.388	Governors Yamaguchi Pref.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau

Re: Questions on enforcement of the Beauty Parlorists' Law (Riyoshi-ho).

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Dec 13	Yaku-shu No.520	All prefectural Governors All Chiefs Organizations concerned.	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: The first allotment of clothings for laborers for the fiscal year 1943-49.	
Dec 13	Yaku-hatsu No.839	''	''
		Re: Forwarding the substandard narcotics.	
Dec 14	Yaku-hatsu No.859	''	''
		Re: Monthly report on pharmaceutical inspection, etc.	
Dec 16	Yaku-hatsu No.875	''	''
		Re: Investigation into demanded quantity of pig-iron and ordinary steel, etc., for repairs and expansion of equipments for manufacturing medicine and instruments, etc.	
Dec 18	Yaku-hatsu No.905	All prefectural Governors; Joint-stock companies concerned	''
		Re: Allotment of rubber and semi-boots for demanders for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 18	Yaku-hatsu No.907	All prefectural Governors	''
		Re: Disposition of home sanitation cotton to business enterprisers in dividing.	
Dec 14	Yaku-hatsu No.860	''	''
		Re: Determination of allotment of sanitary material for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1873	Governors, Iwate & Wakayama Prefs	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Allotment of supplies for relief of the sufferers from a flood	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1874	Governors, Osaka & Nagano Prefs.	''
		Re: Allotment of grease for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1875	Governors Osaka & 9 other prefectures	''
		Re: Allotment of the bicycle rear-cars for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1876	Governor Saitama Pref.	''
		Re: Change of allocation of LARA relief commodities	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1878	Governor Wakayama Pref.	''
		Re: Increase of the full number of the welfare commissioners.	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1879	Governors Miyagi & 10 other prefs.	''
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1880	Governors Yamaguchi & 10 other prefs.	''
		Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses necessary for the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 15	Sha-hatsu No.1883	Governors Oita Pref.	''
		Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	

Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1886	Governor Fukushima Pref. Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (shoes).	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1887	Governors Kyoto & Shimane Prefs. Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1888	Governor Hokkaido Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1889	Governor Okayama Pref. Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1890	Governors, Gumma & Niigata Prefs. Re: Equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1891	Governor, Gifu Pref. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid and excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1892	Governor, Aichi Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1893	Governor, Aomori Pref. Re: Equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1894 No.1898	Governors, Aomori & 3 other prefs. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid and excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1899	Governor, Kyoto Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., and on excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1900	Governor, Hokkaido Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1901	Governor, Hyogo Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., and on excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1902	Governor, Shimane Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the fixed amount to be paid for that under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1903	Governor, Wakayama Pref. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and excessive payment over the stipulated amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under	"

the Daily Life Security Law.

- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1904 Governor, Shimane Pref. Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the stipulated amount of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1905 Governor, Aichi Pref. //
Re: Certification for excessive payment beyond the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment therefor.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1906 Governor, Nagasaki Pref. //
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1907 Governor, Toyama Pref. //
Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1911 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
Re: Allotment of leather for the work providing agencies for the third quarter.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1912 Governor, Shiga Pref. //
Re: Special distribution of material for operation of the work providing agencies.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1913- Governors, Gifu & 12 other prefs. //
No.1935
Re: Application for approval on the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1936 Governor, Toyama Pref. //
Re: Payment of temporary aid in living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1937 Governor, Hiroshima Pref. //
Re: Grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the institutions.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1949- Governors, Akita & 3 other prefs. //
No.1953
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1954 Governor, Miyazaki Pref. //
Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1955 Governor, Shizuoka Pref. //
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the stipulated amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1956 Governor, Hokkaido //
Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1957 Governor, Osaka Pref. //
Re: licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1958 // //
Re: Certification for excessive payment beyond the standard of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment of the expenses to be expended for

living aid under the same Law.

- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1959 Governors, Iwate & 10 other prefs. Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Presentation of the report on protection condition during six months (April - September) in the
fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1963 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. "
Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1965 Governor, Shiga Pref. "
Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and
national grant-in-aid therefor.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1966 " "
Re: Licensing of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and
national grant-in-aid therefor.
- Dec 13 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.219 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Relations between the work providing agencies and the Labor Standards Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.220 " "
Re: Allotment of the secondary products of steel for operation of the work providing agencies for
the third quarter.
- Dec 17 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.222 " "
Re: Fixed term on forwarding the summary sheet on survey of the actual situations of the
physically handicapped.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1967 Governor, Toyama Pref. "
Re: Licensing of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law and
national grant-in-aid.
- Dec 17 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.223 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Report on conditions of accounting of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on
protection under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Children's Bureau
- Dec 14 Ji-hatsu No.846 Governor, Tokyo Metropolis Director, Children's Business
Re: Allotment of tires and tubes for the child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal
year 1948-49.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.849 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "
Re: Survey of each number of the foster-parents and the children entrusted to them.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.850 Governor, Saitama Pref. "
Re: Survey of the foster-parents and the children entrusted to them.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.851 Governors, Kagoshima & 5 other prefs. "
Re: Second additional allotment of steel for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.859 All prefectural governors. "
Re: A resolution of the prefectural assembly to be annexed to an application for national
grant-in-aid for expenditure (expenses on equipments and protection, etc.) necessary for the
child welfare agencies and the child welfare centers, etc., under the Child Welfare Law.
- Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.862 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. "
Re: Inquiry on licensing of the child welfare agency.

Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.863 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Business
Re: Preparing a collection of instances disposed in child welfare activities.

Insurance Bureau

Dec 14 Ho-hatsu No.96 All directors of Insurance Depts., prefectural governments; All chiefs of branch offices of social insurance. //
Re: Notice on the disbursement program of business Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 14 Ichi-fuku No.2555 Chief, Service Sections, prefectural government. Director, Demobilization Bureau.
Re: Use of means for education.

Dec 14 En-shi No.743 All prefectural governors Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Re: National grant-in-aid for the repatriation relief campaign of love.

Dec 14 Engo No.744 Governor, Tochigi Pref. //
Re: Special distribution of alcoholic liquors to the repatriates.

Dec 14 Engo No.746 Governor, Osaka Pref. //
Re: Navigation of the ship Kato-maru owned by a Korean national to Korea.

Dec 15 Engo No.752 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
Re: Additional roster on the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.

Dec 15 En-shi No.759 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. //
Re: Allocation of expenses on equipping the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and sufferers

Dec 15 En-shi No.771 All prefectural governors. //
Re: Distribution of beddings for winter to the repatriates abroad.

Accounts Section

Dec 25 Kai-hatsu No.1153 // Chief Accounts Section
Re: Specifications of classified budget on public works for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 25 Kai-hatsu No.1156 Prefectural Governors concerned //
Re: Request for preparation of the protocol of national property.

Disease Prevention Bureau

Dec 21 Yo-hatsu No.1651 All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Re: Making an entry in both the certificate of still birth and the card of still birth on artificial suspension of pregnancy under application for examination under Article 13 of the Eugenic Protection Law.

Dec 25 Hatsu-yo No.104 // Vice-minister of Welfare
Re: Re-examination of the preventive inoculation liquor.

Dec 25 Hatsu-en No.21 // Vice-president Repatriation Relief Agency
Re: Allocation of funds granted by the Imperial Household to the repatriation relief campaign of love.

Public Sanitation Bureau

- Dec 20 Ei-hatsuNo.396 All prefectural governors Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Re: Partial amendment of the Enforcement Regulations of the Nutritionist Law.
- Dec 22 Ei-hatsuNo.397 Governor, Nara Prefecture //
Re: Matters resolved at the business conference for section chiefs responsible for veterinary affairs and health at 12 prefectural governments in Tokai, Hokuriku and Kinki Districts.
- Dec 22 Ei-hatsuNo.399 Governor, Tokyo Metropolis //
Re: Permission on establishment of the Japan Hot-spring Welfare Association, Inc.
- Dec 24 Ei-hatsuNo.404 All prefectural governors //
Re: National Grant-in-aid for the expenses on execution of extermination of rodents and insects for
this fiscal year.
- Dec 24 Ei-hatsuNo.405 // //
Re: Allotment of grease for food for the third quarter in the fiscal 1948-49.
- Dec 25 Ei-hatsuNo.413 // //
Re: Standards on designation of the training institutions for Riyo-shi (Beauty parlorists).

Social Affairs Bureau

- Dec 20 Sha-hatsu No.1968 Governor, Hokkaido. Director Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Notice on the training course for social workers.
- Dec 20 Sha-hatsu No.1972 Governors, Fukuoka & 3 other prefs. //
Re: Allotment of galvanized iron-plate for the work providing agencies for the third quarter.
- Dec 20 Sha-hatsu No.1973 Governors, Aomori & 9 other prefs. //
Re: Amendment of outline of procedure on dealing with LARA relief commodities.
- Dec 20 Sha-hatsu No.1974 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. //
Re: Amendment of allocation of LARA relief commodities
- Dec 20 Sha-hatsu No.1978 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. //
Re: Specific allocation of LARA relief commodities.
- Dec 22 Sha-hatsu No.1983 // //
Re: Grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the institutions.
- Dec 24 Sha-hatsu No.1986- Governors, Saitama & 3 other prefs. //
No.1990
Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the ordinary payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 24 Sha-hatsu No.1991 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. //
Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid and excessive
payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 24 Sha-hatsu No.1992 Governor, Saitama Pref. //
Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the prevention of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security.
- Dec 24 Sha-hatsu No.1993 Governor, Saga Pref. //
Re: Solatium to the victims of the accident by men of the Occupation Forces.

Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1974	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and for excessive payment beyond the ordinary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1995	Governor, Mie Pref.	//
			Re: Consultation on permission of the plan on change of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1996	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	//
			Re: Specific allocation of LARA relief commodities.
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1997	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	//
			Re: Accident of LARA relief commodities.
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1998	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	//
		//	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.2000	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	//
			Re: Restoration of chemical in LARA relief commodities.
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.2001	Governor, Oita Pref.	//
			Re: Allocation of clothings in LARA relief commodities.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2003	Governors, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs.	//
	No.2006		
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2007	Governor, Kochi Pref.	//
			Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2010	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	//
		Re: //	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2011	Governor, Gumma Pref.	//
			Re: Allotment of coal-tar for repairing the social work agencies.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2013	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	//
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2014	Governor, Chiba Pref.	//
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2015	Governor, Osaka Pref.	//
		Re: //	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2016	Governor, Niigata Pref.	//
			Re: Licensing of establishment of the Essa Welfare Association, Foundational Juridical person.
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2017	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	//
			Re: Application for approval on amendment of the constitution of the Onuma Koseien (Welfare Institution), Foundational Juridical person.

Dec 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.224	All prefectural governors	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Collection of fees, etc., on allotment of materials.	
Dec 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.225	"	"
		Re: Report of actual results on timber.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.226	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
for		Re: Forwarding the English version of the instructions on standards of expenses to be disbursed	
		living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.227	"	"
		Re: Allocation of commodities donated by the American Red Cross Society.	
Dec 25	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.228	"	"
		Re: Allotment of tatami-omote (a sort of mat) for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 25	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.229	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
		Re: Allotment of plate-grass for construction of the social work agencies for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.230	"	"
		Re: Allocation of community chest funds to alms in the year-end, etc.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.231	"	"
		Re: Investigation into the actual conditions of the protective institutions.	

Children's Bureau

Dec 21	Ji-hatsu No.865	All prefectural governors	Director Children's Bureau
		Re: Disposition of the child welfare agencies not licensed under the Child Welfare Law.	
Dec 21	Ji-hatsu No.866	Governors, Okayama & Ehime Prefs.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the child welfare centers and the temporary houses of protection.	
Dec 23	Ji-hatsu No.874	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
		Re: Amendment of the program on establishment of the day-nursery institutions.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.876	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
		Re: Soap, chocolate and chewing-gum sold by the U.S. Forces.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.877	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Allotment of plate-glass for construction of the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.878	All prefectural governors. (except Saitama Pref).	"
		Re: Allotment of secondary products of steel for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.880	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
		Re: Allotment of coal-tar	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.881	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
		Re: Matters resolved at the congress of Directors of Civil Welfare Depts. of prefectural governments in Chugoku bloc.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.882	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
year		Re: Delivery of tatami-omote for the child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal	

1948-49.

Dec 24 Ji-otsu-hatsu No.56 All prefectural governors
(except Aomori, Ibaraki & Tokyo Pref.)
Re: Allotment of paper for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 24 Ji-hatsu No.886 All prefectural governors //
Re: Inquiry on execution of the examination for day-nursery teacher.

Insurance Bureau

Dec 23 Ho-hatsu No.97 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, Director Insurance Bureau
prefectural governments Chiefs,
branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Re: Notification of disbursement program of Business Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special
Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 23 Ho-hatsu No.98 All prefectural governors //
Re: Allocation of the budget for expenditure pursuant to enforcement of the amended national
Health Insurance Law.

Dec 24 Ho-hatsu No.99 // //
Re: Enforcement of the law amending a part of the Health Insurance Law.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 20 En-shi No.792 Governors, Hokkaido & Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Iwate Prefs.
Re: Allocation of the expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates
from Saghalien without relatives.

Dec 20 En-shi No.793 Governor, Miyagi Pref. //
Re: Expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien
without relatives.

Dec 21 Ichi-fuku No.2564 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, Director Demobilization Bureau
prefectural governments.
Re: Outline of procedure of handling business on "report on the undemobilized or the ashes not
received yet."

Dec 21 Engo No.817 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Repatriation of Loochoans.

Dec 20 Engo No.824 Governors, Tokyo & 12 Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
other prefs.
Re: Forwarding the roster of the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ
SCAP.

Dec 23 En-shi No.827 Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other prefs. //
Re: Expenditure on the repatriations from Saghalien without relatives.

Dec 23 En-shi No.830 All prefectural governors //
Re: Forwarding letters of appreciation to the exhibitors of the first rehabilitation industry
exhibition.

Dec 23 En-shi No.831 Governor, Iwate Pref. //
Re: National grant-in-aid for funds for loaning business fund to the needy persons.

Dec 23 En-buttsu No.832 All prefectural governors. Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Distribution of beddings for winter to the repatriates from abroad.

Dec 23	Engo No.833	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	''
		Re: Distribution of the certificate of the person boarding a train as an attendant.	
Dec 24	Engo No.834	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
		Re: The third survey on the assets left by the Korean nationals.	
Dec 23	Engo No.835	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	''
		Re: The third survey on the assets left by the Korean nationals.	
Dec 24	Engo No.836	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
		Re: Round voyage of Mr. KAWAMURA, Shun-ei.	
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec 21	Yaku-shu No.550	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
		Re: Suspension of use of the neo-albasil.	
Dec 20	Yaku-hatsu No.928	''	''
		Re: Designation under the provisions of Article 7, item 7.	
Dec 21	Yaku-hatsu No.931	''	''
		Re: National grant-in-aid on personnel at the local governments in charge of narcotic control and inspections.	
Dec 21	Yaku-hatsu No.933	''	''
		Re: National grant-in-aid on personnel at the local governments in charge of narcotic control and inspection.	
Dec 22	Yaku-hatsu No.938	''	''
		Re: Allotment of the imported medicine (lobeline hydrochloride injection and ephedrine sulfate injection).	
Dec 22	Yaku-hatsu No.941	''	''
		Re: The second allotment of medicine (resorcinol) for the demenders for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 23	Yaku-hatsu No.950	''	''
		Re: The control Law on the Business of Poison and Powerful Agent.	
Dec 23	Yaku-hatsu No.961	''	''
		Re: Disposition of alkyl-resorcinol preparates prohibited of movement.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Reference Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.107, and Inclosure No.1. Attention is called to an error in subject inclosure entitled "Tabular Summary - Typhus Fever in Japan, 1948". Under the column "Cases reported M/W", Shizuoka should read 0 instead of 9. No. cases of typhus were reported from this prefecture during 1948.

Scrub Typhus

A plan is being formulated by the Niigata Prefectural Health Department and the Ministry of Welfare designed to reduce the incidence of scrub typhus in Niigata prefecture. This plan will go into effect during May of this year and will be under the general supervision of the Niigata Military Government Team.

Bacterial Rat Poison

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.95, above subject. The long-standing practice by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of distributing bacilli cultures of salmonella organisms for use in the preparation of rat baits has been officially discontinued by instructions dated 18 December 1948 to the Prefectural Governors. The instructions state in part "You are, therefore, requested to notify the prefectural agricultural experiment stations, which have been charged to distribute the said bacilli for the purpose of destroying wild rats, to suspend immediately such distribution until otherwise notified henceforth."

Reference is also made to page 6, Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No.169 for the period 2-8 January 1949, item 1, subject, "Use of Bacteria for Rat Control Discontinued." Subject reference explains the action taken to prohibit the use of bacterial cultures for rat poison, and quotes the instructions sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Since the practice of using bacterial rat poison is one of long-standing it is suggested that Military Government Health Officers be on the alert for violations of those instructions.

Quarantine Regulation

Due to the presence of epidemic smallpox in South Korea and in Mindoro Island, Philippines and to the seasonal recurrence of smallpox in the port cities of China, the provisions of SCAP Circular #9, dated 29 March 1948 applicable to epidemic smallpox areas have been invoked.

Until further notice all persons arriving in Japan from China, South Korea or Mindoro Island are to have in their possession certificates showing successful vaccination against smallpox within the preceding sixty days.

Persons entering Japan from all other countries are required, as heretofore, to have evidence of successful smallpox vaccination and inoculation against typhoid-paratyphoid within the preceding twelve months.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Salaries of Nurses - Health Centers

The number of nurses whose salaries are subsidized by the Ministry of Welfare is determined by the number and classification of health centers in each prefecture (A, B, or C health centers). Inclosure No.1, lists the actual number of nurses and midwives working in each prefecture as against the actual number of nurses and midwives that could be employed based on the Ministry of Welfare budget allocations. On 17 January 1948, Public Health Bureau instruction (Koseisho Hatsu Ken) No.3, Subject, "Concerning the Establishment of Staff Following the Enlargement of Health Center Setup", was sent out to all prefectural governors and at the same time furnished the information as contained in referenced inclosure.

This Koseisho Hatsu Ken No.3 does not limit the number of nurses who may be employed in each prefecture but limits the number of nurses employed in each prefecture for which grant-in-aid are made by the Ministry of Welfare. Any prefecture may employ more nurses than are indicated on the attached inclosure but to do so it must pay their salaries from prefectural funds. All nurses are classified in different categories with the Ministry determining the number of persons whose salaries they will supplement in each category.

A third class technician rating is the highest rate of salary a public health nurse on the prefectural level can hold at the present time.

Publications

A catalog of price lists and textbooks has been forwarded to each prefecture, listing the publishers named below, for those Japanese nurses who wish to obtain reference material. All books and pamphlets should be ordered direct from the publisher, remittances to be in Japanese money order and it is recommended that a duplicate list of the order be retained and used for checking, following receipt. Remittances should also include postage.

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Medical Friend Co.
40 Momozono-cho
Nakano-ku, Tokyo

Far Eastern literary Co.
Room 135, Finance Bldg. Annex
2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Ministry of Welfare
(Midwifery Manual Only)

National Nurses Association

The annual meeting of Japanese midwives, clinical nurses and public health nurses association will be held in Tokyo on the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. It is suggested that during the next three months the prefectural branch nurses association be encouraged to increase their membership to permit the coming national meeting to be more representative of all the nurses and midwives in Japan. Officers of the prefectural associations should be urged to plan a definite campaign to have all eligible members join the Association. To be an active member, all dues must be paid prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, 1 April 1949.

SECTION IV NUTRITION BRANCH

The Graduation ceremonies for 38 students completing the 3rd refresher course for nutritionists took place at the Institute of Public Health 31 January. All prefectures were represented except Ehime, Tottori, Wakayama, Aomori, Nara, Kyoto, Fukui and Toyama. The opening of the next nutritionists refresher class will be announced when firm.

Nutrition Surveys

Results of the November 1948 Nutrition Survey for Tokyo, 11 Cities, Other Cities and 46 Prefectures are given in the attached tables. (Incl, #2).

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Weekly Bulletin #107 for the period 10 - 16 January, Inclosure 2, lists manufacturer's prices in effect since 4 November 1948. This list did not include the unit for which these prices have been established. Inclosure No.3 this bulletin includes the complete information.

Consumers prices can be estimated as being approximately 40% more than the manufacturer's selling price.

During the period 16 - 22 January, 1,014 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>
Tokyo	200	2		
Osaka	200			50
Wakayama		100	90	
Shimane		102		
Ehime			50	
Fukuoka		70	100	
Saga		50		
TOTALS	400	324	240	50

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Trial Delays

One fact which detrimentally effects the lesson which should be learned by narcotic law violators given a quick trial, sentenced, and then immediate serving of any penal servitude so awarded, is the long delay between the

time of apprehension and the date of trial. Instances are presently on record of an 18 month delay and a considerable number of delays have averaged 12 months or more.

Investigation of such delays discloses that in some instances the case reports were not given procurators by the prefectural narcotic officials and in others the procurators had not forwarded the cases report, after their investigation or perusal, to the courts for inclusion on the trial calendar. In other instances the courts have delayed placing narcotic violation cases upon the trial calendar considering other types of violations as being of more importance.

Another delay is caused when the defendant appeals the courts decision to a higher court. Delays of from one to two years have occurred due to this procedure. During these long delays the defendant is generally free to continue his violations in efforts to amass enough money to pay for defense attorneys and for the possible assessment of fines, and to gain and use outside influences toward lenient court decisions.

Military Government Team personnel could immeasurably aid Narcotic Control if they directed the attention of prefectural court officials to any such cases as come to their notice in an effort to expedite the trial and sentencing of narcotic violators.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The latest information received from prefectural reports and compiled on 27 January reflects a total of ¥ 1,046,747,659.15 raised (including pledges) towards the national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 89.1% of quota.

The following twenty-five prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

Aomori	Shizuoka
Iwate	Aichi
Akita	Mie
Yamagata	Shiga
Fukushima	Nara
Tochigi	Hiroshima
Saitama	Kagawa
Niigata	Fukuoka
Toyama	Saga
Ishikawa	Kumamoto
Fukui	Oita
Yamanashi	Miyazaki
Gifu	

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies for Japan, numbers 117 through 120, have arrived in Yokohama. Also shipment designation 91-B originally intended for Korea was unloaded by error at Yokohama and will not be trans-shipped. These shipments included the following items:

- 117 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Resolute on 8 January and contained 21.47 tons (food, 14.95 tons - clothing, 6.52 tons).
- 118 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tjmenteng on 8 January and contained 61.8 tons (clothing).
- 119 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Courser on 13 January and contained 25.98 tons (food, 11.76 tons - clothing, 13.98 tons - miso. .24 tons).
- 120 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Train Maersk on 20 January and contained 9.35 tons (clothing, 9.2 tons - medical supplies, .15 tons).
- 121 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Andrew Jackson on 26 January and contained 105.98 tons (food,

98.82 tons - clothing, 7.16 tons).

Shipment 91-B: Arrived aboard the S.S. P&T Explorer on 20 January for Korea (will not be trans-shipped) and contained 1.83 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,400.62 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,585.51
Clothing (Including shoes)	1,442.57
Medical Supplies	61.67
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc).	<u>103.25</u>
TOTAL	7,400.62

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

This Committee, with headquarters at 30 North Marion Avenue, Pasadena 4, California, approved a project to ship 2,000 goats to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.68 (for the period 12 - 18 April 1948).

To date a total of 1,629 goats have arrived in Japan (shipments number 1 through 7). The final shipment (No.8) is due to arrive in Japan during February.

Shipment No.7 arrived in Japan aboard the S.S. Republic on 16 January and totaled 294 goats. These goats were allocated as follows:

	<u>Goats</u>
Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	115
Ministry of Agriculture (for goat villages)	121
Ministry of Education (for agricultural colleges)	<u>58</u>
TOTAL	294

The distribution of the 115 goats allotted to the Ministry of Welfare has been approved and they will be distributed, beginning on 25 January, in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Fukui	Jikoen Yoshie Bunen	5
	Wakoryo	5
	Mikuni Ryo	4
Shiga	Omi Gakuen	3
	Kusatu Ryoyosyo	5
	Omi Sanatorium	3
	Syonan Gakuen	3
Ehime	Katei Gakko	5
	Kaizenji Takkujisho	5
Yamanashi	Rissy Koseien	5
	Koyo Gakkuen	5
	Kohu Sunpu Ryo	5
	Siesen Ryo	3
Nagasaki	Junshin En	3
	St.Francisco	4
	Seihuen	3
Kagawa	Sakaide Aiiikuen	4
	Ro Gakko	3
	Chisyma Heikuesono	4
Tokushima	Shinsei Ryo	3
	Fujin Mome	4

	Awayoroin	4
	Tokushima Gakuin	3
	Heiwa Jutaku	5
Miyazaki	Karitasuno Sono	5
	Ishiikinen Yuaisya	5
	Shinsyu Gakko	4
	Saise Sya	5
	TOTAL	115

Japanese Red Cross Society

Medical Social Work:

An orientation Course on Medical Social Work for representatives of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) for the period 24 - 29 January. This course was sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Society and its conduct was made possible through assistance given by the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

The course was planned by the Acting Director, Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital and Chief, Medical Section, Japanese Red Cross. Forty-six representatives of the Japanese Red Cross attended the course. (Note: 36 hospitals in 33 prefectures, 3 Prefectural Chapters and 1 Maternity Hospital were represented).

The course consisted of; field visits to the St. Luke's Hospital, Red Cross Central Hospital and Suginami Health Center and lectures on the following subjects:

1. History of Medical Social Work Abroad and in Japan.
2. Purpose and Functions of Medical Social Workers.
3. Medical Social Work in a Hospital with Case Examples.
4. Relation of Public Health Nursing to Medical Social Work.
5. Medical Social Work in Model Health Center.
6. Education and Training of Medical Social Workers.
7. Information Regarding Medical Social Work Courses to be given, over a period of 3 months, at Japan School of Social Work, beginning 1 April 1948.

First Aid:

First Aid Training Course was held 18-19 January in Ashikaga City for the Hygiene Administrators of those factories within the city employing more than 50 persons.

Professional Training for Social Work

Welfare Officers being consulted regarding graduate training for social work may obtain catalogues from the following schools of Social Work which belong to the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

Atlanta University School of Social Work, 247 Henry Street, S.K., Atlanta, Georgia.
Forrester B. Washington, Director. (1928) (G)

Boston College, School of Social Work, 126 Neowbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.
Dorothy Book, Dean. (1938) (M)

Boston University, School of Social Work, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, 16, Massachusetts.
Richard K. Conant, Dean, (1939) (P, G, M)

University of British Columbia, Department of Social Work, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
Marjorie J. Smith, Head. (1945) (G)

Bryn Mawr College, Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Florence Peterson, Director. (1919) (M)

University of Buffalo, School of Social Work, 25 Niagara Square, Buffalo 2, New York,
Niles Carpenter, Dean. (1934)

University of California, School of Social Welfare, Berkeley 4, California.
Milton Chernin, Dean. (1928) (M, P)

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, 13, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, Head of Department. (1919) (G)

Catholic University of America, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington 17, D.C.
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. McClafferty, Dean. (1937) (P, G, M)

University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago 37, Illinois.
Helen R. right, Dean. (1919) (M, P)

University of Denver, School of Social Work, Denver 10, Colorado.
Emil M. Sunley, Director. (1933) (G)

Fordham University, School of Social Service, 134 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York.
Anna E. King, Dean. (1929) (M, P, G)

University of Hawaii, School of Social Work, Honolulu 10, Hawaii,
Mrs. Katherine N. Hendley, Director. (1942)

University of Kansas, Department of Social Work, Lawrence, Kansas,
Esther Twente, Chairman. (1948).

Louisiana State University, School of Social Welfare, Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana.
Earl E. Klein, Director, (1940).

University of Louisville. The Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work, Louisville 8, Kentucky.
Howell V. Williams, Dean. (1937) (M).

Loyola University, School of Social Work, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.
Matthew H. Schoenbaum, Dean. (1921).

McGill University, School of Social Work, 3600 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Dorothy King, Director. (1919; withdrew 1928; readmitted 1939) (M).

University of Michigan, Institute of Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.
Robert W. Kelso, Director. (1922).

University of Minnesota, School of Social Work, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.
John C. Kidneigh, Associate Director. (1919) (M, P, G).

University of Missouri, Department of Social Work, Columbia, Missouri.
Mark Hale, Chairman. (1948).

Nashville School of Social Work, 412-21st Avenue South, Nashville 4, Tennessee.
Lora Lee Pederson, Director. (1945) (G, M).

University of Nebraska, Graduate School of Social Work, Lincoln 8, Nebraska.
Frank Z. Glick, Director. (1940).

New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York.
Margaret Loal, Acting Dean. (1919) (M, P, G)

University of North Carolina, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Arthur E. Fink, Director. (1920; withdrew 1932; readmitted 1936).

Ohio State University, School of Social Administration, Graduate Program, Columbus 10, Ohio.
C. F. McNeil, Director. (1919) (G).

University of Oklahoma, School of Social Work, Norman, Oklahoma.
J. J. Rhyne, Director. (1938).

Our Lady of the Lake College, Graduate School of Social Service, San Antonio 7, Texas.
George W. Miles, Director. (1945).

Pennsylvania School of Social Work of the University of Pennsylvania, 2410 Pine Street, Philadelphia 3,
Kenneth L. M. Pray, Dean. (1919) (P, G) Pennsylvania.

University of Pittsburgh, School of Social Work, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania,
Wilbur I. Newstetter, Dean. (1919; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

University of Puerto Rico, Department of Social Work, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico,
Mrs. Maria P. Rahn, Director. (1935; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

Howard University, Graduate School of Social Work, Washington 1, D. C.
Mrs. Inabel Burns Lindsay, Director. (1940) (M,G)

University of Illinois, Division of Social Welfare Administration, Urbana, Illinois.
Marietta Stevenson, Director. (1946) (G)

Indiana University, Division of Social Service, 122 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.
Grace Browning, Director. (1923).

St. Louis University, School of Social Service, 221 N. Grand Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri.
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., Director, (1933) (M).

Simmons College School of Social Work, 51 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16, Massachusetts.
Katherine D. Hardwick, Director. (1919) (M, P).

Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.
Florence Day Director. (1919) (P).

University of Southern California, Graduate School of Social Work, Los Angeles 7, California.
Arlie Johnson, Dean. (1922) (M, P, G).

University of Toronto, School of Social Work, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.
Harry M. Cassidy, Director. (1919; withdrew 1928; readmitted 1939) (G).

Tulane University, School of Social Work, New Orleans 15, Louisiana.
Elizabeth Wisner, Dean. (1927) (M, P, G).

University of Utah, School of Social Work, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
Arthur L. Bealey, Dean (1940).

State College of Washington, Graduate School of Social Work, Pullman, Washington.
A. A. Smick, Acting Director. (1942).

University of Washington, Graduate School of Social Work, Seattle 5, Washington.
Grace B. Ferguson, Director. (1934) (M).

Washington University, the George Warren Brown School Social Work, St. Louis 5, Missouri.
Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Dean. (1925) (M, P, G).

Kayne University, School of Public Affairs and Social Work, Detroit 2, Michigan.
Lent D. Upson, Dean. (1942) (P, G).

West Virginia University, Department of Social Work, Morgantown, West Virginia.
W. P. Shortridge, Dean of College of Arts & Sciences. (1942).

Western Reserve University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Cleveland 6, Ohio.
Donald B. Wilson, Dean. (1919) (M, P, G).

College of William and Mary, Richmond School of Social Work, 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond 20,
George T. Kaif, Director. (1919) (G). Virginia.

University of Wisconsin, Department of Social Work, Madison 6, Wisconsin.
Arthur P. Miles, Chairman of Department. (1922; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

Refer to TB-PH-Wel 13, July 1948 for details regarding "Social Welfare Education in Japan".

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Profession and Social Insurance

Because of the vital role of the medical profession in the operations of the social insurance, it is necessary that a good working relationship between that profession and every level of administration of social insurances be maintained. Such relationship is being developed through the medium of the Japanese Medical Association and full encouragement of its development is being given.

The Japan Medical Association has been reestablished as a private, democratically-governed organization with prefectural and local chapters. Each of the chapters has appointed committees to handle social insurance matters. They are represented on all prefectural and local advisory councils established by the various social insurance laws to assure that their viewpoint is considered. They are expected to assume the customary responsibility that such organizations exercise with reference to their members.

To indicate the nature of questions and discussions that have arisen in this interest of the J.M.A., the following is a summary of the general question and answer phase of recent conference held with officials of that organization.

1. The prompt payment of service fees to insurance doctors, with recognition of the fact that doctors are required to operate their own affairs on a cash basis, but must in many cases, wait unreasonable period for payment of services rendered to insured patients. In this connection the establishment and functions of the Medical Fee Payment Fund, favored by insurance doctors was discussed. The Fund promises to remedy or alleviate the payment situation but it was noted that experience with the Fund, to date, has been discouraging and will require more initiative and follow-up action on the part of government officials and insurance administrative units.

2. The importance and scope of the National Health Insurance program and the possibility of a prefectural-National Health Insurance administrative organization rather than municipal administration in prefectures that cannot support municipal administrative units.

3. The lack of provisions in the Japanese social insurance laws designating and giving due considerations to the differences in skills and training of doctors. This was believed a major irregularity in the laws which, in the past, has contributed to poor service and indifference on the part of doctors and can only cause similar troubles in the future.

4. The over-utilization of the programs by the insured members with useless calls for treatment, postponed and night calls without good cause, and a general unrealistic attitude with respect to entitlement to service and attention beyond the limits of insurance resources. This is causing marked difficulties in several areas. In discouraging this over-utilization tendency and its abuse to the program thought is being given to sponsoring a change in the laws which would require partial payments in each, in addition to insurance benefits, from each insured member on each call. It is believed that such restriction or requirements would retard over-utilization practices and permit better services to those in actual need.

5. The possibility of using a combined fee-for-service and capitation system in certain areas where medical service could not satisfactorily be used under the preferred fee-for-service system.

6. A scheme, without sound actuarial or insurance planning, being given some attention in certain medical quarters to promote the removal of stimulated medical care fees from all social insurance laws. As a substitute the plan would provide the insured member with rights to obtain funds that could be used to secure medical service directly from a private doctor. This would dispense with all control provisions in the insurance laws over insurance doctors.

7. The problem of standardizing medical care especially the limits of "minimum medical care." Such is believed to embrace a high standard in services and supplies yet remain within the resources of the insurance system. This determination is proving to be a difficult one and it was emphasized that more conferences were needed by the Medical Care Advisory Council and the Medical Fee Calculating Committee. It was recognized that certain delays have been encountered in the formation of these guiding bodies but that such were cleared in December 1948 and immediate action is now expected.

The discussions throughout the conference were marked by a sharp interest in the social insurance problems and administration and a sincere desire of the members of JMA to make the Japanese program successful. The Medical Fee Payment Fund Law was declared an attainment which had long been sought by the doctors and that in spite of the present difficulties stemming from initial administration it was believed to be a solution to a great number of program difficulties. There was willing and purposeful intent expressed by the members to do everything within their power to promote, advise, and urge administrative personnel and medical practitioners to give full support and attention to the solution of problems and the encouragement of a successful program of social security in Japan.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls.

1. Public Health Nurses & Midwives - Actual Number Working By Prefectures.
2. Results of the November 1948 Nutrition Surveys for Tokyo, 11 Cities, Other Cities and 46 Prefectures.
3. New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948 for Medicines and Related Items.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - November 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Work Ended 22 January 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
31 January - 6 February
1949
Number 110**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Institutions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

		<u>27 Dec. - 8 Jan.</u>			
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>	
Dec 28 1948	Kai-hatsu No.1163		Governor, Toyama Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section	
		Re: Sending back the Check			
Dec 28 1948	Kai-hatsu No.1164		Governor, Gifu Pref.	"	
		"			
Jan 6 1949	Kai-hatsu No.6		All directors of ministerial department and bureaus.	"	
		Re: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on payment of balance under adoption of the new allowance scale for the Government personnel.			
Jan 8 1949	Kai-hatsu No.10		All chiefs of charcoal offices in prefectures.	"	
		Re: Allotment of charcoal for gas for the fourth year 1948-49.			
Jan 8 1949	Kai-hatsu No.12		All directors of ministerial department and bureaus.	"	
		Re: Payment of the tax under adjustment at the year-end, etc.			
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>					
Dec 28 1948	I-hatsu No.704-2		All prefectural governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau	
		Re: Advertisement of hospitals and clinics, etc.			
Dec 28 1948	I-hatsu No.705		"	"	
		Re: Loan floatation necessary for equipping and restoration of medical means.			
Jan 5 1949	I-hatsu No.3		"	"	
		Re: Commentary on Article 47 of the Medical Service law.			
Jan 5 1949	I-hatsu No.4		All prefectural governors; Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; Directors of national hospitals & national sanatoria.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau	
		Re: Expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.			
Jan 8 1949	I-hatsu No.23		All prefectural governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau	
		Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.			

Diseases Prevention Bureau

Jan 8 Yo-hatsu All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
1949 No.14
Re: Emergency measures for control of communicable disease according to provisional suspension of use of vaccine for preventive innoculation.

Public Sanitation Bureau

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Tochigi Pref. Director Public Sanitation Bureau
1948 No.416
Re: Felling trees and bamboos in the Nikko National Park.

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Hokkaido "
1948 No.417
Re: Approval on construction of waterworks in Horobetsu-village.

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Ishikawa Pref. "
1948 No.418
Re: Enforcement of the Food Sanitation law.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Hyogo Pref. "
1948 No.422
Re: Answers on a horse-race course and a bicycle-race course.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Aichi Pref. "
1948 No.423
Re: Answers on the Government officials concerned who are stated in the three laws on business.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Kagoshima Pref. "
1948 No.424
Re: Application on the three laws on business.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors. "
1948 No.425
Re: Execution of practical training for the barbers and the beauty parlorists (riyo-shi).

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governors, Hokkaido & "
1948 No.426 16 other prefectures.
Re: Filling the full number of food sanitation inspectors for the fiscal year. 1948-49

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs. "
1948 No.427
Re: The full number on budget of food sanitation inspectors for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors "
1948 No.428
Re: Recommendation of the candidates for fallows of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Jan 5 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors. "
1949 No.2
Re: Strengthening execution of extermination of rodents and insects.

Jan 6 Ei-hatsu Governors, Nagano & 3 other prefs. "
1949 No.13
Re: Preliminary arrangements on designation of the national park.

Jan 7 1949	Ei-hatsu No.15	All prefectural governors	Director Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Coloration of chemicals for agriculture.	
Jan 7 1949	Ei-hatsu No.20	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Execution of periodical sanitation-inspection on the exclusive hotels for trade representatives and the stores of daily-necessities for the foreigners in Japan.	
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec 27 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.976	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: The first allotment of alcohol for the demanders for the fourth qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.988	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: Allotment of coal and lignite for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1084	"	"
		Re: Determination of Allotment of tar-acid having boiling point at high temperature for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1010	"	"
		Re: Determination of the second allotment of creosote oil for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1011	"	"
		Re: Determination of the second allotment of p-Dichlorbenzene for the third qtr, in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1012	"	"
		Re: Determination of Allotment of o-Dichlorbenzene for 3rd qtr, the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 5 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.3	"	"
		Re: Handling distribution of infant remedies according to change of designation of medicine under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Medicine, etc., Distribution Regulations.	
Jan 6 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.6	"	"
		Re: Advertisement of medicine.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.15	"	"
		Re: Re-examination of preventive <u>innoculation</u> liquor.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.24	"	"
		Re: Notice on the congress of chiefs of Pharmaceutical Affairs Section in Japan.	
Jan 6 1949	Yaku-shu No.4	"	"
		Re: Indication on label of medicine.	

Jan 8 1949	Yaku-shu No.8	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-shu No.9	''	''
		Re: ''	
Dec 30 1948	Yakumu No.396	''	''
		Re: A case of group poisoning by an anthelmintic.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2019	Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2022	Governor, Osaka Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2025	Governor, Aichi Pref.	''
		Re: Change of a part of the undertaking program of the Shinseiryō, Aichi Prefecture (the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped).	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2026	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on the establishment of the foundational juridical person aiming at protection of the physically handicapped.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2028	Governor, Gifu Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2029	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
		Re: ''	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2030	Governor, Hokkaido	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2031	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2032	Governor, Osaka Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2033	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2034	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
			Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2036	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2037	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
			Re: Payment of living aid beyond its standard amount under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2038	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2039	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2040	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and disbursement of the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2041	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2042	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2043	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
			Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2044	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2045	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2046	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2047	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
		Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2048-2056	Governors, Kanagawa & 7 other prefs.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment standard beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2057	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2058	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
		Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2059	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2060	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2061	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2062	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for that under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2063	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re:	"	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2064	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive disbursement beyond the regular payment of the minimum cost of living amount to be disbursed for that under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.232	All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: Relations between the work providing agencies and the Unemployment Insurance Law.	

Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.233	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Allotment of the secondary products of steel for operation of the work providing agencies for the third qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.236	"	"
		Re: Allotment of the heating rivets and screws for construction for the third qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.237	"	"
		Re: Enforcement of the standard amount of living aid under the ninth revision.	
Jan 5 1949	Sha-hatsu No.1	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.5-10	Governors, Nara & 4 other prefs.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.11	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.12	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
		Re: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law is applicable with necessary change.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.13	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.14	Governors, Kyoto & Shimane Prefs.	"
		Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-hatsu Nos.18-21	Governors, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-hatsu No.22	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Licensing of establishment of the Welfare Association of Nationals of Great Korea in Japan, Inc.	
Jan 5 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.1	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Additional allotment of specific nails for operation of the work providing agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Jan 5 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.2	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.3	"	"
		Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodity (raw textile goods).	
Jan 8 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.5	"	"
		Re: Allotment of petroleum products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.4	"	"
		Re: Jurisdiction over the Japanese Red Cross Society, Inc.	

Children's Bureau

Jan 6 1949	Ji-hatsu No.3	Governor, Mie Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children under the Child Welfare Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 8 1949	Ji-hatsu No.5	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on initial equipments pursuant to establishment of the lying-in agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Insurance Bureau

Jan 7 1949	Ho-hatsu No.1	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Director, Insurance Bureau
		Re: Creation of the National Health insurance bodies designated by Ministry of Welfare.	
Jan 8 1949	Ho-hatsu No.2	Directors, Insurances Sections prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices social insurance.	"
		Re: Allocation of the increased payment budget of the annual expenditure, Health Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.842	All governors of prefectures (except Niigata & 4 other prefs.)	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on repairing the accommodation facilities for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.843	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing beddings for the winter for the for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.844	Governor, Hokkaido	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing fuel for the winter for the for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 28 1948	Engo No.847	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
		Re: Repatriation of Loochooans	

Dec 28 1948	En-shi No.855	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Amendment on establishment of the Fukuhara Shinsei-ryo, the emergency accommodation facilities for the Saghalien without relatives (under the first program) for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
Dec 28 1948	Ichi-fuku No.2753	All Directors, Civil Welfare Depts., prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
Re: Handling of the expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.			
Dec 29 1948	Ichi-fuku No.2575	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	"
Re: Partial amendment of the regulations on handling of allowance for the undemobilized.			
Dec 29 1948	Hatsu-so No.439	Governors, Iwate & 16 other prefs.	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
Re: Third transportation of assets left by Korean nationals.			
Jan 6 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2604	All prefectural governors.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
Re: Informal notice on increase of funds to be expended for the Service Sections for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
Jan 6 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2605	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	"
Re: Dealing with the bodies sent back from the Phillipine Islands.			
Jan 7 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2602	All Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments	"
Re: Forwarding the outline on handling of expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.			
Jan 7 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2606	"	"
Re: Outline on dealing with allowance for the undemobilized in case of accidents.			
Jan 7 1949	Engo No.1	Governors, Shiga & 29 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.			
Jan 7 1949	Engo No.2	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Re: Additional roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.			
Jan 7 1949	En-shi No.5	All prefectural governors.	"
Re: The local planning board on repatriation relief campaign of love.			
Jan 8 1949	Engo No.10	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Re: Repatriation of Korean nationals accompanied by their dependents.			
Jan 8 1949	Hatsu-en No.3	All prefectural governors.	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
Re: Enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.			
Jan 8 1949	Hatsu-en No.2	"	"
Re: Termination of repatriation of Loochooans in Japan.			

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos.105 and 106, above subject.

One lot of Smallpox vaccine has been released upon passing reassy and distribution has been made to Koseisho offices at the following selected points; Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka.

Typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine which has passed reassy is in process of distribution to the same eight Koseisho offices. A detailed list of the origin and lot numbers of the released typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and the location to which distributed will be published in the following number of the Bulletin.

A small amount of anti-diphtheria serum and of anti-tetanus serum has passed reassy and is available through Dr. Ishibashi, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Release of Biologics; Tuberculin

A single lot of tuberculin which passed special assay was released 5 February for use in conjunction with a survey on histoplasmosis in Japan. This lot No.2-2 (NIH) will be used by National Institute of Health special investigators in certain localities in Shinetsu, Kanto, Tokyo, Kansai and Tohoku. No other tuberculin has yet been released for use.

SECTION III NUTRITION BRANCH

Course for Nutritionists

The fourth 2-month training course for nutritionists in prefectural health departments and health centers will open at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 28 February. Prefectures with a back-log of untrained personnel may send more than one student to the course. The best qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course was sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 31 January.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Refresher Course

The Nursing Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare and the National Nurses Association are sponsoring a 1-month course to open 1 March in the First National Hospital, Tokyo for nurses who have been designated as instructors in the prefectural 5-months public school of nursing that will open soon in each prefecture.

Medical Bureau Instructions (I-hatsu) No.83, dated 27 January 1949, subject: Regarding Amendment of the PHN Regulation, and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.4, dated 29 January 1949, mailed to all prefectural governors, contain instructions and information on the course and schools. I-hatsu No.83 also states that prefectural examinations for public health nurses will be discontinued until the prefecture establishes a 5-month school and, in the future (until 1951), only those nurses who have completed this school will be eligible to take the prefectural examinations for public health nurse.

It is recommended that the Ministry Government public health nurse or public health officer assist Japanese prefectural officials in selecting the most qualified nurse for this 1-month course and if possible the selection be an individual who has successfully completed the 4-month public health nurses refresher course at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

It is not recommended that the prefectural chief nurse, or the chief nurse of the model health center, or the nurse in charge of the prefectural public health school be selected.

Approved Curriculum for 1-year post Graduate Course in Public Health Nursing

Pre-Requisite: Two months field work in a health center offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No.101.

1. Public Health and Preventive Medicine ---- 120 hours - by a Dr. of PH One public health doctor should be responsible for these 120 hours part of which may be taught by special lectures.
This will include:
 - Public Health Organization
 - Public Health Laws
 - Vital Statistics
 - Environmental Sanitation
 - Communicable Disease Control (including acute CD, TB, VD, parasitic disease etc.)
 - Child Health
 - Adult Health
 - Health Education
2. Public Health Nurse, Principles & Practices ---- 105 hours - PHN
3. Special Fields in Public Health Nursing ---- 105 hours - PHN
 - Maternity
 - Infant and Preschool
 - School Health
 - Industrial Health
 - Tuberculosis
 - Venereal Diseases
 - Communicable Diseases
 - Non-communicable DiseasesIn both of these nursing courses part of the hours could be given to special lecturers by public health nurses but one PHN should be responsible for each of the courses.
4. Nutrition ---- 30 hours - Nutritionist
5. Mental Hygiene ---- 30 hours - a doctor of Mental Hygiene
6. Educational Psychology ---- 45 hours - a teacher of Psychology
7. Sociology ---- 75 hours - a teacher of Sociology
8. Social Welfare (including Social Case Work) --- 30 hours - a Social Welfare Worker
9. Principles and Methods of Health Teaching ---- 45 hours - by a PHN (including individual & group teaching and practice)
10. Three months field work two of which shall be in a Health Center, offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No.101.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Education

A committee of veterinarians representing each veterinary college in Japan met and prepared a set of final examination questions that will be utilized by all veterinary colleges at the end of the current college year. Members of this committee were selected by the Council on Veterinary Affairs. Graduation from college will be based upon the results obtained by each senior student.

The use of this uniform final examination procedure is a temporary measure for two years (1949-1950) until the promulgation of the new Veterinary License Law. The subjects to be covered will be anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, internal medicine, surgery, and veterinary public health and animal disease and their control.

Veterinary Assay Laboratory

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is establishing a separate section in the Animal Hygiene Laboratory at Kodaira for the purpose of controlling all biologics intended for animal use by assaying them prior to their utilization in the field. Personnel have been selected to administer this assay laboratory and operation will be started in the very near future. Announcement will be made publicly when operation is to begin. Even though laboratories producing animal biologicals may assay their own products, they must have, however, a certificate from the new assay laboratory before the product can be placed on the market.

Hokkaido Research & Veterinary Laboratory

An inspection was made of the Hokkaido Agriculture Experimental Station at Noboribetsu, Hokkaido. This experimental station will come under the administration of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and will engage in the manufacture of serums, vaccines and diagnostics for those diseases indigenous to Hokkaido. Also, research will be conducted on animal diseases indigenous to Hokkaido.

The laboratory has excellent facilities and will greatly facilitate the increase of necessary biologicals so essential to the maintenance of economy in the livestock industry. The location of a laboratory of this nature in Hokkaido will overcome inadequacies of biologicals as well as the delay due to poor transportation facilities.

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to contact Boeki-Cho (Board of Trade) and arrange with them to suspend from distribution or sale the canned tuna being returned to Japan from the United States. It must undergo additional laboratory examinations to determine its safety for human consumption before release for domestic consumption will be authorized.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no cases of animal diseases for the period 22-28 January. For the period 29 Jan - 4 Feb the following report is submitted:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,295 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 16-22 January and a total of 4,375 pieces was produced during the period 23-29 Jan.

Distribution

During the period 16 - 22 January, no distribution of 10% DDT dust or 5% DDT residual effect spray was made. At the same time, however, 200,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 16,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,286,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 636,056 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

During the period 23 - 29 January, 68,000 lbs of 10% DDT dust were distributed. At the same time, 128,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 50,235 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,347,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 662,241 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

Smallpox vaccine consisting of 64,000 doses, Lot. No.36, produced by the Kitasato Laboratory, has been reassayed in accordance with PHMJG 86 dated 28 December 1948 and found to meet the minimum standards. This

has been distributed for storage to 8 strategic points throughout Japan for use in emergencies in the surrounding areas as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	2,000 doses
Miyagi	8,000
Tokyyo	24,000
Osaka	10,000
Aichi	5,000
Hiroshima	5,000
Fukuoka	5,000
Kagawa	5,000
	<hr/> 64,000 doses

During the period 23 - 29 January, 775 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Ibaraki		300			
Tochigi		26	40		
Tokyo		3			
Gifu		4			
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Mie					1
Wakayama		20	25		6
Fukuoka			50		
Saga		50			
Kagoshima				10	
TOTAL	200	403	115	60	7

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - December

The December report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,932
Arrests - registered persons	22
unregistered persons	94
Convictions - registered persons	17
unregistered persons	50
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	17
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to ¥ 20,000 fine and three months to two years penal servitude with five defendants having sentences of penal servitude abrogated to suspended sentences varying from two to five years duration. Penalties for non-registrants varied ¥ 500 to ¥ 13,500 fine and four months to three years penal servitude with 16 suspended sentences of from one to four years duration. Nine registrants received administrative disposition (loss of license) and four non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,257
Investigations originated	157
Investigations concluded	166
Investigations not concluded	259

Prosecution of five non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in five sentences of penal servitude ranging from two to four months each.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments for LARA, numbers 122 through 125, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 21.47 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

122nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Wilson on 28 January and contained 2.42 tons (clothing, 2.21tons - miscellaneous, .21tons)

123rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Makadet on 29 January and contained 12.49tons (food)

124th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Transport on 1 February and contained 3.42 tons (food, 2.22tons - clothing, 1.2tons)

125th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. American Mail on 1 February and contained 3.14tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,422.09 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,600.22
Clothing (including shoes and bedding)	1,449.12
Medical Supplies	61.67
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>103.46</u>
TOTAL	7,422.09

Japanese Red Cross Society

Water Safety:

Tokyo Metropolitan Police, responsible for policing bathing areas (pools and beaches), are to be given a complete course in Life Saving and Water Safety by qualified instructors of the Japanese Red Cross. Approximately 40 policemen are to receive this training.

Volunteer Services:

A Day Nursery project was undertaken at the Red Cross Central Hospital (Tokyo) and its operation began officially on 29 January. Two volunteers serve as nursery assistants every afternoon between 1400 - 1700.

Hospital Service:

The Directors of all hospitals operated by the Japanese Red Cross will meet in conference at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) on 8 - 9 March. The agenda will include the following:

- Revision of Regulations for Chapter Hospitals
- Hospital Administration
- Revision of Medical Treatment and Doctor's Laws
- Nurses Training
- Designation of Model Hospitals

Disaster Relief and Preparedness:

Niigata Chapter on 11 January dispatched one medical aid team to the scene of a passenger bus accident. The bus rolled off the highway and plunged into the Kuroki River. One passenger was killed and several were injured.

A fire occurred in Takamatsu City on 19 January. Several small buildings and homes were damaged. Nine persons were seriously injured and 13 received minor injuries. A Red Cross Medical Aid Team gave emergency treatment at the scene of the fire and 13 victims were admitted to the Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital for further treatment.

Child Welfare - Private Reformatories (Shonen Hogo Shisetsu or Shonen Hogo Dantai)

Private reformatories, which are to go out of existence by 31 March, are, in many cases, applying for licenses as children's institutions under the Child Welfare Law. Many of the higher type institutions will be purchased by the Attorney General's Office and will become national reformatories. Some of the residual group are good and some are extremely bad, or may be considered so in light of the services they perform.

Instructions are being sent out from the Children's Bureau that applications from such institutions shall be reviewed with extreme caution and that all such institutions must qualify under the Minimum Standards for Children's Institutions. It would appear that the only one for which they might conceivably qualify would be Homes for Dependent, Neglected and abused Children.

Since this will be the first opportunity for most prefectures to accept or reject such applications, it is suggested that Welfare Officers surveil Children's Sections operations concerning this problem. It is probable that considerable pressure will be placed on some officials in order to gain a license.

Consideration should be given to:

- a. Need for additional children's institutions in the area.
- b. Quality of staff.
- c. Whether the institution is a workshop. If so, the benefits to be derived from it as a children's institution might be seriously questioned.
- d. Physical plant and location.
- e. Suggestion that the institution be used for vocational training under the education or labor laws, or be used to house and train apprentices under the labor laws.

There is considerable evidence that many such reformatories have been in business only to secure cheap labor and tax-free operation. There are suspected instances of collusion between operators and officials in securing these benefits.

Social Work Courses in Colleges and Universities

The following information will be helpful to Welfare Officers consulted regarding social work education (the new school term begins 1 April under the new education law).

The Ministry of Education, Dai Ki Kyo I Sha 4 No.1, dated 21 Nov 47, covers the standard for a Social Work Department in a University. It includes the following curriculum presented by the committee of the schools concerned with social work education.

I. Liberal Arts will be composed of the following subjects:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Natural Sciences - | Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History of Science |
| 2. Humanities - | History, Philosophy, Psychology, Comparative Religion, National Language, Foreign Language. |
| 3. Social Science - | Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Law, Statistics. |

II. Specialized Courses:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Treatment - | Medical Information, Mental Hygiene, Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, Special Children, Case Work, Group Work, Guidance on Daily Living (16 units in all). |
|----------------|--|

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 2. Administration - | Outline of Social Work, Social Legislation, Social Work Organization, Labor Problems (10 units in all). |
| 3. Research - | Social Survey (including field work), Social Statistics (6 units in all). |
| 4. Field Work - | Minimum of 7 units of field work conducted at various social work agencies are required in the last school year. Subjects of field work include family protection, child protection, medical protection, leadership in case work, leadership in group work, social administration. |

Elective subjects in specialized course include:

History of Social Thoughts, History of Economics, Child Psychology, Youth Psychology (psychology of adolescent) Social Psychology, Social Education, Criminology, Family, Rural and Urban Sociology, Women's Problems, Population Problems, Vocational Guidance, Community Organization, etc.

Refer to PHW Technical Bulletin #13, Social Welfare Education in Japan, July 1948, for further details regarding social work courses now available in Japan. Japanese students desiring social work education in the United States may find it easier to be admitted to the schools of social work on the undergraduate rather than the graduate level. These schools are organized into the National Association of Schools of Social Administration, Ernest B. Harper, Chairman of Membership Committee, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. The schools belonging to this association are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | University of Alabama | - University, Alabama |
| 2. | University of Arkansas | - Fayetteville, Arkansas |
| 3. | University of Arizona | - Tucson, Arizona |
| 4. | University of Colorado | - Boulder, Colorado |
| 5. | University of Connecticut | - Storrs, Connecticut |
| 6. | University of Florida | - Gainesville, Florida |
| 7. | Florida State University | - Tallahassee, Florida |
| 8. | George Williams College | - Chicago 15, Illinois |
| 9. | University of Georgia | - Athens, Georgia |
| 10. | University of Idaho | - Moscow, Idaho |
| 11. | Kalamazoo College | - Kalamazoo 49, Michigan |
| 12. | University of Kentucky | - Lexington 29, Kentucky |
| 13. | Loyola University | - New Orleans 15, Louisiana |
| 14. | University of Maine | - Orono, Maine |
| 15. | Michigan State College | - East Lansing, Michigan |
| 16. | Montana State University | - Missoula, Montana |
| 17. | University of New Hampshire | - Durham, New Hampshire |
| 18. | University of New Mexico | - Albuquerque, New Mexico |
| 19. | Northwestern University | - Evanston, Illinois |
| 20. | University of North Dakota | - Grand Forks, North Dakota |
| 21. | Ohio University | - Athens, Ohio |
| 22. | University of Oklahoma | - Norman, Oklahoma |
| 23. | University of Oregon | - Eugene, Oregon |
| 24. | University of South Carolina | - Columbia 19, South Carolina |
| 25. | University of South Dakota | - Vermillion, South Dakota |
| 26. | University of Tennessee | - Knoxville, Tennessee |
| 27. | Utah State University | - Salt Lake City 1, Utah |
| 28. | University of Wyoming | - Laramie Wyoming |
| 29. | Texas Christian University | - Fort Worth, Texas |
| 30. | University of West Virginia | - Morgantown, West Virginia |

Catalogues from the above universities and college have been requested and their receipt by Public Health and Welfare Section will be published in a subsequent bulletin.

SECTION IX
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Facilities

The Medical Service Law enacted by the Diet last year has for its basic purpose the development of standards for all medical care facilities and the program for establishment of public medical care facilities (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.82, July 1948, Section II, Medical Services). Inasmuch as several of the social insurance programs in providing medical care benefits now have plans for additional medical care facilities, managed locally by insurer and insured, this law is of direct interest to the administrators of the social insurance programs.

In accordance with the Medical Service Law, Article 32, "The Committee for the arrangement of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor shall be set up in the Ministry of Welfare or a prefecture to investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the arrangement (location and needs) of medical facilities in response to the inquiry of the said Minister or the Governor", a cabinet order has been issued establishing the Committee for the Arrangement of Medical Facilities. There will be a Central Committee located in the Ministry of Welfare and a Local Committee located in each prefecture. The Prime Minister will appoint the members upon the recommendations of the Minister of Welfare for the Central Committee and the prefectural governor will appoint the members for the Local Committee.

Members for the Committee shall be drawn from among government or public officials of offices concerned, medical practitioners, dentists, those who are to receive medical treatment and man of leaning and experience.

Inasmuch as these committees will be concerned with investigating and deliberating on matters with regard to medical care facilities (both public and private) many of which are or will be locally managed by insured and insurer, it is considered advisable that social insurance officials at all levels show interest in the committees and their functions.

In addition, close liaison for coordination of functions between the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils, central and local, established in accordance with Art. 43-5 of the Health Insurance Law and the mentioned committees established in accordance with the Medical Service Law should exist. The Medical Care Advisory Council's basic function is to advise insurance doctors and those in charge of medical care facilities on perfecting methods in providing medical benefits for members of social insurances. As the common goals of the Medical Service Law and the Social Insurance Laws are to provide adequate and improved medical care, coordination between the administration of these laws, is essential.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inclosure:
Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 29 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex with this Issue.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 111
For Period
7 - 13 February
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

10 - 15 January

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan 10	Kai-hatsu No.15		Governors, Yamanashi & Hiroshima Prefs.	Chief Accounts Section.
		Re: Field-examination of accounting.		
Jan 12	Kai-hatsu No.25		Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
		Re: Disbursement after expira- of the fiscal year.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan 11	I-hatsu No.29		All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau national hospitals and national sanatoria.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Duty hours of the Government personnel.		
Jan 11	I-hatsu No.30		All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau national hospitals.	"
		Re: Expenses under Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.		
Jan 11	I-hatsu No.34		All directors, national hospitals and national sanatoria.	"
		Re: Survey and report on dental fixtures being actually kept by the national hospitals and the national sanatoria and report on conditions on receipt of distribution and use of precious metal for dentists.		
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Jan 12	Yo-hatsu No.38		All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: Record of preparations on preventive inoculation against tuberculosis.		
Jan 12	Yo-hatsu No.39		"	"
		Re: Record on preventive inoculation.		
Jan 13	Yo-hatsu No.40		Director, Health Department, Okayama Pref.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Investigation into skin test on the clonorchis patients.		
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Jan 10	Ei-hatsu No.28		All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Execution of survey on national nutrition condition for the fiscal year 1949-50.		
Jan 10	Ei-hatsu No.31		"	"
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expense on collection of commodities necessary of license for business and on destruction of illegal commodities.		

Jan 12	Ei-hatsu No.39	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Suspension of use mouse-typhoid germ for extermination of wood-mice.	
Jan 12	Ei-hatsu No.41	"	"
		Re: Allotment of cement for repairing and improvement of public wells and drains.	
Jan 12	Ei-hatsu No.42	"	"
		Re: Special distribution of candies for laborers in clean-up work for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 12	Ei-hatsu No.44	All governors of prefectures (except Tottori, Ehime & Miyazaki Prefs.)	"
		Re: Keeping of tire and tube for the trucks for clean-up work.	
Jan 13	Ei-hatsu No.51	All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works damaged by flood.	
Jan 13	Ei-hatsu No.53	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
		Re: Designation of the hot-spring area.	
Jan 14	Ei-hatsu No.54	All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: Public works in connection with water works and sewerage for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan 12	Yaku-shu No.17	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Amendment of the Temporary Regulations on Restriction of Construction, etc.	
Jan 10	Yaku-hatsu No.28	"	"
		Re: Allotment of acetic acid for the demanders for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 11	Yaku-hatsu No.33	"	"
		Re: Investigation into quantity of gas damaged for industry.	
Jan 12	Yaku-hatsu No.41	"	"
		Re: Designation of sulfanylamide, etc.	
Jan 12	Yaku-hatsu No.47	"	"
		Re: Investigation into finance and accounting of business enterprises.	
Jan 13	Yaku-hatsu No.51	"	"
		Re: Determination of allotment of sugar as a medical article by demander for the latter half of the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 14	Yaku-hatsu No.57	"	"
		Re: Collection of preventive inoculation liquor and its quantity for re-examination.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.26	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expends to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.27	"	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.28	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Live Security Law.	
Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.29	"	"
	Re:	"	
Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.30	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for operation of the social work agencies.	
Jan 11	Sha-hatsu No.32	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 12	Sha-hatsu No.34	Governors, Gumma & 2 other prefs.	"
		Re: Field examination of business affairs on relief of disaster-damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.35	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
		Re: Question on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.36	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment on expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.37	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment on expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.38	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.39	Governor, Chiba Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment on expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.40	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
		Re: Allotment of a number of point on clothing for relief of the sufferers from a flood.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.41	Governors, Iwate & 4 other prefs.	"
		Re: Allotment of india-rubber tube for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.43	Governors, Hyogo & another prefs.	"
		Re: Allotment of coke for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.49	Governors, Aomori & 6 other prefs.	"
		Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Jan 13	Sha-hatsu No.51	Governor, Hokkaido	"
	Re:	"	
Jan 14	Sha-hatsu No.54	Governors, Shimane & 2 other prefs.	"
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities	
Jan 14	Sha-hatsu No.55	Governors, Shizuoka & another prefs.	"
	Re:	"	
Jan 14	Sha-hatsu No.56	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.6	All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: Providing LARA milk.	
Jan 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.7	"	"
		Re: Allotment of timer under No.13 of the outline on coordination of demand and supply of timber.	
Jan 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.8	"	"
		Re: Special distribution of clothings for winter to the persons requiring relief.	
Jan 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.9	All governors of prefectures (except Tottori Pref.)	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	

Children's Bureau

Jan 10	Ji-hatsu No.6	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau
		Re: Partial amendment of the minimum standards on the child welfare agencies.	
Jan 10	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.61	"	"
		Re: Application for national grant-in-aid on expenses to be disbursed for measures under the Child Welfare Law (for the fourth quarter) in the fiscal year 1948-49).	
Jan 12	Ji-hatsu No.16	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 12	Ji-hatsu No.17	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of a child welfare agency (the home for juvenile training and education) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 12	Ji-hatsu No.18	Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa Prefs.	"
		Re: Special allotment of cement for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 14	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.5	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Investigation into the present situations of the welfare centers.	
Jan 14	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.6	"	"
		Re: Presentation of the list on the actual numbers and the actual allowances of both the personnel of local government to engage in child protection and the child welfare officials.	

Insurance Bureau

Jan 10	Ho-hatsu No.3	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
		Re: Change of insurance rate of the health insurance administered by the Government	
Jan 13	Ho-hatsu No.4	"	"
		Re: Operation of health insurance, welfare pension insurance and seamen's insurance business, and re-organization of national health insurance business.	

Repatriation Relief Agency

Jan 10	En-go No.15	Governor, Aichi Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: The baggages to be carried back by JO-SOSHUN.	
Jan 10	En-butsum No.24	Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs.	"
		Re: Sale of necessities kept by Repatriation Relief Agency.	
Jan 11	En-shi No.25	All prefectural governors.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenditure necessary for the nation-wide simultaneous investigation in connection with business fund loan.	

Jan 12	Engo No.33	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: The third investigation into the assets left by Lochooans.	
Jan 12	Ichi-fuku No.2620	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
		Re: Forwarding the copy of notice to every governor on registration of the undemobilized.	
Jan 14	Ichi-fuku No.2625	"	"
		Re: Disposition of the bodies sent back from the Philippine Islands, (No.2).	
Jan 10	Hatsu-so No.16	All prefectural governors.	President Repatriation Relief Agency
		Re: Registration of the undermobilized etc.	
Jan 11	Hatsu-so No.17	"	Vice-President Repatriation Relief Agency
		Re: Spread of procedure of business affairs pursuant to enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Suspension of Immunizations

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 104, 106, 110, Yohatsu 104 dated 25 December 1948 subject, "Re-assay of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations," and PHMJG 86 dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations".

Every effort has been made to re-assay all vaccines and other biologic products and to release them for use at the earliest possible date. Certain lots of vaccines and sera have been re-assayed and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare (see Incl #4). The products which have been officially released may be utilized in the prevention, control and treatment of communicable disease. It will be noted however, that the number of different products and quantities thereof are at present small and are, with few exceptions, for emergency use only. The ban on the use of vaccines and sera, until re-assayed, is still in effect and full scale resumption of the immunization program is not yet anticipated.

Vaccines and other biologic products which have passed assay or re-assay by the National Institute of Health and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare since 1 January 1949 may be used, however, it is emphasized that the provisions of PHMJG 86 and Yo-Hatsu 104 are still in effect and will remain in effect until the program for investigation of biologic laboratories, correction of deficiencies and re-assay of all vaccines and biologic products has been completed. It is therefore necessary that Military Government Health Officers maintain vigilant surveillance over this program in order to insure that no Japanese produced biologic products are used unless they have been assayed or re-assayed by the National Institute of Health and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare since 1 January 1949.

Normally the Ministry of Welfare will notify the prefectural health departments (Governors) as the various lots of the different products are released.

As the amount of vaccines and biologic products released is still small, it is suggested that publicity concerning the resumption of immunizations be kept to a minimum for the time being. When the program has been completed, Military Government teams will be notified and wide publicity will be given to the full scale resumption of the immunization program at that time.

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Weekly Bulletin Nos.105, 106 and 110, above subject.

The typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine for which distribution was previously reported as being made to eight regional offices is, instead, being distributed to all prefectural health departments. The quantities are proportionate to the populations of the respective prefectures. Following this initial distribution of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine, additional vaccine passing re-assay will be held by the Ministry of Welfare for filling requisitions from prefectures where special needs arise. Until further notice, typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine will be used only for immunizations of community contacts where typhoid occurs, and will not be used for routine immunizations as called for in Article 12 of Preventive Vaccination Law #68, 1948. The source and lot numbers of re-assayed subject vaccines permitted for use and the distribution plan are listed in the Supply Section of this bulletin. (see Incl #5).

Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

The last three of the special one-week training courses for key personnel from the Model Health Centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the month of March, as follows:

Dental Hygiene	March 14 through 19
Communicable Disease Control and Laboratory	March 22 through 28

The individuals in charge of these activities in the prefectural Model Health Centers should attend in order to be brought up to date concerning policies and procedures in carrying out these functions in the health center program. Since the course for laboratory workers will deal with techniques to be employed, the principal person who actually does such work should be sent rather than the person who may have nominal charge of the laboratory. Official announcements concerning these courses are being sent to Prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Health Center Administration

The purpose of having a model health center in each prefecture is twofold, (1) To serve as a model for guidance in the organization and operation of other health center districts within the prefecture and to train personnel for other health center district; (2) As the first properly organized health center district in each prefecture it should efficiently service the public health needs of the health center district in which it is located. All other health center districts should be similarly organized and operated as rapidly as available funds and personnel will permit.

It is quite logical that a model health center must maintain the high standards upon which it was originally organized and operated if it is to fulfill its mission. It is regrettable that some of the model health centers have already slipped back into the old way and are consequently not meeting the objectives outlined above. It has been noted that the state of tidiness and cleanliness is not up to standard in some cases. In others, too much attention is paid to the clinical aspects of the program and not sufficient attention is given to field work. In still other cases the model health center has not established regular work or clinic schedules which has resulted in an unbalanced program and inefficiency. Only feeble attempts to improve the public health program are being made by some health centers.

Cleanliness, tidiness and orderliness and business-like methods are a must in every model health center. One certainly cannot expect the personnel from other health centers to gain the proper conception of what a model health center should be and do unless the model health center sets a good example. In view of the above, Military Government Health Officers should exercise vigilant surveillance over the model health centers with a view to maintaining them as true models for, (1) Service to the health center district; (2) Demonstration of how a model health center should be organized and operated.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Post Graduate Courses

The attached curriculum (Incl #1) outlines the content of the one-year Public Health Nurses' Post Graduate Course. This is to be used as a planning guide.

Inclosure No.2 outlines the content of the one-year Midwifery Post Graduate Course. This is also to be used as a planning guide.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,932 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 30 January - 5 February.

During the period 30 January - 5 February, 48,372 lbs. of 10% DDT and 11,000 gals of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 128,200 lbs of 10% DDT dust and 50,235 gals of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and factories of 3,317,293 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 676,741 gals. of 5% DDT spray.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by the water treatment plants and by the prefectures, for the period January, February and March, is included in Inclosure No.3. Allocation tickets were mailed on 27 January by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, the Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural health office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

The total quantity allocated for this period, January - March, is a reduction below the quantities for the previous quarters of the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948. This reduction was necessitated by the critical shortage of fuel and power adversely affecting the production of liquid chlorine. Corresponding reductions, therefore, in prefectural and water treatment plants allocations, were necessary.

Distribution

At the present time distribution procedures encourage prefectural allocation of the full quantity of controlled medical items which are allotted to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Some prefectures may find it practical to maintain a small reserve of allocated medicines to meet emergencies; there is no objection to this procedure. Other than for this emergency reserve, allocation certificates should be issued to cover the total amount allocated by the Ministry in order to maintain a rapid flow of the finished goods from manufacturers to consumers, with no stock piling along the way. It is considered most desirable to have all the goods available purchased by consumers rather than stocks of goods unsold because tickets have not been issued.

Re-assay of Biologics

Reference is made to Preventive Medicine Section of this bulletin which discusses the various aspects of the re-assay of biologics program that is under way. As stated therein, various vaccines have been re-assayed and found to meet minimum standards. Inclosure No.4 "Released Re-assayed Biologics" lists those vaccines which have passed re-assay, by lot numbers, manufacturers' names and quantities. Of these biologics which have passed re-assay, distribution of TAB vaccine is being made as shown in Inclosure No.5. The other biologics are being kept for issue by the Ministry of Welfare according to requests received from the prefectures in keeping with the quantities available.

This practice will be followed in the future and prefectures will be notified by the Ministry of Welfare as to releases of biologics.

Distribution

During the period 30 January - 5 February 8,160 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 12 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-Auto Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>
Iwate		130	14	
Yamagata		250		
Ibaraki		4		
Tokyo		1		
Fukui	24	6		
Osaka	200			
Wakayama		15		
Okayama				50
Tokushima			20	
Ehime		50		
Fukuoka			50	
Kagoshima		2		
	224	458	84	50

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Firearm Authorization for Narcotic Agents

To clarify inquiries regarding the authorization of Japanese Narcotic Agents, with power of arrest, to carry small arms, Law No.328, passed by the Diet 10 December 1948 is quoted:

“The following Article shall be added next to Article 52 (Law No.123 of 1948).

“Article 52-2. The Minister of Welfare shall designate narcotic agents from among the Narcotic Control Officers of Tokyo-To, Hokkaido and each prefecture, within the limit of 250 persons in total.

“2. Under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Welfare, narcotic agents shall take charge of entering, inspecting and removing as authorized by this Law as well as the Taima Control Law (Law No.124 of 1948) and other matters concerning the enforcement of these laws, and be authorized, as judicial police officers prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform their duties in respect to the offences concerning narcotic or taima and also the offences prescribed in Chapter 14 of the Penal Code (Law No.45 of 1907).

“3. Narcotic agents may perform their duties outside the area of their prefecture.

“4. Narcotic agents shall be authorized to carry with them small arms in the exercise of their duties.

“In Article 53, “Narcotic Agent” (Mayakutosei-shuji) shall read “Narcotic Agents” (Nayakutorishimari-in).

Supplementary Provisions

“The present Law shall come into force as from the day (January 1, 1949) when the Law for Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No.131 of 1948) is enforced.”

Instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare, 21 January 1949, regarding the carrying of small arms include the following:

- a. Narcotic agents are responsible for the custody of the pistol and ammunition.
- b. The pistol shall be carried in a holster.
- c. The pistol shall not be loaded except when required in the performance of duty.
- d. The pistol shall be used only when necessary, principally for self-defense.
- e. When the pistol is discharged in the performance of duty, the Ministry of Welfare shall be notified immediately.
- f. Pistols and ammunition shall be kept in a locked cabinet when not carried in the performance of duty.
- g. Loss of arms shall be reported immediately to the Ministry of Welfare.

Illicit Narcotic Trafficking

Increase in the illicit traffic in heroin, morphine and cocaine in Japan during the past three to four months, with two cases of smuggling to the United States resulting in the arrests of several defendants, has been called to the attention of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare. Instructions regarding better enforcement have been given and all information among enforcement agencies coordinated in order to smash mushrooming gangs of peddlers and couriers who smuggle the narcotics into Japan.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

It is estimated that final results of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" campaign will be available on or about 4 March.

The most recent report, compiled as of 10 February, reflects a total of ¥ 1,071,877,947.64 raised (collections, including pledges) towards the national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 91.2% of quota.

The progress of the "Joint Fund" campaign on a prefectural level, reflecting goals, amounts raised, last date of reporting, completed drives and fund distribution status, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Received</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	74,489,254.00	27-Jan	106.4	(1) (2)
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,244,438.77	20-Jan	102.2	(1) (2)
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1-Dec	100.2	(1)
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15-Jan	75.0	
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27-Dec	103.5	(1)
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,250,361.81	31-Dec	101.3	(1) (2)
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,590.93	25-Dec	107.7	(1) (2)
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,883,222.81	27-Jan	99.1	(2) (3)
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,117,734.36	25-Jan	100.6	(1) (2) (3)
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10-Jan	90.7	(4)
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,740,608.00	31-Dec	100.9	(1) (2)
Chiba	25,000,000.00	18,102,470.61	31-Dec	72.4	
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,580,574.77	31-Dec	70.8	(2) (3)
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	50,447,110.24	29-Jan	72.0	(2)
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,546,478.58	20-Dec	101.9	(1) (2)
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,087,437.89	31-Dec	100.7	(1) (2) (4)
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	13,018,795.98	10-Jan	100.1	(1) (2)
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,872,742.16	25-Jan	114.4	(1) (2)
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	1-Feb	100.0	(1)
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,572,675.15	23-Jan	95.3	(2) (3)
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,859,227.58	24-Jan	104.3	(1)
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,861,574.41	25-Jan	104.3	(1) (2)
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,688,628.10	15-Jan	104.1	(1) (2) (3)
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,503,535.36	31-Dec	102.5	(1)
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18-Dec	100.1	(1)
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	27,754,369.09	1-Feb	55.5	
Osaka	85,000,000.00	80,753,453.95	24-Jan	95.0	
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	48,611,904.00	1-Feb	81.0	
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5-Dec	100.0	(1)
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	9,052,434.81	27-Jan	95.3	
Tottori	9,000,000.00	6,282,426.76	30-Jan	69.8	
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,950,715.54	10-Jan	99.5	(2)

Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29-Dec	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31-Dec	100.0 (1)
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	21,320,000.00	20-Jan	82.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25-Dec	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22-Dec	100.0 (1)
Ehime	25,000,000.00	22,103,187.04	19-Jan	88.0
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28-Dec	87.6 (1) (4)
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	52,151,733.19	19-Jan	104.3 (1) (2) (3)
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,547,135.66	15-Jan	100.4
Nagasaski	20,000,000.00	10,306,809.00	31-Jan	51.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,156,114.00	7-Feb	100.7 (1)
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,534,024.00	20-Dec	103.0 (1) (4)
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17-Dec	114.1 (1) (2) (3)
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	15,039,498.00	25-Jan	88.5 (4)
Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,071,877,947.64		91.2

Remarks: (1) Goal attained
(2) Compilation completed.
(3) Distribution completed.
(4) 1st distribution completed.

Community Chest Conferences

A two-day conference (3-4 February) of Community Chest prefectural officials (volunteer chairman and paid executive directors) was held at the Japan School of Social Work, Harajuku, Tokyo.

The conference was given over to a review of the recent (1948-1949) "Joint Fund" campaign (Community Chest - JAPCROSS) and making preliminary plans for the 1949-1950 fund campaign.

The selection of the Directors of the Central Committee, Community Chest, was also announced. The representatives selected to serve for the next 12 months are as follows:

Nation-wide

<u>Name</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Bunjiro Kotake	Hokkaido	Auditor, Chamber of Commerce
Kiyomasa Sakurada	Aomori	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Masabumi Ube	Iwate	Pres, Morioka Chamber of Commerce
Kiyoshi Takahashi	Miyagi	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Konosuke Kyono	Akita	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Sendaji Shirota	Yamagata	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Tokuzo Yui	Fukushima	Merchant
Gentaro Arai	Ibaraki	Merchant, Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Shiko Sekiguchi	Gumma	Mayor, Maebashi
Kuraji Matsumoto	Saitama	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Nobuyoshi Takahashi, M.D.	Chiba	Director, Narita Red Cross Hospital
Ryutaro Takahashi	Tokyo	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Yoshinobu Soyeda	Kanagawa	Businessman
Saburo Murata	Niigata	Mayor, Niigata
Shotaro Yauchi	Toyama	Chairman, Mayor's Council
Yoji Naoyama	Ishikawa	Director, Chamber of Commerce
Eitaro Nomura	Fukui	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Genichi Ikeya	Yamanashi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Kyuzaemon Matsushashi	Nagano	Businessman
Jinkichi Watanabe	Gifu	Member, House of Councillors
Yahachi Kawai	Shizuoka	Member, House of Councillors
Tsunejiro Miwa	Aichi	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Tesshin Shibata	Mie	Chairman, Prefectural Buddhist Association

Kakuzaemon Takeuchi	Shiga	Lawyer
Kozo Tsubota	Kyoto	Businessman
Michisuke Sugi	Osaka	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Juzo Enami	Hyogo	Businessman
Seikichi Higashi	Nara	Minsei Iin
Yasukichi Uchida	Wakayama	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Zeichi Murakami	Tottori	Director, Prefectural Federation of Social Agencies
Yasuo Tsunematsu	Shimane	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Tomisaburo Hashimoto	Okayama	Former Mayor of Okayama
Hideichi Sugimoto	Hiroshima	Chairman, Textile Guild
Ryoichi Matsumoto	Yamaguchi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Ryujiro Uezaki	Tokushima	Businessman
Takeo Yamaguchi	Kagawa	Chairman, Mayor's Council
Momozo Watanage	Ehime	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Yoshitaka Yamamoto	Kochi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Masaji Yamawaki	Fukuoka	President, Chairman of Commerce
Hatsutarō Tsuru	Saga	Mayor, Hyogo-mura
Kansuke Wakiyama	Nagasaki	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Seisuke Okubo	Kumamoto	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Keiji Aragane	Oita	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Kirimine Yokoyama	Miyazaki	Councillor, Assn. for Repatriates
Josuke Shiraogawa	Kagoshima	Councillor, Assn. for Repatriates

National Headquarters Area - Tokyo

<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Represented</u>
Shigeo Tsukamoto	Legislative
Sozaburo Chikira	Economics
Motonori Nakamura	Industry
Kawakishi Matsuoka	Labor
Masazumi Ando	Religion
Teizo Toda	Education
Tetsuo Furugaki	Radio
Masanori Ito	Press
Itsuo Kanda	Press
Tadashi Hasebe	Press
Shoji Yasuda	Press
Taisuke Fukuda	Press
Nozomu Nakagawa	Social Work
Hideo Aoki	Social Work
Taiichi Hara	Social Work
Iemasa Tokugawa	Government (National)
Yoshisuke Kasai	Government (National)
Chujiro Kimura	Government (National)
Tokuo Kojima	Government (National)
Masao Kambe	Government (Prefectural)
Jintaro Yoshizawa	Government (Prefectural)
Yasunori Yamaguchi	General
Shunzo Yoshizaka	General
Soichi Saito	General
Tamaki Uemura	General
Yoko Matsuoka	General

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" since the arrival of their first shipment of "gift" packages in July 1948 through 31 January 1949:

a. <u>Food</u>		
Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,733	
Packages delivered	10,430	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>4,273</u>	<u>17,436</u>
Total packages on hand available for delivery		2,543

b. <u>Woolen</u>		
Total packages received		3,012
Packages damaged	9	
Packages delivered	2,269	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>734</u>	<u>3,012</u>
Total packages on hand available for delivery		xxxxx

(Note: Standing orders for 763 packages)

c. <u>Blanket</u>		
Total packages received		1,144
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	521	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>318</u>	<u>849</u>
Total packages on hand available for delivery		295

d. <u>Knitting</u>		
Total packages received		1,008
Packages damaged	5	
Packages delivered	252	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>460</u>	<u>717</u>
Total packages on hand available for delivery		291

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

The Volunteer Service's (production) final report covering disposition made of the 176,852 "Ditty Bags" received from the American Red Cross is given below:

a. Ditty Bags received		176,852
Ditty Bags ripped (for garment making)		<u>174,485</u>
Ditty Bags in stock		2,367

b. Ripped Ditty Bags (cloths)		174,485
Sent to Iwate Chapter (Disaster Relief)	5,000	
*Made Into garments	<u>139,105</u>	<u>144,105</u>
Ripped Ditty Bags in stock		30,380

*Garments, reference sub-paragraph c, below.

c. Garments (children's) made		24,465
Sent to Chapters	<u>23,027</u>	<u>23,027</u>
Garments in stock		1,438

None: The following garments other than the children's listed above, were also made:

Skirts	6	Tabi covers	320 prs.	Pants	146	Sandai bags	7	Drawers	127
Clog thongs	230 prs.	Jackets	30	Shopping bags	15	Hoods			239

The 23,027 children's garments produced by the Volunteer Services (production corps -Tokyo), reference sub-paragraph b, above, have been distributed to the prefectures listed below:

Prefecture	Children's Garments	Prefecture	Children's Garments
Iwate	3,500	Ibaraki	350
Miyazaki	500	Kanagawa	300
Saga	800	Shizuoka	150
Nagasaki	800	Yamaguchi	200
Ishikawa	2,000	Ehime	400
Fukui	12,000	Tokyo	27
Chiba	2,000		
Total garments: 23,027			

Medical Social Work Course

Final arrangements have been made regarding the three-month medical social work course to be given at the Japan School of Social Work, 266, 3 chome Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. This course is sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association in cooperation with the Social Affairs, Medical Affairs and Disease Prevention Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare. The course begins 10 April 1949 with the tuition set at ¥ 200 a month. The deadline for applications is 20 March 1949.

Health Centers, national hospitals and other public agencies requiring the services of medical social workers are encouraged to recommend to the Governor, for possible scholarship assistance, personnel now employed or who may be employed. Applications are encouraged from individuals interested and final selection of candidates will be made on basis of qualifications and references.

Group Work Course

Applications for the group work course to be given by Miss Sullivan at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo, 14 through 25 March 1949 will be accepted until 25 February 1949. They should be sent to the Selection Committee, Group Work Course, c/o Central Social Work Hall, No.266, Harajuku 3 chome, Shibuya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, Tel. Akasaka 1318. The following information is required with the application: Age, sex, education, statement regarding group experience either as a member or a leader, (including age of children in the group and circumstances) and a statement regarding the use which the applicant intends to make of training provided by this course. Application is to be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the government office, school or institution to which the applicant is associated and if not employed, by a responsible person who can give a reference. The tuition fee is ¥ 200 and those who are not within commuting distance will have to make their own arrangements regarding board and room.

Public Assistance Report - December

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following totals for the month of December. Figures for November 1948 and December 1947 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	December 1948	November 1948	December 1947
Persons - Institutional	140,284	143,940	138,623
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,703,941	1,690,576	2,702,650
Total persons	1,844,225	1,834,516	2,841,273
Assistance - Cash	627,365,281	579,688,317	399,688,024
Assistance - Kind	20,226,497	18,906,809	39,704,857
Total	647,591,778	598,595,126	439,392,881

Prefectural Public Assistance Report					December
1	Persons		Relief Expenses		5
	2	3	4	5	
Prefecture	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash *	
Hokkaido	13,591	59,173	494,620	33,632,330	
Aomori	1,643	28,997	123,893	10,252,122	

Iwate	869	37,988	26,261	12,283,163
Miyagi	1,513	43,200	5,530	10,926,091
Akita	982	42,494	142,276	15,903,556
Yamagata	1,010	24,309	369,171	7,696,703
Fukushima	735	50,775	260,997	19,173,107
Ibaraki	1,184	35,631	420	8,179,167
Tochigi	1,045	22,655	18,206	7,649,371
Gumma	4,598	34,672	40,388	11,935,495
Saitama	1,350	41,259	291,600	14,889,319
Chiba	2,794	35,699	20,000	10,797,566
Tokyo	16,575	106,760	-	58,368,542
Kanagawa	4,871	40,843	58,397	22,799,529
Niigata	9,568	55,778	15,752	16,549,364
Toyama	1,162	26,843	-	9,123,773
Ishikawa	1,243	25,566	24,100	7,766,645
Fukui	433	19,193	1,750	7,199,178
Yamanashi	491	21,136	-	6,056,755
Nagano	3,025	43,023	482,598	15,995,148
Gifu	2,055	30,509	864,002	9,852,451
Shizuoka	5,029	44,543	1,844,176	15,348,809
Aichi	7,219	60,028	-	21,038,885
Mie	1,222	34,954	-	13,361,928
Shiga	594	25,397	-	6,969,736
Kyoto	3,316	46,337	6,896,658	17,356,858
Osaka	9,231	59,808	161,847	30,986,429
Hyogo	5,603	75,968	213,794	28,534,703
Nara	690	19,787	-	7,888,678
Wakayama	385	28,354	35,544	8,691,856
Tottori	1,034	16,714	660,460	5,241,747
Shimane	755	23,499	-	8,905,950
Okayama	3,609	38,859	125,582	13,904,670
Hiroshima	3,514	42,397	183,744	21,474,011
Yamaguchi	9,470	30,839	1,864	13,511,567
Tokushima	1,969	27,193	-	8,895,948
Kagawa	2,005	22,310	1,025,399	6,203,297
Ehime	1,803	33,453	23,665	11,629,570
Kochi	616	20,718	-	7,116,071
Fukuoka	2,064	41,922	5,038,920	6,466,622
Saga	1,884	18,987	88,091	7,222,465
Nagasaki	1,209	33,866	10,169	12,390,298
Kumamoto	1,743	35,561	177,563	12,676,635
Oita	1,232	20,748	-	6,151,987
Miyazaki	1,502	26,476	499,060	7,391,941
Kagoshima	1,849	48,720	-	10,805,821
Total	140,284	1,703,941	20,226,497	627,195,857

* After deductions for repayment.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The projected program for issuing Technical Bulletins incorporating guide sheets was a subject of discussion at the recent conference of IX Corp Welfare Officers. The desirability of such an approach was

confirmed in the experience gained in utilizing the bulletin on National Health Insurance, issued in December 1948. The material has served effectively as a training aid and an operating medium. Future releases are planned to include copies of Cabinet and Ministerial Ordinances incorporating enforcement regulations, procedures and forms. They will also include indexes where feasible.

An index to the National Health Insurance Law is now being prepared for issuance and efforts are being directed to obtain sufficient copies for distribution of the National Health Insurance Enforcement Regulations which were released in the Official Gazette of 15 August 1948.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
90	2/12/49	Plan to Enlarge Advisory committee Vital Statistics.	No	B

None: The plan to increase the members of the Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics and to which no objection was offered by PH&W.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Public Health Nursing Curriculum
2. Curriculum for School of Nursing
3. Allocation of Liquid Chlorine for Water-works and Sewerage for January, February, March 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
14 - 20 February
1949
Number 112**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

17 - 22 January

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan 17	Kai-hatsu No.33	Re: Amendment on departments and bureaus stated in the report on amounts paid up.	Governors, Yamaguchi & 11 other prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section.
Jan 17	Kai-hatsu No.34	Re: Field examination of accounting.	Governors. Chiba & 4 other prefs.	"
Jan 20	Kai-hatsu No.44	Re: Disbursement of budget for fiscal year 1948-49 on payment of allowances for December 1948 and January 1949.	All officials in charge of disbursements	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Jan 17	Ei-hatsu No.59	Re: Establishment of the local commissions for national parks.	Governors. Akita & 10 other prefs.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
Jan 17	Ei-hatsu No.60	Re: Establishment of the prefectural hot-springs deliberation committees.	Governors. Ibaraki & 30 other prefs.	"
Jan 18	Ei-hatsu No.62	Re: Allotment of rubber foot-gears for workers in the rodent and insect extermination program for the first quarter in the fiscal year, 1948-49.	Governors. Hokkaido & 5 other prefs.	"
Jan 19	Ei-hatsu No.64	Re: A member of the hot-springs deliberation	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.68	Re: Use for food of unsound cattles which have used to produce anti-cattle-plague serum.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.69	Re: Transferring to the mayor competency on examination of fish and shells at the central market.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.70	Re: The environmental sanitation inspectors.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.71	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on investigation into conditions of destruction by the war of the parks and the public gardens.	"	"

Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.72	Re: Business affairs on control of hydrophobia of dogs.	All prefectural governors.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.73	Re: Suspension of rationing of the imported pulse	"	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.74	Re: Notice on conference on examination of products under the provision of the Food Sanitation Law.	"	"
Jan 21	Ei-hatsu No.75	Re: Delegation of disbursement of the expenses on simple equipments of the national parks.	Governors, Hokkaido & 24 other prefs.	"
Jan 22	Ei-hatsu No.78	Re: Report on settlement of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on appointment of the food inspectors for the fiscal year 1947-1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 8 other prefs.	"
Jan 22	Ei-hatsu No.80	Re: Investigation on designation of area of the Ise-Shima National Park.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Jan 17	I-hatsu No.45	Re: Notice on council of directors of the nursing training institutions.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Jan 18	I-hatsu No.47	Re: Measures on medical facilities in general on the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation after transferred.	"	"
Jan 21	I-hatsu No.61	Re: The province on medical science under Article 17 of the Medical Practitioners Law.	"	"
Jan 21	I-hatsu No.64	Re: The regulations of criminal procedure on the medical certificate for legal procedure.	"	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Jan 17	Yo-hatsu No.43	Re: Forwarding solatia for the patients caused secondary effect according to accidents by inoculations against diphtheria.	Governors, Kyoto & Shimane Prefs.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Jan 18	Yo-hatsu No.52	Re: Personnel of local governments (2nd class technical officials being dentists) conducting functions of health center.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan 19	Yo-hatsu No.57	Re: Full number of personnel being objects of national grant-in-aid, such as expenses on health centers and expenses on control of communicable diseases, etc.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan 19	Yaku-hatsu No.66	Re: Standards of registration	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
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Jan 20	Yaku-hatsu No.69	Re: Distribution of fertilizer to be used in the spring for cultivation of medical plants for the fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors. (except Akita & 4 prefs.)	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Jan 20	Yaku-hatsu No.71	Re: Transfer of morphine hydrochloride.	"	"
Jan 22	Yaku-hatsu No.74	Re: Outline of report on opium and twice powder of opium.	"	"
Jan 22	Yaku-hatsu No.75	Re: Investigation into the demanded quantity of the specified material necessary for production of medicine in the fiscal year 1949-1950.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.59	Re: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law shall be applicable with modifications.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.60	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection on business affairs in connection with the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.61	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.62	Re: Allotment of tents sold by the U. S. Forces	Governors, Iwate & Kanagawa Pref.	"
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.67	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Hokkaido District.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 17	Sha-hatsu No.68	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (goats)	Governors, Fukui & 7 other prefs.	"
Jan 18	Sha-hatsu No.70	Re: Allotment of trucks for disaster relief.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Jan 19	Sha-hatsu No.73	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 19	Sha-hatsu No.74	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions and the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Jan 19	Sha-hatsu No.75	Re: Payment of national grant-in-aid for guidance and spread on local consumer's livelihood cooperative associations for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 20	Sha-hatsu No.76	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.79	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.80	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.81	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.82	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.83	Re: "	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.84	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.85	Re: "	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.86	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.87	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.88	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of temporary payment on provisional aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.89	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed	Governor, Hokkaido	"

for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.90	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.91	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of funeral expenses under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.92	Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.93	Re: Certification of excessive payment beyond the standard of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the same law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.94	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment beyond the amount stipulated to be disbursed therefor.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.95	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.96	Re: "	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.97	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.98	Re: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law shall be applicable with necessary changes.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.99	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.100	Re: Licensing of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.101	Re: Filing the draft regulations on administration of the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"

Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.102	Re: Consultation on selection of the candidates for inmates of the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped.	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.105	Re: Allotment of raw textile-goods for ##### - thongs for the work providing agencies.	Governors, Yamagata & 16 other prefs.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.109	Re: Funds to be restored on national grant-in-aid for the disaster Tohigi damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts for the fiscal year 1947-48.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Jan 21	Sha-hatsu No.110	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on initial equipments pursuant to restoration of the damaged social work agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Jan 17	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.10	Re: Dealing with the standard amount on payment of expenses on school education under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan 17	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.11	Re: Allocation of the local government distribution tax on expenses to be borne by local governments pursuant to enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan 17	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.12	Re: Notice on the congress of the competent officials for business affairs of the work providing shops on holding an exhibition of products by work providing functions.	"	"
Jan 17	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.13	Re: Additional allotment of nails and electric wire	"	"
Jan 17	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.14	Re: Additional allotment of heating rivets and screws.	"	"
Jan 18	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.15	Re: Registration of the consumer's livelihood cooperative association as the registered retail shop.	"	"
Jan 18	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.16	Re: Survey of number of persons of the social work agencies.	"	"
Jan 18	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.17	Re: Guidance and supervision on the chapters and other branch organizations of the National Relief Association.	"	"
Jan 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.18	Re: Notice on the exhibition of products by work providing functions.	"	"
Jan 21	Sha-otsu-	Re: Distribution of material (coke) for artificial	"	"

hatsu No.19 limbs for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49

Children's Bureau

Jan 20	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.3	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid for the expenses on personnel to engage in guidance for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.37	Re: Expenses on clerical work of the mother's home.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.38	Re: Limit of expenses on clerical work and on service of the mother's home.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.39	Re: Change of the plan on equipments of the child welfare center.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.42	Re: Report on conditions of accounting of expenses on the training institutions for day-nursery teachers.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.43	Re: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Jan 21	Ji-hatsu No.44	Re: Forwarding the minimum standards of child welfare agencies in English version and "on enforcement of the minimum standards of child welfare agencies" in English version.	All prefectural governors.	"

Insurance Bureau

Jan 21	Ho-hatsu No.5	Re: Application of the Health Insurance Law and the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to the Workers employed by the Occupation Forces.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
Jan 21	Ho-hatsu No.6	Re: Repairing the budget of national health insurance for the fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau

Repatriation Relief Agency

Jan 18	En-go No.54	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Jan 19	En-shi No.59	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenditures on the rehabilitation industry exhibition.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Jan 19	En-go No.64	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Re-Assayed Vaccine

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin Number 104, 105, 106 and 110.

Authority for the use of vaccines which have passed re-assay has been given to prefectures and to quarantine stations through the publication of Yo-hatsu No.159, subject: Use of Preventive Vaccine Passed Re-Assay, dated 18 February 1949. This Yo-hatsu which was issued jointly by the Disease Prevention Bureau and the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reads as follows:

“The use of preventive vaccine has been in temporary suspension since the issuance of Vice Minister of Welfare’s Notification, Yo-Hatsu No.104 dated December 24 last year. With re-assay of products now being conducted, results are being made known successively.

“Those products passing re-assay and concerning which you will be notified concerning source and lot number may now be used.

“Notification will be sent to prefectural Governors by Chief, Prevention Bureau and Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Only products concerning which you have received official notification may be used.”

Announcements of vaccines approved for use will be made periodically in the Supply Section of this Bulletin.

Streptomycin and Tuberculosis Control

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.106, wherein was quoted a summary of the experience with streptomycin in the United States.

In many important instances the indications for the use of the drug are vague. This is necessarily so because not enough time has elapsed since the discovery of the drug for a definitive evaluation of its effectiveness in all types of tuberculosis.

It will be noted, however, that in general its maximum benefit is associated with early lesions which have developed little or no fibrosis. It is further to be noted that early is a term describing the age of the lesion and has no relation to the extent of the disease.

The tuberculosis problem is so large in Japan that it is felt that all cases except those associated with considerable fibrotic changes should be given the benefit of streptomycin therapy as soon as the diagnosis is properly established and the patient is in an adequate institution.

The recommended standard dosage of one gram a day for forty days produces very few serious reactions and there is very little danger of developing a streptomycin resistant strain in this period.

Quarantine Regulations

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.108 and Section II, Weekly Bulletin No. 109.

Due to the presence of epidemic smallpox in Batavia, and increased incidence in the port cities of India and Burma, as reported by the Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, all persons entering Japan from Batavia, India or Burma will be required to have in their possession certificates showing successful vaccination against smallpox within the preceding sixty days.

Due to the presence of cholera in Calcutta, all persons entering Japan by air from Calcutta will be required to have in their possession valid certificate showing inoculation against cholera from seven days to six months prior to the date of their arrival.

Other current immunization requirements for entry into Japan consist of vaccination against smallpox within sixty days for arrivals from South Korea, Chiba, and Mindoro Island, Philippines, and within twelve months from all other countries; inoculation against typhoid-paratyphoid within twelve months from all countries.

A correction is made in the immunization requirement listed in Weekly Bulletin No.108. Korea requires vaccination against smallpox of entrants from all countries, and, in addition, all persons arriving from Japan are to have certificates of immunization against typhoid-paratyphoid, typhus, and Japanese B encephalitis.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Information Regarding Public Health Nurses License

Public Health Nurses License may be obtained in the following way:

- By finishing 2 years Course (or more) given to High School graduates.
- By passing the prefectural Public Health Nurses examination.

Who may take examination?

Only those who have completed the PHN training course of 5 months or more.

Who may take the 5 months course?

- Anyone with a clinical nurses licenses or,
- Anyone who meets the qualifications under the old regulations to take the PHN examination (until 31 December 1949).

Old regulation to take PHN examination:

Anyone who has a total of 1 year experience in study or practical work (under a doctor's certification) in PHN, Clinical Nursing or Midwifery.

However, anyone who has met the requirements to take the examination under the old regulations and passed this examination, but has not yet received their PHN certificate, may get this certificate through fulfilling the old requirement for 3 months field work in Public Health Nursing (1-month of which must be in a Health Center).

Regional Committees for Accreditation of Schools

Plans are now being made for the investigation and grading of schools under the Nursing and Midwifery Law. This will be done by regional committees appointed by the Minister of Welfare. The members of these committees will be selected from a list of candidates submitted by the Prefectural Branches of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association, Japanese Medical Association, Prefectural Health Departments and Prefectural Board of Education. The first organization will present three names, a nurse, midwife and public health nurse; the second one a doctor and the Health Department and Board of Education will each submit the name of an individual nurse, midwife, public health nurse, educator or any individual prepared to serve on this committee. Of the names submitted by the prefectures, six persons will be chosen to serve on each regional committee. It is hoped that the Military Government Public Health Officer or Public Health Nurse will guide and advise these local organizations, so that the candidates selected will be active, capable, informed persons who are interested in professional education. (See Inclosure 1 - Chart showing committees and functions).

These are the 15 members of the National Council and the Chairman.

Dr. Azuma (Chairman)	-	Chief, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry
Kakuichi Ando	-	Professor of Keio University
Kyoshi Saito	-	Vice-Chief of Public Health Institute
Kanbin Hashimoto	-	Director, St. Lukes Women's Academy
Minoru Yonehara	-	Education Ministry
Seki Hora	-	Chief, Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare
Midori Hirano	-	Chief, Nursing Section, Tokyo-to Office
Iku Kawamura	-	First Vice-President of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and PHN Association
Shoko Hayashi	-	Japan Red Cross
Masae Hirai	-	Chief Nurse, Central Health Center, Tokyo
Kikue Shimizu	-	Institute of Public Health -acting Chief, Nursing Section
Sho Tani	-	Midwife
Mine Sugawara	-	Midwife
Kimi Yumoto	-	St. Lukes Hospital
Haru Shinozaki	-	Midwife
Ko Ogoshi	-	Midwife

Film Releases

The Lady of Science, 16 mm motion picture, will be ready for distribution 4 March. Defeat Tuberculosis was distributed 7 January. This picture is American produced with Japanese sound track.

These films are available from your prefecture Japanese Film Library.

National Nurses Association

The National Nurses Association meeting will be held in Tokyo 6-7-8 April instead of 7-8-9 as previously announced.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Inspection Trip

A Public Health and Welfare representative inspected veterinary activities in Yamagata Prefecture. It was found that the meat, milk and seafood and animal disease control divisions of the prefectural government are not maintaining sufficient liaison in order to coordinate their activities in relation to public health and animal welfare, from a disease control angle. The food sanitation program is showing progress, but inspectors should collect more samples from newly activated food processing establishments as well as from establishments automatically granted a permit for operation when the Food Sanitation Law came into force. The Meiji Milk Corporation of Tokyo was contacted for the purpose of making improvements on their equipment in the Kaminoyama plant.

National Assay Laboratory

The National Assay Laboratory has been transferred to Kodaira and will begin operation during the month of March. Extensive improvements are now being completed under the administration of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All biologicals intended for animal use will be assayed at this laboratory.

Veterinary Examinations

The Veterinary Examination Committee have completed two sets of examination questions known as A and B which will be utilized by all Veterinary Schools as final examinations at the completion of the school year in March. The Veterinary Schools will hold the examinations, grade the papers and then submit them to the Veterinary Examination Committee for final grading. In the event a student fails to make the required grade on the first examination in which questions listed on the A set have been used, a re-examination will be allowed within a months time and the B set of questions will then be used. All examination questions have been submitted to the Deans of the Veterinary Schools and are being held under their supervision until the time of their use.

Animal Diseases

The following reports of animal diseases were submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

For the period 5-11 February - negative report.

For the period 12-18 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Swine cholera	3
Nagasaki	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine plague	2
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1

Note: The case of equine encephalomyelitis was suspected but it is believed not to be of virus origin, but is a case known as winter encephalomyelitis resulting from food poisoning. Investigation is now underway.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Reports from Military Government teams have been received indicating that doctors associations are functioning as distribution agencies. Under existing regulations no allocations to doctors associations are permitted. These associations are not operating agencies. There is no objection if prefecture governors seek advice from these associations. However, the responsibility for maintaining adequate records on which to base equitable allocations, and the designation of these allocations is solely that of the governor. Actual distribution of the items is required from the local seller to the doctor, hospital, etc. directly with no intermediary such as a professional association.

Final distribution figures for 1948 have been tabulated and the following comparisons with 1947 are made to give some indication of changes which have been made during the past year. Comparisons are based on the monthly averages for each year. It should be pointed out that the overall cost of commodities in 1948 increased approximately 2.7 times over 1947. See distribution tables Inclosure No.2.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1948 Ratio of Change (1947 equals 1.00)</u>
Total for Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.46
Controlled Medicine (Yen)	2.67
Non-controlled Medicine (Yen)	1.70
Ratent Medicine (Yen)	1.99
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.01
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.67
Rubber Sanitary Goods (Yen)	2.80
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	15.76
Medical Instruments (Yen)	2.11
Japanese Army Navy Surgical Instruments (Yen)	0.37
Japanese Army Navy Medical Supplies (Yen)	0.12
X-ray & Electrotherapy Equipment (Pieces)	1.91
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kg)	1.32
Absorbent Cotton (kg)	2.32
Gauze (matters)	6.67
Staple Fiber Bandage Cloth (rolls)	1.62
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (Pieces)	0.31
Lint (Pieces)	0.16
X-ray film, 4-3/4 × 6 • 1/2 (Doz)	5.13
X-ray film, 6 • 1/2 × 8 • 1/2 (Doz)	2.68
X-ray film, 8×10 (Doz)	1.57
X-ray film, 10×12 (Doz)	1.28
X-ray film, 11×14 (Doz)	1.69
X-ray film, 5×7 (Doz)	0.72
X-ray film, 35mm (rolls)	0.60
X-ray film, Dental (Doz)	4.83
X-ray film, size 120 (rolls)	1.60
Santonin (tablets)	1.19

During the period 6 - 12 February, 1,954 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido					2
Yamagata		96			
Fukushima		50			
Saitama			30		
Tokyo	48	1			
Niigata	200				
Toyama	10				
Gifu		50			1
Shiga		50			
Osaka					1
Wakayama	200				
Shimane			50		
Ehime		20			
Fukuoka		35			
Miyazaki	1,000				
Kagoshima		20	40		
Nara				50	
Total	1,458	322	120	50	4

Production

Final production figures for 1948 have been received, tabulated, and evaluated. The comparisons furnished below are based on the monthly averages for each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948. In order to evaluate comparisons of yen values, it must be remembered that using the period 1934 - 1936 as the base, the 1946 average cost of commodities increased 15.2 times, the 1947 increased 48.6 times and 1948 increased 132.2 times. Thus 1948 costs are 9 times 1946 and 2.7 times 1947 costs. The following table indicates the ratios of change for items of medical and sanitary supplies and equipment in the units as stated. Inclosure No.3 furnishes detailed monthly production tables of the medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment reported in 1948.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1948 Ratio of Change</u>	
	<u>1947 : 1.00</u>	<u>1946 : 1.00</u>
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	2.45	173.20
Non-controlled Medicines (Yen)	5.77	14.15
Ratent (Yen)	2.42	5.48
Biologicals (Yen)	0.90	2.55
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.71	5.66
Dental Materials (Yen)	2.31	9.23
Rubber Sanitary Goods (Yen)	3.08	No record
Sanitary Materials (Yen)	18.25	47.46
Medical Instruments (Yen)	2.56	2.77
Total for Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	3.60	11.50
Penicillin (O.U.)	20.98	10,761.92
Penicillin (vials)	20.98	10,761.92
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.52	1.87
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.47	5.22
Class Syringes (Pcs)	0.95	No record
Laboratory Animals (Each)		
Guinea Pigs	1.00	No record
Rats	0.91	No record
Rabbits	1.35	No record
White mice	1.64	No record

Totals	1.54	No record
X-ray & Physiotherapy Equipment (Each)		
X-ray	1.78	1.91
Ultra Short Wave	1.85	1.89
Ultra Violet Wave	2.63	6.13
Infra-red	0.49	0.67
Luminous Screen	2.50	No record
Intensifying Screen	1.82	No record
Electro-Surgical	0.83	No record
Totals	2.36	3.76
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.40	No record
Gause (lbs)	1.83	2.78
Bundage Cloth (lbs)	2.49	2.17
Absorbent Cotton (lbs)	1.50	10.03
Rodenticides (kgs)	1.52	4.50
X-ray film (sq. maters)	12.00	1.23
DDT Spray & Dust Equipment (Pcs)	1.39	5.54
DDT Concentrate (lbs)	2.20	No record
DDT Dust 10% (lbs)	0.63	1.32
DDT Dust 5% (Gals)	2.17	No record
Diphtheria Toxoid (Doses)	3.14	0.89
Smallpox Vaccine (Doses)	0.31	0.11
Diphtheria Antitoxin (cc)	1.50	0.41
Cholera Vaccine (cc)	0.05	0.02
Triple Typhoid Vaccine (cc9)	0.27	0.76

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Purchase of Order Forms

In some prefectures the percentage of physician registrants who send an employee to the prefectural narcotic office to obtain purchase order forms for narcotic averages as much as 50%. This has created a hazard of diversion since unauthorized persons are attempting to obtain the order forms. Advice has been given the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, to require registrants at time of application for registration to designate the person, if any who is authorized purchase of order forms for the registrant. If this person is subsequently discharged it is the responsibility of the registrant to notify the narcotic office in the prefecture. No one other than the registrant himself or such designated person will be permitted to obtain order forms for the registrant.

Sale of Morphine

Yaku Hatsu Number 71, 21 January, issued by the Narcotic Section, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, prohibiting the purchase of morphine hydrochloride powder by doctors other than those operating hospitals was rescinded by Yaku Hatsu Number 252, 12 February.

Marihuana

Area allocations for the planting of Taima (Marihuana) were decided by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All of the 23 prefectures concerned have been notified of the approved allocation.

Narcotic Agents

The number of narcotic agents with power of arrest will be increased from the present level to 154 of 196 by 30 June 1949.

Transportation of Seized Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been advised that monthly auditing and reporting of all narcotics held by prefectural narcotic offices will continue. Narcotics which are no longer needed as evidence will be forwarded to the Drug Disposal Committee in accordance with previous instructions. Groups of prefectures should designate one agent from the group to accompany the narcotics to Tokyo.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments for LARA, numbers 126 through 131, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 72.66 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 126th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pioneer Lake on 27 January and contained 12.89 tons (clothing, 10.07 tons and miscellaneous, 2.82tons).
- b. 127th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pioneer Wave on 1 February and contained 7.60 tons (clothing, 6.05 tons and medical supplies, 1.55tons).
- c. 128th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Ocean Mail on 10 February and contained 45.56 tons (food).
- d. 129th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippine Transport on 7 February and contained 1.5tons (food).
- e. 130th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Kenneth Mckay on 8 February and contained 4.97 tons (clothing).
- f. 131st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Kyska on 8 February and contained 0.14 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,494.75 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,647.28
Clothing (including bedding & shoes)	1,470.35
Medical Supplies	63.22
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, etc.)	106.28
Total	7,494.75

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe. Inc (CARE)

A reduction in the cost of the CARE “Blanket Package” from \$10.00 to \$7.75 has been announced by CARE Headquarters, New York City, N.Y. This new price is effective immediately (15 February).

The CARE “Blanket Package” contains two all wool blankets, needles, thread and other sewing accessories, two sets of soles and heels and two cakes of soap,.

The other CARE packages, being distributed in Japan, (prices remain \$10.00 are Food, Woolen and Knitting Wool.

Orders for CARE packages, by personnel in Japan, for delivery in Japan, may be sent (P.O. money order or check made payable to CARE, Inc.) to CARE, APO 503 (Yokohama).

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund” Campaign

The progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund” Campaign, compiled as of 17 February, reflects a total of ¥ 1,078,431,048.59 raised toward the established national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 91.7% of quota.

Twenty-seven prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas and of the 19 remaining prefectures who have not attained their goals 6 have completed their campaigns. The 13 prefectures still attempting to complete their campaign are listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Per Cent Raised</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Per Cent Raised</u>
Gumma	90.7	Okayama	96.4
Kyoto	55.6	Yamaguchi	82.0
Osaka	95.0	Tokushima	73.0
Hyogo	81.0	Ehime	92.3
Wakayama	95.3	Kochi	87.6
Tottori	69.8	Nagasaki	51.3
Kagoshima	88.5		

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief:

Yamanashi Prefecture: Fire disaster occurred during early morning of 17 February at Kodachi-mura, Minami Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken. The damage, as least reported, consisted of the following:

Houses destroyed	284
Families homeless	420 (1,557 persons)
Number persons killed	1
Number persons injured	136 (2 seriously)

The Japanese Red Cross dispatched 5 Medical Aid Teams to the scene of the disaster and also sent the following emergency relief supplies: 60 layettes, 400 children's garments and 1,100 pieces of woolen garments for adults.

Hokkaido: Fire occurred at Suttsu-machi, Suttsu-gun, Hokkaido on 8 February at 1335. Eighty dwellings destroyed and approximately 465 persons made homeless. Hokkaido Red Cross Chapter immediately dispatched on Medical Aid Team to the area. No casualties reported.

Home Nursing:

The following report reflects the activity in Home Nursing courses during the year 1948 (Jan - Dec).

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Number of Institutions</u>	<u>Number Receiving Institutions</u>
Hokkaido	2	428
Tokyo	3	446
Kyoto	4	225
Osaka	4	87
Kanagawa	2	127
Hyogo	3	161
Nagasaki	2	35
Niigata	2	50
Saitama	2	93
Gumma	3	120
Chiba	2	0
Ibaraki	1	33
Tochigi	2	43
Nara	2	23
Mie	3	257
Aichi	3	215
Shizuoka	2	151
Yamanashi	1	0
Shiga	3	190
Gifu	2	227
Nagano	3	279

Miyagi	1	75
Fukushima	2	79
Iwate	2	777
Aomori	3	487
Yamagata	2	223
Akita	2	7
Fukui	2	81
Ishikawa	2	166
Toyama	1	50
Tottori	4	161
Shimane	4	30
Okayama	2	44
Hiroshima	2	60
Yamaguchi	2	64
Wakayama	1	0
Tokushima	2	53
Kagawa	2	21
Ehime	2	305
Kochi	1	34
Fukuoka	2	65
Iwate	3	39
Saga	2	143
Kumamoto	2	113
Miyazaki	2	437
Kagoshima	<u>2</u>	<u>376</u>
Total	103	7,080

Note: Home Nursing Course consists of 12 hours instructions with each class usually limited to 10 persons.

Child Welfare - Kyogo Case Worker (Hodo-in)

Attached to each Kyogo-in (Home for Juvenile Training and Education) are case workers known as Hodo-in who do follow-up work with children who are released from the Home. These workers are for the purpose of assisting children to read-just to their homes and communities.

The Hodo-in classed as a prefectural official. His office, as a rule, is at the Kyogo-in, but he may be at the Child Welfare Center, a local office, or at some other convenient location. The majority of his time is spent in the field. One half of the cost of this service is borne by the central government.

Welfare Officers may wish to review the duties and accomplishments of these case workers.

Junior Minsei-iin

Several reports indicate that associations of Junior Minsei-iin have been organized throughout the country. While the activities of these groups have not as yet been thoroughly explored it should be borne in mind that no one except legally qualified and authorized persons can have access to public records concerning public assistance families, nor should these children assist Minsei-iin in any way in carrying out their duties of a public welfare nature. There should be no contacts between the Junior Minsei-iin and any public assistance or child welfare cases as such. Welfare programs of a private nature might naturally include many public assistance or child welfare cases.

There is no objection to a children's association which instills within that age group a recognition of the needs of others and a desire to meet those needs through appropriate activities. The Ministry of Welfare will issue orders to this effect.

Further information concerning Minsei-iin is contained in the restricted portion of this Bulletin.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Fee Calculations

The method used by medical practitioners in calculating medical fees under the social insurance laws of Japan, known as a "fee for service basis", is predicated upon the product of a pre-determined number of points for each item of medical care or treatment and an established over-all point value in yen. For example: and initial examination is rated at 4 points and with a yen value per point of 10 yen the charge for an initial examination amounts to 40 yen.

The number of points per item of medical care or treatment has been set by the Ministry of Welfare in conjunction with the Japanese Medical Association and a comprehensive schedule of items and their individual point ratings has been issued to all insurance doctors, prefectural insurance sections, and other interested local public bodies.

The yen value per point may vary slightly indifferent regions and may be subject to further change to meet economic conditions but at present it is usually near 10 yen. The yen value per point is recommended by Medical Fee Calculating Committees. These committees, two in number, are prescribed by the Health Insurance Law, the Seamen's Insurance Law, and the National Health Insurance Law. The members of the committees are appointed as representatives of the insurers, the insured persons, the medical profession, and the public interest. One of the committees makes recommendations to the Ministry of Welfare for the point value to be used for charges under Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance. The other committee makes recommendations to the Ministry of Welfare for rate standards to be followed by the municipalities, association, and corporate juridical persons in administering National Health Insurance and in their agreements with insurance doctors and medical facilities.

All insurance doctors are required to use the point schedule and the determined rate per point effective in their area in calculating their charges for services rendered to insurance patients. These charges are to be paid monthly by the insurers. In the event that an insured person finds it necessary to use a private doctor because the services of an insurance doctor cannot be obtained or are not readily available such patient is required to pay the private doctor and then file a claim with his insurer for reimbursement. The amount allowed on the claim for reimbursement by the insuree, however, will be determined by the authorized point value and the standard number of points determined for the particular service or services, and the patient will not be repaid any additional charges.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

1. Chart of Regional Committees for Accreditation of Schools.
2. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment for 1948.
3. Tables of Production of Medical Supplies and Equipment for 1948.
4. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease for the week ended 12 February.

Note: Inclosed with this Bulletin is a Restricted Annex for the information of Military Government Teams only.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 113
For Period
21 - 27 February
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>24-29 January</u>				
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan 25	Kai-hatsu No.52	Re: Partial amendment of departments and bureaus stated in the report on amounts paid up.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section
Jan 28	Kai-hatsu No.58	Re: Discontinuance of advisory council and investigation commission on area allowance.	All Directors of ministerial departments & bureaus.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Jan 24	Ei-hatsu No.82	Re: Expenses, etc., necessary for eugenic operation or operation for artificial pregnancy suspension on needy persons.	All Prefectural Governors.	Directors, Public Sanitation Bureau & Social Affairs Bureau.
Jan 24	Ei-hatsu No.83	Re: Execution of the products inspection on additional things, and execution of control thereof.	"	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Jan 26	Ei-hatsu No.96	Re: Change of form of the monthly report on food service in hospitals.	"	"
Jan 29	Ei-hatsu No.104	Re: Execution of qualifying examination for food sanitation inspectors.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan 27	I-hatsu No.83	Re: The public Health Nurse Regulation	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Jan 28	I-hatsu No.90	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental care	"	"
Jan 28	I-hatsu No.92	Re: Establishment of clinics	All Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, national hospitals & sanatoria.	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Jan 25	Yo-hatsu No.67	Re: Abolishment, separation and annexation on cities, towns and villages.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Jan 27	Yo-hatsu No.74	Re: Notice on the training course for the officials in charge of control of influenza.	All Prefectural Governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Jan 27	Yo-hatsu No.75	Re: Control of influenza.	"	"
Jan 27	Yo-hatsu No.77	Re: Application for grant-in-aid for the expenses on control of venereal diseases for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan 24	Yaku-hatsu No.82	Re: Request for forwarding Antu for examination.	Governors Tokyo & 10 other prefs.	Director, Pharma- ceutical and Supply Bureau.
Jan 26	Yaku-hatsu No.96	Re: Allotment of hexylresorcinol	All Prefectural Governors.	"
Jan 27	Yaku-hatsu No.98	Re: The Regulations on shooters to be carried by the narcotic control officials	"	"
Jan 27	Yaku-hatsu No.99	Re: Narcotic control officials pursuant to partial amendment of the Narcotic Control Law.	"	"
Jan 28	Yaku-hatsu No.108	Re: The designated precious metals and gold ingot for the dentists.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.113	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.114	Re: "	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.115	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.118	Re: Operation of the protective institutions for accommodation of the specific women.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.120	Re: National grant-in-aid for the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Jan 25	Sha-hatsu No.121	Re: Allocation of funds collected by the community chest campaign for the fiscal year 1948-49	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Jan 26	Sha-hatsu No.123	Re: Special allocation of LARA commodity	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Jan 26	Sha-hatsu No.124	Re: Selection of the institutions to be objects of allocation of LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan 26	Sha-hatsu No.126	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
-+				
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.127	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law and the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and national grant-in-aid therefore.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Jan 24	Sha-hatsu No.128	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity	Governor, Hokkaido	"

Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.132	Re: Prolongation of the term of custody of LARA relief commodity.	Governors, Kyoto & Mie prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.134	Re: An accident on LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.135	Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.137	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.139	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.140	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the ordinary amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.141	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.142	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.143	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid beyond the ordinary amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.144	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.146	Re: Approval on equipments of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Jan 28	Sha-hatsu No.147	Re: Change of the plan on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan 27	Sha-hatsu No.148	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living and under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu No.149	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu No.150	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu	Re: Establishment of the accommodations facilities	Governor,	"

	No.151	for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Shizuoka Pref.	
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu No.152	Re: "	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu No.153	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Jan 29	Sha-hatsu No.155	Re: "	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Jan 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.20	Re: Investigation into conditions on progress of construction works of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law and the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons which are to be established in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefectural Governors.	"
Jan 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.21	Re: Draft of the informal letter to the excellent private social work organizations throughout the country.	"	"
Jan 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.22	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses necessary for equipments of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Jan 24	Ji-hatsu No.48	Re: Limits of expenses pursuant to the minimum standards of the child welfare agencies.	Director Civil Welfare Dept. Okayama Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Jan 24	Ji-hatsu No.50	Re: Additional allotment of petroleum products for ships.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Jan 24	Ji-hatsu No.51	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipping the institutions of the homes for dependent, neglected and abused children, the homes for the feeble-minded children and the houses for juvenile training and education for the fiscal year, 1948-19.	Governors Hokkaido & 4 other prefs.	"
Jan 24	Ji-hatsu No.52	Re: Consultation on appointment of the child welfare officials.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Jan 25	Ji-hatsu No.55	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid for establishment of the child welfare agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Jan 25	Hatsu-ji No.4	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare agency (name of agency) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Hokkaido & 16 other prefs.	Director, Accounts Bureau
Jan 25	Ji-hatsu No.60	Re: Allotment of European paper for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Jan 26	Ji-hatsu No.61	Re: Forming connection with the concerned quarters on operation of the foster-home system.	All Prefectural Governors.	"

Jan 28	Ji-hatsu No.72	Re: Appropriation of budget of expenses on the personnel training institution (the training institution for day-nursery teachers) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Director, Civil Welfare Dept. Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Jan 29	Ji-hatsu No.74	Re: Allotment of cement for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Tokyo & 25 other prefs.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Jan 25	Ho-hatsu No.7	Re: Dealing with financial affairs of the national health insurances	All Prefectural Governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau
Jan 25	Ho-hatsu No.8	Re: Insurance benefit for those who are dependents under the health insurance and are subscribers of the national health insurance.	"	"
Jan 27	Ho-hatsu No.9	Re: The Cabinet Order concerning social insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils and the Cabinet Order for Medical Fee Calculating Committee	"	"
Jan 28	Ho-hatsu No.10	Re: National grant-in-aid for establishment of the clinical institutions to be directly managed by the national health insurance for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Jan 29	Ho-hatsu No.11	Re: Estimated disbursement, etc., of expenses on insurance benefit and other disbursements of the Health Accounting under the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Chief, Insurance Section, Prefectural governments & branch offices of social insurance.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Jan 27	En-go No.73	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on relief of the repatriates at the principal stations for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Hokkaido & 26 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Jan 27	En-shi No.74	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid necessary for special distribution of the emergency household effects for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors Hokkaido & 6 other prefs	"
Jan 27	En-go No.75	Re: Preparation for shipment of assets left by Loochooans.	All Prefectural Governors.	"
Jan 28	En-go No.76	Re: Forwarding the roster of the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors Nagasaki & 12 other prefs.	"
Jan 29	En-shi No.78	Re: "Tatami" for equipping the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	Governors Aomori & 22 other prefs.	"
Jan 29	En-go No.81	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificates.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Jan 29	En-shi No.82	Re: Special distribution of the emergency household effects for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefectural Governors.	"
Jan 29	En-shi No.83	Re: Beddings for winter for the repatriates from abroad.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Information and Education

Reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92, 95 and 101, and Section I, No. 108. Inclosed with this Bulletin are numbers 9 and 10 (Inclosures Nos.1 and 2) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information on the subjects of "Health Information and Education Service in the Health Center" and "Sanitation Program Under the Health Center Supervision".

Sanitation

Recent inspections of sanitary team activities indicate that adequate training is not being given the sanitary team members with reference to the use of insecticides and methods of application. Often the inspectors and sanitarians in charge of the actual work are either untrained or inadequately trained.

To correct this situation, the present class of sanitarians (mostly chiefs of the model health center sanitation selections) at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo are being given special training designed to prepare them for the task of establishing and operating training courses for sanitary inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors, of the health center, city, town and village sanitation sections. Information and reference material will be supplied for training courses in environmental sanitation with emphasis on insect and rodent control as well as on the organization and operation of sanitary teams.

Immediately upon his return to the prefecture (26 March) of the official now attending the Institute of Public Health course; training courses should be started in each of the model health centers. The course should be at least one week in duration, or longer if necessary.

Military government health officials should ascertain that these training courses are established properly organized and operated in order to give as through and comprehensive training possible.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Examination

The Board of Examiners for the simultaneous examination for graduating Veterinary Students met on 31 January and established the following dates on which the examination will be held. Approximately 1200 students are qualifying for this examination.

The first examination will be given on 1 March between the hours of 0900 and 1500. If in the event a student fails to pass the first examination a second one will be given, in which a different set of questions will be asked, on 24 March 1949.

The examination will cover questions on anatomy, histology, pathology, physiology, bacteriology and immunology, surgery (both practical and general) and obstetrics, internal medicine, diagnostics, therapeutics and pharmacology, hygiene and zootechnics, disease control, meat and milk hygiene, and feeding and breeding problems.

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of December 1948.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

<u>Plant Inspection</u>	14
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	10,035
Samples examined	23,650
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	549
Under butterfat standards (3.03 percent)	680
Number of plant Inspection	3,708
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	219
Under butterfat standards (3.03 percent)	256

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	41
Samples examined	43
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.03 percent)	6

Milk Production

Milk produced on daily farms during the month of December 1948.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produces</u>
Special	8	130	31,292 lit.
Ordinary	54,691	102,905	15,015,485 lit.
Goat	4,437	5,841	358,362 lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled during December 1948

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>	
Special	8	21,343	2,818		lit.
Ordinary	2,916		2,085,251	4,643,933	
Total	2,924	21,343	2,088,069	4,643,933	

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc. A total of 37,518,555 bottles of milk was processed in December 1948.

Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered, and meat and meat products establishments inspected, during the month of December 1948.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28,939	1,118	7,125
Body Wt. (kgs)	10,346,499	122,411	2,297,242
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	5,215,877	60,079	1,048,542
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	14	2	7
Partial	1,674	19	327
Viscera	4,531	78	719

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	30,332	35	264
Body Wt. (kgs)	2,621,255	1,287	8,542
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	1,573,039	632	3,871
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	6	0	0
Partial	3,617	3	3
Viscera	7,560	3	15

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		282
Number of establishments inspected		202
Sanitary condition	Good	50
	Fair	137
	Poor	17
Total number of inspections		433
Amount of meat and meat products examined		74,031 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		60 kgs.
Cause of condemnation	----- Uncleanliness	
Disposition	----- Animal Feed	

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments		13,612
Number of establishments inspected		8,119
Sanitary condition	Good	2,118
	Fair	5,144
	Poor	881
Total number of inspections		9,977
Amount of meat and meat products examined		812,174 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		185 kgs.
Cause of condemnation	---- Staleness & peutfraction	
Disposition	---- Fertilizer	

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of December 1948.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		1,464
Number of establishments inspected		982
Sanitary condition	Good	191
	Fair	656
	Poor	155
Total number of inspections		7,389
Amount of seafood examined		243,569,047 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned		297,717 kgs.
Cause of condemnation	---- Peutfraction and staleness	
Disposition	---- Fertilizer and animal feed	

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		9,227
Number of establishments inspected		2,765
Sanitary condition	Good	455
	Fair	1,777
	Poor	533
Total number of inspections		3,674

Amount of seafood examined	353,049 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	101 kgs.
Cause of condemnation -----	staleness
Disposition -----	animal feed

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	43,765
Number of establishments inspected	16,449
Sanitary condition	
Good	2,128
Fair	10,627
Poor	3,694
Total number of inspections	18,823
Amount of seafood examined	1,788,893
Amount of seafood condemned	2,574
Cause of condemnation ----	staleness & putrefaction
Disposition ----	animal feed and fertilizer

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspections of food and beverage establishments during the month of December.

Number of inspections	486,075
Establishments to be improved	68,411
Establishments completing improvements	84,554
Number of food samples collected for analysis	4,646
Number of administrative punishments	2,030

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 19 February 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Equine encephalitis	1 (suspect)
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	4
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	1
Kochi	Swine cholera	4
Nagasaki	Black leg	2

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of January 1949 as submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>December 1948</u>	<u>January 1949</u>
Swine erysipelas	15	19
Swine cholera	2	19
Swine plague	2	2
Rabies	4	9 dogs 1 cow
Equine Infection Anemia	37	48
Brucellosis	24	11
Trichomonas	106	71
Equine Infection Abortion	2	14
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	11,779	2,648
Bovine Tuberculosis	124	80
Equine Encephalomyelitis	0	1

Note: The case of equine encephalomyelitis was classified as a suspect. The prevalence of winter encephalitis in horses possibly may be confused with this case as the etiological factors are different. Confirmation has not been made as yet.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Vaccines

The vaccines listed below have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards. They will be retained under the control of the Ministry of Welfare to be issued on requisitions sent to the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity (cc)</u>
Triple Typhoid	Kitasato Institute	544	39,400
"	"	602	39,800
"	"	603	39,450
"	"	608	39,050
"	"	615	32,400
"	"	620	39,350
"	"	630	39,400
"	"	631	39,300
"	"	632	39,500
"	"	635	34,250
"	"	636	39,450
"	"	637	39,250
"	"	638	39,400
"	"	640	39,450
"	"	643	39,450
"	"	646	39,450
"	"	650	39,400
"	"	670	39,450
"	"	675	39,350
Tetanus Antitoxin	Infectious Disease Inst.	769	9,480
"	Kitasato Institute	255	2,100
"	"	253	15,560
"	Aichi Pref. Lab.	12	10,000
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Infectious Disease Inst.	2,793	24
"	Kitasato Institute	111	120
"	Tashiba Institute	7	7,500
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Tashiba Institute	8	9,600
"	Chiba Pref. Inst.	9	5,724
"	Kaketsu Laboratory	1	202
"	"	2	270
"	Aichi Pref. Lab.	13	91,285
"	Kaketsu Laboratory	3	7,479
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	21	4,000

Licensing

Ministry of Welfare Notification 21, dated 9 February, establishes new eligibility requirements for issuance of licenses to central and local wholesalers. These requirements establish three categories of central wholesalers and three categories of local wholesalers.

Central Wholesalers

Licensing of central wholesalers is based on: number of points (explained below), location, assets, number of employees, warehouse floor space and type of items handled.

Points may be acquired by central wholesalers in two ways:

1. Each local wholesaler is allowed three points to designate as a sign of confidence in or the reliability of central wholesalers of their choice. Thus, a central wholesaler acquires points based on his previous association with local wholesalers and the extent to which he has served them.

2. Past sales records of the central wholesalers are considered by comparing their total yearly sales with the average yearly sales for all central wholesalers in Japan. Points are earned on a percentage basis which evolves from the comparison as mentioned above (see table headed "Point Rating Scale").

The following table establishes the three categories mentioned above and the requirements necessary for central wholesalers to qualify in each category.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Point</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>No.of Empl</u>	<u>Warehouses</u>
Sellers of drugs	50	*6 main cities other	¥ 1,000,000	above 20	50 tsubo
Sellers of drugs	50	cities, villages, towns	600,000	20	50 tsubo
Infant & Child Med. Supply Dealers	20	All Japan	300,000	10	25 tsubo
Med. Equip. Dealers	20	6 main cities	600,000	10	50
Med. Equip. Dealers	20	towns & villages	400,000	10	50

*6 main cities are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

POINT RATING SCALE

Category	Comparison of year's sales with average sales for all wholesale dealers in Japan	points
Medicine dealers	200 %	50
"	150 %	40
"	100 %	30
"	80 %	15
"	50 %	5
Infant & Child Medical Supply Dealers & Medical Equip. Dealers	200 %	20
	100 %	15
	80 %	10
	80 %	10
	50 %	5

Local Wholesalers

Licensing of local wholesalers is based in each category (according to location) on points, assets, and number of employees. Points are computed on past records of sales and "votes of confidence" from clinics, veterinary clinics, pharmacies retailers, (one point each) and hospitals (one point per each 10 beds). Categories of local wholesalers are established on areas in which located rather than by class of items sold. (See following table for requirements necessary to qualify in each category).

<u>Category</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
6 main cities	70	above 300,000	above 5
other cities	50	above 200,000	above 3
towns & villages	30	above 100,000	above 2

Points are based on past sales and are computed as follows:

(Unit - number of points)

<u>6 main cities</u>	<u>other</u>	<u>Towns & Villages</u>	<u>Comparison of local wholesalers sales for year with average sales for all local wholesalers in Japan</u>
70	50	30	200
50	30	20	100
20	15	10	80
10	6	4	50

Ministry of Welfare Notification No.22 dated 10 February 1949 informs all concerned that applications for licenses as local wholesalers are due at the Ministry of Welfare during the period 20-28 February and that applications for licenses as central wholesalers are due at the Ministry of Welfare during the period 12 - 25 March 1949.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.60 dated 28 December 1948 amends Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30, Article 9, 1st paragraph, last sentence to read as follows: "In case they wish to be manufacturers, importers, or sellers of medicines, however, they shall be registered as manufacturers or sellers of medicines or shall renew their registration according to the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law or paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 29 of the same law. (This includes importers of medicines as provided in Articles 28 of the same Law).

Cotton Sanitary Materials

Ministry of Welfare letter, YAKU HATSU No.78, dated 23 February, addressed to all prefecture governors carries precise instructions with regard to method of distribution of bandage materials, buttons, bathrobes, aprons, etc. Inclosure No.3 gives the breakdown by prefectures of this distribution.

During the period 13 - 19 February, 1,887 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 18 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Iwate		10			
Yamagata	24		30		
Fukushima	48				
Ibaraki		21	1		
Tochigi	1,008				
Saitama		35			
Tokyo	96	7			
Shizuoka		1			
Kyoto	200				
Osaka		50			
Nara				50	
Wakayama		50			
Hiroshima			50		
Kagawa	100				
Ehime		15	30		
Fukuoka		20			
Kagoshima			40		
Gifu					1
TOTAL	1,476	209	151	50	1

Production

The plan of standard coal and lignite allocation for the category "Medicines" for the period January - March, as formulated by Production Material Section, Ministry of Welfare, is furnished in Inclosure No.4.

The revised allocation of substandard coal for the category "Medicines" for the period January - March, was planned as follows: (Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>City</u>	<u>Allocation of Substandard Coal</u>
Sapporo	900
Sendai	200
Tokyo	2,200
Hiroshima	500
Shikoku	200
Fukuoka	1,500
Osaka	4,000
Nagoya	500
	10,000 metric tons

Distribution of DDT products during January totaled 127,272 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 25,400 gallons of 5% DDT residual spray, denoting a 5% increase in DDT dust distribution over December 1948, and 68% increase in DDT spray distribution over the same period.

A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and governmental agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture or Dept</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust (Unit: Lbs)</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray (Unit: Lbs)</u>
Aomori	68,372	
Akita	10,000	
Yamagata	38,000	
Nagano	5,600	
Okayama	3,000	
Kochi	2,000	400
Kyoto	-	15,000
Osaka	-	10,000
Ministry of Welfare	300	-
TOTAL	127,272 lbs.	25,400 gals.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Reported and Investigations

Card indices, for registrants and narcotic violators, have become increasingly difficult to maintain because of the several different Romaji spellings which various reporting agencies give a Kanji character. To rectify the confusion resulting there from, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, on 20 February issued instructions (Yakuma #501) to all narcotic agents to write both the Kanji character and Kata-Kana (phonetic spelling) for any name mentioned in an investigation or report. The same system will be followed in furnishing reports to procurators.

Beginning in 1950 the names of all registrants will be written in both Kanji and Kata-Kana in prefectural and Narcotic Section records. In the meantime prefectural records will be brought up to date by inserting the Kata-Kana in the record for any new registrant or other registrant with whom contact is made either in issuing purchase forms or in the course of making inspections or investigations.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare - Bookkeeping System for Children's Institutions

The Children's Bureau has issued Ji Hatsu No.128 dated 23 February 1949, subject, "Management of the Financial Affairs of the Child Welfare Agencies". The order includes a complete accounting system for use of institutions and the suggestion that the system be put into effect. The proposed system is the result of the work of a committee composed partly of institution managers.

Public Assistance - Grants to Employed Persons

Coercive action has been attempted in some prefectures by certain unions or groups against individual Minsei-iin or Welfare Department to secure public assistance for persons or groups of person who are not eligible.

In one instance the employers were unable or unwilling to pay the salaries of the employees who were working every day. Subsidization of such industries by giving public assistance to such employees is not within the scope of the present law.

In all cases application for public assistance must be made by the person concerned unless prevented by unavailable circumstances such as illness. The practice of "representatives" of such persons or groups of persons impeding the work of individual Minsei-iin or Welfare Officers by continuous occupation of premises should be prevented through use of proper legal methods on the basis that such applications are not legal and the persistent occupation of public premises the normal legal function of the public office or officials concerned. Individual applications from any persons should receive the normal services provided by that office or individual.

The Ministry of Welfare will clarify the above situation by order.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

Collections (including pledges) as of 24 February, for the "Joint Fund" Campaign, now total ¥ 1,081,547,410.53 or 92.0% of the established national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00.

A total of 27 prefectures out of the 32 prefectures that have closed their campaigns have reached or exceeded their quotas. The remaining 14 prefectures listed below are endeavoring to bring their campaigns to a close:

Gumma	Tottori	Chiba	Okayama	Kyoto	Yamaguchi
Osaka	Tokushima	Hyogo	Ehime	Wakayama	Kochi
Nagasaki	Kagoshima				

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Japanese Nationals Working for the Occupation Forces

Plans are being completed by the Special Procurement Board and the Ministry of Welfare for the establishment of a Health Insurance Society for the administration of health insurance for Japanese Nationals working for the Occupation Forces. Representatives of the workers have been consulted by the government officials in formulating policies and procedures. Preparations should be completed for the beginning of operations on 1 April. A notice of such development is being forwarded to each employee and a number of meetings for explaining the program is being scheduled throughout Japan.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:

1. Press Conference #9 - Health Information and Education Service in the Health Center.
 2. Press Conference #10 - Sanitation Programs Now Under Health Center Supervision.
 3. Distribution of Cotton Sanitary Materials based on YAKU HATSU #78.
 4. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite for 4th Qtr, JFY 1948.
 5. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics for Japan for December 1948.
 6. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 19 February.
- Note: Restricted Annex included with this issue for information of Military Government Teams only.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
28 February - 6 March 1949
1949
Number 114**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

31 January - 5 February				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan 31	Kai-hatsu No.73	Re: Transferring the title to custody of assets of the Kyojo-kai Foundational Juridical Person being the dissolved organization.	All prefectural governors	Chief Accounts Section
Feb 2	Kai-hatsu No.79	Re: Attendance on the field examination of accounting.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Feb 4	Kai-hatsu No.83	Re: Amounts of allowances to be paid.	All directors of ministerial dept & bureaus	"
Feb 5	Kai-hatsu No.92	Re: Settlement of shortage etc., due to the year-end tax-amount adjustment on allowance-income of the Government personnel for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Jan 31	Ei-hatsu No.105	Re: Extermination of hibernated insects.	All prefectural governors	Director Public Sanitation Bureau
Jan 31	Ei-hatsu No.106	Re: Cooperating in measures for extermination of insects in the coal-mines.	Governors, Hokkaido & 21 other prefs.	"
Jan 31	Ei-hatsu No.107	Re: Full number of the food sanitation inspectors.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Feb 1	Ei-hatsu No.111	Re: Allotment of the tents sold by the United States Forces.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Feb 1	Ei-hatsu No.112	Re: Survey on demands of bedding cotton.	Governors, Hokkaido & 24 other prefs.	"
Feb 1	Ei-hatsu No.113	Re: Allocation of expenses on national nutrition survey.	All prefectural governors	"
Feb 3	Ei-hatsu No.125	Re: Application of licensing of licensing of business under the provisions of Articles 20, 21 and 36 of the Food Sanitation Law.	"	"
Feb 4	Ei-hatsu No.128	Re: Sanitation inspection on the export food-stuffs.	All prefectural governors	"

Feb 4	Ei-hatsu No.133	Re: Demand of the budget of grant-in-aid for expenses on water-works.	"	Director Public Sanitation Bureau
Feb 4	Ei-hatsu No.134	Re: Forwarding the certificate of allotment of cement of the demanders for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Feb 1	Ei-hatsu No.115	Re: Prevention of injury by the rationed food and beverage, etc.	All prefectural governors	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Feb 1	I-hatsu No.103	Re: Contract with various organizations for medical care.	All directors or branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National Hospital and National Sanatoria.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
Feb 2	I-hatsu No.105	Re: The training course for public health nurse as leaders.	All prefectural governors	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Feb 2	Yo-hatsu No.109	Re: Investigation into national grant-in-aid for expenses on control of tuberculosis.	"	Director Disease Prevention Bureau
Feb 5	Yo-hatsu No.115	Re: Disposition of application for construction of Kure Model Health Center.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Jan 31	Yaku-hatsu No.118	Re: The second allotment of alcohol for the demands for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49. the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Jan 31	Yaku-hatsu No.119	Re: The third allotment of alcohol for the demanders for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Jan 31	Yaku-hatsu No.141	Re: The fourth allotment of alcohol for the demanders for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Jan 31	Yaku-hatsu No.124	Re: Registration of the manufactures of medical articles and application for approval of such manufacture.	"	"
Feb 2	Yaku-hatsu No.139	Re: Extra-issuance of the attested stamp.	All prefectural governors	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Feb 5	Yaku-hatsu No.148	Re: Re-examination of the preventive inoculation liquor (vaccine virus).	"	"
Feb 1	Yaku-shu No.60	Re: Questions on enforcement of the pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.158	Re: Change of allotment of LARA relief commodity	Governor, Saga Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.161	Re: Special allotment of felt for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.167	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.168	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law for expenses on purchasing staple food additionally rationed to the expectant mothers.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.169	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.170	Re: Notice on the consultation meeting on studies in civil welfare program under the jurisdiction of the 9th Corps.	Governors, Chiba & 13 other prefs.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.171	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.172	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of funeral expenses under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan 31	Sha-hatsu No.173	Re: Prolongation of a period of time for custody of LARA relief commodity.	"	"
Feb 1	Sha-hatsu No.175	Re: Use of the ex-hall of Kyojo-kai.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Feb 2	Sha-hatsu No.179	Re: Survey on situations of living protection for six months.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Feb 3	Sha-hatsu No.182	Re: Closing of the work providing agency.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.186	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (goats).	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.187	Re: Approval on the regulation of establishment of Uji-ryo.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.188	Re: Execution of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"

Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.189	Re: Consultation on continuance of approval on the protective institutes under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor,	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.190	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs connected with the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.191	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.192	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.193	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.194	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.195	Re: Dealing with amounts to be added to the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.196	Re: Execution of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Feb 5	Sha-hatsu No.202	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of living aid to those who have been delegated of accommodation under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Feb 5	Sha-hatsu No.204	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be extended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Feb 4	Sha-hatsu No.20	Re: Filing the statement of settlement of national grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Jan 31	Sha-otsu- Hatsu No.23	Re: Form of an application for registration creation of the consumers livelihood co-operative association originated in re-organization of the industrial cooperative association	All prefectural governors	"
Jan 31	Sha-otsu- Hatsu No.24	Re: Abrogation of distribution control to designated distribution commodities among the secondary of steel.	"	"
Jan 31	Sha-otsu- Hatsu No.25	Re: Allotment of the bicycles for welfare commissioners.	"	"
Jan 31	Sha-otsu- Hatsu No.26	Re: Allotment of cement for construction of the social work agencies for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year	"	"

1948-49.

Jan 5	Sha-otsu-Hatsu No.27	Re: Survey on the number of persons of the social work agencies (the day nurseries).	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
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Repatriation Relief Agency

Feb 1	En-shi No.87	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on repairing the housings for the repatriates from abroad to pass winter.	Governors, Niigata & another prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Feb 1	En-go No.88	Re: The third investigation into assets left by Korean nationals.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Feb 2	En-go No.91	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	Governors, Miyagi & 26 other prefs.	"
Feb 3	Ichi-fuku No.2657	Re: Registration on the undemobilized, etc.	All chiefs, Service Sections, Prefectural governments	Director, Demobilization Bureau
Feb 1	En-shi No.96	Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief of repatriates after having settled down in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Kumamoto & 13 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Feb 5	En-go No.102	Re: Dealing with war criminals abroad.	All prefectural governors	"

Children's Bureau

Jan 31	Ji-hatsu No.78	Re: Inquiry on report of a fire of the home for dependant neglected and abused children Seibo-Kishien children, Seibo-Kishien.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Feb 1	Ji-hatsu No.83	Re: Allotment of fuel for navigation of ships for February.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Feb 1	Ji-hatsu No.85	Re: Distribution of sporting goods for the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Tokyo & 4 other prefs.	"
Feb 1	Ji-hatsu No.86	Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of the child welfare officials for the fiscal year 1948-49	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Feb 4	Ji-hatsu No.94	Re: Relations with the amended juvenile Law and the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors	"
Feb 4	Ji-hatsu No.95	Re: Operation of the contribution of 10% of profits due to presentation of the pictures for children.	"	"
Feb 4	Ji-hatsu No.96	Re: Application for approval on establishment of the child welfare agency.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"

Feb 5	Ji-hatsu No.99	Re: Investigation into the actual situations of children being fostered or employed by those other than any relative to the third degree	Governors, Tochigi & Fukushima prefs.	"
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SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Information

In order to coordinate, as nearly as possible, the health information programs at national, prefectural and local levels, it is recommended that some phase of the following six major public health problems be presented each month: - (1) Communicable Diseases (seasonal, current intestinal parasites), (2) Venereal Disease, (3) Tuberculosis, (4) Mother and Child Health, (5) Nutrition (6) Environmental Sanitation (beginning Mosquito and Fly Control). Supporting material, including Public Health Nursing, Legal aspects, and History of Public Health, etc., can be woven into and combined with the six major subjects. All media of transmission should be used. The programs should be flexible enough to allow for special campaigns and/or emergencies.

Information Unit - Ministry of Welfare

Plans include an improved and direct liaison between the Information Unit and prefectural health information officials in all matters pertaining to the basic public health program; distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc., which will bring to the prefectures the latest information on public health subjects; purchase and distribution of a limited number of motion picture films and film strips; and distribution of prepared script materials for radio programs, etc.

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The next refresher courses for public health (1) medical officers, (2) sanitarians and (3) veterinarians will open on 7 April at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. The courses for medical offices and sanitarians will last for three months while that for public health veterinarians will be for two months. It is recommended that well-qualified individuals and particularly those holding responsible positions in the public health organization be sent for training. Candidates for the sanitarians course should be "college" (Semmon Gakko) graduates. Special effort should be made to see that section and division chiefs in prefectural health departments attend the courses for medical officers and veterinarians. Official announcements concerning these courses have been sent to each prefectural governor by the Ministry of Welfare.

Streptomycin - Recommended Reading

The January 15 issue of the Saturday Evening Post carries an excellent article on the story of Streptomycin entitled "Are we Winning The War Against Tuberculosis". The article was written for the layman and although it cannot be considered as a guide to be followed by the physician it is, nevertheless, an excellent, vivid, factual review of the story of streptomycin. It is highly recommended that every public health officer read this article.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

The sixth Public Health Nurse Refresher Course (4 months) will open 2 April at the Institute of Public Health.

The Public Health Nurses leaders course (one month) opened 1 March at the First National Hospital in Tokyo with 46 nurses present.

Nursing Education

The following changes have been made in the curriculum of the 1-year course for Public Health Nurses (Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos - 110 and 111), (1) The pre-requisite of 2-months field work in a health center previous to taking the theory has been dropped and (2) Child Health, a sub-topic under the course in Public Health and Preventive Medicine, has been changed to Material and Child Health.

Public health schools of nursing of one and two year duration have not been discontinued. These schools may continue to function in the same prefecture with the new five month public health school.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 252,643 pieces of the various types DDT spraying and dusting equipment was manufactured during the calendar year 1948. This figure includes 81,170 DDT Dusters, 87,045 Knapsack Type Sprayers, 43,138 Pump-type Semi-automatic Sprayer 41,170 Hand-type, and 120 Engine Sprayers.

The monthly average production for the year totaled 21,054 pieces. Following is the detailed breakdown:

<u>No. Average</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Sprayers, Knapsack Type, 3 gal. Capacity</u>	<u>Sprayers, Pump-type Semi-auto- matic</u>	<u>Sprayers, Hand-type 1/2 gallon Capacity</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>	<u>Total</u>
19448	6,764	7,254	3,595	3,431	10	21,054
Jan.	4,770	-	-	-	-	4,770
Feb.	9,000	7,326	3,160	3,400	27	22,913
Mar.	7,000	10,360	4,150	3,500	24	25,034
Apr.	6,800	13,720	5,810	3,800	10	30,140
May	7,400	6,320	3,900	3,450	7	21,077
Jun	6,300	6,205	3,935	4,800	1	21,241
Jul	6,100	10,290	4,020	5,270	22	25,702
Aug.	5,700	9,680	2,040	5,000	10	22,430
Se-t	5,400	8,094	5,418	4,650	-	23,562
Oct	6,800	5,140	4,250	2,000	-	18,190
Nov	6,400	3,100	3,115	2,000	6	14,621
Dec	9,500	6,810	3,340	2,700	13	22,363
Total	81,170	87,045	43,138	41,170	120	252,643

The following authorized manufactures are credited with the entire 1948 production of dusters and sprayers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Factory</u>
Asukutani Seisakusho	1, Yanakamajima-cho Taito-ku, Tokyo	Odawara Factory 470, Renshoji, Odawara Obata Factory Obata-machi, Kita-Kanbugun Gumma-ken
Shibazaki Seisakusho	1, 1-chome, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo	324, Shibasaki, Jindai-mura Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
Ushida Seisakusho	157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo	157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Maruyama Seisakusho	1, 2-chome, Kanda-kaiji-cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	1304, Inage-machi, Chiba-ken

Hatsuta Seisakusho

1, 3-chome, Edobashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

1441, Owada-cho,
Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka

An additional manufacturing concern, the Tokyo Rika-kogyo Company, 150 Komagome-Saka-Shita-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, has been approved by the Ministry of Welfare and should produce 4,800 hand-type sprayers in 1949.

The Ministry of Welfare has recommended the production of 300,000 pieces of the various types of dusting and spraying equipment for 1949, an increase of 47,357 pieces over 1948 production figures. This proposed manufacturing program has been approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japanese Government. Production schedules of five of the six equipment manufacturers have been confirmed. The detailed breakdown for 1949 estimated production follows:

<u>Factory</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Sprayers, Knapsack Type, 3 gal. Cap</u>	<u>Sprayers, Pump-type Semi-Automatic</u>	<u>Sprayers, Hand-type 1/2 gallon Capacity</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shikutani	43,200	35,800	15,300	8,600	1,400	104,300
Shibazaki	24,500	20,300	6,800	5,000	100	56,700
Hatsuda	33,000	31,000	11,700	10,000	500	86,200
Maruyama	17,700	15,700	4,100	5,000	500	43,000
Ushida	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Tokyo Rika	-	-	-	4,800	-	4,800

Distribution

Approximately 4,000,000 2-oz. cans DDT powder are being distributed to the seven largest cities in Japan: Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Fukuoka. These are to be used by individuals living in areas of those cities where there have been typhus outbreaks. Sales will be made through the drug departments of department stores and reputable drug retailers at ¥ 23.38 per can. Dealers will have signs posted stating: "Distribution Depot for Imported DDT Products". Domestic materials purchasing passbooks will be used as the ration certificate. Prefectural officials in coordination with health centers will decide on distribution localities and the quantities to be distributed in each locality. Children's nurseries, vagrant camps, penitentiaries, etc. should receive top consideration in distribution plans.

Sales must be completed in fifteen days beginning on or about 20 March. Allocations are to be based on household members permitting two cans for 1 - 3 members; three cans up to five members and one can for every two additional members. All cans will bear labels stating contents, use, directions and dealers' names.

The Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company and Takeda Pharmaceutical Company are the two national dealers through whom distribution is being made. Detailed information is contained in Ministry of Welfare letter, Yakuhatu No.297, dated 22 February, which has been sent to the Governors of the seven prefectures concerned and the directors of the Yamanouchi and Takeda Pharmaceutical companies.

Distribution

A total of 13,820 vials (50cc) of triple typhoid vaccine has been found to meet minimum standards on reassay and has been distributed according to inclosed plan (Incl. 1). A stock of 9,160 vials remains to meet emergency requirements.

During the period 20 - 26 February, 1,922 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 16 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukushima		10		
Ibaraki		2		

Tochigi	1,008			
Saitama	100			
Tokyo		12	50	
Nagano			25	
Osaka				50
Hyogo			50	
Wakayama		30		
Shimane		50		
Yamaguchi	200			
Fukuoka			35	
Saga		20		
Oita			40	
Kagoshima		40		
Niigata	200			
Total	<hr/> 1,508	164	200	50

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Arrests

Investigations which culminated in raids in three large cities have resulted in the arrest of 20 foreign nationals who were trafficking in heroin. The arrests cover a period of approximately four weeks during which time numerous Japanese, acting as salesmen in dance halls and tea rooms, were also arrested.

One of the foreign nationals was in possession of a diary which listed the Japanese middlemen selling narcotics for him. The foreign national was netting at least ¥ 2000 per day through his illicit dealings. He purchased the heroin for ¥ 3000 per gram (the price has increased to ¥ 8000 per gram since the arrest), and obtained ¥ 500 per one-tenth gram from the middlemen.

Importation, manufacture, possession, use or sale of heroin is prohibited under the Japanese narcotic law. Violators are subject to a penalty of five years penal servitude or ¥ 50,000 fine or both.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments to LARA, numbers 132 through 138, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 131.06 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 132nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mr. Davis on 12 February and contained 13.45 tons (clothing).
- b. 133rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Joplin Victory on 14 February and contained 3 tons (clothing).
- c. 134th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. General Meigs on 15 February and contained 14.18 tons (food, 2.62tons - clothing 3.96tons - miscellaneous, 7.6 tons).
- d. 135th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Cove on 16 February and contained 74.26 tons (food, 43.06tons - medicine, 22.5tons - miscellaneous, 8.7 tons).
- e. 136th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Trade Wind on 18 February and contained 3.8 tons (clothing).
- f. 137th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 21 February and contained 15.17 tons (clothing, 14.92tons - miscellaneous, .25tons).
- g. 138th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. P. & T. Forester on 24 February and contained 7.2 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,625.81 tons, consisting of the following items:

	Tons
Food	5,692.96
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,516.68
Medical Supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, etc.)	<u>122.83</u>
TOTAL	7,625.81

Miss Esther B. Rhoads, who has served as a LARA representative in Japan since June 1946 resigned effective 1 March 1949 for the purpose of returning to her prewar position of principal of the Friends Mission School, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. Thomas A. Foulke, American Friends Service Committee man, Ambler, Pennsylvania, has arrived in Tokyo and will succeed Miss Rhoads as resident LARA representative. Dr. G. E. Bott and Rev. H. Felsecker will also continue to serve as resident LARA representatives.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Service:

A program has been arranged in Yamanashi Prefecture to further develop volunteer service activities. This program will include nine meetings on volunteer services, with representatives from all parts of the prefecture attending. The meetings will be held during the period 15 - 19 March and will be conducted personnel from the Yamanashi Red Cross (prefectural) Chapter and the Yamanashi Military Government Team.

Community Chest Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

The final results, for reporting purposes, of the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" campaign were submitted on 3 March.

The "Joint Fund" goal (1948-49) was set at ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 and the final tabulation, for reporting purposes, reflects a total of ¥ 1,084,334,871.12 raised or 92.3% of quota.

The final results of the "Joint Fund" campaign, on a prefectural level, reflecting established goals and amounts raised (collections, including pledges), are given below:

Prefecture	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Received</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000	74,489,254.00	106.4
Aomori	11,000,000	11,244,438.77	102.2
Iwate	17,000,000	17,321,208.00	101.9
Miyagi	16,000,000	16,100,000.00	100.6
Akita	10,000,000	10,365,016.20	103.4
Yamagata	20,000,000	20,250,361.81	101.3
Fukushima	20,000,000	21,535,590.93	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000	14,883,222.81	99.1
Tochigi	21,000,000	21,125,104.35	100.6
Gumma	12,000,000	10,104,876.00	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000	17,778,884.00	111.1
Chiba	25,000,000	18,102,470.61	72.4
Tokyo	80,000,000	56,580,574.77	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000	51,934,738.07	74.2
Niigata	29,000,000	29,546,478.58	101.9
Toyama	13,000,000	13,087,437.19	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000	13,018,795.98	100.1
Fukui	13,000,000	14,872,742.16	114.4

Yamanashi	9,450,000	9,451,958.00	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000	28,572,675.15	95.3
Gifu	20,000,000	20,859,227.58	104.3
Shizuoka	20,000,000	20,861,574.41	104.3
Aichi	66,000,000	69,232,325.80	104.9
Mie	20,000,000	20,518,141.15	102.6
Shiga	11,000,000	11,013,437.04	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000	28,377,594.93	56.7
Osaka	85,000,000	80,753,453.95	95.0
Hyogo	60,000,000	48,611,904.00	81.0
Nara	12,000,000	12,244,285.52	102.0
Wakayama	9,500,000	9,052,434.81	95.3
Tottori	9,000,000	6,282,426.76	69.8
Shimane	10,000,000	10,080,000.00	100.8
Okayama	21,000,000	20,231,032.56	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000	30,000,000.00	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000	22,620,000.00	87.0
Tokushima	15,000,000	10,945,012.00	93.0
Kagawa	14,000,000	14,000,000.00	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000	23,907,692.08	92.3
Kochi	13,000,000	11,516,292.00	88.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000	52,151,733.19	104.3
Saga	12,500,000	12,547,135.66	100.4
Nagasaki	20,000,000	12,017,655.00	60.1
Kumamoto	21,000,000	21,165,114.00	100.8
Oita	18,000,000	18,534,024.00	103.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000	11,407,048.60	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000	15,039,498.00	88.5
TOTAL	1,175,450,000	1,084,334,871.12	92.3%

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

In accordance with Article 71-4 of the Health Insurance Law, the Ministry of Welfare is empowered with the authority to change the contribution rate within a limited scale. Any change, however, must be reported to the Diet for confirmation.

The cost of operation is the governing factor upon which the change would be made. As a result of the increased use and cost of medical care, the contribution rate was increased from 3.8% to 4.4%, to be shared equally by the employer and the employee, effective last January. This is the maximum limit to which the Minister of Welfare can go, providing such action represents the opinion of the Health Insurance Advisory Council.

The upward trend in benefit costs, as revealed by comparison of recent reports with reports for the same period last year, shows that an additional increase the Ministry of Welfare to the new Diet to increase the maximum feasible contribution rate to 5.2%. A change in the taxable wage level may preclude the necessity for this increase.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
89	1/11/49	Publication of Result of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Approval given to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, to publish subject request.

89-A	1/1/49	Instruction Concerning the Research, Publication and Distribution of Nutrition Date of Imported Foods, Especially Corn.	No	MG 8th Army
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Note: Approves Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, request of continue the research, publication and distribution of Nutrition date on imported foods.

90	1/12/49	Plan to Enlarge Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics.	No	MG 8th Army
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Note: Approves Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, request to enlarge subject committee, formerly limited to geographical areas close to Tokyo, to include representatives from Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Takamatsu.

91	2/24/49	Ministerial Instruction Concerning the Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities.	Yes	MG 8th Army
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Note: Approves plan submitted by Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, which clarifies the activities of all organizations engaged in the promotion of health education and dissemination of public health and public welfare information. Command instructions were dispatched on 5 March 1949.

92	2/25/49	Increased Allocation of Food and Fuel for Hospital Patients.	No	MG 8th Army
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Note: Approves Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, plan to increase the allocation of food and fuel for hospital patients.

93	2/23/49	Foreign National and Stateless Persons Receiving Public Assistance.	No	MG 8th Army
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Note: Request to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, to furnish specific data on Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons receiving Public Assistance, excluding Koreans, by 1 April 1949, to obtain pertinent information on status of subject individuals.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

Incl. 1. Distribution of Reassayed Triple Typhoid.

Incl. 2. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Week ended 26 February 1949.

Incl. 3. Restricted Annex - Information to Military Government Teams Only.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 115
For Period
7 - 13 March 1949
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>7-12 February</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Feb 10	Yo-hatsu No.127	All prefectural governors		Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
		Re: Allocation of expenses on control of communicable diseases for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 10	Yo-hatsu No.128		"	"
		Re: Partial amendment of form of the individual card on preventive inoculation.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Feb 7	Yaku-hatsu No.164		"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Standards of registration		
Feb 8	Yaku-hatsu No.192		"	"
		Re: Renewal of registration under Article 9 of the Regulations on Distribution of Medical Articles, etc.		
Feb 8	Yaku-hatsu No.193		"	"
		Re: Full-time pharmacists to administer pharmacies.		
Feb 8	Yaku-hatsu No.198		"	"
		Re: Allotment of plate glass for construction for the terminal demanders.		
Feb 8	Yaku-hatsu No.199		"	"
		Re: Partial amendment of the Regulations on Distribution of Medical Articles, etc.		
Feb 9	Yaku-hatsu No.207		"	"
		Re: Execution of the state examination for pharmacists.		
Feb 10	Yaku-hatsu No.210		"	"
		Re: Amending a part of form of the construction plan under the Temporary Regulations on Restriction of Construction.		
Feb 10	Yaku-hatsu No.211		"	"
		Re: Change of quantity of the article for examination necessary for re-examination of preventive inoculation liquor, etc.		
Feb 11	Yaku-hatsu No.216		"	"
		Re: Licensing the narcotic dealer.		
Feb 11	Yaku-hatsu No.217	All prefectural governors		Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Allotment of the designated precious metal and gold-platinum alloy for the dentists.		
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.208	Governor, Hyogo Pref.		Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Theft of LARA relief commodity (goats).		

Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.209	Governors, Osaka & another prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Allotment of alcohol for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.210	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
		Re: Application for the standard amount of living aid and expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.211	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
		Re: Change of the plan on equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.212	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
		Re: Approval on equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-1949, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Feb 7	Sha-hatsu No.213	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
	Re:	"	
Feb 8	Sha-hatsu No.215	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
		Re: Investigation into the actual conditions of the protective institutions.	
Feb 8	Sha-hatsu No.216	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 8	Sha-hatsu No.217	"	"
		Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 8	Sha-hatsu No.218	"	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 8	Sha-hatsu No.219	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
		Re: Creation of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Feb 9	Sha-hatsu No.222	Governors, Yamagata & 5 other prefs.	"
		Re: Allotment of felt for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Feb 9	Sha-hatsu No.224	Governors, Yamagata & 5 other prefs.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 11	Sha-hatsu No.230	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Special distribution of LARA relief commodity	
Feb 11	Sha-hatsu No.235	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
		Re: Change of quantities to the allocated of LARA relief commodity.	
Feb 11	Sha-hatsu No.236	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on change of the plan on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	

Feb 11	Sha-hatsu No.237	Governor, Saga Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Consultation on licensing of establishments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.238	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	”
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of the paid personnel to engage in guidance for social survey.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.241	Governor, Kochi Pref.	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.242	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.243	Governor, Gifu Pref.	”
	Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.244	Governor, Mie Pref.	”
	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.245	Governor, Gifu Pref.	”
	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.246	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	”
	Re: Licenses of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.249	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.250	Governor, Aichi Pref.	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.251	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount of living aid to those having been delegated for accommodation under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.252	Governor, Hokkaido	”
	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.253	”	”
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 12	Sha-hatsu No.255	Governor, Kochi Pref.	”
	Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.		
Feb 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.28	All prefectural governors	”
	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (clothings).		

Feb 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.29	"	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Additional distribution of material for artificial limbs for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.30	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Investigation into the public pawnshops.		
Feb 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.31	"	"
	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for the work providing agencies.		
Feb 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.32	"	"
	Re: Report on the actual conditions of the goats from LARA.		
Feb 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.33	"	"
	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.34	"	"
	Re: Additional payment of national grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for the welfare commissioners for the fiscal year 1948-49.		

Children's Bureau

Feb 7	Ji-hatsu No.103	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau.
	Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the child welfare agencies.		
Feb 8	Hatsu-ji No.8	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipment of the child welfare agency (the home for dependent, neglected and abused children) for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 8	Ji-hatsu No.104	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
	Re: allotment of petroleum products for February.		
Feb 8	Ji-hatsu No.106 & 24 Shokuryo No.656	All prefectural governors	" Foodstuff Control Bureau
	Re: Distribution of alpha powder for infants.		
Feb 11	Ji-hatsu No.112	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Children's Bureau.
	Re: Freightage of "tatami-omote" for the child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 12	Ji-hatsu No.116	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Questions on dealing with the child welfare agencies in connection with "Illegal use of Government or public educational facilities."		
Feb 12	Ji-hatsu No.117	Governors, Yamanashi & Saitama Prefs.	"
	Re: Allotment of paint for the child welfare agencies.		

Insurance Bureau

Feb 7	Ho-hatsu No.13	Chairmen of boards of, directors health insurance associations.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
	Re: Instances on entry of the revenue and expenditure budget.		
Feb 7	Ho-hatsu No.14	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Instances on entry of the revenue and expenditure budget of the health insurance association.		

- Feb 7 Ho-hatsu No.15 Chairmen of boards of directors, Director, Insurance Bureau. "
health insurance associations.
Re: Writings to be attached to an application for approval on (change of) the rate of insurance fee.
- Feb 7 Ho-hatsu No.16 All prefectural governors "
Re: Writings to be attached to an application for approval on (change of) the rate of insurance fee of the health insurance association.
- Feb 7 Ho-hatsu No.17 Chairmen of boards of directors, "
health insurance associations.
Re: Compilation of the budget.
- Feb 8 Ho-hatsu No.12 All prefectural governors "
Re: Notification of the disbursement program of the general accounts under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Feb 9 Ho-hatsu No.18 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau.
Re: Amendment of the sum to be paid of the unemployment insurance under the seamen's insurance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

- Feb 7 Engo No.104 All prefectural governors Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Re: Preparation for shipment of the assets left by loochooans.
- Feb 9 Engo No.108 Governors, Tokyo & "
8 other prefs.
Re: Delegation of disbursement of expenses required for repatriation etc. of persons other than Japanese for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Feb 11 Engo No.119 Governors, Tokyo & "
8 other prefs.
Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP
- Feb 11 En-butsum No.120 Governors, Tokyo & "
8 other prefs.
Re: Change on sales of necessities.
- Feb 11 Engo No.121 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. "
Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean's whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
- Feb 12 Ichi-fuki No.2686 All chiefs, Service Sections, Director Demobilization Bureau.
prefectural governments.
Re: Responsibility for business affairs in connection with the war criminals and the boundary of such business, etc.

14 - 19 February

Accounts Section

- Feb 15 Kai-hatsu No.114 All directors of ministerials Chief, Account Section.
departments & bureau.
Re: Handling affairs on attention of check etc.
- Feb 17 Kai-hatsu No.122 "
Re: Matters to be attended concerning settlement for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Public Sanitation Bureau

Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.169	Governor, Mie Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
		Re: Inspection of the Ise-Shima National Park.	
Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.170	Governor, Chiba Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on construction of waterworks of Kisarazu City.	
Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.171	Governor, Chiba Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
		Re: Approval on construction for enlargement and improvement of water-source of Choshi City.	
Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.172	Governor, Gumma Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on laying works of the distributing pipe of water-works of Kisarazu City.	
Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.173	Governor, Kochi Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on laying of water-works of Muroto Town.	
Feb 16	Ei-hatsu No.174	Governor, Nagano Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on laying of water-works by the Osuge Water-Supply Association.	
Feb 19	Ei-hatsu No.178	Prefectural governors concerned	''
		Re: Business conference of the section-chiefs in charge of the national parks.	

Medical Affairs Bureau

Feb 11	I-hatsu No.128	All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Application for designation of the training institution for nurses of B class.	
Feb 19	I-hatsu No.149	Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau; Chiefs, medical equipments.	''
		Re: Prevention of loss (theft) of articles.	

Diseases Prevention Bureau

Feb 15	Yo-hatsu No.145	Governors, Kyoto & 2 other prefs.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
		Re: Arrangement of documents on accidents by inoculation against diphtheria.	
Feb 16	Yo-hatsu No.149	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on execution of physical examination under Article 12 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	
Feb 16	Yo-hatsu No.150	Governors, Hokkaido and Aomori Pref.	''
		Re: Extermination of vermin on those who go and return between Hokkaido and Japan proper.	
Feb 17	Yo-hatsu No.151	All prefectural governors	''
		Re: Amendment and supplement on control of influenza.	
Feb 18	Yo-hatsu No.159	''	''
		Re: Use of preventive inoculation liquor having stood the reexamination.	

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Feb 14	Yaku-hatsu No.234	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
		Re: Emergency measures on control of biological preparations and containers of sera.	
Feb 15	Yaku-hatsu No.241	''	''
		Re: The sellers engaging in selling sanitary material only.	

Feb 17	Yaku-hatsu No.252	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
	Re: Transfer of morphine hydrochloride.		
Feb 19	Yaku-hatsu No.268	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other prefs.	"
	Re: Disposition by destruction of vaccine purchased by the national treasury.		
Feb 8	Hatsu-yaku No.18	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Measures for control of substandard medicine.		
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.257	Governor, Tokyo, Metropolis	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Approval on partial amendment of the constitution of the Koshin-kai, Foundational Juridical Person.		
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.261	Governors, Tottori and another prefs.	"
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs in connection with the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.262	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49, and national grant-in-aid therefor.		
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.263	Governor, Tochigi Pref	"
	Re:	"	"
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.268	Governors, Aomori & 5 other prefs.	"
	Re: Allotment of paint of for operation of the work providing agencies.		
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.269	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
	Re: Continuance of approval on the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 14	Sha-hatsu No.270	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
	Re: Investigation into the actual conditions of the protective institutions.		
Feb 15	Sha-hatsu No.271	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
	Re: The candidates for inmates of Uji-ryo, the protective institution for the handicapped.		
Feb 15	Sha-hatsu No.272	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.281	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
	Re: Application for approval on payment other than the standard of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.282	Governor, Hokkaido	"
	Re: Grant of contributions.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.284	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
	Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		

Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.285	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Consultation on approval on the protective institutions under the provision ##### 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.286	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to the expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.287	Governor, Tokyo, Metropolis.	"
	Re: Question on Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.288	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
	Re: Continuance of approval on the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.289	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
	Re: Investigation into the actual conditions of the protective institutions.		
Feb 17	Sha-hatsu No.290	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and beyond the regular amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.		
Feb 19	Sha-hatsu No.293	Governors, Tokyo & another prefs.	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on relief for daily life of needy German nationals in Japan for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 19	Sha-hatsu No.294	Governors, Tokyo & 6 other prefs.	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection program for the specific women for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 19	Sha-hatsu No.296	Governor, Toyama Pref	"
	Re: Guidance and promotion of the branch office of the Japanese Red Cross Society.		
Feb 19	Sha-hatsu No.297	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
	Re: Guidance and inspection of business affairs on relief of disaster damage by the "Katharine" typhoon.		
Feb 19	Sha-hatsu No.298	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
	Re: Presentation of LARA relief commodity.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.35	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for the welfare commissioners for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.36	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance for the welfare commissioners for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.37	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for the welfare commissioners for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.39	"	"
	Re: Allotment of chemical products for the work providing agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.		

Feb 16	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.40	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.		
Feb 16	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.41	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Survey of areas where the program on absorption of outcast communities is carried out.		
Feb 18	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.42	"	"
	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 18	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.43	"	"
	Re: Report of materials for the work providing agencies.		
Feb 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.38	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of full-functions of the institutions for stabilization of people's life for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Feb 14	Ji-hatsu No.113	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section.
	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare centers and the temporary shelters for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 14	Ji-hatsu No.119	"	Director, Children's Bureau
	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on establishments of the mothers' homes (for the fourth quarter) in the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 14	Ji-hatsu No.121	"	"
	Re: Exemption from the entrance-tax on the pictures for children.		
Feb 15	Ji-hatsu No.123	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
	Re: Appointment of the child welfare officials.		
Feb 16	Ji-hatsu No.124	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Allotment of rubber products for the second and third quarters in the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Feb 18	Ji-hatsu No.134	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
	Re: Change of the plan on establishment of the day nursery of Chiba City.		
Feb 18	Ji-hatsu No.138	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
	Re: Informal delegation on appointment of the principal of a prefectural home for juvenile education and training,		
Feb 18	Ji-hatsu No.136	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Conversion of the private institutions of correction in the child welfare agencies.		
Feb 19	Ji-hatsu No.139	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
	Re: Answers on measures ##### of children's #####.		
Feb 19	Ji-hatsu No.140	Governor, Iwate Pref.	"
	Re: Establishment of #####.		
Feb 19	Ji-hatsu No.144	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid in expenses of equipments of the house for dependent, neglected and abused children under the Child Welfare Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		

Repatriation Relief Agency

Feb 14	Engo No.126	All Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
		Re: Expenditure necessary for enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.	
Feb 14	Hatsu-fuku No.3	All prefectural governors	Resident, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
		Re: Duties on investigation and arrangement of the undemobilized for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 15	Hatsu-so No.145	All prefectural governors	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
		Re: Notice on enforcement of the Cabinet Order amending a part of the Cabinet for enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law.	
Feb 18	Engo No.134	Governor, Kochi Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
		Re: Application for approval return to Philippine Islands.	
Feb 18	En-shi No.136	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 39 other prefs.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid necessary of loaning business fund to needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 19	En-shi No.138	Governors, Hokkaido & 6 prefectures in Tohoku District.	"
		Re: Grant for paying interest of funds loaned from Deposit Division to be appropriated for expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without relative in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 19	Engo No.143	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 8 other prefs.	"
		Re: Amounts entrusted with disbursement of expenses required for other than Japanese for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Training Course in Drug Inspection

A one-week course in drug inspection will be held 11 to 16 April at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo for the chiefs of the pharmaceutical affairs sections in Prefectural health departments. The course will be concerned principally with the regulations established by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in August 1948 and their implementation by a new system of drug inspection. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Flea Control

Fleas not only are general nuisances and inhibitors of sound restful sleep, but are efficient vectors of many disease organisms pathogenic to man and animals, i. e., plague, murine typhus, tularaemia, rat-bite fever, dog tapeworms rat tapeworms. Some species serve as the direct causative agent of certain pathological conditions i. e., the "tunga" or "chigoe" flea (a burrowing flea) and the "stick tight" flea.

The most common species include the so-called human flea - Pulex irritans (also common on skunks and hogs), the cat flea, (Ctenocephalides felis), the dog flea (Ctenocephalides canis), the various rat fleas, (Xenopsylla cheopis) (Nosopsyllus fasciatus) and the "stic tight" flea found on poultry (Echidnophaga gallinacea). These species are not host specific and may attack a variety animals in their search for a blood meal in the absence of their preferred host.

Fleas are omnipresent creatures and may be found practically all year round. Usually the fleas are most predominant in the late spring and early summer months when climatic conditions are most favorable for their development. A second peak of population density may occur in the fall of the year, particularly if the humidity remains rather high. High temperature and low humidity are detrimental to the well-being of these insects.

Fortunately plague is not known to be present in Japan. Xenopsylla cheopis and other species of Xenopsylla are the most important vectors of this disease. The cat, dog and human fleas may also transmit the plague bacilli - the "stick-tight" flea has also been shown to harbor the bacillus of plague.

Murine typhus is transmitted from rat to man by the rat fleas. The cat and dog fleas are also important vectors of the rickettsii of this disease.

The tapeworm of the dog, Dipylidium caninum is transmitted by the dog flea especially to children who accidentally may swallow infected fleas while playing with infested dogs or cats.

While fleas are found in a household it generally indicates that infested dogs cats or rats have free access to the place. The adult fleas deposit their eggs either on the host, or in the nests or sleeping quarters of their host (pets, rats) etc. Fleas also deposit eggs in seams of clothing and in beds and bedding. Larvae feed on particles of dry blood and organic materials in cracks and crevices under mats, carpets and tatami. Old piles of rags, bedding material of dogs, cats, domestic animals, rats, wherever they may be - in houses, sheds, or barns, form excellent flea breeding areas. Under houses open to wanderings of small animals is a favored place for breeding. The life cycle of fleas may vary from 2 to 4 weeks depending upon climatic conditions, shelter and availability of food. Control is comparatively simple as the developmental and adult stages of fleas are susceptible to many control measures.

Sanitation of premises is the key note of flea control, but it must be a persistent effort on the part of every individual concerned. The following suggested control measures, combinations and/or modifications of these measures will be beneficial in flea control:

1. Exclusion or proper management of household pets (cats, dogs, rabbits, etc)
2. Exclusion and control of rodents.
3. Destruction of flea breeding foci -
 - a. Burning of bedding, nesting material, etc., used by pets, rats, etc.
 - b. Cleaning debris from areas around nests or beds of animals and burning of this debris.
4. Frequent cleaning of houses (sweeping out from under tatami, etc.)
5. Chemical control - mopping of exposed floors with strong cresolis or soap solutions.
 - a. Cresolis solution (5% in water) - sprayed sufficient to wet floors (under tatami particularly) paying attention to cracks and crevices.
 - b. Pyrethrum dust or DDT powders dusted under tatami, etc, will kill adult fleas.
 - c. DDT pre-dusting or spraying of rat runways, harborage, etc., six or seven days before rodent control operations in localities where murine typhus occurs or when its presence is suspected.
 - d. Pyrethrum dust or DDT powder dusted in fur of cats and dogs kills adult fleas.
 - e. Under houses -
 - (1) Coarse salt scattered on the ground under houses and then thoroughly wet down. (Prevents development of larvae).
 - (2) Cresote oil if available may be sprayed (kills all stages on contact).
 - (3) Frequent soaking with salt water taken from the ocean may be used under houses seaside villages.
 - (4) Waste soap water from kitchen or laundry operations is useful.
 - (5) Nicotine sulphate (dilute 1:400 parts water) is effective.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Immunization of Horses Attached to Special Services Hotels

Plans have been finalized with the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the immunization of all horses against Equine Encephalomyelitis that are attached to Special Services Hotels. This work will be carried out under the supervision of Prefectural Government Veterinarians and should be completed by 1 April. Horses that are on Procurement Demand or otherwise attached to United States Army units for operational

purposes will also be immunized by Japanese Veterinarians. Medical Officers and Veterinarians of Military Government Teams should notify Special Service Hotels in their areas of the contemplated action.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

An outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis has been reported from Aomori Prefecture in the Nishitsugaru district with two cases in Nurusawa and one each in Morita and Shibata. These cases are classed as suspects but in order to accurately diagnose the disease, laboratory inspectors have been dispatched by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the periods:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>26 February - 4 March</u> <u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1
	<u>4 March - 11 March</u>	
Kagawa	Swine cholera	41
Miyazaki	Anthrax	1
Aomori	Equine Encephalomyelitis	4 (suspect)

Note: Investigation is under way in Kagawa Prefecture to determine the possibility of the Swine cholera outbreak being due to the feeding of raw garbage from United States Army installations.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

National Pharmacist Examination

Ministry of Welfare Notification No.24 published in the Official Gazette, 12 February, sets forth the conditions, date and locale of the National Pharmacist Examination. The theoretical examination is scheduled to be conducted 15 May at 0900 hours in fourteen locations in Japan: Miyagi, Tokyo, Chiba, Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Tokushima, Nagasaki and Kumamoto. Qualified persons may apply to the National Board of Pharmacy between 15 March and 15 April. The date of the practical examination will be published at a later date.

This is a noteworthy event. It marks the first time in Japan that pharmacists are required to qualify to practice their profession by successfully passing a state examination.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, dated 29 July 1948, provides for a National Pharmacist Examination to be conducted by the National Board of Pharmacy. Article 73 states: "A National Pharmacist Examination shall be held in 1949 and each year after." Article 12 states: "The Minister of Welfare shall decide the place and date of the examination, the time limit for presentation of a written application to qualify for the Examination and shall give public notice of the information at least three months prior to the date for the Examination."

Short Course on Drug Inspection

Attention is invited to the notification of a course on drug inspection in the Preventive Medicine Section of this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Distribution

During the period 27 February - 5 March, 1,081 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 15 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>
Akita	80			
Yamagata			100	
Fukushima	100			80
Saitama	50			
Chiba			2	
Tokyo			20	
Toyama	24			
Fukui				30
Nagano			30	
Kyoto			50	
Osaka				50
Wakayama		35		
Kagawa				100
Fukuoka		50	60	
Saga	200	20		
TOTAL	454	105	262	260

Controlled Medicines

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, dated 12 March 1949, lists 22 items to be removed from control and four items to be placed under control. The items affected are listed below.

Items to be removed from Control

Acetophenetidin	Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica
Acetophenetidin Tablets	Mercurochrome
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Potassium Iodide
Albumin Tannte	Silver nitrate
Atropine Sulfate	Soluble Saccharine
Bismuth Subnitrate	Solution of Formaldehyde
Bromural	Solution of Potassium Acetate
Bromural Tablets	Weak Tincture of Iodide
Calcium Lactate	Zinc Oxide
Caffeine Sodium Benzoate	Zinc Sulfate
Compound Tincture of Gentian	Tincture of Iodide

Items to be placed under Control

Synthetic Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Powdered Extract of Nux Vomica
Rice Polishing Oil
Soy Bean Oil

The following quantities of vaccines have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Name of Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Sankyo Co.	77	30,150 cc
		84	38,600
		31	20,000

Production

The CY 1948 production program for pyrethrum emulsion was completed on 10 August 1948 with a total of 7,565 fifty-gallon drums or 382,800 gallons being produced. In addition to this figure, some manufacturers had left on hand quantities of the dried flowers and extracts of pyrethrum. This total of 9,375 kg of dried flowers and 899 kg of pyrethrum extracts, it is anticipated, will account for an additional 611 drums, each 50 gallons, or a total of 30,550 gallons of finished, now that additional allocations of 5.6 kg of gasoline and 82 kl of gas-oil, necessary for processing the extracts and diluting of the extracts, have been assured.

The CY 1949 production program for pyrethrum emulsion has been planned for a total of 8,075 drums, 50 gallons each, or 403,750 gallons of finished pyrethrum emulsion. This figure, plus the additional 30,550 gallons to be made available, (according to the preceding paragraph), will provide a total of 8,686 drums, 50 gallons each, or a grand total of 434,300 gallons of finished pyrethrum emulsion for scheduled public health insect control activities during 1949.

Inclosure No.1 furnishes a list of the scheduled pyrethrum emulsion manufacturers for the 1949 program with the locations of the main offices and factories and nearest railway station to be used for the future distribution of the insecticide.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

The Narcotic Division, Hokkaido, established a branch office in Hakodate 1 March in order to more effectively combat narcotic traffic in the area. Results obtained will be used as a criterion for establishing branch offices for narcotic agents in areas where the center of illicit traffic is removed from prefectural capitals.

Narcotic Control Activities Report - January

The January report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	90,851
Arrests - Registered persons	11
Unregistered persons	56
Convictions - Registered persons	8
Unregistered persons	55
Thefts of narcotic (including four hospitals)	19
Losses by fire (including one hospital)	2

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 10,000 fines and from eight months to one year six months penal servitude with two defendants having sentences of penal servitude abrogated to suspended sentences varying from two to four years duration. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 300 to ¥ 54,000 fines and three months to two years penal servitude with 18 suspended sentences varying from three months to three years duration. Seven registrants received administrative disposition (suspension of license) and ten registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,446
Investigations originated	124
Investigations concluded	95
Investigations not concluded	245

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

The following report covers “CARE Operations in Japan” since the arrival of their first shipment of “gift” packages in July 1948 through 28 February 1949:

a. Food

Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,813	
Packages delivered	12,037	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>3,503</u>	<u>18,353</u>
Total packages on hand <u>available</u> for delivery		1,626

b. Woolen

Total packages received		3,012
Packages damaged	9	
Packages delivered	2,707	
Packages in process of delivery	296	
Standing orders for packages	<u>1,507</u>	<u>4,519</u>
Number of packages <u>not available</u> to cover standing orders		1,507

c. Blanket

Total packages received		1,644
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	782	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>198</u>	<u>990</u>
Total packages on hand available for delivery		654

d. Knitting

Total packages received		1,008
Packages damaged	5	
Packages delivered	745	
Packages in process of delivery	258	
Standing orders for packages	<u>63</u>	<u>1,071</u>
Number of packages not available to cover standing orders		63

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The “Heifers for Relief Committee” (30 North Marion Avenue, Pasadena 4, California) established a goat shipment project to Japan. This project was to ship approximately 2,000 goats to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.68 (for the period 12-18 April 1948).

The eighth and final shipment of the above mentioned “goat shipment project” arrived in Japan (Yokohama) aboard the S.S. Flying Scud on 3 March 1949 and included 309 goats (245 adults - 64 kids). Including this shipment a total of 1,945 go as have been received.

The 245 adult goats (kids will accompany same adults) received in the above shipment have been allocated as follows:

	<u>Goats</u>
Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	121
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (for agricultural colleges)	<u>124</u>
TOTAL	245

The distribution of the 121 adult goats allotted to the Ministry of Welfare has been approved and they are now being distributed in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Tokyo	Kokusai Seibo Byoin	3
	Japan Christian Rural Service & Training Center	3

	Sendagi Christian Service Fellowship	2
	Tosei Gakuen	5
	Nazaretto-no-Ie	3
	Itsukaichi Hoikuen	5
	Fujin Kyofukai	2
	Seimei Gakuen	3
	Seishin Ryoyoen	3
	Keisen Jogakuen Hoikujo	5
	Kurume Kinrohodo Gakuen	3
	Seijo Nyujiin	3
Saitama	Saitama Gakuen	3
	Musashino Gakuen	3
	Kohokai Tamayodoen	3
	Yoshimi Gakuen	3
Chiba	Kujukuri Home	5
	Ichinomiya Gakuen	5
Hyogo	Rural Center	3
	Inagawa Rural Center and Summer Camps	5
Nagano	Kyoin Hoyojo	3
	Shinsei Ryohojo	5
	Tokyo Byoin Komoro Bunin	3
Kanagawa	Monastery of the Precious Blood	5
	Shirayuri Noen	3
	Nakasato Gakuen	3
	Kokufu Jisshu Gakko	3
	Seibo-no-Sono Yoroin	3
Shizuoka	Bukkyo Yogoin	3
	Udo Junanayta Hoikuen	3
	Kodomo-no-Ie Fukuin-ryo	3
	Bentenjima Dobo-ryo	3
	Osaka-mura Hoikuen	3
Hiroshima	Hiroshima-ken Kinen Byoin	5

Child Welfare - Release of Technical Bulletin

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin (Incl. #2) is a copy of Technical Bulletin #18 dated March 1949, subject, "Some Aspects of Child Care". The material presented therein has been released to the Ministry of Welfare and will be available in Japanese at an early date.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The interest being taken by the professional organizations in the social insurance program has been further emphasized by the Japanese Dental Association. The Social Insurance Committee established within that Association held an open meeting on 13 February in Tokyo with approximately 600 dentists, doctors and interested people attending.

Addresses were given by representatives of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, those insured by these programs, the Dental Association and the public at large. The lectures gave information as to the nature of the interest which the groups or organs they represented have in the social insurance programs.

According to the report made by a representative of the Committee, comments and questions following the lectures were directed particularly to the schedule of fees-for-service, the type of dental care to be included in benefits, and whether any form of such care would be excluded. Several doctors were of the opinion that the fees should be the same for insured and non-insured persons, at the rate established by the Ministry of Welfare based upon the recommendations of a fee calculating committee, and that all dentists should adhere to these fees for adequate dental care. No conclusions or resolutions were passed at this meeting.

A member of the Committee, in commenting on the meeting, said that many of the other comments and questions indicated to him that the dentists as a whole know but very little about the social insurances. Plans are now being made to disseminate information regarding the social insurances to members of the Dental Association and to conduct similar meetings more frequently. There was exhibited a willingness on the part of the dentists to do everything within their power to promote, advise, and urge full support of the social insurances in order to make the Japanese programs successful.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
94	3/8/49	Application for Release of American Trucks for Disaster Relief Measures.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, request, above subject, not favorably considered due to non-availability of American vehicles.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls:

Incl #1: Manufacturers of Pyrethrum Emulsion in 1949.

Incl #2: Technical Bulletin #18 "Some Aspects of Child Care".

Incl #3: Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases and Venereal Diseases for the Week ended 5 March 1949.

Incl #4: Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, 4 Week Period Ending 26 February 1949.

Note: Restricted Annex included with this issue for information to Military Government Teams only.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 116
For Period
14 - 20 March 1949
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Institutions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

21-26 February 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Feb 21	Kai-hatsu No.142	All prefectural governors Re: Amendment of notification on budget of disbursement		Chief, Accounts Section
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Feb 21	I-hatsu No.150	All directors, national hospitals & sanatoria Re: Advertisements		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Feb 21	I-hatsu No.154	" Re: Wearing white robe by nurses.	"	"
Feb 21	I-hatsu No.152	All prefectural governors Re: Exchange of the memorandum concerning the medical means under the jurisdiction of Ministries of Transportation and Communications.	"	"
Feb 23	I-hatsu No.156	" Re: Organization of the health department	"	Directors Four bureau concerned with health
Feb 25	I-hatsu No.164	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, national hospitals & national Sanatoria. Re: Investigations into hours of overtime duties.		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Feb 22	Ei-hatsu No.184	All prefectural governors Re: Investigation into demands of textile products for administration of the national parks.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Feb 22	Ei-hatsu No.185	" Re: Answers to questions on the enforcement regulations of the Food Sanitation Law.	"	"
Feb 23	Ei-hatsu No.188	" Re: Report of conditions on disbursement of expenses on appointment of the food sanitation inspectors.	"	"
Feb 25	Ei-hatsu No.194	All prefectural governors Re: Allocation of the budget pursuant to enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Feb 25	Ei-hatsu No.195	Governor, Okayama Pref. Re: Execution of construction works in the specific area of the National Sea-Park.	"	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Feb 22	Yo-hatsu No.171	All prefectural governors Re: Results (to be monthly) (reported) on duties of bacteriological examinations.		Director, Disease Prevention Bureau

Feb 24	Yo-hatsu No.179	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
			Re: Form of report on results of administration of preventive inoculation.
Feb 25	Yo-hatsu No.181	Governors, Iwate & Miyagi Prefectures	"
			Re: Construction of the isolation wards damaged by flood caused by the "Ione" typhoon in the fiscal year 1948-49.
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
Feb 21	Yaku-hatsu No.289	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
			Re: Allotment of rubber footwear of health supply branch by prefecture for the second and third quarters in the fiscal year 1948-49.
Feb 23	Yaku-hatsu No.304	"	"
			Re: Enforcement of the new regulations on control of manufacturing biological preparations.
Feb 24	Yaku-hatsu No.314	"	"
			Re: Investigations into the actual situations of the drug-manufacturing enterprises.
Feb 26	Yaku-hatsu No.321	"	"
			Re: Dealing with registration of the manufactories of both items of the absorbent cotton and the home sanitation cotton.
Feb 21	Yaku-hatsu No.112	"	"
			Re: Examination for managers of enterprises by the agricultural co-operative association (nogyo-kyodo-kumiai).
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Feb 21	Sha-hatsu No.304	Governors, Akita & another prefectures	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
			Re: Presentation of LARA relief commodity.
Feb 22	Sha-hatsu No.308	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
			Re: Approval on the regulations for establishment of Uji-ryo.
Feb 24	Sha-hatsu No.311	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
			Re: Allotment of coke for operation of the work providing agencies.
Feb 24	Sha-hatsu No.312	Governors, Hiroshima & 6 other prefs.	"
			Re: Allotment of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.
Feb 24	Sha-hatsu No.313	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Feb 24	Sha-hatsu No.315	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
			Re: Dealing with affairs in connection with Articles 32 and 33 of the Daily Life Security Law.
Feb 25	Sha-hatsu No.321	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: Special Allocation of LARA relief commodity (clothings).
Feb 25	Sha-hatsu No.323	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
			Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs concerned with the Daily Life Security Law.

Feb 26	Sha-hatsu No.326	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Execution of the standard amount of living aid under the ninth amendment.	
Feb 26	Sha-hatsu No.330	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 26	Sha-hatsu No.331	"	"
		Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law to those who are needy in-patients of national hospitals or sanatoria.	
Feb 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.44	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Amendment of the regulations for allotment of plate glass for construction.	
Feb 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.45	"	"
		Re: Hospital charge in medical fees on the demobilized patients, etc., to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Feb 23	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.46	"	"
		Re: Request for investigation into the social work agencies pursuant to delivery of the certificate for discount of fare of the protected.	
Feb 23	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.47	"	"
		Re: The by-laws and the regulations concerning social work.	
Feb 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.48	"	"
		Re: Request for forwarding the statement of budget of annual revenue and annual expenditure connecting with Civil Welfare Dept.	
Feb 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.49	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses necessary for equipments of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.50	"	"
		Re: Change of allotted quantity of clothings for winter for the persons requiring relief.	
Feb 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.51	"	"
		Re: Allocation of commodities contributed by the American Red Cross Society.	
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Feb 22	Ji-hatsu No.152	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
		Re: Allotment of sporting goods and soft balls.	
Feb 23	Ji-hatsu No.128	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Dealing with business on financial affairs of the child welfare agencies.	
Feb 23	Ji-hatsu No.153	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
		Re: Informal application on appointment of the principal of a home for juvenile training and education	
Feb 23	Ji-hatsu No.155	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Prevention of a fire of any child welfare agency.	
Feb 23	Ji-hatsu No.155-2	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
		Re: A case of a fire of the Seibo-no-Kishi-en.	

Feb 23	Hatsu-ji No.14	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section.
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of the full-time personnel of local government to engage in child welfare for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 24	Ji-hatsu No.158	Governor, Nagano Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
		Re: Approval on change of location of the child welfare center.	
Feb 25	Ji-hatsu No.160	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Notice on the council of chiefs of Children's Sections of prefectural governments.	
Feb 25	Hatsu-ji No.11	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare agency for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Feb 26	Ji-hatsu No.162	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: All-Japan mass concours of babies and commendation of model cities, wards, towns of villages on nursing infants.	
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>			
Feb 25	Ho-hatsu No.20	All prefectural governors	Director, Insurance Bureau
		Re: New establishment of National Health Insurance Section in each prefectural government.	
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Feb 22	Engo No.149	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis & Relief Bureau.	Director, Repatriate Relief Bureau.
		Re: Forwarding the roseter of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	
Feb 24	Engo No.155	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
		Re: Answer to inquiry on assignment of business affairs pursuant to enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	
Feb 24	Engo No.156	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
		Re: Treatment of the repatriates.	
Feb 25	Engo No.160	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Funds for advance of expenses necessary for enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	
Feb 25	Engo No.162	"	"
		Re: Partial amendment of form connecting with accidents under the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel's Allowance Law.	
Feb 25	En-shi No.163	Governors of all prefectures except Kyoto	"
		Re: Notice on the national industry exhibition.	
Feb 21	Ichi-fuku No.2698	All director, Civil Welfare Depts., prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau.
		Re: Amendment of the outline on handling allowance in case of an accident of the undemobilized	
Feb 25	Ichi-fuku No.2705	All chief, Service Section prefectural governments.	"
		Re: Dealing with the bodies sent back from the Philippine Islands.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Inspection trips to the various prefectures reveal that contact tracing is not being carried out in many places. If the venereal disease control program is to be effective, the contacts of infected patients must be investigated. Although the usual excuses of lack of public health nurses, transportation or money are offered, the following minimum procedures can be followed in every health center:

1. The examination of the marital partner if the patient is married;
2. The examination of the sex partner if other than a prostitute;
3. The examination of children born to syphilitic mothers;
4. The examination of all other members of the family in the case of juvenile vaginitis or congenital syphilis.

Priority should be given to tracing the contacts of patients who have primary and secondary syphilis since it is these contacts who are likely to have syphilis in an infectious stage.

Although home visits by the public health nurse for the purpose of investigating contacts should form the backbone of contact tracing, oftentimes in cases where the contact is not prostitute, the patient may be persuaded to cooperate in this procedure by asking the contact to visit the health center venereal disease clinic or private physician for an examination.

In all cases and time must be taken to make sure that the patient understands that the purpose of contact tracing is not to reprimand or punish anyone in any way, but rather to locate other infected persons to protect them against further ravages of the disease and to prevent them from spreading the disease to others.

In health centers which are staffed by an adequate number of public health nurses, contact tracing should not be limited to contacts of clinic patients but should include contacts who are reported by other clinics, hospitals and private physicians in accordance with provision of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Reference Weekly Bulletin No.95, 1948).

All Military Government Public Health officers should impress upon the prefectural public health officials the necessity of contact tracing.

Head Lice in Children

Numerous reports from various sources indicate that a rather high percentage of school children, particularly the girls, are infested with head Lice. This ranges from 6 percent to as high as 30% in some instances. It is well to remember that: (1) head lice are as important in the spread of typhus fever as are body lice, (2) if the child is infested, the child's family is infested in the majority of instance, (3) if the louse population is permitted to build up, danger of a sudden outbreak of typhus may be anticipated.

The Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education plan to launch a program in an attempt to combat this condition in the schools. This program is to be divided into two parts: - (1) elementary school children in the six major cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Kyoto) (2) elementary school children in the remainder of the country. The program is to be initiated on or as near 1 April as possible. It is suggested that the Public Health Nurses of the Health Centers take a leading role in this program in cooperation with the school teachers and school nurses.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Extension Education

Through the facilities of the Institute of Public Health an opportunity is now offered to disseminate pertinent technical information in Japanese by means of extension bulletins. Although the recipients of these bulletins are limited to present and past students of the Institute classes, it is hoped that the prefectures will re-copy

and distribute to all their Public Health Veterinarians. The initial issue, which has been mailed, is entitled "Sanitation on Small Dairy Farms".

Dairy Farm Inspections

Recent limited surveys concerning dairy farm sanitation indicate the need for increased attention and supervision over this phase of the milk sanitation program. The frequency of inspections appear to be too irregular and the results and improvements attained below minimum expectations, especially when compared with the progress noticeable in milk plants. Also, the inspection and improvement of rural milk collecting stations need immediate stimulation before the advent of warm weather.

Bovine Brucellosis Survey

A preliminary sampling survey was conducted by the Animal Hygiene Section during the period August - October 1948 in eight prefectures in order to gain some idea of the incidence of Bovine Brucellosis (Bang's Disease). The prefectures were Hokkaido, Tokyo, Chiba, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Mie, Hiroshima and Saga. A total number of 4755 head were tested including both dairy and work cattle. The rapid agglutination and the complement-fixation methods were both employed, but not comparatively. The number of positive reactions were 37 (0.67%); suspects were 43 (0.90%) and negatives were 4680 (98.43%). The result of this work has been the stimulation of a more complete, fact-finding survey planned for the present year (1949), for use as a basis in formulating a Bang's Disease Control program.

Japanese Veterinary Medical Association

Announcement has been made through Japanese channels of the forth coming annual "General Meeting" of the Association scheduled for Tuesday, 29 March 1949 at 13:30 at the University of Tokyo. Representation from every prefecture is urged.

Animal Diseases:

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 11 March - 18 March:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine cholera	6

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration Schools of Nursing

The Model Demonstration School of Nursing at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo is holding graduation exercises for 99 students on 24 March. Entrance examinations have been completed for the new class. The census of nursing students in the School now totals 473, the largest total enrollment to date.

The outpatient department continues its progressive improvement and is currently averaging 800 patients daily.

Successful application for entrance into the First National Hospital School of Nursing total 50 out of 152 who took the test, represented entirely by high school graduates. Fifteen prefectures have representation in this class. Hospital improvements are progressing favorably with a central dining room for nurses and doctors having been completed and a new work hour schedule for nurses having been adopted.

Publications

The Health Center Guidebook for Nurses and the second half of the publication on communicable diseases will be ready for distribution before 31 March.

Class "A" Schools of Nursing

The procedure for application and inspection by the Regional Committee for Grading to determine those schools of nursing that can be graded Class "A" has resulted in some confusion among the nursing schools. Although the Ministry of Welfare has designated 24 schools of nursing as attaining a Class "A" status, this does not prohibit any other school of nursing from applying for the necessary inspection and re-grading of Class "A" provided that the school being inspected passes all the necessary requirements. However, only the 24 schools designated by the Ministry of Welfare will receive financial support from the Ministry, and all other schools of nursing which attain Class "A" status must depend on prefectural and local support.

Many schools of nursing have felt that only those schools being given financial support by the Ministry of Welfare were permitted to attain a Class "A" rating. This is an erroneous assumption, and it is suggested that Military Government, Public Health Nurses and Public Health Officers clarify this point if the matter is brought to their attention.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

During the period 6 - 12 March, 822 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to ten prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>
Akita		1	1	
Tokyo	15	2	1	
Niigata	100			
Osaka				50
Kyoto	200			
Wakayama		30	30	
Shimane		1	51	
Kagawa	50			100
Oita				100
Fukuoka		50	40	
TOTALS	365	84	123	250

Ministry of Welfare Letter, Yaku Hatsu No.180, dated 7 March 1949 informs all prefecture governments of the new prices for dusting and spraying equipment as revised by the Japanese Price Board. This revision brings prices into line with prices which were established on 1 December 1948 for similar equipment used for agricultural purposes. The new prices are listed below: (Unit -Yen)

<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Shukutani</u>	<u>Hatsuda</u>	<u>Shibazaki</u>	<u>Maruyama</u>	<u>Ushida</u>
DDT Duster:					
Producer Price	290	350	350	300	
Retailer Price	335	404	404	404	
Knapsack Sprayers:					
Producer Price	1420	1420	1476	1476	1420
Retailer Price	1640	1640	1706	1706	1640
Semi-Auto Sprayers:					
Producer Price	3022	2810	2910	2910	3022
Retailer Price	3491	3363	3363	3361	3491
Hand Sprayer:					
Producer Price #1	810	610	500	500	-
Producer Price #2	610	-	-	-	-

Retailer Price #1	936	705	578	578	-
Retailer Price #2	705	-	-	-	-
Engine Sprayer:					
Producer Price	30,736	29,600	-	29,600	-
Retailer Price	35,512	34,200	-	34,200	-

Different prices for the same item have been permitted to allow for differences in quality and other variations in the equipment. The sales tax is not included in these prices.

Pest Control

The distribution of Pyrethrum emulsion concentrate is expected to begin on approximately 1 April 1949. Each fifty gallon drum of concentrate, when properly diluted with water (30 parts), yields 1,500 gallons of finished emulsion.

Allocation plan is listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums (50gals.)</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums (50gals.)</u>
Hokkaido	312	Mie	112
Aomori	65	Shiga	45
Iwate	46	Kyoto	359
Miyagi	112	Osaka	645
Akita	42	Hyogo	338
Yamagata	75	Nara	20
Fukushima	59	Wakayama	71
Ibaraki	41	Tottori	29
Tochigi	66	Shimane	38
Gumma	86	Okayama	75
Saitama	200	Hiroshima	154
Chiba	326	Yamaguchi	195
Tokyo	2,181	Tokushima	31
Kanagawa	445	Kagawa	42
Niigata	107	Ehime	96
Toyama	67	Kochi	35
Ishikawa	100	Fukuoka	366
Fukui	21	Saga	30
Yamanashi	25	Nagasaki	150
Nagano	95	Kumamoto	95
Gifu	89	Oita	81
Shizuoka	506	Miyazaki	59
Aichi	383	Kagoshima	71
		TOTAL	<u>8,686</u>

The following quantities of triple typhoid vaccine have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Name of Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Kitasato Institute	662	39,450 cc
	655	"
	656	"
	657	"
	658	"
	659	"
	667	"

	660	"
	665	"
	666	"
Chiba Pref. Laboratory	80	26,350
	80	1,250
	77	39,400
	72	4,450
	72	8,350
	72	2,500
	67	21,950
	54	10,750
	54	150
	54	600
Takeda-yakuin Co. Ltd.	19	72,800
	48	73,300
	47	73,450
	45	72,650
	40	70,450
	39	68,450
	38	71,100
Cont'd	37	69,800
Takeda-yakuin Co. Ltd.	36	65,450
	35	650
	35	17,000
	24	54,450
	23	77,450
	17	72,100
Sankyo Co., Ltd.	79	27,650
	79	2,000

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation

Sixty bicycles have been received by narcotic agents in various prefectures, and should aid materially in narcotic enforcement work. Nine-two bicycles will be supplied the remaining narcotic agents in two additional allotments. The next assignment will be supplied before the ended of March.

Narcotic Agents

Yaku Hatsu No.369, dated 4 March 1949, requests prefectural governments to designate 22 additional narcotic enforcement officials to be given power of arrest. The greatest increase is four for Kanagawa, other prefectures concerned having the number increased by one, two or three.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, in increasing the number of narcotic agents since prefectures have been slow in recommending particular officials for the Ministry of Welfare to designate.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 139 through 143 have arrived in Yokohama and contained 195.39 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 139th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Mansfield on 2 March and contained 21.73 tons (food, 2.43 tons - clothing, 19.3 tons).
- b. 140th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Tide on 3 March and contained 14.06 tons (clothing).
- c. 141st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 5 March and contained 20.2 tons (food).
- d. 142nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. City of Alma on 7 March and contained 113.08 tons (food, 112.18 tons - clothing .9 tons).
- e. 143rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Ocean Mail on 10 March and contained 19.02 tons (food, 1.1 tons - clothing, 17.92 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,813.90 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,828.87
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,568.86
Medical Supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, etc.)	<u>122.83</u>
TOTAL	7,813.90

Japanese Red Cross Society

Home Nursing:

The 11th Home Nursing Training Course was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) between the hours 0800 - 1600 each day for the period 1 through 11 March. Twelve nurses, one each from the following 12 Chapters, (prefectural) attended and successfully completed the course:

Hokkaido	Tokyo
Okayama	Osaka
Nara	Kochi
Kumamoto	Gifu
Kanagawa	Miyagi
Nagano	Tochigi

The first Home Nursing Instructors' Study Conference was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) for a 4 day period (11 - 15 March) and 57 authorized home nursing instructors from 37 Chapters (prefectural) attended. Three days were spent on demonstration of model home nursing teaching and the fourth and last day was given over to discussions on problems presented by the instructors.

Heifers for Relief Committee

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.115 (for period 7 - 13 March 1949).

The distribution of the last shipment of adult goats allocated to the Ministry of Welfare was published in the above reference Weekly Bulletin. The following table gives the distribution of 31 kids also included in the goat allocation to the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Kids</u>
Tokyo	Kokusai Seibo Byoin	2
	Japan Christian Rural Service and Training Center	3
	Sendai Christian Service Fellowship	2
	Tosei Gakuen	3
	Itsukaichi Hoikuen	2
	Seishin Ryoyoen	2
	Kurume Kinrohodo Gakuen	2
	Seijo Nyujin	2
Saitama	Saitama Gakuen	2
	Musashino Gakuen	1
	Yoshimi Gakuen	2
Chiba	Ichinomiya Gakuen	2
Shizuoka	Bukkyo Yogoin	2
	Udo Jyunandaya Hoikuen	2
	Yu-no-in	2
TOTAL		31

Public Assistance Report - January

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of January. Figures for December 1948 and January 1948 are for the purpose of comparison.

	<u>Jan 1949</u>	<u>Dec 1948</u>	<u>Jan 1948</u>
Persons - Institutional	139,160	140,284	137,796
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,625,950	1,703,941	2,061,798
Totals	1,765,110	1,844,225	2,199,594
Assistance - Cash*	631,140,911	627,365,281	393,573,119
Assistance - Kind	14,836,592	20,226,497	14,329,113
Totals	¥ 645,977,503	¥ 647,591,778	¥ 407,902,232

*Before deductions for repayment.

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Persons</u>		<u>Relief Expenses</u>	
	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	14,482	54,162	915,158	30,844,438
Aomori	1,592	26,734	11,540	10,817,554
Iwate	879	38,776	14,823	13,419,685
Miyagi	1,557	41,274	336,197	11,861,122
Akita	916	39,806	158,046	18,319,636
Yamagata	1,063	24,268	43,365	8,677,611
Fukushima	660	48,963	86,548	17,309,768
Ibaraki	1,192	35,220	217,181	8,382,740
Tochigi	916	21,912	1,246	7,570,586
Gumma	4,542	34,808	2,887	11,603,023
Saitama	1,404	40,847	70,000	14,489,547
Chiba	2,754	34,953	36,850	12,833,154
Tokyo	17,976	104,822	5,583	59,816,177
Kanagawa	5,059	40,310	-	21,085,352
Niigata	9,465	54,624	9,012	17,867,835

Toyama	1,101	26,984	-	10,572,308
Ishikawa	1,272	24,126	52,757	7,451,849
Fukui	608	18,979	3,420	6,068,023
Yamanashi	476	20,242	-	5,981,012
Nagano	3,042	40,064	132,195	16,656,961
Gifu	1,218	28,575	106,411	10,649,835
Shizuoka	5,081	42,940	1,469,992	14,323,306
Aichi	7,371	58,157	-	20,969,720
Mie	1,077	35,259	-	11,981,224
Shiga	581	24,531	-	6,821,646
Kyoto	3,426	44,526	7,239,261	19,317,138
Osaka	8,823	54,226	145,961	27,053,373
Hyogo	4,788	70,674	-	30,589,332
Nara	639	18,943	364	7,860,112
Wakayama	369	27,181	41,478	8,946,203
Tottori	1,223	16,179	1,465,262	5,578,410
Shimane	794	22,647	-	8,745,377
Okayama	4,062	39,869	57,383	16,422,041
Hiroshima	3,189	40,453	3,517	19,639,951
Yamaguchi	9,408	29,886	3,647	12,892,675
Tokushima	1,888	27,332	120,000	9,605,616
Kagawa	1,697	22,478	1,145,187	6,313,995
Ehime	1,934	31,993	62,942	11,613,051
Kochi	605	20,757	-	7,325,312
Fukuoka	1,765	24,728	586,710	6,242,406
Saga	1,769	17,909	-	6,991,413
Nagasaki	1,441	31,453	153	11,269,074
Kumamoto	1,756	34,422	92,524	11,748,974
Oita	1,225	20,497	-	6,394,438
Miyazaki	1,192	24,855	22,992	6,951,645
Kagoshima	<u>883</u>	<u>43,606</u>	<u>176,000</u>	<u>13,225,057</u>
Total	139,160	1,625,950	14,836,592	631,099,705

*After deductions for repayment

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council

The insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has announced the appointment of members and establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council, at the national level, in accordance with Article 43-5 of the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order of February 1948. Membership is appointed by the Minister of Welfare, based upon the recommendations of the organizations concerned, and is composed of representatives of the insurer, the insured, employers, the Medical Profession and public interest. The organization meeting of the national council was held at the Japan Medical Association headquarters in Tokyo. There are a total of 10 doctors on the council in various capacities.

At the organization meeting three sub-committees were established for consideration and study of the following: (a) the medical care fees, (b) the supervision and guidance of persons and establishments rendering medical care to members of social insurance, (c) the informational and educational programs for employers and insured persons on medical care.

In addition, the law provides for a local Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council in each prefecture the membership of which is appointed by the Governor comprising the same category of representatives as the National Council. It has been informally reported that many prefectures have organized these Councils, some currently functioning.

The primary purpose of these councils is to advise and cooperate with the Ministry of Welfare at the national level and with the prefectural governor at the local level on the appointment, dismissal, guidance, and supervision of the insurance doctors. The councils have the right, on their own initiative, to make investigations and studies concerning medical care and the social insurance programs. The prefectural councils will work in cooperation with the national council on matters of national scope and convey information as to local conditions.

SECTION IX
MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
95	3/21/41	Request by Ministry of Welfare for Permission to Publish Data of the November 1948 Nutrition Survey	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Approving Ministry of Welfare request as Indicated in subject.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inclosure:

Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 12 March 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 117
For Period
21 - 27 March
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

			<u>28 February - 5 March 1949</u>		
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>	
<u>Accounts Section</u>					
Mar 1	Kai-hatsu No.164		Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Chief, Account Section	
		Re: A formal notice of payment.			
Mar 1	Kai-hatsu No.166		Governor, Koch Prefecture	"	
		Re: The budget of expenses on public works for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
Mar 4	Kai-hatsu No.185		Governor, Yamagata Prefecture	"	
		Re: Transfer of property of the Kyojo-kai, Foundation a Juridicial Person, being the dissolved organization.			
Mar 4	Kai-hatsu No.186		All prefectural governors	"	
		Re: Amendment of classification of expenses on public works for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>					
Mar 1	Ei-hatsu No.209		Prefectural governors concerned	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau	
		Re: Business conference of the competent chiefs for the national parks.			
Mar 2	Ei-hatsu No.214		All Prefectural governors	"	
		Re: Allotment of fuel for motor vehicles to be used for clean-up work for March			
Mar 2	Ei-hatsu No.215		"	"	
		Re: Report on hydrophobia of dogs.			
Mar 4	Ei-hatsu No.224		Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Prefs.	"	
		Re: Establishment of facilities availing hot-spring.			
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>					
Mar 2	I-hatsu No.179		All Prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	
		Re: Training course for public health nurses			
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>					
Feb 28	Yo-hatsu No.185		All Prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	
		Re: Thoroughgoing education on prevention of venereal diseases.			
Mar 5	Yo-hatsu No.213		"	"	
		Re: Various reports on control of typhus			
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>					
Feb 28	Yaku-hatsu No.346		All Prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau	
		Re: Allotment of quantities authorized for distribution (of medical articles and infant-remedies) to the regional sellers.			

Feb 28	Yaku-hatsu No.347	All Directors of Health Departments, prefectural governments	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
		Re: Release of a narcotic case.	
Mar 1	Yaku-hatsu No.351	All Prefectural governors	"
		Re: Notice on business conference concerning control, etc., of biological preparations.	
Mar 4	Yaku-hatsu No.369	Governors, Tokyo & 16 other prefs.	"
		Re: Increase of the full number of the narcotic control officials.	
Feb 18	Yaku-shu No.108	All Prefectural governors	"
		Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
Feb 18	Yaku-hatsu No.267	"	"
		Re: Amendment of the attentive matters on manufacturing and selling and of the report on examination stated in the instructions on examination of hexylresorcinol and its preparations.	
Feb 23	Yaku-hatsu No.78	"	"
		Re: Determination of quantities to be allotted of the imported medical supplies, etc.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Feb 28	Sha-hatsu No.349	Governors, Iwate & 10 other prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity.	
Mar 1	Sha-hatsu No.350	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Additional national grant-in-aid for expenses on training and re-education for personnel to engage in guidance of social work.	
Mar 1	Sha-hatsu No.351	Governors, Tokyo& 7 other prefs.	"
		Re: Restoration of national grant-in-aid on disaster damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts in the fiscal year 1947-48.	
Mar 2	Sha-hatsu No.352	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity for the institution for dependent, neglected and abused children (Yoiku-in) of Tokyo Metropolis.	
Mar 3	Sha-hatsu No.353	Governor, Ehime Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Approval on the agreement in accordance with which medical care and midwifery to be administered by the prefectural government under the Disaster Relief Law will be delegated to Ehime Prefecture Branch of Japan Red Cross Society.	
Mar 3	Sha-hatsu No.354	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
		Re: Approval on the contract under which medical care and midwifery to be administered by the prefectural government under the Disaster Relief Law will be delegated to Kumamoto Prefecture Branch of Japan Red Cross Society.	
Mar 3	Sha-hatsu No.355	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
		Re: Approval on the contract under which medical care and midwifery to be administered by the prefectural government under the Disaster Relief Law will be delegated to Shiga Prefecture Branch of Japan Red Cross Society.	
Mar 3	Sha-hatsu No.362	Governors, Aichi & 3 other prefs.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance of the welfare commissioners for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Mar 3	Sha-hatsu No.366 Re: Change of allocation of LARA relief commodity	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Mar 4	Sha-hatsu No.369 Re: National grant-in-aid for establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	''
Mar 4	Sha-hatsu No.370 Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the institutions for emergency protection of the hobos.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
Mar 5	Sha-hatsu No.372 Re: Allocation of milk.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	''
Mar 5	Sha-hatsu No.373 Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefore.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	''
Mar 5	Sha-hatsu No.374 Re: Application for approval on persons qualified for availing the handicapped persons' hall of Gifu Prefecture.	''	''
Mar 5	Sha-hatsu No.375 Re: Allocation of shoes, LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	''
Feb 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.52 Re: Survey of numbers of children accommodated in the mothers' homes, being objects of allocation of LARA relief commodity.	All Prefectural governors	''
Feb 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.53 Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	''	''
Feb 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.54 Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (shoes).	''	''
Mar 1	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.55 Re: Answers to questions on the Daily Life Security Law.	''	''
Mar 2	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.56 Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (raw textile goods).	''	''
Mar 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.57 Re: An inquiry on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	''	''

Children's Bureau

Mar 1	Ji-hatsu No.171 Re: Allotment of paper for preparation of the maternal and child handbook.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Mar 2	Ji-hatsu No.173 Re: Construction and operation of the children's parks.	All Prefectural governors	''
Mar 2	Ji-hatsu No.183 Re: Approval on use of a title, supporter.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	''

Mar 2	Hatsu-ji No.13	All Prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section.
	Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses to be disbursed for measures, etc., under the Child Welfare Law for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar 2	Hatsu-ji No.16	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance of the child welfare workers for the latter half of the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar 2	Hatsu-ji No.17	"	"
	Re: Additional grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance of the child welfare workers for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar 3	Hatsu-ji No.7	"	Director, Children's Bureau
	Re: Change of allotment formalities of building materials for the child welfare agencies.		
Mar 4	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.8	All Prefectural governors	"
	Re: Execution of investigation into the child welfare agencies.		
Mar 4	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.9	"	"
	Re: Investigation into the child welfare agencies to be objects for delivering the certificate of the received on discounting fare.		
Mar 4	Ji-hatsu No.185	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
	Re: Approval on change of the plan on establishment of the mothers' home in Shinjo-town.		
Mar 4	Ji-hatsu No.186	All Prefectural governors	"
	Re: Duties of the child welfare officials and guidance and inspection of them.		
Mar 4	Ji-hatsu No.187	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
	Re: Change of the plan on new establishment of day-nurseries for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar 4	Ji-hatsu No.191	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
	Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.		
Mar 4	Ji-hatsu No.193	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
	Re: Discontinuance of the child welfare agency.		
Mar 4	Hatsu-ji No.19	All Prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Account Section
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on the local child welfare boards for the latter half of the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar 4	Hatsu-ji No.20	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of the child welfare officials for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Feb 28	Engo No.175	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Prolongation of the valid period of time for return of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.		
Feb 28	Engo No.177	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
	Re: Measures for relief an welfare of the repatriates.		

Feb 28	En-go No.179	Governors, Ehime & 6 other prefs. Re: Re-investigation into property left by Loochooans.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Feb 28	En-go No.182	All Prefectural governors Re: Cash and the baggages to be carried back by Koreans and Loochooans, etc.	"
Mar 1	En-shi No.184	Governor, Tokyo Metro Re: Remove of the repatriates from abroad dwelling in the former Chiyoda Elementary School in Nihombashi.	"
Mar 2	En-go No.189	Governor, Yamanashi Pref. Re: Forecast, etc., of time of re-opening of repatriation service and number of the repatriation in this year.	"
Mar 3	En-go No.191	All Prefectural governors Re: Amendment of the repatriation certificate to be issued for Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	"
Mar 3	En-go No.200	Governors, Tokyo, Hokkaido & 16 other prefs. Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	"
Mar 4	En-but-su No.201	Governor, Kyoto Pref. Re: Sale of the useless articles and the articles requiring repairs in the clothings among supplies of Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center.	"
Mar 4	En-go No.203	Governors, Tokyo, Hokkaido & 29 other prefs. Re: National grant-in-aid (under the second program) for expenses on relief of the repatriates at the principal railway stations for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"
Mar 5	En-shi No.205	Governors, Hokkaido & 6 other prefs. Re: Strictly keeping the time limit for filing the monthly report, etc., on public works pursuant to equipping of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	"
Mar 5	En-shi No.206	Governors, all prefs. (except Hokkaido & 3 other prefs). Re: National grant-in-aid for funds necessary for business fund loan to needy persons.	"
Mar 5	En-go No.207	All Prefectural governors Re: Certification of death of any specific unrepatriates personnel.	"

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are attached Inclosures No.1 and No.2.

Title: The Use of BCG Vaccine in the Control of Tuberculosis in Japan.

Short Title: TB-PH-PREV MED.5

Title: Use of Streptomycin in the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis in Japan.

Short Title: TB-PH-PREV MED.6

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Quarantine Regulations

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.108, 17 - 23 January and to Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.112, 14-20 February.

Current immunization requirements for seventy-five different countries have been compiled during the past three months. In order to make this information usable, only the requirements applicable to travelers from Japan were considered. In summary the following is applicable.

Smallpox vaccination is so commonly required that no attempt will be made to list those countries requiring certificates of vaccination for entry. Where not required, it is usually strongly advised. The period of validity ordinarily acceptable is 14 days to 3 years except for Liberia which accepts certificates 14 days to 1 year after vaccination. Periods of validity for certificates of immunization against cholera and yellow fever are ordinarily those designated in International Sanitary Conventions and recommended by the World Health Organization. These are for Cholera, 7 days to 6 months; and for Yellow Fever, 10 days to 4 years. Certificates of immunization against typhus, plague, and typhoid-paratyphoid are valid for 12 months where required.

Cholera immunization is required by Afghanistan, Haikow, Tsingtao, Taiwan, French Establishments in India, Indo-China, Lebanon, and Fiji,

Typhus immunization is required by Korea (south of 38 degree parallel) and the Philippines.

Plague immunization is required by Jamaica.

Yellow fever immunization is required by French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Belgian Congo, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and French Somaliland. The last three require such immunizations only for passengers arriving by air.

Typhoid-paratyphoid immunization is required by Somalia, Afghanistan, Tsingtao, Taiwan, India and Korea.

Jap B encephalitis immunization is required by Korea (south of 38 degree parallel).

The above requirements apply to all persons from Japan arriving in the listed countries except Koreans returning to Korea. If travelers from Japan pass through or stop over in another country enroute, which is infected with a quarantinable disease, additional restrictions may be applied by other countries of transit or destination to such persons.

Due to the presence of epidemic disease such as cholera, typhus, and plague in India and other south Asiatic countries, these countries recommend immunization against such diseases for the personal protection of the individual.

Since many countries have adopted regulations during the past six months which require certificates of immunization to be on the International Form, as recommended by World Health Organization, and to have the authentication of the national health authority of the country of origin, steps have been initiated to obtain certificates of the International type and seals for authentication by quarantine officers who may be required to certify immunizations for commercial travelers. Further information concerning the issue of the certificates and use of the seals will be published in a later issue of this Bulletin.

Spray Treatment of Railway Cars, Etc.

Reference is made to Memorandum to Japanese Government (PHMJG-3), dated 13 December 1946, subject: "Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program", particularly to the last sentence of paragraph 7:

"If the typhus situation warrants a change in tactics, this spray program may be modified to meet the changing conditions".

In view of the comparatively low incidence of typhus fever in Japan at the present time, it is suggested that the spray program be modified to a program best suited to meet local conditions. Residual effect DDT spray should be applied at intervals not exceeding 30 days, at least, to railway coaches, stations and other public conveyances.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

In Weekly Bulletin No.116 for the period 14 to 20 March, Section IV, "Nursing Affairs Division," a statement was made reference the census of nursing students at the model demonstration school. This is incorrect and should read, "The census in the Red Cross Hospital where the Model Demonstration School of Nursing is located, totals 473, the largest number of patients to date".

The graduates of the Model Demonstration School of Nursing, numbering 98 (not 99 as previously reported) have all been interviewed and placed. Many have accepted positions with either the Red Cross Hospital or St. Lukes Hospital, while others have been attracted by such types of services as staff nurses in branch and prefectural hospitals, health center nurses, public health nursing, school nursing and industrial nursing.

Public Health Nursing

Fifty-six nurses, representing 44 prefectures, received certificates at the completion of the recurring four-month Public Health Nurses Course at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Forty-six nurses, representing 45 prefectures, on 26 March completed the one-month Public Health Nursing Instructors Course held at the First National Hospital in Tokyo.

Class (A) Schools of Nursing

In order to further clarify the application and inspection of schools of nursing in their efforts to attain Class "A" status (reference Weekly Bulletin No.116, Section IV) the 24 nursing schools designated by the Hospital Section, Ministry of Welfare are schools operated in National Hospitals only. Other National Hospital Schools of Nursing, Red Cross Hospital Schools of Nursing as well as independent and private hospitals operating schools of nursing, are all eligible to make application for attainment of a Class "A" rating subject to passing the inspection requirements of the Regional Committee for Grading. However, it is again reiterated that outside of the 24 National Hospital Schools of Nursing, designated by the Ministry of Welfare, no additional or other schools will receive financial assistance from the national level.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 19-25 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	2
Ehime	Swine Cholera	8

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

National Pharmacist Examination

Article 5 of the Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, 1948) implementing the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law has been amended by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.13, dated 9 March 1949. This

amendment provides for increases in the examination fees for both the theoretical and the practical examinations. Such increase is necessary because of the inflationary devaluation of the yen since the Enforcement Regulations were published in August 1948. The examination fees charged should in principle cover the cost of the examinations. However, such full fees would be prohibitive to many applicants. The increases provided in Ordinance No.13 are aimed to only compensate for inflation in the interim since August. The fees are raised to ¥ 1,500 total for both examinations: ¥ 500 for the theoretical, ¥ 1,000 for the practical.

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.115 (6 - 12 March) on the subject of this examination.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Seized Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been advised to instruct all prefectural narcotic agents that seized narcotic must be accurately weighed or measured, with proper description securely attached, before shipment to the Drug Disposal Committee for salvage. Inaccuracies on the part of agents have resulted in discrepancies between reported amounts seized and actual amounts received in Tokyo.

Advice has also been given that such qualitative and quantitative analyses of seized narcotics should be included in all case reports particularly when there is evidence the narcotics have been #####. This information together with the illicit price of the narcotics is essential for statistical and enforcement purposes.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Social Work Content in Public Health Nurse Courses

Ten hours of instruction in social work will be given in the 5-months course conducted in each prefecture for public health nurses. On 26 March the instructors for these courses completed a month's course on the curriculum during which time it was suggested that these instructors recruit social workers in their prefectures to give the following content:

1. Public welfare programs.
2. Voluntary social agency programs.
3. Social and health insurance programs.
4. Case work techniques with examples
5. Relationships between public health nurses and social workers, with definition of functions.

It was emphasized that the purpose of this social work content was to orient the nurses to the fields of social work so that they would know the social work resources of their communities and to whom to refer their patients for needed services. It was also suggested that the informational material be given in no more than an hour lecture with the second hour of each of the five 2-hour periods given to questions and discussions using examples from their own experience.

Dobo Engo Kai

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.59 Section I, (for the period 9 - 14 February 1948) Weekly Bulletin No.107, Section VII(for the period 10 - 16 January 1949) and Social Affairs Bureau Instructions. (Hatsu Sha No.19) dated 7 February 1948.

The January Military Government Public Welfare Activities Reports indicate that private welfare agencies including city branches of the Prefectural Dobo Engo Kai are occupying public office space in violation of reference instructions. The intent of the reference instructions was to include not only Dobo Engo Kai but all private welfare agencies at any government level.

Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects

Recent reports and investigations indicate that the Ministry of Welfare's transfer of responsibility for the operation of amny repatriation camps and housing projects to private organizations has resulted in mismanagement of certain camps and projects.

To correct these conditions and to further implement SCAPIN 775, PHMJG 97, dated 22 March 1949, subject, "Operation of Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects by Private Organizations" has been issued.

Ministry of Welfare Instructions (En Shi No.286) dated 17 March 1949, provide for the removal of the administrative and operational responsibility of all repatriation camps and repatriate housing projects in Japan from private organizations and vesting this responsibility in a suitable agency of the Government.

Referenced Memorandum and Instructions further provide for effective steps to be taken by the Government to place these camps and /or hosing projects on an efficient basis of operation and the residents of these camps and/or housing projects be required to support their maintenance through a system of realistic rentals.

These instructions will be carried out by the Ministry of Welfare within 90 days from the date of receipt of the Memorandum.

Attached (Incl. No.3) is a list of the names and locations of the camps and/or housing projects that will become the responsibility of the government.

Three Month Medical Social Work Course

The three-month medical social work course to be given at the Japan School of Social Work will begin on 25 April instead of 10 April as previously announced. The final date for applications is 15 April. Since this course is to be as practical as possible it is planned to have lectures and class discussion three days a week and field work the other three days of the week. The students will be assigned to social agencies where they will each spend a month actually participation in the work of the agency. Because of these field work placements the class will be limited to 35 students.

Medical Social Workers in Model Health Centers

Medical social workers in model health centers who attended the course held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo 14 - 24 February should now be participating in social work programs in their communities. All prefectures except Yamanashi were represented, with three from Kyoto. Statistics on the group are as follows:

<u>Age range</u>	20-29	10	
	30-39	18	
	40-49	11	
	50-59	7	
	61	1	
	unknown	<u>1</u>	
	GRAND TOTAL	48	The youngest was 24 and the closet 61.

Educational background

Primary school	1
2 years beyond primary school	5
Part of high school	2
High school graduate	17
Part of semmon gakko	2
Graduate of semmon gakko	15
Part of college	1
College graduate	5

Experience in Social Work or related fields

(Several had experience in more than one field).

Social work	18
Public health	15
None	16
Unknown	3

Those holding a license

(Several had more than one license).

Without license	31
With license	15
Of which there are:	3 doctors
	3 public health nurses
	2 nurses
	1 midwife
	2 health administrator
	6 primary school teachers
	5 high school teachers

Those having other duties besides being the medical social worker in the Health Center
(18 out of 48)

Minsei-iin	2
Relief of windows	1
Health statistics	2 (in the Health Center)
Health education	6 (in the Health Center)
Public Health Nurse	1 (in the Health Center)
Office work	1 (in the Health Center)
Chief of General Affairs Bureau	2
Chief of Information Section	1
Chief of Mother & Child Section	1
Requested by Military Government to attend for supervisory purposes	1

Supplemental Ration for Foreign Nationals

Effective 1 May 1949 the Japanese Government is no longer required to make available for purchase a supplemental "A" or "B" ration to foreign nationals resident in Japan, although the basic ration will continue to be made available through regular ration channels.

Improvements in the ration and availability of unrationed foods in the free market are such that foreign nationals can be expected to meet their food requirements as they did before the war. Indigent foreign nationals will be cared for through the medium of the Daily Life Security Law until other arrangements can be made by the appropriate Mission or Government of nationality.

Count of Foreign Nationals Receiving Assistance (Daily Life Security)

The Ministry of Welfare has issued Instructions (Sha-Hatsu No.63) dated 10 March in which a count of all foreign nationals on public assistance has been ordered, including Koreans.

Information requested includes: Nationality, name of family head, family members, public assistance granted in December 1948 (in cash and in kind), all public assistance granted to 31 December 1948 (in cash and in kind), dated assistance started and under "remarks" the types of assistance granted such as living aid, medical aid etc. Foreign nationals receiving relief of countries with Missions or representatives in Japan will be reported to their respective representatives for appropriate action to relieve the Japanese economy of all unnecessary demands. Assumption of responsibility for assistance or repatriation will be requested. Stateless persons will continue to be a responsibility of the local prefectural governments.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Reference is made to Ministry of Welfare Notification (Hei) No.263 and Insurance Bureau Instructions (Ho-Hatsu) No.20 dated 25 February 1949. These notices informed the prefectural Governors that the establishment of a National Health Insurance Section in the Welfare Department of each prefecture, separate from

the Social Insurance Section, is within the jurisdiction of the prefectural government and that the Ministry would not have any objection to such action.

This information was given in reply to inquiries from a few prefectures expressing a desire to establish a National Health Insurance Section separate from the Social Insurance Section which now, in addition to National Health Insurance, handle Health, Welfare Pension and Seamen's Insurance. Actually the Ministry would have no basis for objecting as the local Autonomy Law gives to the prefectures the right of determining the organization structure within each department.

Informal information received from a number of prefectures indicated they were not interested in making any change unless it would mean a considerable increase in the number of prefectural administration personnel. At the present time, that is not considered possible. The notification should not be interpreted as meaning that it is mandatory to establish a separate National Health Insurance Section.

SECTION IX
MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG DATE	SUBJECT	SURVELLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
96 3/22/49	Application for Approval of Proposed Amendments to Ministry of Welfare Notification No.70, dated 11 November 1947.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare Japanese Government, approving the plan for removing 22 medicines from the Controlled List and placing four new items on the Controlled List. Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.115, Section IV.

97 3/22/49	Operation of Rehabilitation Camps and Housing Projects by Private Organizations.	Yes	MG 8th Army
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Note: Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare Japanese Government, offering no objection to the plan for removing the operation and administration of subject camps and projects from private organizations to a suitable Government agency. Command instructions have been forwarded through command channels.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

- Incl.1- The Use of BCG Vaccine in the Control of Tuberculosis in Japan. (Information to Public Health Officers Only).
- Incl.2- Use of Streptomycin in the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis in Japan.
- Incl.3- List of Accommodating Facilities for Repatriates and the Needy.
- Incl.4- Report ##### of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for ##### Week Ended 19 March 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 118
For Period
28 March - 3 April
1949**

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SECTION I GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No.1.

Title: Health Insurance
Short Title: TB-PH-SS 4.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis Control

Mosquito surveys and collections made in Okayama prefecture during the period 25 July to 15 September 1948 disclosed Culex tritaeniorhynchus to be the predominant species (approximately 75% of the mosquitoes collected were of this species). The great majority of these mosquitoes were collected in cow barns where they occurred in abundance.

Some of the mosquito collections made between 5 and 9 August 1948 were shown to be positive for the virus of Japanese B Encephalitis in neutralization and complement fixation tests. These results coupled with proof of the ability of these mosquitoes to transmit the disease to laboratory animals indicates this species to be an especially dangerous mosquito in the spread of this disease. It is of interest to note that the first clinically recognized case and the first proven case of Japanese B Encephalitis in Okayama prefecture had their onsets on the 15 and 17 day of August 1948 - ten-twelve days after the positive mosquito collections were made.

The overwintering habits of C. tritaeniorhynchus are unknown, but presumably overwintering is accomplished in the egg stage. No record of adults ever having been found during the winter months in houses, barns, caves, etc., after repeated and exhaustive search. Adult mosquitoes seem to prefer hiding out in cow barns, possibly stables of horses and similar types of shelter for other domestic animals. They may also be found in and under houses during the active breeding season (May-October). These mosquitoes apparently prefer bovine blood, at least in the early spring and summer generations. During the peak of mosquito population density the adult feed readily on humans, domestic animals and birds.

Early vigorous control measures against C. tritaeniorhynchus is indicated in an attempt to unbalance the breeding of first and around generations of mosquitoes which may forestall an outbreak of Japanese B Encephalitis. It is urged that control measures be instituted as early in April as possible, to include (1) all possible mosquito control measures, (2) emphasis on larviciding in known breeding places of this species and (3) intensive DDT residual spray in cow barns, stables, etc.

A general plan for early mosquito control is now being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare and will be forwarded to the prefectures for implementation.

Smallpox Vaccine: Limited Resumption of Immunization Program

The release of 6.6 liters of smallpox vaccine this past week (see Section V, Supply Division for distribution details) provides more than is immediately necessary for the vaccination of case contacts. Experience so far this year indicates that 3.5 liters will be a sufficient reserve for vaccination of contacts, and this amount is being distributed to the eight regional offices of the Ministry of Welfare from which it should be requisitioned when required for emergency immunizations in any area.

A total amount of 2.5 liters of smallpox vaccine will be available for the routine immunization program in Japan. Due to the frequency of contacts in those prefectures most accessible to maritime coastal traffic with South Korea, priority has been assigned to five prefectures located on the western portions of Kyushu, Honshu and Shikoku. For the present season there is insufficient vaccine to consider routine immunization of pre-school children and elementary school children about to graduate. Accordingly Ministry of Welfare instructions are being sent to the five prefectures of Yamaguchi, Ehime, Fukuoka, Saga, and Nagasaki to which vaccine is being supplied, to confine routine immunization this season to infants or children not previously immunized.

For purpose of computation, one milliliter of vaccine is considered equivalent to about 180 doses.

Cholera Suspects Reported

A report of three suspected cases of cholera was received from Ibaraki prefecture on 28 March. Subsequent investigation indicated that these were severe cases of diarrhea as there were no clinical or laboratory findings to substantiate the diagnosis of cholera. Information indicates that the Japanese doctor reported the cases as cholera suspects because of the death of a former patient with similar symptoms.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary License Law:

Final approval has been given to the draft of the new Veterinary license law, and it will be presented to the Diet now in session. The purpose of the new law is to attain high professional standards through more strict education, examination by a national council on veterinary licenses and annual renewal of license. The proposed date of enforcement is 1 October 1949. Only those veterinarians qualifying and receiving licenses under the new law will be permitted the title SHINSEI (new order) veterinarians.

Weekly Animal Disease Report:

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period of 26 March - 1 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hyogo	Anthrax (cattle)	1
Iwate	Swine plague	12
Hokkaido	Suspicious equine encephalomyelitis	1
Ehime	Swine cholera	9
Miyagi	Swine cholera	14

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of January 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	13
Over bacterial standars (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-

Plant Inspections	8
Over bacterial standars (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	9,529
Samples examined	30,046
Over bacterial standars (2,000,000 per cc)	430
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	589

Plant Inspections	3,197
Over bacterial standars (2,000,000 per cc)	199
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	245

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	56
Samples examined	55
Over bacterial standars (2,000,000 per cc)	5

Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)

4

Milk Production

Milk Produced on dairy farm during the month of January 1949.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows and Goats</u>	<u>Amount produced</u>
Special	7	134	29,223
Ordinary	54,693	104,544	15,593,757.8
Goat	4,471	6,847	160,120

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants during January 1949:

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	7	16,848	9,000	
Ordinary	2,937		2,069,313	4,335,340 lit.
TOTAL	2,944	16,848	2,078,313	4,335,340 lit.

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180cc.

Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products establishments inspected during the month of January 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	32,066	1,138	7,852
Body wt. (kgs)	11,166,322.2	129,932	2,587,615
Dressed wt. (kgs)	5,590,843.4	60,255.7	1,177,094.7
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	21	2	8
Partial	763	17	196
Viscera	4,884	92	867

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	37,556	25	159
Body wt. (kgs)	3,254,147.9	1,017	4,701.5
Dressed wt. (kgs)	1,983,047.9	455	2,097.2
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	2	0	1
Partial	479	1	0
Viscera	10,483	3	4

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		337
Number of establishments inspected		235
Sanitary Condition	Good	69
	Fair	1,778
	Poor	80
Total number of inspections		552
Amount of meat and meat products examined		84,858 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		0
Cause for condemnation	----	None
Disposition	----	None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments		13,846
Number of establishments inspected		7,826
Sanitary Condition	Good	2,291
	Fair	4,439

	Poor	1,043
Total number of inspections		9,055
Amount of meat and meat products examined		1,574,071 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		279 kgs
Cause for condemnation	----	Uncleanliness, staleness and peutrefaction
Disposition	----	Fertilizer

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of January 1949.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		1,499
Number of establishments inspected		984
Sanitary Condition	Good	158
	Fair	664
	Poor	167
Total number of inspections		7,389
Amount of meat and meat products examined		181,046,329 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		213,964 kgs
Cause for condemnation	----	Peutrefaction, staleness and uncleanliness
Disposition	----	Fertilizer and animal feed

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		9,269
Number of establishments inspected		2,608
Sanitary Condition	Good	475
	Fair	1,434
	Poor	707
Total number of inspections		3,405
Amount of meat and meat products examined		5,394,788 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		2,099 kgs
Cause for condemnation	----	Peutrefaction, staleness
Disposition	----	Animal feed.

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments		43,604
Number of establishments inspected		15,768
Sanitary Condition	Good	2,389
	Fair	9,657
	Poor	3,701
Total number of inspections		16,889
Amount of meat and meat products examined		1,850,492 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		16,037.5 kgs
Cause for condemnation	----	Peutrefaction, staleness
Disposition	----	Animal feed and fertilizer

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverage establishments during the month of January 1949.

Number of inspections	161,101
Establishments to be improved	41,919
Establishments completing improvements	63,202
Number of food samples collected for analysis	4,454
Number of administrative punishments	1,456

Cause of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy	1,767
Actual Number employed receiving national subsidy	1,555
Actual Number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and city employees)	612

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of January 1949:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Anthrax	0	0
Blackleg	0	2
Swine cholera	19	20
Swine erysipelas	19	120
Swine plague	2	3
Rabies	10	9
Brucellosis	11	18
Trichomonas	71	141
Equine Infectious Abortion	14	27
Equine Infectious Anemia	48	60
Pullorum Disease, Fowl	2,648	5,125
Strangles	0	26
Texas fever	0	0
Filariasis	1	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	80	76
Equine Encephalomyelitis (suspects)	1	5

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Laboratory Animal

Efforts are now being made to resume normal production and distribution of all biological products. Acceleration of assay activities to provide adequate quantities of safe, sterile and potent vaccines to carry out immunization programs is mandatory. There are immediate needs for laboratory animals to remove the blackleg of biologics awaiting assay therefore, the Ministry of Welfare has sent telegrams to all prefectural health offices requesting surveys be made within each prefecture to determine the immediate availability of fresh, unused guinea pigs for sale to the National Institute of Health, Ministry of Welfare. It is suggested that the Military Government Team Public Health Officers aid in this endeavor in whatever way possible.

Distribution of DDT and Typhus Vaccine, 1948

Final tabulation of Calendar Year 1948 distribution activities pertaining to DDT products and typhus vaccine indicates that 5,670,926 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 1,605,698 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 817,946 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed to the various government agencies of prefectures and ministries. Detailed breakdowns of these distributions are furnished had with this Bulletin. Incls. 2,3,4 respectively).

Biologics Released by Re-assay

In the period 22 - 28 March the vaccines that have been ressayed and found to meet minimum standards are listed below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co.	24	9,915 cc
		25	3,405

		26	6,480	
Smallpox	Kitasato Inst.	38	119,000	dose
		39	96,300	
	Infectious Diseases Inst.	21,831	175,200	
		21,832	271,800	
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	71	27,220	cc
		69	11,880	
Triple Typhoid	Kitasato Inst.	601	39,300	cc
	Nitto Pharm. Co.	36	71,650	
	Sankyo Pharm. Co.	113	38,700	
		115	38,700	
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	26	5,050	
		47	17,300	
		48	7,650	
		75	4,450	
	Takeda Pharm Co.	21	61,450	
		46	73,350	
		49	70,950	
		51	71,950	
		52	70,450	
		53	69,050	
		54	69,400	
		55	71,600	
		56	69,500	
		57	70,900	
		58	69,200	

Distribution of Biologics

Distribution of smallpox and triple typhoid vaccines to quarantine and repatriation stations is being made during April as follows:

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Smallpox</u>	<u>Triple Typhoid</u>
Yokohama	1,500 doses	4,500 cc
Kobe	1,500	4,500
Moji	2,000	6,000
Nagasaki	1,000	3,000
Nagoya	750	2,000
Hiroshima	750	2,000
Otaru	750	2,000
Shimizu	500	1,500
Miike	500	1,500
Hakata	750	2,000
Kagoshima	500	1,500
<u>Repatriation Stations:</u>	<u>Smallpox</u>	<u>Triple Typhoid</u>
Hakodate	20,000	30,000
Maizuru	30,000	45,000
Sasebo	4,000	6,000
TOTAL	64,500 doses	111,500 cc

A one-time distribution of smallpox vaccine is being made during April to strategic points in Japan as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Regional office at Hokkaido	15,000 doses
" " " Miyagi	30,000
" " " Tokyo	80,000
" " " Aichi	30,000
" " " Osaka	40,000
" " " Hiroshima	20,000
" " " Kagawa	15,000
" " " Fukuoka	15,000
Yamaguchi Prefecture	60,000
Ehime "	60,000
Fukuoka "	70,000
Saga "	30,000
Nagasaki "	50,000
Quarantine & Repatriations Stations	64,500
Reserve	82,800
TOTAL	662,300 doses

The Preventive Medicine Section of this Weekly Bulletin discusses the use to be made of the smallpox vaccine being distributed.

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment

During the period 13-26 March, 2181 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 21 prefectures as follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Miyagi	72	12	-	-	-
Akita	-	40	30	-	-
Yamagata	-	50	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	60	-	-
Tochigi	-	12	10	-	-
Saitama	400	1	10	-	-
Tokyo	75	3	-	-	1
Toyama	-	60	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	24	-
Nagano	-	45	40	-	-
Shizuoka	-	1	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	50	-
Osaka	200	-	50	50	-
Nara	-	50	1	-	-
Wakayama	-	45	30	-	-
Tokushima	200	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	240	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	25	65	-	-
Fukuoka	-	50	110	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	15	-	-
Saga	-	30	25	-	-
	1187	424	445	124	1

Quarterly Allocations of Controlled Items

The allocation plan for controlled medicines for April, May and June was sent to all prefectural governors by Ministry of Welfare Instruction, Yaku-hatsu No.399, dated 8 March 1949. Seventeen of the medicines whose

distribution is controlled by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30, dated 11 November 1947, are quinine derivatives and are allocated separately each year. The next allocation period will begin in June and the plan will be published when it has been formulated.

Date for the allocation of pilocarpine HCL, ergot powdered extract of nux vomica, rice polishing oil, soy bean oil, and theobromine with sodium salicylate was not sufficient to permit inclusion of these items with the present allocation plan. A separate plan will be formulated when this data has been compiled.

Crystalline phenol is the only form of phenol that has been allocated, since both liquefied phenol and disinfectant phenol can easily be made from this form. Most castor oil is manufactured into the aromatic preparation since the largest demand is for that form. The present stocks and production plans for plain castor oil, emetine HCL, phenobarbital tablets, sulfadiazine powder and tablets, and hydrous lanolin are too small to permit an allocation at the present time. When sufficient stocks have been built up, a special allocation of these items will be made.

The following table lists quantities of the 27 controlled medicines allocated for April, May and June.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> (Unit Kg except as noted)
Acrinol	598
Aminopyrine	8,454
Alcohol 95%	145
Evipan	194
Evipan Sodium	94
Ephedrine HCL	549
Procaine HCL	1,398
Aromatic Castor Oil	37,988
Glycerin	6,490
Saponated Sol.Cresol	134,992
Sesame Oil	995
Sodium Salicylate	18,989
Sodium Bicarbonate	269,996
Alcohol for Disinfection, 70%	64,616
Phenol Crystals	16,962
Tar & Sulphur Paste	8,992
Simple Ointment	991
Zinc Oxide in Oil	27,849
Nupercaine	139
Barbital	1,098
Phenobarbital	39
Glucose	8,994
Carbromal	39
Ointment of Japan Wax	1,498
Magnesium Oxide	6,493
Santonin	14,380,000 tablets
Pituitrin	109,500 Ampoles

In addition to the 27 medicines listed above, three items of baby food have been allocated to all prefectures for April, May and June in the following quantities:

Dextro Maltose	280,000 Kg.
Malt Extract	92,900 Kg.
Rice Powder	45,993 Kg.

Inclosure No.5 gives the allocation by prefectures of five controlled medicines for the quarter April, May and June.

Inclosure No.6 gives the allocation breakdown by prefectures for sanitary cotton materials for the April, May, June quarter. The following totals are so allocated:

Absorbent cotton	817,550 Kg
Gauze	22,614,613 Meters
Bandage	335,000 Rolls

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Illicit Traffic

The following is a summary of the Annual Report for 1948 regarding the illicit narcotic traffic in Japan prepared for the information of the United Nations.

Former Japanese Army and Navy narcotic stocks unreported under the Narcotic Law continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic during 1948. Registrants arrested, totalling three-tenths of one percent of all registrants, were in many cases in illegal possession of such stocks. Toward the end of the year evidence was obtained that foreign nationals were smuggling narcotics into Japan from the Asiatic Continent. These narcotics were in crude form but indications were that finished narcotics have also reached Japan through illicit channels from the same sources.

In August, with the arrest of a foreign national narcotic trafficker, evidence was obtained that heroin was being smoked in Japan either by mixing the narcotics with tobacco or by placing a small amount of heroin on the end of the cigarette. In November, a raid in Tokyo resulted in the arrest of 12 persons, ten of whom were addicts including one foreign national who was the source of supply for the group.

Portions of the heroin seized in the illicit traffic were of a high degree purity, while other portions were adulterated with various substances principally magnesium carbonate. Some of the heroin was of a gray or yellowish color.

During 1947 and 1948 a total of 95 foreign nationals were arrested for trafficking in narcotics. In 1949 by the middle of February a total of 51 foreign nationals were arrested for narcotic violations which indicates the increased importance of this class of trafficker with whom many Japanese are usually involved. Reports show large percentage of the addicts apprehended in traffic sponsored by these foreign nationals are smoking heroin rather than using injections.

Small amounts of narcotics were seized from repatriates arriving in Japan included in which were 247.5 grams of raw opium. Three seizures were made of small amounts of narcotics intended for shipment out of Japan. Two defendants were arrested and sentenced to six months penal servitude and one year suspended sentence, respectively. Two persons escaped arrest.

Thefts from registrants also continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic. The number of thefts was reduced from a monthly average of 37 in 1947 to 25 in 1948. No wholesalers were burglarized. The number of hospitals losing narcotics in this manner reached a peak of seven during July but was reduced to one per month in October, November and December.

Out of 12 persons arrested for cultivation of the opium poppy three were admonished, three were fined and two were sentenced to penal servitude of ten and six months. The number of plants cultivated was comparatively small, the greatest seizure being 300 plants.

Seventy-two persons were admonished and 149 were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana in a total area of only five tan (1.25 acres). Thirty-four person were brought to trial for violation of the Marihuana Law with the following results: Twenty-four were fined amounts varying from two to ten thousand yen; nine were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from two to four months and one received a suspended sentence. None of them were convicted of introducing the marihuana into illegal traffic.

A considerable amount of marihuana was discovered growing wild in the northern island of Hokkaido. Measures are being taken to destroy such crops during 1949. Information aids are being employed to apprise the

populace of the law prohibiting the cultivation of marihuana except by registered persons and then for fiber purposes only.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred sixteen registrants were inspected and 2,830 investigations were originated. There were 1,070 arrests for narcotic violations during the year. Of these 275 were registrants and 795 non-registrants. Five hundred sixteen defendants were convicted for narcotic violations which are classified as follows:

Illicit manufacture	1
Illegal possession	215
Illegal sale	205
Possession of opium poppy	5
Theft of narcotics	13
Forging narcotic documents	2
Others	75

Among the above persons 115 were registrants, 30 of whom received sentences of penal servitude totalling 25 years 3 months. Seventy-two registrants, including ten of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥ 231,650. Twenty-three other registrants received suspended sentences totalling 69 years and were fined a total of ¥ 34,000.

Of the 401 non-registrants convicted, 132 were sentenced to penal servitude for a total of 84 years 10 months; 218, including 53 sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥ 644,900 and 104 defendants received suspended totalling 280 years and were fined a total of ¥ 232,250.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects

Reference Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.117, Section VII (for the period 21 - 27 March 1949), (Inclosure No.3).

Reference Inclosure above lists the names and locations of the camps and/or housing projects that will become the responsibility of the Government.

Attached (Inclosure No.7) is a list of additional repatriation camps and/or housing projects to be returned to the Government as per instructions given in reference Public Health and Welfare Section Bulletin.

National Child Welfare Week Program

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that the period 5 - 11 May will be designated as National Child Welfare week. The 5th of May is Children's Day and is a holiday. The 8th of May has been designated as "Mother's Day". The Ministry reports that planning on a national level has been completed and that prefectures have been given the benefit of this planning.

It has been suggested that prefecture planning be based on the following points:

1. Dissemination of information by means of poster, pamphlets, radio, newspapers, paper pictures, theatres and slides.
2. School literary exhibition, athletic meeting, children's meetings, etc.
3. Exhibitions, lectures, conferences, PTA discussion meetings, etc.
4. Health examination, examination of blood type, etc.
5. Local annual activities for the children as central figures and investigation of the folklore.

Welfare Officers and Team Commanders will doubtless be requested to participate.

Social Work Education

The Osaka College for Social Work, (Osaka Shakai Jigyo Gakko) No.2, Tajima-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi, will open for the first time a two year course on 10 May. Applications will be received until 20 April, 50 students will be accepted and graduation from high school is the minimum educational requirements. A third 3-months lecture course opens on 18 April.

The third group of one year "research" students were graduated on 28 March at the Japan School of Social Work, 266, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. These graduates have accepted the following positions:

Welfare Section, Kure Military Government
Central Community Chest Association
Child Welfare Section, Nara Prefecture
Aomori Prefectural Office
Miyagi Social Work Association
Kanto Military Government Team
Tochigi Community Chest Association
Sagami Day Nursery
Railway Service Society
Visiting Nurse, Saisei-kai Hospital
Airindan Settlement
Saitama Ikuji-in (orphanage)
Welfare Section, Kagawa Prefecture
Aomori Prefectural Office (3)
Professional Case Worker, Tokyo
Assistant Nurse of Ajiro Dormitory for Mothers & Children
Yokosuka Christian Social Center (2)
Welfare Section, Fukoka Prefecture
Fujikura Gakuin (Institution for the feeble minded)
Fukushima Aikku-en (orphanage)
Medical Social Work, St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo.
Welfare Section, Aomori Prefecture
Public Health & Welfare Section, Kawasaki City Office
Child Welfare Section, Gumma Prefecture

Social Work Education in the United States

Catalogue of member schools of the American Association of School of Social Work listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.109 (for period 24 - 30 January 1949) are now being received and will be made available upon request. Information regarding the admission of foreign students and scholarships is also available. It is emphasized that these are graduate schools of social work and unless accepted as special students, Japanese would have to be university rather than old system college graduates.

As listed in Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.110, (for period 31 January - 6 February 1949) catalogues will also be available from the member schools of the National Association of Schools of Social Administration. Since these are undergraduate schools it is emphasized that the education for social work which is offered in these schools is not in all instances synonymous with that offered in the graduate schools. In fact, a great many of the courses offered by the NASA schools at the undergraduate level are social science courses or courses which are related to social work but are not always designed specifically to prepare people for professional practice.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Welfare Pension Reserve Fund

Repeatedly inquiries and requests have been received for loans from the reserve fund accumulated by the Welfare Pension Insurance program. This reserve fund is administered by the Finance Ministry. Prior to 1946, a

small part of the Fund was loaned out to Health Insurance Societies and other applicants desiring to use the money for the construction of clinics or similar projects related health and welfare.

Since the early part of 1946, however, loans have been permitted only to the government and the reserve has been used to help absorb government bond issues. Repeated efforts on the part of the Ministry of Welfare to obtain permission for loans to Health Insurance Societies, National Health Insurance Associations and other insurers have been turned down, the most recent one on 4 March 1949.

Consequently, no encouragement can be given at this time to applicants for loans of the above description.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

9 Inclosures:

Incl.1: Technical Bulletin - Health Insurance - TB-PH-SS 4.

Incl.2: Distribution of 10% DDT Dust to Prefectures and Government Agencies - 1948

Incl.3: Distribution of 5% DDT Dust to Prefectures and Government Agencies - 1948

Incl.4: Distribution of Typhus Vaccine to Prefectures and Government Agencies - 1948

Incl.5: Allocation of Controlled Medicines.

Incl.6: Plan of Distribution for Textile Sanitary Materials.

Incl.7: List of Accommodating Facilities.

Incl.8: Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: January, 1949.

Incl.9: Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 26 March 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 119
For Period
4 - 10 April
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

14 - 19 March 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No.263		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Partial amendment of both the Enforcement Regulations Slaughter House Act and the instructions on inspection of slaughter houses.		
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No.264		"	"
		Re: Notice on the training course in processing and cooking corn.		
Mar. 14	Ei-hatsu No.272		Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
		Re: Inquiry on report under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Public Bath Law.		
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No.273		Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
		Re: Commentary on and application of a part of the Enforcement regulations of Food Sanitation law.		
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No.275		Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
		Re: Exemption of the national land in Fuji-Hakone National Park from cleaning		
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No.276		Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
		Re: Cleaning of the specified area in Unzen National Park		
Mar. 15	Ei-hatsu No.277		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Allocation of budget pursuant to enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
Mar. 17	Ei-hatsu No.281		Governors, Aichi and Kagawa Prefs.	"
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on investigation into <u>condi-</u> of parks and gardens damaged by the War.		
Mar. 19	Ei-hatsu No.293		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Handling of subsidiary drugs.		
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Mar. 14	Yo-hatsu No.233		"	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Supplement to the partial amendment of form of an individual card on preventive inoculation.		
Mar. 17	Yo-hatsu No.244		All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau, chief Accounts Section.
		Re: Allocation of budget of funds to be borne under the free postal system for the fiscal year 1948-49.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Mar. 16	Yaku-hatsu No.475		All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
		Re: Production increase of Palma-Christi, a raw material of medicine.		
Mar. 17	Yaku-hatsu No.483		"	"
		Re: Handling of phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaminopropan preperations		

Mar. 18 Yaku-hatsu No.491	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
	Re: Quantities to be distributed of an insecticide (30 times emulsion of pyrethrum).	
Mar. 19 Yaku-hatsu No.494	"	"
	Re: Treatment of the sanitary material makers according to enterprise readjustment.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>		
Mar. 15 Sha-hatsu No.435	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Results of execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 16 Sha-hatsu No.444	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
	Re: Questions on Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	
Mar. 17 Sha-hatsu No.454	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 17 Sha-hatsu No.455	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs in connection with the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 18 Sha-hatsu No.456	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: Change of a plan of establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49	
Mar. 18 Sha-hatsu No.460	"	"
	Re: The field examination of business on relief for disaster damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts.	
Mar. 18 Sha-hatsu No.461	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
	Re: Change of a plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 18 Sha-hatsu No.462	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
	Re: Change of a plan on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 19 Sha-hatsu No.463	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on administration of the accommodation facilities for the handicapped.	
Mar. 19 Sha-hatsu No.464	Governors, Tochigi & 3 other prefs.	"
	Re: Carrying forward of budget of grant-in-aid for expenses on setting up institutions in the protection of living expenses for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 14 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.69	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Notice on a study-meeting in work providing function.	
Mar. 14 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.70	"	"
	Re: Allocation of clothings being LARA relief commodity to the children delegated to foster-parents.	
Mar. 15 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.72	"	"
	Re: Field of activities on duties of welfare commissioners and selection of them.	
Mar. 17 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.73	"	"
	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law to incoming school-children.	

Children's Bureau

- Mar. 14 Ji-hatsu No.227 Governor, Ehime Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Change of a plan on establishment of both the child welfare center and the temporary shelters.
- Mar. 14 hatsu-Ji No.26 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
Chief, Account Section
Re: Allocation of budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on personnel to engage in guidance for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Mar. 15 Ji-hatsu No.234 Governor, Shiga Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Assignment of personnel in full number to the child welfare agencies.
- Mar. 15 Ji-hatsu No.235 Governor, Hokkaido //
Re: Education fund for war-orphans in memory of a picture, "Children at Hachi-no-su (a block named honey comb)" opened to the public.
- Mar. 16 Ji-otsu-hatsu No.10 All prefectural governors //
Re: Investigation into conditions of activity of the local child welfare boards and the child welfare officials.
- Mar. 17 San-Ji No.21 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. Director, Children's Bureau;
Chief, Accounts Section
Re: Supplementary grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare center for the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Mar. 17 Ji-hatsu No.243 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Forming both the local board of council on "Children's Day" and the local board of council on "Mother's Day".
- Mar. 18 Fuku-Ji No.22 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. Director, Children's Bureau;
Chief, Accounts Section
Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the temporary shelters for the fiscal year 1948-49
- Mar. 18 Hatsu-Ji No.28 Governors, Tokyo & 14 other prefs. //
Re: Allocation of supplementary budget of national grant-in-aid (decrease of budget of national grant-in-aid) for expenses to be expended for measures under the Child Welfare Law for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Mar. 18 Hatsu-Ji No.29 Governors, Hokkaido & 28 other prefs. //
Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on juvenile training and education work for the fiscal year 1947-48.
- Mar. 18 Ji-hatsu No.252 Governor, Oita Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Supplementary national grant-in-aid for expenses on preparation of the material and child handbook.

Insurance Bureau

- Mar. 17 Ho-hatsu No.113 Chiefs, Insurance Sections, prefectural Director, Insurance Bureau.
governments; Chiefs, branch office of social insurance.
Re: Amendment of the Regulations of Special Accounts for Welfare Insurance
- Mar. 18 Ho-hatsu No.87 // //
Re: Notice on the disbursement program of Business Accounting under the Special Accounts for Welfare Insurance for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Mar. 19 Ho-hatsu No.115 All prefectural governors Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Application of the Seamen's Insurance Law to the workers being on line of the seamen directly employed by the Government in connection with the Allied powers.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Mar. 14 En-shi No.264 Governor, Tokyo Metro. Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: The temporary shelters for the repatriates from abroad.

Mar. 14 En-shi No.266 Governors, Hokkaido & 4 other prefs. "
Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the temporary accommodation institutions for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Mar. 15 En-shi No.267 Governors, Kagawa & 2 other prefs. "
Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief for the repatriates after settled down.

Mar. 15 En-shi No.273 All prefectural governors Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Inquiry on Condition of establishment of the deliberation organizations at the prefectural governments on measures for the repatriates.

Mar. 15 En-shi No.275 " "
Re: The actual conditions of relief facilities at the principal railway-stations for the repatriates.

Mar. 16 Engo No.277 Governors, Tokyo & Yamaguchi prefs. "
Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.

Mar. 17 En-shi No.279 Governors of all prefectures "
(except Hokkaido & & other prefs).
Re: Notice on the business conference for chief of Rehabilitation (Social Affairs) Sections & Service Sections all over the country.

Mar. 17 Engo No.282 All prefectural governors "
Re: Amendment of a date of an instruction.

Mar. 17 En-shi No.286 " "
Re: Treatment of housing facilities for the repatriates and others established by the prefecture, city, town or village and managed by private agencies on a contact basis.

Mar. 19 Engo No.303 Governor, Shizuoka Pref. "
Re: Handing over the repatriation certificate.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Attention is called to the two Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletins dealing with tuberculosis control which were distributed to Military Government Teams with Weekly Bulletin No.117.

A classic article entitled "BCG Vaccination in Denmark" by Johannes Holm is reproduced in full in TB-PH-Prev. Med. 5. Every Military Government Health Officer and Nurse, Japanese Health Officer and doctor concerned with the treatment or control of tuberculosis would do well to become thoroughly familiar with this article as it provides important information concerning the most progressive work done with BCG up to 1946.

Another important article entitled "Streptomycin in the Treatment of Human Tuberculosis" is reproduced in full in TB-PH-Prev. 6. This article is particularly important and timely since the first sizeable amount of streptomycin available for the treatment of tuberculosis in Japan arrived in Tokyo recently and is now in the process of distribution to qualified hospitals. This Technical Bulletin will, for the time being at least, be the official guide for the use of streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis in Japan.

It is suggested that Military Government Health officials become thoroughly familiar with these two Technical Bulletins. The widest possible dissemination of the information contained in these two bulletins is desired; consequently loan to Japanese doctors and public health officials is to be encouraged.

Use of Tuberculin

It has been reported that unassayed tuberculin is still being used in some prefectures. Every effort is being made to provide all prefectures with assayed tuberculin and it is anticipated that sufficient quantities of assayed tuberculosis will be available in the near future. Up to this time, however, only one lot (National Institute of Health Lot No.2-2) has been released. When additional tuberculin is released it will be announced in the Weekly Bulletin. In the meantime, Military Government Teams should ascertain that unassayed tuberculin is not being used.

Venereal Disease Control - Case-holding

Inspection trips to various prefectures indicate that a weak link in the venereal disease control chain of activities is case-holding. Unless a case is held until the disease becomes non-infectious, all previous efforts in finding the case and bringing the patient under treatment will have been in vain. According to J. H. Stocks, J. E. Moore and other authorities, a minimum of twenty injections of an arsenical plus an equivalent amount of bismuth given in a continuous series of injections is necessary to prevent the occurrence of an infectious relapse and thus insure the control of infectiousness in cases of early syphilis.

Reliable data shows that up to 65% of the patients who receive inadequate treatment later develop infectious relapsing lesions. These lesions which occur on muco-cutaneous surfaces (ano-genital, buccal and skin) and often appear trivial and insignificant are responsible for the further dissemination of the disease in these cases. In order to protect the public health it is therefore necessary to insure that every patient receives at least the minimum of 10 weeks of continuous mapharsol and bismuth therapy. However, since this is only the minimum required for the control of infectiousness, the standard 24-week treatment schedule, aimed at the cure of the patient should be the goal of treatment.

Case-holding is a combined operation requiring cooperation of the doctors, nurses, and medical social workers. The doctors should impress their patients with the necessity for continued treatment. Public Health nurses should visit every patient who discontinues treatment to determine the reason for not continuing treatment and take whatever steps are necessary to return the patient to treatment.

Article 15 of the Venereal Disease Prevention law (Reference Weekly Bulletin No.83, 1948) provides for the treatment of all patients until the disease is non-infectious. Private patients under the care of private physicians should be reported when they discontinue treatment prematurely and these cases also must be followed up by the Public Health nurses to insure that they resume treatment either by a private physician or at the health center venereal disease clinic. The medical social worker should investigate all those cases to determine whether lack of money is the cause for case lapsing, as often is the case.

Article 21 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law provides that fees for examination and treatment at venereal disease clinics or hospitals shall be reduced in part or in whole according to the ability of the patient to pay. To implement this provision of the law the national treasury is subsidizing 50% of the expenses incurred by the prefectural government in providing treatment free of charge, or at a reduced fee, up to 10% of the total number of venereal disease cases reported in each prefecture.

Military Government Health Offices should check the effectiveness case-holding procedures in their prefectures and determine whether all patients are being given the benefit of complete treatment regardless of their ability to pay.

Sanitation

Directions for conducting the Insect and Rodent Control Program in 1949 will be sent by the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Governors in the near future and will be published in this Bulletin as soon as issued.

The ditch cleaning program of the labor department, utilizing unemployed workers, must be pushed to insure complete cleaning of ditches in order to obtain early mosquito control before onset of the spring rains.

The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture is coordinating its efforts with those of the Ministry of Welfare by making plans to treat all horse and cow barns in cities and large towns with 5% DDT residual effect insecticide, thus killing early crops of Culex pipiens and Culex triatassiorhynchus, the main suspected vectors of Japanese B encephalitis. The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture through its prefectural branches will distribute the insecticide together with complete instructions for application, to individuals who will spray their own sheds and stables.

The Ministry of Welfare is instructing the prefectural health departments to put on, at the same time, an intensive program of larvae control with its sanitary teams, covering all possible breeding places of mosquitoes on private premises, in public areas, shrines, and ditches, as well as doing residual effect spraying of hospitals, movie houses, schools, bathhouses and other public places.

The responsibility for coordination and efficient operation of this program rests with the Chief of the prefectural health department through the environmental sanitation inspectors of health centers, and city, town and village sanitation offices, and the assistant inspectors of sanitary team districts.

Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that sufficient emphasis is given this program, particularly in the early stages, to insure smooth and effective operation.

Training Courses at Institute of Public Health

On 2 May 1949 the following recurring courses will begin at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo:

1. Three-month course in Sanitary Engineering for engineers employed in prefectural health departments or engaged in the fields of water supply or sewage disposal in other departments of the prefectural or municipal government.

2. Two-month course for pharmacists who are employed in prefectural or municipal public health laboratories. Training in new techniques for the chemical examination of foods, beverages and drugs will be stressed.

It is emphasized again that only well-qualified candidates should be sent to the training courses. Official announcements concerning the above mentioned courses have been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governors.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Council on Veterinary Affairs (Reorganization)

At the general meeting of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association held 29 March it was decided to reorganize the Council on Veterinary Affairs and incorporate it as an advisory committee within the parent organization (J. V. M. A.) In the past, the Council has acted as an independent body to which all pertinent veterinary problems were referred for consultation and advice. Although the old council has performed in a very creditable manner, a need was felt for wider representation from all regions in Japan. Therefore the reorganization will include members from all branches of the veterinary profession and from as broad an area as practical under present conditions.

Veterinary Text-Books

Encouraging progress was reported recently by the committee on veterinary text-books. Preliminary arrangements have been made with an established publisher who has previously printed the majority of veterinary publications.

The present program includes eight text-books covering the fundamentals of veterinary education. Six of the text-books will be re-editions including the latest available materials, one will be a translation of an American text and one will be entirely new. All authors will submit manuscripts by 1 September 1949 for final review and the finished publications are expected to be available in March 1950 (New school year begins April 1).

Animal Hygiene Experiment Laboratories

The annual conference of the directors of the National Animal Hygiene Experiment Laboratories was held in Tokyo, 7 April and the program for 1949-1950 agreed upon. Earlier, surveys had been made to ascertain the ten most important diseases in Japan and the entire program was directed at the solution of the disease control programs. Research projects with practical objectives are being established in connection with the following: Engine Encephalomyelitis, Equine Infectious Anemia, Abortion Diseases of Cattle, Abortion Diseases of Equines, Pullorum Disease, Swine Cholera-erysipelas, Parasitism, Osteo-malacia, Sheep and Goat Paralysis and Rinderpest. Some work will be done to ascertain the efficiency of more indigenous drugs. All findings of practical significance and use will be printed in pamphlet form for wide distribution.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 2 - 8 April 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Miyagi	Swine cholera	5
Oita	Black-leg	1
Hokkaido	Swine plague	2
Tokyo	Swine cholera	6

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologics Reassay

During the period 28 March - 4 April the biologics as listed below were reassayed and found to meet minimum requirements.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	639	39,400 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Pharm. Co.	10	9,456 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	10	9,429 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	11	9,910 cc
	Kitasato Inst.	115	15,780 cc
(*)Smallpox Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	40	115,600 doses
Tetanus Antitoxin	Beppu Inst.	5	9,700 cc
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	15	9,780 cc
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Pharm. Co.	10	19,660 cc
	Takeda Pharm. Co.	12	19,660 cc

(*) The smallpox vaccine listed above will be added to the reserve stock of 82,800 doses, reported in Weekly Bulletin No.118 for the period 27 March - 2 April.

Distribution of Spraying and Dusting Equipment

During the period 27 March - 2 April 3,112 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	1
Iwate	-	-	20	-	-
Miyagi	-	36	10	100	-

Fukushima	1,560	-	-	100	-
Tochigi	-	-	20	-	-
Saitama	350	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	100	-	3	-	-
Niigata	-	-	20	-	-
Nagano	-	12	20	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	50	-
Nara	-	50	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	15	20	-	-
Yamaguchi	20	150	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	35	-	-
Kochi	-	40	50	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	50	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	100	-
TOTAL	2,210	303	248	350	1

Allocations of Cement

The plan of allocation of cement for the maintenance and repair of waterworks for the first quarter Japanese FY 1949/50 (April-June), as formulated by the Ministry of Welfare, is furnished in Inclosure No.1 with this Bulletin.

A breakdown of the second distribution of cement for the reconstruction of the Hokuriku District, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures category "Culture and Welfare Institutions", for the period of January - March, fourth quarter Japanese FY 1948/49, is furnished in Inclosure No.2 with this Bulletin.

A further breakdown of allocation of cement by the Ministry of Welfare, during the fourth quarter Japanese FY 1948/49, January - March, to general categories under the major category "Culture and Welfare Institutions," is included in included in Inclosure No.3. The prefectural breakdown of this allocation plan is furnished in Inclosure No.4.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Communications

Information has been received that some police telephones in narcotic prefectural offices have either been removed or are in the process of being removed since the number of calls of agencies other than police have reached too great a proportion. It has been learned, however, that there was no intention to remove police telephones from those agencies directly connected with law enforcement as is the case with narcotic agents. The use of the police telephone is to be restricted to those calls which cannot be conveniently and effectively completed by commercial lines and to those calls which do not interfere with regular police activities. Action has been taken to have the police telephones restored to those prefectural narcotic offices from which they have already been removed.

Seizures

Laboratory equipment, chemicals, and narcotics in process were seized from a clandestine laboratory. The operators of the laboratory, both fugitives, had been successful in obtaining the necessary chemicals, the smuggled crude narcotics, and printed labels closely resembling those of a large pharmaceutical company in Japan. The seizure is considered one of the most important to date in eliminating the traffic in heroin in Japan.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Agreement

The "Joint Fund" Campaign of the Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross which began in October 1948 to finance the two organizations for the fiscal year April 1949 - March 1950 was a very marked improvement over the results of their separate fund raising campaign in the Fall 1947.

The total amount raised in 1947 (separate efforts) was ¥ 713,096,261.00 (¥ 571,071,681.00 Community Chest - ¥ 142,024,580.00 Japanese Red Cross). The total amount raised in 1948 (combined efforts) was ¥ 1,084,334,871.12 or an increase of ¥ 371,238,610.00 (51%) over 1947.

Several conferences have recently been held by officials of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross to determine their campaign activities for the Fall of 1949 to cover fiscal year 1950 (April 1950 - March 1951). It was the decision of the parties concerned that a "Joint Fund" Campaign would again be conducted this Fall (1949) and in subsequent years the Community Chest Fund Campaign and the Japanese Red Cross Fund and/or Membership Campaign would be independent of each other. The agreement between the Central Community Chest Committee and the Japanese Red Cross Society is given below:

CAMPAIGN AGREEMENT (Fall 1949)

between

Central Community Chest Committee and Japanese Red Cross Society 31 March 1949

I. GENERAL

1. Fundamentally the Central Community Chest Committee (CCCC) and Japanese Red Cross (JRC) shall carry on their respective fund campaigns independently of each other. The campaign for fiscal year 1949 only however shall be carried on jointly.

2. For fiscal year 1950 CCCC and JRC shall carry on the fund drive campaigns independently, the former in or about October, and the latter in or about May, each lasting one month period.

3. Before March 31, 1950, except for the proposed joint fund drive, JRC shall not engage in membership enrollment or any other fund campaign, unless major disasters occur which necessitate the raising of disaster relief funds by JRC.

4. In the Joint Fund Campaign characteristics of each party shall be duly honored by other.

5. Each party shall endeavor to diffuse the spirit, ideals and aims of the other with due respect, along with its own.

6. Both parties shall inform the public in general in order that they may understand the objectives of the Joint Campaign and contribute spontaneously their monetary gift in favor of the social work fund and Japanese Red Cross working fund.

II. 1949 JOINT CAMPAIGN TITLE

The title of the 1949 Joint Fund Campaign shall be "CC for Mutual Aid & JRC fund Drive".

III. JOINT CAMPAIGN PERIOD

The period of the Joint Campaign shall be for one month from October 1 to 31 inclusive, 1949.

IV. ORGANIZATION

The CCCC and JRC shall form a Joint Central Council in Tokyo and Bipartisan Fund Drive Committee in Prefectures to promote harmonious cooperation in the Joint Campaign. For Prefectural Committee members the people served in the same capacity for 1948 Drive are recommended.

V. JOINT CAMPAIGN GOAL

The goal of funds to be raised shall be determined by the Prefectural Bipartisan Committee on the basis of demands from CCC and JRC Chapters, duly studied and weighed plus expenses for the Campaign. Particulars of funds required shall be duly publicized.

VI. THE DRIVE

1. The Joint Campaign shall be carried on under terms governed by this Agreement and by particulars to be prepared by CCCC and JRC in forms of their respective "Campaign program", formulated in compliance with the Agreement.

2. During the Joint Campaign activities and operations of one party shall be honored by the other by mutual understanding.

3. Each collection chest shall bear marks of both parties; e.g. CC and JRC.

4. Receipts issued for all contributions shall bear the names of both parties.

5. JRC Membership shall be treated during the Joint Campaign as was in the case of 1948 Joint Campaign.

VII. PROPAGANDA

Names of both parties and aims of the drive shall be used jointly as much as possible. But each party shall also have liberty to make special appeals at its own expenses regarding its normal activities.

VIII. DISTRIBUTION

At the close of the Joint Campaign funds shall be distributed among the member in proportions of one's ratio to the goal, after the Joint Campaign expenditures are deducted; the amounts thus distributed shall be publicized with their objects.

In case either the total amount collected surpasses the goal or falls short of it, the distribution shall be effected under the condition provided in the preceding paragraph.

IX. COMMISSION & REFUND

Neither payment of commission for raising the fund, nor refunding of contributions received shall be recognized under any circumstances in this Joint Fund Campaign.

X. EXPENDITURE

1. The Joint Campaign expenses of the Central Offices shall be borne by CCCC and JRC respectively at the same ratio as the funds raised for the entire country.

2. Local Joint Campaign expenditures shall be borne by the Prefectural CCC and RC Chapters at the same ratio as the fund is raised.

3. Cost of making collection chests shall be borne by the party that makes them, and it shall retain sole title.

XI. DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

Details implementing this Agreement to effect the efficient operation of the Joint Campaign shall be determined by the Joint Central Council and the Bipartisan Fund Drive Committees of the Prefectures.

XII. JUNIOR RED CROSS

This Agreement shall not affect Japanese Junior Red Cross enrollment practices and procedures.

/s/ Tadatsugu Shimadzu
(for JRC)

/s/ Nozomu Nakagawa
(for CCCC)

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, number 144 through 148 have arrived in Yokohama and contained 123.32 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

144th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Straat Malakka on 24 March and contained 2 tons (food).

145th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Contest on 26 March and contained 6.3 tons (food).

146th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Monroe on 27 March and contained 102.64 tons (food, 95.9tons - clothing, 6.74tons).

147th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Garden State on 27 March and contained 7.72 tons (clothing).

148th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Juria Lukenbach on 28 March and contained 4.66 tons (clothing, 2.07tons - miscellaneous, 2.59tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,937.22 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,933.07
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,585.39
Medical Supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soap, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>125.42</u>
TOTAL	7,937.22

Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid:

The following statistics covers the activities of Chapters (prefectural) in the field of First Aid Instruction for the period 24 November 1948 - 26 March 1949:

<u>Name of Place</u>	<u>Period of Instruction</u>	<u>No. enrolled</u>		<u>No. passed examination</u>		<u>Type of Students</u>
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	
Miyagi Chapter	24 Nov '48 3 Dec '48	39	31	30	26	Nurses, policemen, firemen, and volunteers
Tochigi Chapter	6 Dec '48 10 Dec '48	15	16	13	11	Policemen, firemen, nurses, and health others
Shiga Chapter	13 Dec '48	75	116	69	105	Students of Police School, Nurses, Health Officers
Ashikaga City	18 Jan '49 19 Jan '49	34	6			Health Officers (12 hours)
Hidachi City	26 Jan '49 2 Feb '49	32	48	11	20	Policemen, teachers, youth organization members, nurses, Public Health nurses, health officers health officers
Shizuoka Chapter	8 Feb '49 17 Feb '49	292	55	256	47	Policemen, firemen, nurses

Utsunomiya	22 Feb '49 23 Feb '49	35	45			Health Officers (12 hours)
Mito City	24 Feb '49 27 Feb '49	27	41	24	14	Policemen, nurses, public health nurses
Hidachi City	1 Mar. '49 2 Mar. '49	86	15			Health officers of Hidachi factory, nurses, volunteers volunteers (12 hours)
Tokyo Police School	16 Mar. '49	600				Police School Student (5 hours)
Tsuchiura National Hospital	26 Mar. '49		50			Nurses (2 hours)
Tsuchiura City	22 Mar. '49 26 Mar. '49	8	51	4	28	Women's Club members nurses, Public Health nurses, policewomen
Miyagi-ken	28 Mar. '49 30 Mar. '49	32	13	27	13	Hidachi factory personnel
Ibaraki-ken	31 Mar. '49					
Kizaki-mura	1 Apr '49		50			Members of Women's Club (10 hours)
		1,275	537	434	264	

Note: Except where otherwise stated, the above First Aid courses consisted of 20 hours or more of instruction.

Volunteer Services:

The following brief outline sets forth the major projected activities for the Volunteer Services for the period April 1949 - March 1950:

April - Set up Special Advisory Committee on Plans for Services to Children.

Nutrition (To write a pamphlet on Nutrition).

Conferences to assist in organizing Volunteer Service Groups in six blocks: North, Northwest, Central, and Middle West (Honshu), Shikoku and Kyushu.

Tokyo Volunteers' General Meeting.

To set up Production Corps in Tokyo to work with yarn and white material on hand.

Publish monthly Magazine "Red Cross News".

Pamphlet "Blind and Deaf" and "Everybody's Volunteer Service".

To begin College Activities in Nippon Joshidai.

May - Set up Central VS Committee

Set up Special Advisory Committee on

- a. Service to the Blind and Deaf
- b. Publish "Public Health and Hygiene" pamphlet.

Training Course on "Service to Children".

Publication of "Red Cross News", and pamphlet "Nutrition Service".

Making of slides "Everybody's VS".

June - Special Advisory Committee on Nutrition Service and Engineering Service.

"Red Cross News".

Publication of pamphlet "Public Health and Hygiene".

July - Special Advisory Committee for preparation in publishing pamphlet "Day Nursery Service".

Training Course on "Nutrition.

Concert to publicize "VS Songs".

"Red Cross News".

Publication of pamphlet Engineering Service.

August - Special Advisory Committee on Public Health and Hygiene Service
(Preparation to hold Training Courses).

Day Nursery Service

"Red Cross News".

Preparation of pamphlet "VS Abroad".

Sept - Special Advisory Committee on Public Health and Hygiene Service (Preparation to hold Training Courses).

Day Nursery Service

"Red Cross News".

Preparation of pamphlet "VS Abroad".

Oct - Central VS Committee.

Special Advisory Committee for preparation on pamphlet "Transportation Service".

"Red Cross News".

Making of a movie "Japanese Red Cross VS".

Nov - VS General Meeting (15 November).

Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet Relief Service.

Training Course on Public Health and Hygiene.

"Red Cross News".

Pamphlet "Transportation Service.

Dec - Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Recreation Service".

"Red Cross News".

Publication of "Relief Service".

Jan - Special Advisory Committee for preparation of pamphlet "Art and Skills".
1950

Training Course "First Aid".

Publication of pamphlet "Recreation Service".

Making of slides "VS in Other Countries".

Feb - Unfinished Business

Mar. - Unfinished Business

Note:

"Red Cross News". The original plan was to call the VS Magazine "W.C.V.S. News". However, at the suggestion of the Chief of General Affairs Division, it was decided on "RC News", since there is no other RC magazine. Also by calling it "RCVS News", the name might limit the readers to volunteers only. However, the magazine is considered to be VS magazine. There will be distributed to the volunteers and any interested persons for the price of ¥ 2.00 per copy.

"The Handbook of JRVS" has finally gone to the printers and is expected to be available for distribution in May.

Explanation of Engineering Service:

The plan on this service is for the volunteers to assist the municipal or prefectural personnel in clearing roads after disasters, putting up temporary shelters or soup kitchens, in other words, manual labor service.

Explanation of Transportation Service:

Volunteers who have bicycles, rearscars and carts are to assist, in time of disasters, transporting supplies or injured and act as messengers. In non-disaster times, the volunteers can transport emergency confinement cases to hospitals, etc., in view of shortage of taxis and ambulances.

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

CARE, Inc., has slightly altered the contents of their Food Package (oriental pack) and as a matter of comparison between the old food pack and the new food pack the contents are listed below:

CARE Food Package (Oriental)

<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>
5 lbs Rice	5 lbs Rice
2 lbs Flour	2 lbs Flour
2 lbs Sugar	2 lbs Sugar
2 lbs Miso	2 lbs Miso
2 lbs Beef in Juices	15 oz. Canned Fish
2 lbs Corned Beef Loaf	1 lb. Canned Beef
1 lb Milk Powder	1 lb Milk Powder
1 lb Coffee	1/2 lb Chocolate
1 lb Soap	6 oz Soap
1/2 lb Hard Candy	1 lb Raisins
	1 lb Kidney Beans
1/2 lb Powdered Eggs	1/2 lb Powdered Eggs
1 1/2 lb Salt	1 1/2 lb Salt
1 qt Vegetable Oil	24 oz. Vegetable Oil

17 oz. Shoyu	17 oz. Shoyu
1 Hand Towel	1 lb Apricots
	8 oz. Cocoa
	1-1/4 oz. Soup Concentrate
	1 ##### Cloth

Approximately 5,000 CARE food packages (oriental pack), containing those items given under "New" above, arrived in Japan (Yokohama) aboard the S.S. President Harding, 8 April.

Ministry of Welfare In-Service Training Program

The Ministry of Welfare, through the Social Affairs Bureau, have encouraged In-Service Training and a summary report conveying these training programs, under their auspices, for the period 1 January - 31 January 1948, is inclosed (Inclosure No.5).

Policies and programs for In-Service Training, for the fiscal year 1949, are now being prepared by the Social Affairs Bureau and will be presented at the Prefectural Welfare Department Chiefs' Conference to be held in Tokyo on 22-23 April. Information covering this presentation will be published in a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance Hospital Society

Under government-managed Health Insurance, there are a number of hospitals and clinics located in some 25 prefectures. The chief directors of each of the hospitals have formed a Health Insurance Hospital Society which has for its purpose research in the improvement of medical care for the insured and efficiency in hospital administration. The administrative supervision of these medical care facilities is conducted through a prefectural Insurance section. This Health Insurance Hospital Society is a private, not a quasi-government agency and should not be confused with an authorized Health Insurance Society as provided in the Health Insurance Law. The following hospitals are reported as having membership in the Society.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hokkaido	Hokushin Hospital	Sapporo
Miyagi	1st Miyagi Hospital	Sendai City
Miyagi	2nd Miyagi Hospital	Sendai City
Akita	Minsei Hospital	Noshiro-city
Yamagata	Shinjo Hospital	Shinzi-machi
Tochigi	Suzumenomiya Hospital	Suzumenomiya-mura
Saitama	Omiya Hospital	Omiya City
Saitama	1st Hospital	Urawa City
Tokyo	Yamate Hospital	Shinjyuku-ku
Tokyo	Katsushika Clinic	Katsushika-ku
Tokyo	Tonan Hospital	Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo	Kamata Hospital	Ota-ku
Tokyo	Uguisudani Hospital	Taito-ku
Kanagawa	Yokohama Central Hospital	Yokohama City
Kanagawa	Kawasaki Hospital	Kawasaki
Kanagawa	Tsurumi Clinic	Yokohama City
Shizuoka	Sakuragaoka Hospital	Shimizu City
Shizuoka	Mishima Hospital	Mishima City
Yamanashi	Kajikazawa Hospital	Kajikazawa-machi
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Hospital	Kofu City
Toyama	Fushiki Hospital	Takaoka City
Ishikawa	Naruwa Hospital	Kanazawa City
Fukui	Katsuyama Hospital	Katsuyama-machi

Gifu	Tsuchida Hospital	Tsuchida-mura
Gifu	Tajimi City Hospital	Tajimi City
Aichi	Chukyo Hospital	Nagoya City
Mie	Hatsu Hospital	Yokkaichi City
Mie	Matsusaka Civilian's Hospital	Matsusaka City
Kyoto	Kumamoto Hospital	Kyoto City
Hyogo	Kobe Central Hospital	Kobe City
Nara	Miwa Hospital	Isoshiro-gun
Yamaguchi	Tokuyama Central Hospital	Tokuyama City
Ehime	Taishu Hospital	Kita-gun
Ehime	Uwajima Social Insurance Hospital	Uwajima City
Fukuoka	Kokura Commemoration Hospital	Kokura City
Fukuoka	Kosei-so Hospital	Naokata City
Fukuoka	1st Health Insurance Hospital	Kurume City
Saga	Saga Hospital	Saga City
Saga	Uranosaki Hospital	Yamachiro-,machi
Kumamoto	Hitoyoshi Hospital	Hitoyoshi City
Kumamoto	Amakusa Joint Hospital	Honwatari-machi
Kumamoto	Yashiro Hospital	Yashiro City
Oita	Nankai Hospital	Saeki City

Medical Care Costs

To procure medical and hospital services for persons insured under government-managed Health Insurance or Seamen's Insurance, the Welfare Ministry has contracts with a variety of public hospitals. Among other things, these contracts regulate the treatment and accommodation fees to be charged by the hospital for services rendered to the insured. These are based on the standard medical treatment point values used in insurance medical practice.

In the past, however, the fees agreed upon in contracts with public hospitals operated by the national government used to be 10 percent below standard fees. This reduction was made by nationally operated facilities in view of the tax exemption of such institutions. This arrangement used to apply to National Hospitals, National University hospitals, welfare Society (Kosei-dan) facilities and social insurance institutions.

In an effort to increase the revenues of government-operated hospitals, this practice has been terminated as of 1 April. Contracts concluded subsequent to that date will provide that standard point values shall be applied in compensated institutions for services rendered by them to insurance patients. Thus government operated hospitals will be on the same footing as other public hospitals, e.g. private university hospitals or Red Cross hospitals. The only institutions which will continue to provide services to the social insurances at a 10 percent discount will be the social insurance facilities.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

Incl. 1 - Allocation of Cement or Maintenance & Repair of Water-works in the First Quarter, JFY 1949 - April-June.

Incl. 2 - Second Distribution of Cement for the Reconstruction of the Hokuriku District Fourth Quarter, JFY 1948, January - Mar.ch.

Incl. 3 - Cement Allocation Plan for the Fourth Quarter, January - Mar.ch, JFY 1948 "Culture and Welfare Institutions".

Incl. 4 - Allocation of Cement to Prefectures, Fourth Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year, 1948 January - Mar.ch.

Incl. 5 - Local Training Activities of the Ministry of Welfare, Jan - Dec 1948.

Incl. 6 - Monthly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for Four Week Period Ending 26 March 1949.

Incl. 7 - Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for Week Ending 2 April 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 120
For Period
11 - 17 April
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

21 - 26 March

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
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Accounts Section

Mar. 23	Kai-hatsu No.260	Governors, Kagoshima & 5 other prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Field examination of accounting	

Public Sanitation Bureau

Mar. 23	Ei-hatsu No.311	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Rewarding the deserving persons in cleaning up of cities in sewerage connecting with that.	

Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No.313	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Allocation of the tents sold by the U.S. Forces.	

Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No.317	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Execution of the first reeducation in pharmaceutical course in the fiscal year 1949-50.	

Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No.321	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
		Re: Sending of written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Miyagi Prefecture.	

Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No.322	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
		Re: Sending of written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Shimane Prefecture.	

Medical Affairs Bureau

Mar. 22	I-hatsu No.280	All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.	

Mar. 22	I-hatsu No.303	"	"
		Re: Conduct of medical treatment administered by Japan Kannon-kyo Order.	

Disease Prevention Bureau

Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No.260	Governors, Kagawa & 3 other prefs.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Execution of investigation and study on parasites in Shikoku District.	

Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No.261	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Report under Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	

Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No.273	Governor, Hokkaido	"
		Re: Signs of health centers and village offices.	

Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No.274	Governors, Kyoto & Shimane Prefectures.	"
		Re: Restoration of condolancesolatia expended in cash.	

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Mar. 22 Yaku-shu No.189 All prefectural governors Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.

Mar. 22 Yaku-hatsu No.510 " "

Re: Goal in production of medical articles for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1949-50.

Mar. 22 Yaku-hatsu No.512 " "

Re: Dealing with application for designation stated in the regulations on manufacturing and control of biological preparations.

Mar. 23 Yaku-hatsu No.514 " "

Re: Examination of hexylresorcinol and its preparations.

Mar. 23 Yaku-hatsu No.516 " "

Re: Organization reform of Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.

Mar. 23 Yaku-hatsu No.524 " "

Re: Investigation into demands of important medical articles.

Social Affairs Bureau

Mar. 22 Sha-hatsu No.470 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. Director, Social Affairs Bureau

Re: Inquiries as the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.480 Governor, Aomori Pref. "

Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.481 Governor, Ehime Pref. "

Re: Solatia to those who have met with an accident by the Occupation Forces.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.483 Governor, Akita Pref. "

Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.484 Governor, Kumamoto Pref. "

Re: Change of the plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.486 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "

Re: Transfer of title of relief commodity from LARA.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.489 Governor, Tottori Pref. "

Re: Establishment of the milk stations.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.491 Governor, Iwate Pref. "

Re: Allocation of relief commodity (shoes) from LARA.

Mar. 23 Sha-hatsu No.502 Governor, Kyoto Pref. "

Re: Disposition of articles donated for the relief of disaster damages.

Mar. 24 Sha-hatsu No.506 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. "

Re: Allocation of specified relief commodity from LARA.

Mar. 24 Sha-hatsu No.509	Governor, Aomori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Change of allotment of raw piece-goods as one of relief commodities from LARA.	
Mar. 24 Sha-hatsu No.510	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
	Re: Filing the report on conditions of protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 25 Sha-hatsu No.513	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
	Re: Change of the plan on protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-1949.	
Mar. 26 Sha-hatsu No.519	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Relief of livings of the needy German nationals.	
Mar. 23 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.74	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Allotment of bicycles for the medical work agencies.	
Mar. 24 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.75	"	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 24 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.76	"	"
	Re: Payment in instalments for blankets for winter for the persons requiring relief.	
Mar. 24 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.77	"	"
	Re: Accounting of budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 24 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.78	"	"
	Re: The summary-sheet on the second nation-wide simultaneous investigation into conditions of protection of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.79	"	"
	Re: Investigation into both the institutions and the organizations for protection of the handicapped.	
<u>Children's Bureau</u>		
Mar. 22 Ji-hatsu No.257	Governors, Gifu & 6 other prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Sec.
	Re: Allotment of budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on institutions (day-nurseries and mothers' homes) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 22 Ji-hatsu No.258	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on initial equipments of the day-nurseries restored from damages by the earthquake for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 22 Ji-hatsu No.259	Governors, Mie & 8 other prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau.
	Re: Allocation of the special nutrition horumin for the children in the child welfare agencies.	
Mar. 22 Ji-hatsu No.262	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Investigation into both the foster parents and the children delegated to them.	
Mar. 23 Ji-hatsu No.264	Governors, Aichi & Kyoto Prefs.	"
	Re: Distribution of Alpha-powder for infants.	
Mar. 24 Ji-hatsu No.268	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
	Re: Demand for budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses to be expended for measures under the Child Welfare Law for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Mar. 25 Ji-hatsu No.274	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau
	Re: Allotment of materials for construction for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 24 Ji-hatsu No.276	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
	Re: Consultation on change of the plan on expenses on establishment of the day-nurseries and expenses on initial equipments pursuant to it for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 25 Ji-hatsu No.279	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
	Re: Allotment of the tents sold by the U.S. Forces.	
Mar. 25 Ji-hatsu No.281	Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, Tokyo & 6 other prefs.	"
	Re: Use of a certificate on reducing fare for a student and procedure for purchasing a season-ticket on a training institution for day-nursery teachers.	
Mar. 25 Ji-hatsu No.283	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Use of the motion picture for children.	
Mar. 26 Sha-ji No.27	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Notice on the national convention on child welfare work.	
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>		
Mar. 22 Engo No.309	All prefectural governors	Director Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Thorough-going spread about the communications from the repatriates remained families.	
Mar. 22 Engo No.313	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
	Re: Permission on extension of the valid period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.	
Mar. 22 En-shi No.314	Governors, Hokkaido & 2 other prefs	"
	Supplement of national grant-in-aid for expenses on emergency relief and on protection work necessary for intake of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Mar. 24 En-shi No.317	Governor, Governors,	"
	Re: Sending back the written application for permission of establishment of the Reishi Association, Inc.	
Mar. 24 Engo No.316	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis & 8 other prefs.	"
	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Mar. 26 Engo No.332	Governor, Governors,	"
	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has specially been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	
Mar. 25 En-butsu No.327	Governors of all prefectures (except Kagawa & Nagano Prefs.)	"
	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of emergency clothings for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Tuberculosis Control - Case Supervision

An increase in the tuberculosis death rate from 161.6 per 10,000 per annum for the month of January 1948 to 163.9 for January 1949 has occurred in Japan. In addition to the increase in death rates, the case rate for the first three months (January - March) of this year was 30% higher than that for the same period in 1948. Since the ratio of reported cases to deaths appears to have remained between 2.6 and 2.7 for the past two years, the greatly increased case rate implies a corresponding increase in death rates in the near future.

In order to cope more adequately with any increases in either case rates or death rates which may occur, Military Government Health Officers are urged to intensify efforts to promote case supervision. Proper supervision of cases requires that case records be maintained at health centers with regular entries on treatment, clinic visits, and home visits by public health nurses. Public health workers have suggested that for reasonable control of tuberculosis at least fifty home visits should be made annually by public health nurses for each tuberculosis death. Because so few patients with tuberculosis are hospitalized in Japan, the place of home visits in the control of tuberculosis becomes even more important. A review should be made of community tuberculosis deaths and of the number of home visits to tuberculosis patients so that sufficient home visits are made to be effective. This may require readjustment of clinic assignments of nurses so as to permit more time for field work.

Sanitation

Directions for the insect and rodent control program for 1949 have been sent to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. They are contained in Koseisho-Hatsu Ei-35 of April 9th from the Vice Minister to Prefectural Governors, (Incl. No.1), and Eihatsu #381 of 9 April 1949 from the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau to Prefectural Governors (Incl. No.2).

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Japan Veterinary Scientific Society

On 10-11 April, approximately 200 veterinarians attended the annual session of the Japan Veterinary Scientific Society. The number of papers (108) presented was so great that there was neither adequate time for presentation nor discussion. In the future, the session will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the J.V.M.A. and the program divided into sections of related subjects.

Milk Sanitation Program

The Ministry of Welfare is notifying all prefectural authorities of the release of extra cattle feed on a link system in return for increased milk, primarily intended for the school lunch program. Bottled milk plants in six major cities must score at least 80% in order to retain approval for feed allotments and any condensed milk or milk powder processing plant returning low quality products can be deleted from the program.

Equine Encephalomyelitis Control Program.

Veterinarians of both the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are being notified to cooperate closely in the supervision of the current DDT spraying program. The program provides for treating with 5% DDT solution all horse barns, cattle stables and pig pens. Public Health Veterinarians are particularly charged with the responsibility for the cattle stables. (Dairy and work cattle). Stables in low lying country and in areas of dense human population should receive priority. Intense support of this program will be necessary if the goal for completion by June 1st is to be achieved.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 9-16 April 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kagawa	Swine-cholera	14
Fukuoka	Swine-cholera	1
Gumma	Positive E.E.E.	1
Miyazaki	Suspicious E.E.E.	1
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	25

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The two month average production of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies reported for January and February exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 35 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for the subject period:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>January - February average</u> <u>(1948 Monthly Average - 1.00)</u>
Laboratory Animals	1.02
Penicillin	1.88
Biologics	No Production
Hexylresorcinol (crystal)	1.93
Textile Sanitary Materials	1.34
Rubber Sanitary Goods	1.04
X-ray & Electrotherapy Equipment	1.29
X-ray film	1.24
X-ray tubes	1.13
Rodenticides	1.21
DDT 100%	2.43
DDT Dust 10%	1.09
Dental Instruments	0.99
Glassware	0.94
DDT Dusters and Sprayers	0.64
Hexylresorcinol Capsules	0.55

Inclosure No.3 furnishes detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary materials and equipment for January and February together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison.

Quarterly Allocation Controlled Medicines

Reference is made to section IV of Weekly Bulletin No.118 for the period 27 March to 2 April which discusses the allocation of controlled medicines for the period April, May and June. Three controlled items as listed below have been allocated for distribution during the quarter April - June in addition to the items in reference Weekly Bulletin. All prefectural governors were notified of the quantities allocated by Ministry of Welfare letter, Yaku-Hatsu No.636 dated 15 April. The racemic (synthetic) ephedrine HCl listed below is allocated in addition to the natural alkaloidal salt as included in reference Weekly Bulletin.

Additional Items Allocated for April, May, June

(Unit: gm)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Soybean Oil</u>	<u>Powdered Extract of Nux Vomica</u>	<u>Racemic Ephedrine HCl</u>
Hokkaido	21,000	66,000	34,000
Aomori	7,000	18,000	10,500
Iwate	8,000	20,000	11,700
Miyagi	10,000	27,000	15,300
Akita	7,000	19,000	11,100
Yamagata	7,000	20,000	11,300
Fukushima	11,000	32,000	17,100
Ibaraki	12,000	34,000	19,700
Tochigi	9,000	24,000	14,600
Gumma	9,000	25,000	13,600
Saitama	11,000	32,000	18,100
Chiba	13,000	37,000	21,300
Tokyo	43,000	131,000	69,200
Kanagawa	15,000	44,000	24,600

Niigata	15,000	40,000	23,800
Yamanashi	4,000	12,000	7,200
Nagano	12,000	33,000	19,200
Shizuoka	13,000	38,000	21,500
Toyama	6,000	16,000	9,300
Ishikawa	7,000	18,000	10,500
Fukui	4,000	11,000	7,100
Gifu	9,000	26,000	13,600
Aichi	18,000	65,000	29,700
Mie	9,000	26,000	13,900
Shiga	5,000	13,000	7,700
Kyoto	14,000	38,000	21,700
Osaka	20,000	88,000	29,400
Hyogo	19,000	62,000	33,700
Nara	5,000	16,000	7,600
Wakayama	6,000	16,000	9,700
Tottori	4,000	8,000	5,700
Shimane	6,000	14,000	9,100
Okayama	11,000	31,000	17,400
Hiroshima	13,000	40,000	22,400
Yamaguchi	9,000	30,000	16,500
Tokushima	5,000	14,000	7,700
Kagawa	5,000	14,000	8,500
Ehime	9,000	25,000	15,600
Kochi	5,000	14,000	8,400
Fukuoka	23,000	78,000	39,300
Saga	6,000	18,000	9,800
Nagasaki	8,000	28,000	14,300
Kumamoto	13,000	33,000	19,600
Oita	8,000	22,000	13,200
Miyazaki	6,000	15,000	9,100
Kagoshima	13,000	33,000	19,700
TOTAL	488,000	1,448,000	799,000

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - February

The February report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	91,414
Arrest - Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	78
Convictions - Registered persons	18
Unregistered persons	39
Thefts of Narcotics (Including one hospital)	21
Losses by fire (wholesaler)	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 10,000 fine and from three to eight months penal servitude with one suspended sentence of two years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 to ¥ 30,000 fine and from four months to one year six months penal servitude with six suspended sentences varying from three to four years duration. Four registrants received administrative disposition (suspension of license) and 14 registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,601
Investigations originated	233
Investigations concluded	171
Investigations not concluded	300

Eighty-one grams of heroin and 79 grams of morphine in addition to various other narcotics were seized ##### evidence during the month.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" for the period ending 31 March 1949:

a. <u>Food</u>		
Total packages received		19,989
Packages damaged	2,813	
(Includes 1,881 sub-standard)		
Packages delivered	<u>13,917</u>	<u>16,730</u>
Total packages on hand		3,259
b. <u>Woolen</u>		
Total packages received		8,016
Packages damaged	100	
Packages delivered	<u>4,543</u>	<u>4,643</u>
Total packages on hand		3,373
c. <u>Blanket</u>		
Total packages received		1,644
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	<u>1,064</u>	<u>1,074</u>
Total packages on hand		570
d. <u>Knitting</u>		
Total packages received		1,008
Packages damaged	5	
Packages delivered	<u>944</u>	<u>949</u>
Total packages on hand		59

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 149 through 152, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 89.64 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 149th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Buchanan on 29 March and contained 8.64 tons (food).
- b. 150th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Victory on 2 April and contained 13.75 tons (food).
- c. 151st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Chastine Maersk on 6 April and contained 12.75 tons (clothing, 10.69 tons - miscellaneous, 2.06 tons).
- d. 152nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Harding on 8 April and contained 54.5 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,026.86 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	6,009.96
Clothing (Including bedding and shoes)	1,596.08

Medical supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>127.48</u>
TOTALS	8,026.86

Public Assistance Report - February

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of February 1949. Figures for January 1949 and for February 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>Feb 1949</u>	<u>Jan 1949</u>	<u>Feb 1948</u>
Persons Institutional	138,575	139,160	135,684
Persons Non-institutional	1,577,157	1,625,950	2,020,410
Total	<u>1,715,732</u>	<u>1,765,110</u>	<u>2,156,094</u>
Assistance - Cash*	650,124,954	631,140,911	376,219,148
Assistance - Kind	25,673,430	14,836,592	51,971,621
Totals	<u>¥ 675,798,384</u>	<u>645,977,503</u>	<u>428,190,769</u>

*Before deductions for repayment.

Prefecture Public Assistance Report - February

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	13,356	53,597	2,251,149	29,553,980
Aomori	1,646	25,799	30,000	11,376,976
Iwate	1,043	35,039	9,890	13,325,878
Miyagi	1,562	41,595	55,000	12,756,760
Akita	884	38,792	226,498	19,277,375
Yamagata	993	24,112	18,383	9,165,252
Fukushima	753	48,020	127,936	17,163,068
Ibaraki	1,002	34,177	-	8,141,807
Tochigi	917	21,367	805,599	7,723,860
Gumma	4,426	34,446	20,266	11,974,049
Saitama	1,392	40,508	238,350	14,793,575
Chiba	2,684	33,552	628,461	11,460,129
Tokyo	18,008	101,810	3,486,879	61,736,437
Kanagawa	5,033	38,978	-	19,413,323
Niigata	9,903	53,309	114,956	19,267,841
Toyama	1,263	26,519	-	10,728,930
Ishikawa	1,272	23,067	2,727	8,510,062
Fukui	533	18,437	-	7,127,644
Yamanashi	493	19,669	4,383,866	6,256,527
Nagano	3,042	41,455	274,636	16,224,402
Gifu	1,169	28,073	173,617	10,337,301
Shizuoka	5,079	42,793	2,816,415	16,246,815
Aichi	7,366	55,519	296,444	21,619,964
Mie	1,222	34,850	-	13,281,082
Shiga	537	23,771	-	6,727,309
Kyoto	3,440	43,072	5,369,428	17,212,082
Osaka	9,007	51,226	342,780	30,179,096
Hyogo	5,505	67,952	918,514	28,294,568
Nara	684	16,829	-	8,796,716
Wakayama	301	24,937	68,703	9,241,883
Tottori	1,239	16,173	1,237,784	6,539,310
Shimane	707	22,799	-	9,088,536
Okayama	4,278	39,782	27,658	20,593,960

Hiroshima	3,073	39,717	5,455	17,037,399
Yamaguchi	9,286	28,598	2,790	14,586,280
Tokushima	2,471	25,735	-	9,822,013
Kagawa	1,403	21,659	971,882	6,764,189
Ehime	923	31,788	104,294	11,910,550
Kochi	652	20,279	1,255	8,707,618
Fukuoka	1,989	20,584	495,630	6,457,338
Saga	1,842	17,025	-	7,332,217
Nagasaki	1,247	31,077	12,005	12,268,288
Kumamoto	1,802	33,493	140,000	12,261,104
Oita	1,232	20,317	-	6,257,976
Miyazaki	1,036	22,800	14,180	7,380,072
Kagoshima	880	42,061	-	15,149,461
TOTALS	138,575	1,577,157	25,673,430	650,071,002

*After deductions for repayment.

Help the Repatriates Campaign of Love

The Ministry of Welfare has reported the central and prefectural committees are again being organized to carry out a "Help the Repatriates Campaign of Love", for a more or less indefinite period extending from 20 April. Basis for the campaign is to overcome local and national "indifferences" between those who remained in the country and those who have returned from abroad and to give special welcome to those who will be returning this year. While the Japanese Government favors the program it is their aim that the prefectural committees be made up of non-governmental officials.

Many of the local committees raised funds for expenses during the 1948 campaign. Funds raised during the 1948 campaign were generally used to pay for propaganda (poster, loud speakers, movies) and supplemental assistance for needy repatriates.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

With this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin is an Index of the National Health Insurance Law (Incl. No.4). This Law was an enclosure to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.104, dated 20-26 December 1948.

Benefits Paid Under Government-managed Health Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos.95 and 102 for periods 18-24 October and 6-12 December 1948 respectively for a summary of the Health Insurance program, especially the part under government management, and for monthly benefit statistics through August 1948.

Publication of benefit data for the subsequent months was delayed by the creation of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund which began its operations in September 1948. Assumption by the Fund of the responsibility for payment of all doctor's bills received for treatment of persons insured under Health Insurance (as well as under Seamen's Insurance and most National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) caused an initial gap in the availability of even the preliminary consolidated reports for the country as a whole. Data for the months of September through December 1948 are now presented in this issue of the Bulletin (Incl. No.5).

A comparison of these figures with those for the earlier months of the year reveals a continuously large number of cases and steady increases in the per-case cost of the medical and particularly dental care. The reason is at least two-fold. It lies, firstly, in the greater reliance of the insured on insurance medical and dental care, partly because fewer can afford to seek private care and partly because of greater cooperation by insurance doctors and dentists owing to the increased point values for insurance medical treatment. Secondly, in addition to the above-mentioned readiness of insurance doctors to give service to insurance patients, a tendency is reported

prevalent among some insurance doctors to supply other than essential treatment or, in case of possible alternative methods, that carrying the higher point value.

It is noted that the number of cases and the increases in cost are less #### for dependents of primary insured than for the primary insured themselves. This is due probably to the requirement of an equal sharing between insurer and insured of dependents' treatment cost acting as a brake on the utilization of available services and as an incentive to choose the less expensive treatment whenever possible.

Also an increase is noted of late in the average amounts of sickness and injury allowance. This must be regarded as being due to the general rise in wages. Further and more visible increases are to be expected in subsequent months as taxable wages have been raised from a maximum of ¥ 8,100 to ¥ 13,500 per month, effective 1 January 1949 and the rate of the combined employer and employee contribution has been upped from 3.6 to 4.4 percent of wages, also effective that date.

Finally, it is worthy of note -- although not apparent from the figures presented in the enclosure -- that a considerable increase in coverage exceeding 500,000 primary insured and an estimated 1,200,000 dependents has occurred during the last five months of 1948. Increases in the government-managed part of the program account for roughly 300,000 primary insured and 700,000 dependents. The balance is accounted for by increases in the society-managed part of the program. Total coverage under the government-managed part as of December 1948, amounted to 3,096,597 primary insured and an estimated 7,100,000 dependents. The increase in coverage was not caused by any changes in the law but must be ascribed to the growth in the number of enterprises and more effective enforcement of the coverage provisions of the law. As of December 1948, the number of establishments covered by government-managed Health Insurance totaled 118,905 compared with 106,811 in July 1948.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATED</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
98	4/12/49	Issuance of New licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.	Yes	MG 8th Army

Note: Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, subject as above. Command instructions have been issued.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Incls:

1. Insect and Rodent Control (Koseisho-Hatsu-Ei-35).
2. Insect and Rodent Control (Ei-hatsu-No.381).
3. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment - Jan - Feb '49.
4. Index by Article of the National Health Insurance Law.
5. Table: Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan Week Ended 9 April 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 121
For Period
18 - 24 April
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

28 March - 9 April 1949

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
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Accounts Section

Mar. 28	Kai-hatsu No.271	Governors, Chiba & 23 other prefs. Re: Preparation of a letter of explanation on matters to be blamed in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Chief Accounts Section
Mar. 28	Kai-hatsu No.272	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis Re: "	"
Mar. 30	Kai-hatsu No.278	Governor, Fukushima Pref. Re: Transfer of title of assets of the dissolved organization, Kyojo-kai.	"
Apr. 1	Kai-hatsu No.303	Governors, Mie & Aichi Prefectures. Re: Field examination of accounting.	"
Apr. 1	Kai-hatsu No.303	Governor, Mie Pref. Re: Restoration of the cheque.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Mar. 30	Ei-hatsu No.333	Governors, Tokyo & 5 other prefs. Re: Extermination of vermins in the hair of school children.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Mar. 31	Ei-hatsu No.336	Governor, Nagano Pref. Re: Sending the written appointment of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee.	"
Mar. 31	Ei-hatsu No.339	All prefectural governors. Re: Report of the actual results on availability of timber.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Mar. 28	I-hatsu No.310	" Re: Name of a special branch of medical practice.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Mar. 28	I-hatsu No.311	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National hospitals and national sanatoria Re: A contract on medical care to be made by a national hospital or sanatorium with a mutual aid association of a public school	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Mar. 31	Yo-hatsu No.288	All prefectural governors. Re: Enforcement of the Undemobilized Personnel Allowance Law and the Regulations on Execution of Allowance in Case of Accidents.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Mar. 28	Yaku-hatsu No.205	" Re: Dealing with sellers of medical articles.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
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Apr. 2	Yaku-hatsu No.227	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Charge on the state examination for pharmacists and other matters.	
Apr. 2	Yaku-hatsu No.229	''	''
		Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Mar. 28	Sha-hatsu No.521	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 30	Sha-hatsu No.526	Governors, Kyoto & 5 other prefectures	''
		Re: Allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA.	
Mar. 28	Sha-hatsu No.528	Governor, Oita Prefecture	''
		Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 31	Sha-hatsu No.536	Governor, Tokushima Prefecture	''
		Re: Questions on expenses on clerical work, etc., of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Mar. 31	Sha-hatsu No.537	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture	''
		Re: Allocation of relief commodity (raw piece-goods) from LARA.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.545	Governors, Yamagata & nine other prefectures	''
		Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of trucks for the disaster relief.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.548	Governor, Osaka Prefecture	''
		Re: Allocation of foodstuffs from LARA for the students in the dormitories of universities, colleges and high schools.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.552	Governor, Toyama Prefecture	''
		Re: Dealing with medical fees, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.554	Governors, Hokkaido & 29 other prefectures	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Filing the statement of settlement of national grant-in-aid necessary for the protection work for the handicapped according to dissolution of the Kyojo-kai, Foundational Juridical Persons.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.557	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture	''
		Re: Consultation on charge of the plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No.558	Governor, Aomori Pref.	''
		Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident by the Occupation Forces.	
Apr. 2	Sha-hatsu No.562	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	''
		Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 2	Sha-hatsu No.563	Governor, Chiba Pref.	''
		Re: ''	
Mar. 28	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.80	All prefectural governors	''
		Re: Dealing with the relief commodities from LARA.	

Mar. 29 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.81 All prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Standards on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and handling of application for excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses on clerical work of such institutions.

Mar. 29 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.82 " "
Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

Mar. 31 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.83 " "
Re: Designation of status of being welfare commissioner as a public office.

Children's Bureau

Mar. 28 Ji-hatsu No.288 Governors, Shiga & Director, Children's Bureau
two other prefectures
Re: Application for designation of the training institutions for day-nursery teachers.

Mar. 30 Ji-hatsu No.292 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Allotment of European paper for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Mar. 31 Ji-hatsu No.296 " "
Re: Report of the actual results on availability of timber.

Mar. 31 Ji-hatsu No.297 Director, Civil Welfare Department, "
Nagano Prefectural government
Re: Institutions for the blind deaf and/or dumb children.

Mar. 28 Ji-hatsu No.299 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Posters for the child welfare week for the fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr 1 Ji-hatsu No.301 Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture "
Re: Allotment of cement for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Insurance Bureau

Mar. 30 Ho-hatsu No.21 Chiefs, Insurance Sections of Director, Insurance Bureau
Prefectural governments and
branch social insurance; Director
Chiba National Sanatorium
Re: Time limit for payment in of money which is classified as annual revenue of any Government office and may be handled by the postal offices.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Mar. 29 Hatsu-so No.281 All prefectural governors Vice-President Repatriation Relief Agency
Re: Classification of payment of expenses necessary for Service Sections of prefectural governments for the fiscal year 1949-50, and epitome on disbursement of such expenses.

Mar. 29 Engo No.335 Governor, Chiba Prefecture Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Extension of the valid period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

Mar. 31 Engo No.340 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Funds paid in advance of expenditure necessary for the enforcement of the Specified Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.

Mar. 31 En-butsum No.344 Governor, Hyogo Pref. "
Re: Sale of the useless articles and the articles requiring repairs among the clothings to be used for relief of the repatriates.

Mar. 31 En-shi No.367 Governors, all prefectures (except Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Hokkaido and three other prefectures).
Re: National grant-in-aid on operating funds for loan of business funds to the needy persons for the
fiscal year 1948-49.

Apr. 2 En-shi No.360 Governor, Tottori Prefecture Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Inspection of business on relief of the repatriates in places where they have settled down.

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Accounts Section

Apr. 4 Kai-hatsu No.313 Governor, Oita Prefecture Chief, Accounts Section
Re: A result of inspection on loss of commodities.

Apr. 4 Kai-hatsu No.314 Governors, Aomori and "
42 other prefectures
Re: Money due to the national treasury according to distribution of communicable disease control
materials (DDT and typhus vaccine).

Public Sanitation Bureau

Apr. 4 Ei-hatsu No.346 All prefectural governors Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Re: Change of the date of disclosure of the successful candidates for the examination for
nutritionists in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Apr. 4 Ei-hatsu No.348 " "
Re: Allotment of medical powder soap for specified distribution for the fourth quarter in the fiscal
year 1948-49.

Apr. 5 Ei-hatsu No.350 Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture "
Re: Measures for the case on toxication by school lunch in Kawasaki City.

Apr. 5 Ei-hatsu No.352 Governor, Tochigi Prefecture "
Re: An answer to the question on Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Entertainment Facilities Law.

Apr. 5 Ei-hatsu No.351 All prefectural governors "
Re: Postponement of the date of the business conference.

Apr. 5 Ei-hatsu No.353 Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture "
Re: Application of the Public Bath Law.

Apr. 7 Ei-hatsu No.368 All prefectural governors "
Re: Monthly report on slaughtering.

Apr. 8 Ei-hatsu No.369 Governor, Nagano Prefecture "
Re: Execution of extension works of water-equipments of Matsumoto City.

Apr. 8 Ei-hatsu No.373 All prefectural governors "
Re: Control over sanitation of the daily products, etc.

Apr. 8 Ei-hatsu No.374 " "
Re: Control over sanitation of milk.

Apr. 8 Hoku-ei No.34 Governor, Hokkaido Vice-Minister of Welfare
Re: Application for licensing the extension works of water-equipments under the second program.

Apr. 9 Ei-hatsu No.376 All prefectural governors Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Re: Indication on label of any special dietary use under the provision of Article 13 of the Food
Sanitation Law.

Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr. 4 I-hatsu No.347 All prefectural governors Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau,
Disease Prevention Bureau and
Insurance Bureau
Re: Policy of guidance on business of public health nurses.

Apr. 7 I-hatsu No.374 " Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Re: Commentary on Article 19 of the Enforcement Regulations of Medical Service Law.

Apr. 8 I-hatsu No.385 " "
Re: Proviso of Article 20 of the Medical Practitioner's Law.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr. 4 Yaku-hatsu No.582 " Director, Pharmaceutical and
Supply Bureau
Re: Settlement of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on local government personnel to engage
in narcotic control and inspection.

Apr. 9 Yaku-hatsu No.618 " "
Re: Treatment of those who have hemp (taima) as a teaching material, etc.

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 6 Sha-hatsu No.582 Governor, Okayama Prefecture Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Allotment of the tents sold by the United States Forces.

Apr. 6 Sha-hatsu No.576 Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture "
Re: Relocation of the farm for raising goats, relief commodity from LARA.

Apr. 7 Sha-hatsu No.608 Governor, Oita Prefecture "
Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid relating to purchasing the
additional ration for the expectant mothers.

Apr. 7 Sha-hatsu No.605 Governor, Kyoto Prefecture "
Re: LARA relief commodities on show at the National Repatriation Industry Exhibition.

Apr. 7 Sha-hatsu No.611 Governor, Tochigi Prefecture Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Management of the public pawn-shops.

Apr. 7 Sha-hatsu No.612 Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture "
Re: Hospital charge of the demobilized patients to be broke under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr. 8 Sha-hatsu No.627 Governor, Aomori Prefecture "
Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and beyond the
fixed amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law in
areas where traffic is interrupted during the winter.

Apr. 8 Sha-hatsu No.630 Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture "
Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (raw piece-goods) from LARA.

Apr. 8 Sha-hatsu No.632 Governor, Tokushima Prefecture "
Re: Disposition of kids from LARA.

Apr. 8 Sha-hatsu No.633 Governors, Hiroshima & 13 other prefectures "
Re: Allotment of nails for operation of the work providing agencies.

Apr. 9 Sha-hatsu No.639 Governor, Akita Prefecture Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Commodities presented by the American Red Cross Society.

Apr. 5	Sha-otsu hatsu No.86	All prefectural governors Re: The welfare commissioner's office.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 6	Sha-otsu hatsu No.88	" Re: Disposition of released coffee.	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu hatsu No.89	" Re: The community chest campaign for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu hatsu No.90	" Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of clog-thong tape for the work providing agencies.	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu hatsu No.91	" Re: Operation of the protective institutions.	"
Apr. 9	Sha-otsu hatsu No.92	" Re: Dealing with medical care, etc., administered under the Daily Life Security Law.	"

Children's Bureau

Apr. 4	Ji-hatsu No.306	Governors, Tokyo & two other prefectures Re: Accounting of the budget of expenses on training institutions for personnel (training schools for day-nursery teachers) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Director, Children's Bureau
Apr. 5	Ji-hatsu No.307	Governors, Hokkaido & 14 other prefectures Re: Additional allotment of secondary products of steel and important non-ferrous metals among materials for construction for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"
Apr. 5	Ji-hatsu No.311	Governor, Osaka Prefecture Re: Allotment of petroleum products for the ships under jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	"
Apr. 6	Ji-hatsu No.314	All prefectural governors Re: Distribution of candies for congratulation of the "Children's Day".	"
Apr. 6	Ji-hatsu No.316	Governor, Chiba Prefecture Re: Application for approval on amendment of the plan on establishment of the mothers' home of Katsura Town.	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No.317	All prefectural governors Re: Activity, etc., of the child welfare workers during the child welfare for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No.318	" Re: Handling of financial affairs at the child welfare agencies.	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No.321	Governor, Osaka Prefecture Re: Distribution of petroleum products for April.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No.322	All prefectural governors Re: Allotment of accessory materials for "tatami" for third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No.323	Governor, Osaka Prefecture Re: Allotment of petroleum products for the ships of Ministry of Welfare.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No.324	" Re: Report on situation in availability of petroleum products.	Director, Children's Bureau

Apr. 9 Ji-hatsu No.330 Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Change of the plan on establishment of child welfare agencies (day-nurseries).

Insurance Bureau

Apr 4 Ho-hatsu No.22 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
Re: Imposition of local taxes on the health insurance associations or the national health insurance associations.

Repatriation Relief Bureau

Apr 8 Engo No.387 Governors, Tokyo Metropolis Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
& 25 other prefectures
Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Investigation of Diseases Outbreaks

Memorandum (PHMJG 99), subject, "Functions and Responsibilities of Health Officers et al., in Investigation of Disease Outbreaks", has been prepared and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. Subject memorandum defines the function, responsibility and jurisdiction of health center directors and other public health officials, professional or technical personnel, with respect to the investigation of outbreaks of human disease and correction of the causes thereof. It places responsibility directly upon the health officer for the initiation and direct supervision of all such investigations, utilizing such other specialized personnel as may be available to him, in their respective fields. Subject memorandum does not express any new policy or any policy not already expressed or implied in the present public health organization; it does, however, insist upon the application of sound and accepted public health principles in epidemiological investigations and in the elimination of public health hazards.

Health Center - Unauthorized Use of Name Prohibited

Article 8 of the Health Center Law (Law 101, 5 September 1947) specifically prohibits the use of the name Health Center (Hoken-sho) for any organization not established under the provisions of the Health Center Law.

It has been determined that in some cases private organizations are using names which, although not specifically designated as Health Center (Hoken-sho), are nevertheless so similar that they are being interpreted as "health center". Examples are Hoken-kan (health hall), "Herusu-senta" (health center).

The use of such nomenclature is not only a violation of the Health Center Law but is also confusing and misleading the public concerning the significance of the term "health center" which is the official local governmental public health organization.

To correct this situation appropriate instructions have been issued by the Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural Governor and to the Mayor of the major cities (Yo-Hatsu No.333 dated 9 April 1949).

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers ascertain that the spirit and intent of Article 8 of the Health Center law is complied with.

Public Health and Welfare Information

National Conference of Information Officials.

The first national conference for prefectural public health and welfare information officials was held in Tokyo on 13 - 14 April 1949. The conference was attended by hundred thirty persons representing every prefecture in Japan. Information activities policies and programs for 1949 were outlined and discussed. Delegates were urged to include in their information programs a monthly discussion of some phase of the major public health and welfare problems confronting the people of Japan, i.e., Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Communicable Disease, Nutrition, Sanitation, Mother and Child Hygiene and welfare activities. Necessity for close liaison between the central

government and prefectural and local officials was stressed. Technical advice, guidance and instruction in the various fields of information work was presented through discussions and demonstrations let by experienced men in each of the fields of activity.

It was suggested that officials put into immediate effect a publicity program concerning the early control of mosquitoes in support of the nation-wide mosquito control program designed to forestall a possible break of Japanese B Encephalitis. This control program is correlated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (See item under Veterinary Affairs, this Bulletin).

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Prefectural Five-Month Public Health Nurses Course

Following the completion in Tokyo on 26 March of the one-month public health nurses course for instructors, designed to provide teachers for the prefectural five month public health nurse course, the nurses worked out a curriculum and program considered adaptable to all the prefectures and which was accepted by the Ministry of Welfare.

On 20 April, the Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, forwarded I-Hatsu No.405, subject: "Training Course for Public Health Nurses," to each prefectural Governor which outlines the following list of subjects in order of preference. This provides for 444 class hours, plus 18 hours for "excursions".

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Instructor *</u>
Introduction to Public Health	34	
Principles & Practice of P.H.N.	52	
Nursing Technique	100	
Nutrition	18	Nutritionist
Communicable Diseases	46	Medical (Doctor) - 28, Nursing - 18
Tuberculosis	38	Medical (Doctor) - 18, Nursing - 20
Venereal Diseases	32	Medical (Doctor) - 14, Nursing - 18
Oral Hygiene	6	Dental (Dentist)
Maternity Hygiene	30	Medical (Doctor) - 16, Nursing - 14
Infant & Child Hygiene	32	Medical (Doctor) - 16, Nursing - 16
School Hygiene	10	
Industrial Hygiene Adult Hygiene (none Com.Dis.)	12	
Principles & Method of Teaching	14	
Social Service	10	Social Worker Specialist
Mental Hygiene	<u>10</u>	P.H. Nurse if proper specialist not available
Total	444	
Excursion and Others	<u>18</u>	
Grand Total	462	

Class Schedule: Six(6) hours daily (Monday through Friday), Saturday 3 hours
Total 33 hours weekly. Class periods limited to two (2) hours

Lectures: Fourteen (14) weeks

Field Practice: Six (6) weeks

*Unless otherwise indicated, all instructors are Public Health Nurses.

Requirements:

1. A clinical nurses license or,
2. Until 31 December 1949, a total of one year's experience in study or practice work, under a Doctor's Certification, in public health nursing, clinical nursing or midwifery will be acceptable for entrance. However, on 1 January 1950, the effective date of the Nursing Law No.203, all applicants must possess a clinical nurses license.

Note: Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.4, dated 29 January 1949 subject: "Regulations Relative to Public

Health Nurses”, sets forth the above requirements and also additional data concerning the five-month public health nurses course.

I-Hatsu No.405 also provides for appointment of public health nurses as full-time instructor in charge of the course, further that two or more prefectures can jointly sponsor a course with the prefecture holding the course being responsible for the program. This provision has merit as a joint sponsorship would permit more qualified instructors for the course at less expense to the prefectures.

Other pertinent points establish class levels at not less than 15, nor more than 50, however, under joint prefectural program, 60 students may be permitted. The ratio of students to staff nurses was established as 2 to 3 respectively for health center field experience with a maximum of six students at one time so as not to interfere with the health center program. Billets are to be provided for students from points too far for daily commuting. Facilities and necessary equipment will be provided by the prefectures. The cost of tuition will be determined by the prefectures at a later date.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Condensed Milk and Prepared Milk Foods

Recent investigations have revealed an effort to divert spoiled condensed milk and prepared milk foods to the candy and bakery industries. Considerable quantities of condensed milk have already been justly condemned by the Ministry of Welfare as being unfit for human food of any kind. In the future (after June 1st) both of these products will be packed and distributed in retail sized tin cans, and if older than six months from date of manufacture (printed on package) should be re-inspected and tested before release for distribution. Japanese inspectors must enforce more strict compliance with present standards of milk sanitation, especially in milk processing plants.

Animal Hides

Assistance is being requested of Japanese veterinary inspectors in all slaughter-houses in a program to obtain better hides from horses, cattle and swine. It is reported that over 75% of all hides in Japan (except Hokkaido) are spoiled for economic production of good leather by reason of nicks, knife cuts and accumulated filth. If better workmanship is insisted upon, at the time of skinning the carcass, and more careful handling of the hide thereafter, a sizeable reduction in the percentage of damaged hides is anticipated.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 16-22 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	27
Hyogo	“ ”	4
Miyagi	“ ”	2
Aomori	Suspicious E.E.E.	2

Operational Instruction concerning Mosquito Control (DDT Spray Program)

The following instructions from the Animal Hygiene Section, Animal Industry Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, subject: “Disinfecting with 5% DDT Solution”, were issued on 20 April 1949 to all prefectural Governors.

1. Purpose.

For driving away blood-sucking insects, 800,000 stables in the whole country must be disinfested with 200,000 gallons of DDT oil solution. Vaccination of horses and swine also is to be carried out against equine enzootic encephalomyelitis.

2. Plan

- (1) Area: Whole country.
- (2) Period: From the first day of May to the end of May.
- (3) Distribution:
 - (a). 50,000 gallon: At the rate of number of horses and cattle in each prefecture.
 - (b). 60,000 gallon: For number of stable in rice field district in each prefecture.
 - (c). 10,000 gallon: At the rate of number of swine in each prefecture.
 - (d). 80,000 gallon: For emergency.
 - (e). Necessary amounts in Livestock breeding farm, race course and others are included in items (a), (b) and (c).
 - (f). D.D.T. in items (a), (b), and (c) are allotted to each prefecture.
- (4) Enforcement Method:
 - (a). Organization of disinfecting squads:
These squads are organized by officials of cities, towns and villages, agents of Agriculture Improvement Bureau, the staff of Agriculture Association, Livestock Insurance Association and Health Centers.
 - (b). Disinfecting objective:
In the limit of allotted amount, prefectural government pick out disinfecting area.
 - (c). Ceiling, walls and dark place in the stable are to be disinfested with 5% D.D.T. solution.
 - (d). Method of disinfection and amount.
Stables are to be disinfested by sprayer or paint brush with 1/4 gallon of D.D.T. oil solution.
- (5) Charge of Cost:
 - (a). Each individual pays all charges for disinfection, (actual expenses of 1/4 gallon are 100 yen).
 - (b). This D.D.T. under control of the Welfare Ministry has been appropriated for this plan.
Expenses for purchase of D.D.T. will be paid by each Prefectural Government during the first ten days of August.
- (6) Report:
Each Prefectural Governor shall report the results of this program to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Welfare upon the completion of this plan without delay.
- (7) Cooperators for this plan:
General Headquarters, SCAP
Military Government Teams
Welfare Ministry, Prefectural Health Departments and Health Centers
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:
Agricultural Improvement Bureau
Agriculture Administration Bureau
Land Development Bureau
(We entreat Military Government in each district to cooperate strongly)
- (8) Information concerning this plan will be disseminated by means of newspaper, radio and other media.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 5% D.D.T. OIL SOLUTION IN EACH PREFECTURE

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>GALLON</u>	<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>GALLON</u>
Hokkaido	10,000	Mie	1,400
Aomori	2,500	Shiga	2,000
Iwate	3,000	Kyoto	1,800
Miyagi	3,000	Osaka	1,800
Akita	2,500	Hyogo	5,000
Yamagata	3,000	Nara	500
Fukushima	3,500	Wakayama	1,200
Ibaraki	2,500	Tottori	2,000
Tochigi	2,500	Shimane	2,000
Gumma	2,500	Okayama	4,000
Saitama	3,000	Hiroshima	3,000

Chiba	3,000	Yamaguchi	2,500
Tokyo	1,500	Tokushima	1,500
Kanagawa	2,000	Kagawa	2,000
Niigata	3,000	Ehime	2,000
Toyama	1,000	Kochi	1,500
Ishikawa	1,200	Fukuoka	3,500
Fukui	700	Saga	3,000
Yamanashi	800	Nagasaki	2,500
Nagano	2,500	Kumamoto	4,000
Gifu	2,000	Oita	3,500
Shizuoka	2,300	Miyazaki	4,000
Aichi	2,300	Kagoshima	5,000
Total		120,000	

NOTE: Additional Supply can be obtained upon request.

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of February 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	5
Samples examined	----	12
Overbacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percents)	----	-
Number of plant Inspections	----	9
Overbacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percents)	----	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	10,626
Samples examined	----	30,624
Overbacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	513
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percents)	----	636
Number of plant Inspections	----	5,942
Overbacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	255
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percents)	----	282

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	91
Samples examined	----	95
Overbacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percents)	----	4

Milk Production

Milk produced on dairy farms during the month of February 1949:

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows and Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	7	134	28,684 Lit
Ordinary	56,313	107,533	15,679,220.5 Lit
Goat	4,419	5,721	350,782 Lit

Quantity of milk bottled in Milk Plants during February 1949

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	7	14,958	10,800	
Ordinary	2,965		2,109,663	4,545,787 Lit
	2,972	14,958	2,120,463	4,545,787 Lit

(All milk bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.)

Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products establishments inspected during the month of February 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	20,640	998	5,201
Body wt. (kgs)	7,242,645.5	108,529.3	1,768,338.7
Dressed wt. (kgs)	3,618,468.6	50,777.5	782,894.1
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	9
Partial	564	26	227
Viscera	3,695	59	627

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number Slaughtered	33,311	4	133
Body wt. (kgs)	2,859,695.1	64	4,018
Dressed wt. (kgs)	1,741,385.4	22	1,457
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	0
Partial	409	0	0
Viscera	8,326	0	31

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	----	274
Number of establishments inspected	----	236
Sanitary condition	----	
Good	----	57
Fair	----	145
Poor	----	24
Total number of inspections	----	403
Amount of meat and meat products examined	----	75,844 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	----	0
Cause for condemnation	----	None
Disposition	----	None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	----	14,634
Number of establishments inspected	----	8,170
Sanitary condition	----	
Good	----	2,251
Fair	----	4,809
Poor	----	1,104
Total number of inspections	----	9,708
Amount of meat and meat products examined	----	1,499,281 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	----	228
Cause for condemnation	--	Uncleanliness, saleness and peutfaction
Disposition	----	Fertilizer

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of February 1949:

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		----	1,366
Number of establishments inspected		----	954
Sanitary condition	----	Good	174
		Fair	637
		Poor	181
Total number of inspections		----	4,481
Amount of meat and meat products examined		----	33,591,268 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		----	643,937
Cause for condemnation	--		Peutrefaction, staleness and uncleanliness
Disposition	----		Fertilizer and animal feed

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		----	8,868
Number of establishments inspected		----	2,875
Sanitary condition	----	Good	488
		Fair	1,636
		Poor	770
Total number of inspections		----	4,123
Amount of meat and meat products examined		----	6,656,801 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		----	181
Cause for condemnation	--		Peutrefaction and staleness
Disposition	----		Animal feed

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments		----	43,712
Number of establishments inspected		----	15,975
Sanitary condition	----	Good	2,304
		Fair	9,773
		Poor	3,834
Total number of inspections		----	17,245
Amount of meat and meat products examined		----	1,901,846 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		----	1,269
Cause for condemnation	--		Peutrefacgion and staleness
Disposition	----		Animal feed and fertilizer

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverage establishments during the month of February 1949:

Number of inspections		----	477,336
Establishments to be improved		----	73,124
Establishments completing improvements		----	89,037
Number of food samples collected for analysis		----	4,539
Number of administrative punishments		----	2,293

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy		----	1,767
Actual number employed receiving national subsidy		----	1,584
Actual number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and city employees)		----	2,180

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

During the period 3-16 April, 7369 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 31 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	30	-	-
Aomori	-	-	25	-	-
Iwate	-	604	100	-	-
Miyagi	-	120	50	200	-
Yamagata	-	54	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	150	-	-	-
Tochigi	552	100	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	30	-	-
Saitama	30	20	71	30	-
Chiba	-	-	62	-	-
Tokyo	212	32	108	-	-
Niigata	200	60	50	100	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	1
Nagano	-	50	23	-	-
Gifu	-	-	20	-	-
Shizuoka	96	40	10	-	-
Shiga	192	120	-	-	-
Kyoto	96	50	50	50	-
Osaka	1048	-	100	-	-
Nara	-	50	-	50	-
Wakayama	-	-	30	-	-
Okayama	-	80	40	-	-
Yamaguchi	100	80	-	200	-
Tokushima	100	40	230	-	-
Kagawa	200	-	110	100	-
Ehime	-	30	5	-	-
Kochi	-	-	8	-	-
Fukuoka	-	180	30	-	-
Saga	-	-	120	-	-
Kumamoto	250	100	-	100	-
Kagoshima	-	-	70	-	-
Oita	-	-	130	-	-
TOTAL	3,076	1,960	1,502	830	1

Ten (10) lots of biologics were reassayed and found to meet minimum standards on 14 April. The vaccines affected are listed below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity (Unit: cc)</u>
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Pharm. Co.	8	39,740
		11	39,740
		13	29,740
	Handai Laboratories	20	16,920
		21	16,340
		22	16,860
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Prefecture Lab.	16	19,780
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Takeda Pharm Co.	22	70,100
		50	73,000
	Kitasato Inst.	647	39,400

Distribution figures for January and February 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

<u>Item</u>	<u>January - February Averages</u> <u>(1948 monthly average equals 1.0)</u>
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.36
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	0.92
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.45
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.27
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.02
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.07
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	2.39
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.59
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.14
X-ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.13
Rubber Sanitary Goods (Kgs)	1.45
Absorbent Cotton (Kgs)	1.20
Gauze (Meters)	1.17
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	0.68
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	1.11
Lint (pieces)	3.28
X-ray Film, 2·1/2×2·1/2(Doz)	0.50
X-ray Film, 4—3/4×6·1/2(Doz)	0.71
X-ray Film, 6·1/2×8·1/2(Doz)	0.84
X-ray Film, 8×10 (Doz)	0.70
X-ray Film, 5×7 (Doz)	0.14
X-ray Film, 10×12 (Doz)	1.15
X-ray Film, 11×14 (Doz)	1.07
X-ray Film, 35mm (Rolls)	0.40
X-ray Film, Dental (Doz)	0.85
X-ray Film, 120 Size (Rolls)	1.20
Santonin (Tablets)	1.64
Sulfadiazend (Tablets)	0.47

Detailed distribution figures for medical, dental and sanitation supplies and Equipment for January and February, together with their monthly averages for 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No.1.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 109,600 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate (to be diluted 30 times with water) was manufactured during the period 26 March - 10 April, which will produce 3,288,000 gallons of finished insecticide. This amount represents approximately 25% of the annual production goal of 434,300 gallons of concentrate. The sixteen pyrethrum emulsion producers have already received total allocations of petroleum products and all necessary raw materials to complete the 1949 production schedule and from all indications 4,300 drums of finished concentrate will be produced by 25 April. Present production trends signify the program will be completed in time to carry out insect and rodent control activities as planned. Distribution of the finished pyrethrum emulsion concentrate will be made as the material is produced.

Hexylresorcinol Production

Hexylresorcinol production during the week of 1 - 8 April continued to show increases in both crystalline form and gelatin coated pills. 596.97 kgs of crystals were produced and the entire amount passed assay. A total of 1,549,334 pills were produced, with 40,000 failing to pass assay and 290,893 still under assay. During the period 26 March - 8 April, 1,189.9 kgs of crystalline type hexylresorcinol and 1,997,630 pills were produced and passed assay. Less than one percent of the crystalline type and two percent of the pills failed to pass assay. It is anticipated

that increasing quantities of hexylresorcinol will be made available henceforth for distribution throughout all prefectures.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Two narcotic registrants, physicians, who lost narcotics through failure to store them in a locked cabinet, were prosecuted and fined ¥ 1,000 each. While the fines are small the action will tend to eliminate some of the many minor theft of narcotics.

Acting on information that narcotics, seized from traffickers in Hokkaido, had originated in Kobe, enforcement officials apprehended the individual in Kobe and found him in possession of a quantity of heroin. The same procedure proved successful in Tokyo in following up information obtained elsewhere. Coordination of informational leads has reached a high degree of efficiency.

False Claims of Narcotic Addiction Cures

A press release in which it was claimed that Ofunojin is an absolute cure for narcotic addiction is being investigated as a possible violation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Competent authorities have stated that "Ofunojin treatment, then, is a variant of the atropine and hyoscine treatments which have been thoroughly discredited --- as being not only ineffective but even dangerous".

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA, at present, has approximately 5,000 bales of clothing available in their warehouse (Yokohama) for allocation. Basic clothing needs have been provided for all authorized institutions, orphanages, hospitals, etc., included in the LARA program. Program for these institutions has developed whereby supplemental aid, through LARA supplies, is sustaining.

LARA Central Committee has recommended a special distribution plan to provide practical clothing for social workers (usually poorly paid) in institutions, etc., who have been constantly responsible for the distribution of LARA supplies for the past two and a half years. It is proposed that each of the aforementioned social workers receive two (2) essential items of wearing apparel. The category of social workers to be included in the distribution is proposed in accordance with the following:

- a. Women workers in Homes for Widows and Children.
- b. Women workers in Day Nurseries.
- c. Workers in institutions caring for children and infants. This does not include camps for repatriates or other war sufferers now does it include hospital staff members.
- d. Staff members of Prefectural Welfare Offices who have had responsibility for actual distribution of LARA goods.

NOTE: Will not exceed 30 persons on any prefectural staff with the possible exception of Tokyo and Osaka.

The plan of distribution in each prefecture will be presented to the Military Government Welfare Officer, for his information and comment, by the officials of the Prefectural Welfare Section.

This special allocation and distribution will be reported separately by the Ministry of Welfare to the LARA Central Committee and to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP and will give, in detail, items distributed, where and to whom distributed. Individual receipts will be taken from each individual receiving items of wearing apparel (receipt will carry "han").

The total number bales of clothing necessary for this distribution will be 473 (338 bales for women - 135 bales for men). Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three individuals are estimated for inclusion in this distribution, namely

Prefectural offices (reference, sub-paragraph d above)

Men	1,120
Women	<u>222</u>
Total	1,342

Institutional welfare workers (reference, sub-paragraphs a, b, c, above)

Men	16,796
Women	<u>5,825</u>
Total	22,621

Grand Total	<u><u>23,963</u></u>
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The special allocation and distribution proposal was coordinated with the Welfare Branch, Military Government, Headquarters Eighth Army and it was the concense that the proposed special distribution, particularly in view of large quantity of LARA clothing (bales) now available, was an appropriate award and would serve not only to furnish needed supplemental clothing to these specific welfare workers but also would be an effective means of giving recognition to them for their efficient handling of LARA supplies over the past two and a half years.

NOTE: Previous special allocations and distribution of LARA goods approved were: yard goods for nurses' uniforms (hospitals), hand-bag kits for Day Nursery workers, yard goods for doctors' coats (hospitals), shoes for nurses (hospitals) and shoes for prefectural welfare workers.

The special LARA allocation and distribution briefly outlined above has been approved and distribution will begin on or about 25 April.

Public Assistance - Medical Care

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has released Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.92 dated 1 April 1949, subject: "Handling of Medical Care Under the Daily Life Security Law", which outlines new eligibility requirements for recipients and non-recipients of public assistance and prescribes forms.

Provisions are:

a. Those receiving daily living assistance are automatically eligible.

b. Those not receiving daily assistance are eligible if, after determining their minimum living needs by use of the public assistance allowance tables, the difference between their needs and income is not sufficient to pay for the medical care.

(In the latter case resources owned by the applicant or support by relatives are taken into account. Resources such as "tools of trade", the "home place" under certain circumstances, and things necessary for education and spiritual comfort such as a radio, may be excluded from consideration. Income from relatives must be actual and not presumptive).

c. Those covered by health insurance may be eligible for partial medical care costs (generally for their dependents, who are not fully covered).

In determining eligibility for those not receiving public assistance, the cost of medical care used in such determination must be based on the prevailing medical fee scale which is computed through the point system of social insurance medical care. It is recognized that an individual may have sufficient funds for this purpose but may not have sufficient funds to cover the ordinary fee scale for private care. In these cases the heads of cities, towns and villages are urged to assist in arranging for less expensive private medical care.

The plan includes authorization of hospitalization "only when according to the physician's diagnosis or certification it has been recognized as difficult to attain the object of medical care by means of residence protection", such as for an operation or, "when it is recognized that if the person responsible for subsistence (breadwinner) needs care and his recovery will be hastened to a marked degree, resulting in the redemption of his working capacity".

Nursing care may also be provided under restricted circumstances. Birth aid is considered under the same circumstances as those outlined above.

Child Welfare - Duties of Child Welfare Officials

The Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued Ji-Hatsu No.186, dated 4 March 1949, subject, "Duty of Child Welfare Official and the Guidance and Supervision for Him", a copy of which is attached to this Bulletin (Incl. No.2). This order supplements the information contained in Ji-Hatsu No.808, dated 2 December 1948, subject, "Concerning the Sending of the Outline of the Function of the Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers", a copy of which was attached as Inclosure No.7 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.96.

The present order clarifies the legal position of the child welfare official and requires close cooperation with child welfare workers and heads of cities, towns and villages.

Public Assistance and Child Welfare Institution Care

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.91, dated 7 April 1949, subject, "Management of Protective Institutions" which concerns action to be taken in the event of poor management or mismanagement of institutions, reports of which are continuously found in newspapers and Military Government reports. Further clarification of this matter has been presented to the prefecture welfare officials at their meeting in Tokyo 22 - 23 April. Public Health and Welfare Section has requested that the Ministry of Welfare and prefecture welfare departments fully recognize their responsibility to the persons for the care of which national or prefecture funds are being expended and requested that drastic action be taken when negligence or mismanagement is found either in public or private institutions.

Welfare officers may wish to alert local newspapers to their responsibilities in throwing light on institutional care in their communities.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Legislation

Amendments to all the social insurance laws except National Health Insurance are scheduled for consideration by the present Diet. In general, they provide adjustments in contributions and benefits to keep pace with the inflationary trend, a strengthening of the legal basis for advisory councils, and modification necessary to maintain conformity with related legislation.

Particular vital amendments are proposals to increase contribution rates and establish partial sharing of initial medical examination costs by direct charge to primary insured under Health Insurance. The greatly expanded use of that program has invalidated previous actuarial calculation.

Legislation is also being proposed to meet any unemployment problem that may arise from the adjustments in industry resulting from the application of the economic stabilization program. A public works program geared to employ such workers, an expanded unemployment insurance system, and a more effective employment exchange program are contemplated.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
99	4/22/29	Functions and Responsibilities of Health Officers et al., in Investigations of Disease Outbreaks.	Yes	MG, Eighth Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
2. Ji-Hatsu No.186 - Duty of the Child Welfare Official and the Guidance and Supervision for Him
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 16 April 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25 April - 1 May
1949
Number 122**

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SECTION I GENERAL

Enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin are the January and March issues of the World Health Organization's Newsletter, furnished for the perusal of the Military Government Public Health Officers.

The Public Health and Welfare Section, by arrangement with WHO, will continue to receive Newsletter issues for subsequent distribution to Military Government PHO's. WHO is also mailing copies direct to the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Medical Association in sufficient quantities to permit distribution to each prefectural health department and prefectural medical association.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox Control

Ten cases of smallpox have been reported from Osaka Prefecture, eight of them within Osaka City and all in the same neighborhood. The affected area has been placed under quarantine and vaccination is being done on a wide scale.

Prefectural and municipal officials expressed doubts with respect to their authority to enforce such a quarantine, perhaps in order to shift the burden of responsibility therefor to the Occupational Forces. The Infectious Disease Prevention Law is quite explicit on this subject and there are no amendments, revisions or enforcement regulations which in any way abridge the scope of the basic law. The attention of all Public Health Officers is invited particularly to Articles I, VIII and XIX of subject law, enumerating the "infectious diseases" and defining the authority of the Governor and other competent officials with respect to the control thereof.

Immunization Resumed: Typhoid - paratyphoid

Stocks of reassayed typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine have now become sufficient for a resumption of routine inoculations on a limited scale. The Ministry of Welfare through Yo-Hatsu No.365 of 21 April 1949, subject, "Execution of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Preventive Inoculations in This Year," has directed prefectures to arrange a program for typhoid-paratyphoid inoculations from 1 May through June, to include initial immunization of children 36 to 48 months of age, and "booster" inoculations for all those required by law.

Initial immunizations for typhoid-paratyphoid will be given subcutaneously and, for children 36 months to 48 months of age, will consist of three inoculations of 0.25, 0.50cc respectively at intervals of five to ten days. Some children over 48 months of age have not yet received the initial series of inoculations, therefore all children under school age who have not had the initial series of TAB inoculations should receive them at this time. "Booster" immunizations will be given intra-cutaneously only and will consist of a single inoculation of 0.1cc typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine.

For carrying out the proposed program, special care will be required to instruct all physicians in the proper method of intracutaneous inoculations. The use of cutaneous needles and well fitted small syringes will insure more accurate dosage and minimize waste incurred by changing needles for each separate inoculation. The instruction of physicians performing the inoculations, and the procurement of sufficient needles and syringes of the proper type will be primarily the responsibility of local health authorities. The Ministry of Welfare is planning a series of regional meetings with prefectural Health Department officials to give verbal directions in the proper methods of typhoid-paratyphoid immunization as applied to the present program.

The reference Yo-Hatsu, together with proposed distribution to prefectures is included with this Bulletin (Inclosure No.1).

Tuberculosis Control

Reference section II, Weekly Bulletin No.120, for period 11 - 17 April 1949. Line one and two of item entitled "Tuberculosis Control-Case Supervision" which reads "An increase in the tuberculosis death rate from 161.6 per 10,000 per annum for the month of January 1948 to 163.9 for January 1949 has occurred in Japan," should read "An increase in the tuberculosis death rate from 161.6 per 100,000 per annum for the month of January 1948 to 163.9 for has occurred in Japan.

Public Health Information

The producer of the motion picture, "Maternal and Child Handbook", reports the copies of this film have been sent to the following prefectures:

35mm. Film

1. Information Section, Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo.
2. Public Health Board, Tokyo
3. Health Department, Osaka Prefectural Office
4. Children Section, Public Welfare Division, Hokkaido Provincial Office
5. Public Health Section, Wakayama Prefectural Office
6. Nutrition Section, Health Department, Chiba Prefectural Office
7. Maternal and Child Health Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Office
8. Public Health Department, Iwate Prefecture

16mm. Film

1. Children Section, Fukui Prefectural Office
2. Public Health Section, Health Division, Nagano Prefectural Office
3. Public Health Section, Health Division, Hiroshima Prefectural Office
4. Public Health Section, Health Division, Gifu Prefectural Office
5. Public Health Department, Saitama Prefecture

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on outbreak of animal diseases for the period 23 - 29 April 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hyogo	Swine-cholera	14
Fukushima	" "	3
Tokyo	" "	4
Tokyo	Anthrax (cattle)	1
Aomori	Suspicious E.E.E.	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologic Reassay

During the period 18 - 25 April the following vaccines have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity(Unit: cc)</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Aichi Pref. Lab.	15	9,660
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Toshiba Inst.	10	9,360
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Toshiba Inst.	144	19700
		144	3,800
		151	26,600
		262	19,250
		200	14,650
Typhoid Vaccine	Kaketsu Lab.	19	140
		19	120
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuin Co.	15	18,740
		17	19,740
		20	19,740

22	19,740
23	19,740

Production

The three month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - February - March exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 62 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January - February - March as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

(1948 Monthly Averages - 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Jan, Feb, Mar.</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.09	1.04
Biologics (cc)	No Production	No Production
Penicillin (O.U.)	3.46	3.45
Hexylresorcinol Crystals (kg)	4.90	2.55
Hexylresorcinol Capsules (piece)	5.80	2.39
Textile Sanitary Materials (lbs)	1.26	1.30
Rubber Sanitary Materials (kgs)	1.21	1.10
X-Ray & Electrotherapy Equipment (piece)	0.97	1.11
X-Ray (square meter)	1.22	1.09
X-Ray Tubes (each)	1.32	1.19
Rodenticides (kg)	1.64	1.35
DDT 100% (lb)	2.37	2.40
DDT Dust 10% (lb)	3.09	1.76
DDT Spray 5% (gal)	1.09	0.76
DDT Dusters & Sprayers (each)	0.69	0.71
Dental Instruments (piece)	0.82	0.94
Surgical Instruments (piece)	1.48	1.41
Glassware (piece)	1.11	1.00

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary materials and equipment for February and March together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached (Inclosure No.2).

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Eleven foreign nationals and eight Japanese were arrested in a raid which resulted in the seizure of 140 grams of morphine hydrochloride. Some of the defendants exhibited serious withdrawal symptoms from having smoked the morphine.

In April a total of 21 foreign nationals were arrested for narcotic violations.

A hospital administrator and 11 other Japanese were arrested in Aichi Prefecture for illicit dealing in narcotics. Seven clinics and two pharmacies were involved in the investigation which revealed a black market broker was the source of supply for a total of 21 suspected persons.

In Chiba Prefecture a newspaper editor, a director of a hospital, and a fuel dealer were arrested as a result of illicit transactions involving 1,325 grams of morphine and 2,175 grams of cocaine. Some of the narcotics, stolen from a Japanese military installation at the end of the war, were obtained by foreign nationals and supplied to the illicit traffic in Tokyo and Yokohama. The arrests were made as a result of information obtained while investigating a narcotic theft.

A physician, a narcotic registrant, and his son, unemployed, were arrested in Kumamoto Prefecture for trafficking in narcotics which were obtained on forged narcotic order forms. Information leading to the arrests was furnished by a local wholesaler.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance - National "Appeal" System

The Ministry of Welfare has released Kosei-Sho-Rei #17, dated 25 April 1949, which is an amendment to Kosei-Sho-Rei #38, of 1946, and which sets up the procedure for handling "complaints". The Ministry has also released Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #106, dated 25 April 1949, subject: "Amendment of Part of the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law", which amplifies and explains the amendment to the Ordinance. The Amendment to the Ordinance does not give an applicant the right to appeal, since the right to appeal will necessitate an amendment to the Daily Life Security Law. It does, however, set up a system whereby "complaints" will be received and by which the applicant or recipient can "appeal" over the heads of local welfare officials to the mayor, and if still dissatisfied, to the prefectural governor. Actually, the effect is the same as if the law were changed. It is expected that the Daily Life Security Law will be amended in this respect.

It will be noted that the plan also provides that when an application for assistance is rejected, the local official must notify the applicant in writing that the application has been rejected and the basis for rejection.

The Ordinance is effective 1 May 1949. Copies of the amendment to the Ordinance and the explanatory material are attached to this issue of the Weekly Bulletin, (Inclosure No.3).

Helen Keller Fund

The Helen Keller Fund Campaign Committee reports a net figure of ¥ 35,873,993 collected from all sources in Japan.

The Committee has elected an Executive Committee of ten prominent Japanese to administer the expenditure of the Helen Keller Fund. Proposed programs for the blind and other physically handicapped groups will be submitted in the near future to the Executive Committee for consideration and final action by the Central Committee.

Consumer Livelihood Cooperatives

The following information has been received from the Ministry of Welfare on Consumer Livelihood Cooperatives:

Number of Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Associations	Number of Members	Number of Members Families	Number of Directors	Amount Invested
177	226,900	910,263	2,776	32,612,270

NOTE: Details by prefecture will be forthcoming.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services (Public Health and Hygiene):

Red Cross Volunteer Groups will not take over any of the responsibilities of the Public Health authorities and will only render voluntary assistance to the Health authorities in carrying out their responsibilities to their respective communities.

Programs of voluntary assistance will cover the following activities:

1. Assist the Health authorities by passing out accurate and up-to-date health and hygiene educational material to families and individuals. Encourage group discussions on hygiene subject under the supervision of competent authorities.

2. Assist the Health authorities in their efforts to train citizens to respect public property, by encouraging them to keep all public buildings, streets and public facilities, and sewers clean.

3. Assist in the execution under the Health authorities supervision, campaigns to exterminate rats, fleas, lice, flies, mosquitoes and other disease carriers. To volunteer their service to the Health authorities in planned programs to disinfect public toilets, dumping grounds and other germ accumulating areas. The control of distribution and use of disinfectants, insecticides and rodenticides to remain exclusively with the Health authorities.

4. Volunteer their services to the Health authorities and medical institutions the assist them in clerical work, caring for the children while parents are being inoculated or temporarily hospitalized. Assist doctors and nurses in lay work.

5. Volunteer individual and group services in times of disaster, especially in assisting the authorities and Red Cross medical teams in caring for the injured.

6. House to house canvassing for the purpose of securing the public cooperation in support of mass x-ray or inoculation programs. Volunteers will assist authorities in registration work.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

On 28 April 1949 the Diet amended the Health Insurance Law. A summary of these amendments follows; a transcript of the amendments accompanies this Bulletin (Incl. No.4).

1. A clarification in Article 2 of the term "standard remuneration".

2. A change in Article 3 in the number of classes and the range of standard monthly remuneration. These changes regressed from a 40 class, 300 yen to 8,100 yen range, to a 19 class, 2,000 yen to 24,000 yen range. Attendant to this change were deletions in Articles 49 and 50 on insured's minimum funeral allowance since proposed minimum range on standard remuneration beings at 2,000 yen.

3. A new Article 6-2 to exclude registration taxes on Health Insurance Societies.

4. A change in Article 11 to increase penalty assessments for failure to pay contributions and provision for the removal of fractional amounts in the calculation of assessments.

5. A change in Article 11-2 to clarify collection procedures in the wards of large cities.

6. A new chapter on advisory councils and the attendant deletion of portions of Article 22, presently pertaining to such councils.

7. Provisions added in Articles 43-2, 43-6 and 44-2 for the assessment and payment of a partial charge for benefits to insured persons equivalent to the first consultation fee. Such amount is payable directly to the doctor by the insured patient and is deductible by the insurer from the doctors statement. It does not apply to benefits to dependents.

8. Provision in Articles 43-3 and 43-4 for guidance from the Welfare Minister, predicated upon the recommendations of the Central Medical Care Advisory Council, on the appointment of and the service standards of doctors, dentists and pharmacists.

9. Provision in Article 50-2 for an increase in maternity allowance to an insured persons from 100 yen to 200 yen per month.

10. A change in Article 59-3 increasing funeral allowance on the death of a dependent from 1,000 to 2,000 yen.

11. An increase in Article 59-4 in the amount allowed for childbirth expense form 500 to 1,000 yen.

12. Provision in Article 71-4 for an increase in overall contribution rates for government-managed Health Insurance from a range of 3.6% to 4.4% to within the limits of 4.5% to 5.5%.

13. Provision in Article 75-2 that the maximum rate for an insured person's contributions under society-managed Health Insurance be raised from 2.5% to 3.0% of such person's standard remuneration.

14. Provisions in Articles 84-3 and 84-4 for the appointment of secretaries and clerks for Health Insurance Appeals Boards.

15. Provisions in Articles 87, 88 and 88-2 for an increase in penalties for irregularities in compliance to the Law.

The proposed amendment concerning a change in contribution rate scale from 3.6% - 4.4% range to 4.5% - 5.5% range, in government-managed Health Insurance has a planned effective date of 1 April 1949. The remaining amendments have a planned effective date of 1 May 1949.

Social Insurance Division
Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid Under Society-managed Health Insurance

Reference is made to PH&W Weekly Bulletin Numbers 95 (18-24 Oct 1948), 96 (25-31 Oct 1948), 103 (13-19 Dec 1948) and 120 (10-17 April 1949), for a summary of the Health Insurance Program as revised and monthly benefit statistics under the society-managed part of the program for the first five months of the past fiscal year (April through August 1948). Benefits paid under this branch of the program for the months of September through December 1948 are attached (Incl. No.5).

These data reveal a similar development toward more and costlier benefits under society-managed Health Insurance as was noted for the government-managed branch of that program during the period under review. (See PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.120). The reasons must be assumed to be the same.

Out of the total increase in coverage noted for the program as a whole, the society-managed part accounts for an increase by approximately 200,000 primary insured and 500,000 insured dependents during the months of August through December 1948. The total numbers insured under society-managed Health Insurance in December was 2,619,287 primary insured and an estimated 6,000,000 dependents. The number of Health Insurance Societies grew from 710 in July to 774 in December 1948 covering an unknown but large number of establishments, as societies are authorized only in the large-scale enterprises. Frequently these enterprises have branch establishments the personnel of which are all member of the one Health Insurance society bearing the name of the enterprise.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

Incl. 1 - Execution of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Preventive Inoculation in This Year (YO-HATSU No.365).

Incl. 2 - Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment. (February - March 1949).

Incl. 3 - Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.17 (Kosei-Sho-Rei No.17).

Incl. 4 - Amendments to the Health Insurance Law.

Incl. 5 - Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Society-managed Health Insurance (Kumiai Kansho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948-49.

Incl. 6 - Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - February 1949.

Incl. 7 - Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Week Ended 23 April 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 123
For Period
2 - 8 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

11 - 16 April

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 16	Kai-hatsu No.338		Governor, Saga Prefecture	Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Prohibition of a appropriating allowance for extra hour duties.		
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.379		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Removal of the control of industrial chemicals for sterilization of water supplied by water facilities.		
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.381		"	"
		Re: Extermination of rodents and insects harmful to health.		
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.382		"	"
		Re: Unofficial showing of national grant-in-aid for expenses on extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1949-50.		
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No.383		Governor, Hokkaido	"
		Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of paper for manufacturing flycide-paper spread with DDT.		
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No.384		Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
		Re: Extension of the term for completion of construction works of sewerage of Ashiya City.		
Apr. 13	Ei-hatsu No.386		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of the successful candidates for the examination for nutritionists in fiscal year 1948-49.		
Apr. 15	Ei-hatsu No.395		Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
		Re: Adjustment of administrative structure of environmental sanitation.		
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No.401		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Simultaneous control on indication on label of special dietary use.		
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No.404		"	"
		Re: Measures for and investigation into shell-fish toxication cases.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	I-hatsu No. 391		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.		
Apr. 12	I-hatsu No. 393		All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Filling the monthly report on hospitals.		

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr. 12 Yaku-hatsu No. 636	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
	Re: Allotment of the specified distribution goods.	
Apr. 13 Yaku-hatsu No. 644	"	"
	Re: Documents on disposition of rejected ampoules among the manufactures goods, such as sulfanilamides, etc.	
Apr. 15 Yaku-hatsu No. 659	"	"
	Re: Distribution of imported white petrolatum.	
Apr. 14 Yaku-shu No. 270	"	"
	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Control Law on the Business of Poison and Powerful Agent.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 645	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Providing artificial eyes under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 647	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: Allotment of rubber goods for the social work agencies.	
Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 648	Governor, Hokkaido	"
	Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 652	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life	
Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 653	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
	Re: Summary sheet on the second national-wide simultaneous investigation over the state of protection for the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 654	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
	Re: Payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law to those who have been accommodated in the asylum for the aged.	
Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 655	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 677	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 678	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
	Re: Allocation LARA relief commodities for the disaster sufferers.	
Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 679	Governors, Aomori and 16 other prefectures	"
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 680	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 682	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
	Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 683	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 686	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	”
	Re: Approval on creation of Tokushima Prefectural Branch of the National Relief Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 689	Governor, Aichi Pref.	”
	Re: Consolidation of the woman welfare agencies.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 697	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	”
	Re: Approval of the Kokura City Social Work Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 698	Governor, Shiga Pref.	”
	Re: Application for special allocation of gasoline for transportation.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 699	Governor, Osaka Pref.	”
	Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 700	Governor, Nagano and 9 other pref.	”
	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 701	Governor, Niigata Pref.	”
	Re: Allotment of coke for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Apr. 11 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No.93	All prefectural governors	”
	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.	
Apr. 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 95	”	”
	Re: Collection of contributions under Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	
Apr. 15 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 97	”	”
	Re: Spread of the consumer’s livelihood cooperative association by occupation.	
Apr. 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 98	”	”
	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 99	”	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (vegetable seeds) from LARA.	
<u>Children’s Bureau</u>		
Apr.11 Ji-hatsu No. 331	Governors, Chiba & 19 other pref.	Director, Children’s Bureau
	Re: Filling the report on situations of the exhibition of photographs of repatriated orphans and war-orphans, and filling the settlement of accounting of expenses on that.	
Apr.11 Ji-hatsu No. 333	Governors, Hokkaido & 38 other prefs.	”
	Re: A settlement of accounting of national grant-in-aid for expenses on institutions of the day-nurseries and the mothers’ homes for fiscal year 1948-49.	
Apr.13 Ji-hatsu No. 335	All prefectural governors	”
	Re: Questions and answers on application of the Child Welfare Law.	

Apr.16 Ji-hatsu No. 348 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Connection with the private organizations on execution of the child welfare week for
fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.16 Ji-hatsu No. 349 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. "
Re: Partial amendment of the constitution of the Odawara Shonen-en (Minors' Home),
Foundational Juridical Person.

Insurance Bureau

Apr. 11 Ho-hatsu No. 23 All prefectural governors: Chairmen Director, Insurance Bureau
of Boards of Directors of Health
Insurance Associations
Re: Imposition of taxes upon the increased employer's burden among subscription fees of
health insurance.

Apr. 15 Ho-hatsu No. 24 All prefectural governors "
Re: Notice on the business conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections and the branch offices
of social insurance.

Apr. 16 Ho-hatsu No. 25 " "
Re: Amendment, etc., of a certificate of subscription of health insurance.

Apr. 16 Ho-hatsu No. 26 " "
Re: Recommendation of the candidates for the 8th term students of the training school in
social insurance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 13 En-shi No. 405 " Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Execution of the repatriation relief campaign of love.

Apr. 13 En-sh No. 410 Governors, Hokkaido & 6 prefectures "
in Tohoku District
Re: Request for investigation into those who desire to join a colony among the repatriates
from abroad.

Apr. 15 Engo No. 416 Governor, Mie Pref. "
Re: Repatriation of Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto from Formosa to Japan Proper.

Apr. 15 Engo No. 421 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Strengthening of measures for emergency relief after re-commencement of repatriation work.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Recently two outbreaks of smallpox have occurred in Japan, one in Fukuoka Prefecture and one in Osaka. In each case the outbreak first started in Koreans and in one case, at least, there is highly presumptive evidence that the family of the first case had entered Japan illegally.

In Fukuoka Prefecture there have been a total of 13 cases since 1 April of which eight occurred in Fukuoka City, four in Moji and one in Omuta. In addition, one imported cases occurred in a Japanese sailor returning from Pusan, Korea. The Omuta patient had been in Fukuoka just two weeks prior to the onset of the disease. The cases in Fukuoka have been scattered throughout the city, whereas those in Moji were localized in one area.

In Osaka, 15 cases have been reported since 22 April, of which 12 were confined to a small, circumscribed area, while the two others occurred at no great distance away.

Public Health Officers are urged to be on the alert for any suspicious or presumptive cases of smallpox or for any unexplained deaths, fevers or eruptions, especially in infants and children and particularly in black-market areas and areas where there are considerable numbers of Koreans or Chinese, with opportunity for unregistered or illegal entrants to come and go.

Venereal Disease Control - Serological Tests for Syphilis

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the diagnosis of syphilis is often made on the basis of two precipitation-type serologic (usually the Murata and Ide tests).

Comparative studies of the various precipitation tests carried out by the National Institute of Health with the co-operation of the United States Army 406th Medical General Laboratory indicate that the Murata, Ide and Hokken (or Kitasato) tests respond with satisfactory sensitivity to syphilitic reagin but do not demonstrate adequate specificity for syphilis. The results of this study show that these precipitation tests are more sensitive than the standard United States Army Kahn test but gave more false positive reactions. (The Meinicke test appeared to be unsatisfactory because of its relative insensitivity and non-specificity and should not be used). The danger of relying on positive precipitation tests alone to establish a diagnosis of syphilis is apparent, especially in prenatal, premarital and other apparently healthy people.

Since the precipitation tests are very sensitive even though they may not be adequately specific for syphilis, they should be employed as a screening test and those found to have a positive or doubtful reaction should be regarded as suspects rather than syphilitics. These suspects should be followed up with an adequate history, a complete physical examination and a confirmatory Wasserman test to form a basis upon, which the diagnosis can be made. The history and physical examination should not be done perfunctorily but should be carried out with a view to determining whether the positive serological result is due to syphilis or to some non-syphilitic condition like respiratory infection, leprosy, malaria, infectious mononucleosis, vaccinia (following smallpox vaccination) etc. It must be borne in mind that many infectious disease may produce a transiently positive reaction in the absence of syphilis.

Military Government Public Health Officers should check the prefectural laboratories to determine whether Wasserman tests are being performed. The Health Centers should do the routine precipitation tests and forward all positive and doubtful reacting sera to the prefectural laboratory of other similar institutions where a confirmatory Wasserman test can be made.

Training Course for Nutritionists

The fifth course for public health nutritionists will be held from 30 May to 23 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Well qualified candidates working in prefectural health departments or in health centers should be selected for training. Prefectures which have a backlog of untrained nutritionists may send more than one student. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

National Pharmaceutical Examination

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.115, Ministry of Welfare notification No. 66 published in the Official Gazette 18 April announces the places and dates of the first national practical examination for pharmacists. Three locations are specified: Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. The examinations will be held from Monday 18 July to Wednesday 20 July, beginning at 0900 hours each day. Those making application to undergo this examination are required to show evidence of passing the theoretical examination which is scheduled for 15 May as previously announced.

Biologics Reassay

During the period 2 - 6 May the following vaccines have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity (Unit: cc)</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	27	9,869

Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	29	9,869
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Kaketsuken	4	9,801
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	25	6,036
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	28	792

Decontrol of DDT Distribution

Memorandum (PHMJG 102), dated 3 May 1949, subjects "Release of Control Over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes", has been prepared and delivered to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. Subject memorandum informs the Ministry that no objection is offered by Public Health and Welfare Section to the proposed plan of release of control over DDT distribution.

Estimated production in Japan of DDT 10% and finished DDT products during the current Japanese fiscal year will be sufficient to satisfy all public health programs. In addition, finished insecticides can be made available for general public use from indigenous production. Production for the current year of DDT 100% is estimated at 900 metric tons, DDT 10% at 10,560,000 pounds and DDT 5% residual effect spray, 2,100,000 gallons. Under these circumstances control over the distribution of DDT products for public health use is no longer necessary.

Ministry of Welfare has adequate reserve stocks on hand at the present time and will continue to maintain such stocks to meet any foreseeable emergency need.

It is suggested that the usual surveillance be exercised to insure compliance with the operations of the DDT distribution activities, especially at it pertains to the prevention of diversion of the DDT products into illegal channels and to insure compliance with the provisions of existing laws and regulations.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 107,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 April, which will produce 3,210,000 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 216,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced since 26 March and the production program will be completed well ahead of schedule.

The first distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 10 - 26 April. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted 1 part to 30 parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Hokkaido	45	Nagano	30
Aomori	40	Shiga	100
Miyagi	40	Kyoto	359
Akita	42	Osaka	288
Yamagata	30	Wakayama	11
Ibaraki	41	Shimane	38
Tochigi	43	Hiroshima	64
Gumma	86	Kagawa	31
Saitama	114	Ehime	96
Chiba	116	Kochi	35
Tokyo	399	Fukuoka	160
Kanagawa	45	Saga	30
Yamanashi	25	Nagasaki	50
Gifu	45	Kumamoto	50
Shizuoka	228	Oita	40
Aichi	45		
			<u>TOTAL 2,766</u>

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 17 - 30 April (two weeks) 6,557 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 33 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	240		60		
Aomori	312		40		
Iwate	24				
Miyagi	360	360		30	
Akita			11	10	
Yamagata			61	70	
Fukushima	22		40		
Ibaraki			21		
Tochigi			10		1
Gumma		110	20		
Saitama	250		12		
Tokyo	250		18		
Kanagawa		10	30		
Fukui	21		10	24	
Kyoto	200				
Nagano	240	50	130		
Shiga			50		
Osaka	24		210		
Nara		50			
Wakayama		40	60	50	
Hiroshima		60	20		
Yamaguchi		100	20		
Tokushima		10			
Okayama		100		300	
Nagasaki	100			150	
Kagawa	100	20		100	
Ehime	200				
Fukuoka			20		
Saga		40	4		
Kumamoto	350	200	50		
Oita		160	70		
Miyazaki		100	50		
Kagoshima	500		2		
	3,393	1,410	1,019	734	1

Cement Allocations

Detailed breakdown, by prefectures, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in expansion, repair and rehabilitation of medical and pharmaceutical supply factories (Unit: metric tons) is attached (Incl. No.1).

Detailed breakdown by major categories, classifications by bureaus, sections, type of work, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in public health and welfare programs (Unit: metric tons) is attached. (Incl. No.2).

SECTION III NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - March

The March report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,030
Arrests - Registered persons	30
Unregistered persons	165
(Including four Koreans and 24 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	17
Unregistered persons	52
(Including two Koreans and 13 foreign nationals)	
Thefts of Narcotics (including one hospital and one manufacturer)	30
Losses by Fire (including two hospitals)	7

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 20,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Penal servitude was reduced to suspended sentences in all but one case. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts, totaling 28 sentences, varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 50,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Fifteen sentences were suspended. One defendant was found not guilty. Penalties for foreign national non-registrants, totaling 14 sentences, tried in Military Courts varied from ¥ 5,400 to ¥ 97,200 fine and from three months to three years penal servitude. Seven sentences were suspended.

The total amount of narcotics lost through thefts was comparatively small including 38 grams of morphine, later recovered, stolen from the manufacturer. Seven out of the 30 persons responsible for the thefts were arrested.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,749
Investigations originated	301
Investigations concluded	187
Investigations not concluded	328

Recidivists

From August 1947 to 30 April 1949 there were 41 recidivists among narcotic violators. They are classified as follows according to nationality:

Japanese	34
Korean	2
Chinese	5

SECTION IV WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, number 153 through 163, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 488.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 153rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Flying Scud on 10 April and contained 110.35 tons (food).
- b. 154th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Andrew Jackson on 11 April and contained 260.38 tons (food, 243.1 tons - clothing, 15 tons - medical supplies, 85 tons - miscellaneous, 1.43 tons).
- c. 155th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Mail on 14 April and contained 54.08 tons (food, 37.15 tons - clothing, 16.63 tons - miscellaneous, .3 tons).
- d. 156th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 14 April and contained .7 tons (clothing).
- e. 157th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Montana on 14 April and contained 1 tons (miscellaneous).
- f. 158th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pacific Transport on 14 April and contained 6.2 tons (clothing).
- g. 159th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Wilson on 16 April and contained 6.8 tons (food, .07 tons - clothing, 6.3 tons - medical supplies, .23 tons - miscellaneous, .2 tons).
- h. 160th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Young America on 20 April and contained 10.40 tons (food, 10.05 tons - miscellaneous, .2 tons).
- i. 161st Shipment: Arrived aboard by the S.S. Lakeland Victory on 25 April and contained 11.85 tons (food, 1.95 tons -clothing, 9.2 tons - miscellaneous, .7 tons).

- j. 162nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Van Buren on 25 April and contained 12.7 tons (food).
- k. 163rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Indian Bear on 26 April and contained 14.45 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,515.77 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	6,439.78
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,650.11
Medical Supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>131.46</u>
TOTAL	8,515.77

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Briefly outlined below are the statistics covering "Volunteer Service Activities" as reported by the listed Red Cross Chapters (prefectural) for the period 1 June 1948 - 30 April 1949:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. of Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tokyo	Services to Repatriate from Russia at Tokyo Station	37	5 & 6 June, 24 June - Served tea, received letters for mailing, welfare inquiries.
	Entertainment Services	108	19-20 December, for benefit of the repatriates. 29 January at Junior Red Cross Rally. 21 Feb. for the physically handicapped.
	Production Service	22,380	Ripping of ARC ditty bags: Musashino - 7,000 bags (3-20 Sept.) 500 volunteers Ota-ku - 113,650 bags (7 Sept. - 4 Nov.) 21,380 volunteers Arakawa-ku - 15,000 bags (24 Sept. - 2 Dec.) 1,000 volunteers
	Services at Blind School	250	Lunch preparation, dormitory service, reading and writing, nursing
	Nursery at Control Red Cross Hospital	108	2 or 3 volunteers on duty from 2 to 5 PM to care for the children of the hospital visitors
Nagasaki	Disaster Volunteer Service	129	Flood disaster of 11 September assistance to disaster victims
	Road Cleaning	149	Beginning 10 January
Ibaraki	Comfort articles to hospital patients	1,200	Postal cards, candy, pickles, letters given to National Hospital patients.
	Comfort articles to children's institutions	5,500	Food and toys to children in Homes for Delinquents
	School hot lunch service	150	

	Services to the aged	6,800	
	Comfort articles to the indigents	250	Year-end presents and money
Gumma	Vessel disaster rescue service	149	5 Jan. - vessel disaster near Iwojima lighthouse - rescue
	Child welfare service	200	Discussion meetings for mothers on child welfare
	Services at Blind & Deaf Mute School	125	Beginning 5 April - cleaning service twice a week
	Eat extermination	75	Made 10,000 rat extermination baits
Tochigi	Material and money collection	80	For Fukui Disaster victims: collected ¥ 49,700 and 136 articles during 6 days in August
	Gifts to the indigents	20	¥ 5,000 given to Home for War Widows and ¥ 3,000 to Home for War Orphans, earned by the volunteers.
Nara	Fire disaster service	28	Municipal office building fire
	Fire disaster service	45	Fire in front of Nara station
	Meeting for the aged	42	230 aged persons over 70 years of age invited
	Assistance to Mobile Clinic	320	Assisted Chapter Mobile Clinics in various areas
	Gift to Fire Department	25	¥ 3,000 earned by the volunteers donated to the town fire dept. for their activities
Shizuoka	Visits to indigent families and institutions	680	Visits to National Hospitals, Children's institutions, war sufferers families, etc.
	Nursing and comfort services to disaster victims	350	Volunteer groups in Shizuoka, Numazu, Kanaya, Iwamatsu, Higashi Kawane - nursing services to the wounded, comfort articles to the victims
	Service on Mobile Clinic Day	5	Staff aid service (Morimachi Volunteer group)
	School Lunch service	50	Morimachi Volunteer Group
	Fighting mountain fires	36	Morimachi Volunteer Group
Nagano	CC-RC Fund Drive		Entire volunteer groups in the prefecture
	Sewing service	20	On 3 Dec., Volunteer women remade bedding for duty officers at the school and town office.
	Services to the aged	53	Aged persons invited to the elementary school and served tea and cakes
	Service to repatriates	80	17-23 Oct. - tea party for the repatriates, visits to

			their homes and donations of gifts
	Collection of money and articles for five victims	209	Held drive during March for victims of Noshiro and Akashi fires
Miyagi	Disaster service	20	Assisted nurses in time of fire disaster
	Disaster service	30	Assisted in canteen service
	Entertainment's for hospitalized patients	60	
	Entertainment's war victims	30	
	Road cleaning	120	
	Collection of newspapers	28	800 newspapers collected to send to Japanese in South Pacific
	Services to the Municipal Police	50	Encouragement in Savings account for the benefit of Municipal Police Building Project
	Road repairing service	30	After typhoon "Ione"
	Fund raising for school building	50	
	Cooperations with CC Fund Drive	300	
	Extermination of rats and insects	20	Distribution of DDT to the homes
	Service to hospitalized patients	45	Donation of money and articles to patients at National Hospital
Iwate	Health service	22	Assisted in disinfection of homes -498 hours' service
	Services to patients	45	Visits and services to patients -381 hours
	Services to disaster victims	73	276 hours
	Services to families	50	Errands for families short of hands -47 hours
	Services to repatriates	16	Various services including street collection of money 20 hours
Fukui	Hot lunch service	272	Twice a week in Elementary School
	Comfort articles	272	Rice cakes made from rice donated by volunteers, given to Home for the Aged
	Child Welfare service	495	Building of Nursery School playground

	Service at Fukui Station		Planning to begin in April
	Disaster service	1,100	Community kitchens, etc.
Okayama	Service by Nursing Volunteer Group	45	Assisted in training of Prefectural Disaster Relief Corps
Kochi	Disaster service	211	
	Welfare service	1,319	Distributed New Year rice cakes to 59 indigent families with the money earned by the vol. Also cleaning of roads and shrines and assisted in fund drive
	Family service	122	Services to families with illness, etc.
	School service	24	Assisted in school rebuilding
	Services in Blind Deaf School	34	On 15 Sept., prepared lunch for teachers and students, Chapter persons and volunteers, held discussions on health and demonstration of home nursing techniques given.
Kagoshima	Flood disaster service	200	Flood disaster of 14-15 July, in Kawauchi assisted in shelter and canteen services for 500 victims. Co-operated with prefectural office in road cleaning and disinfection.
	Service at time of fishing boat disaster	30	Due to typhoon 23 fishing boats were capsized on 8 March with 34 victims. Assisted firemen in those rescue, donated 1 cup of rice each, cooked and served them to the victims. Collected bedding, clothes and helped find shelter.
	Service to repatriates		Since last year, volunteers in various districts met the trains carrying repatriates when they stopped at their station and served them hot tea.

Public Assistance - Tenth Revision of Standard Allowances

The Ministry of Welfare is currently determining an increase (10th) in standard allowances for public assistance. Increases will be based on official price increases in foods and other rationed items, as well as a possible increase in the amounts for fuel, housing, clothing and other items. It is believed that another change will result in allowing 100% grants by local governments.

Projected In-Service Training Program of the General Affairs Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Ministry of Welfare

Following is a statement regarding the Ministry of Welfare plans for in-service training:

- a. Objectives:
 - 1). To establish and carry out a social work training program for personnel in national and local offices.
 - 2). To stress the training of government personnel.
 - 3). To initiate and practice a tangible "in-service training program".
- b. Organization:

- 1). To appoint training officers in the sections and divisions concerned of the Ministry of Welfare and organize a steering committee on training, to consist of the vice-minister, bureau and section chiefs as chairmen and members respectively.
 - 2). A full-time secretary in each "Misei-bu" (Prefectural Welfare Department) is requested.
 - 3). A full-time in-service training officer is requested.
 - 4). An official in local sub-offices shall take charge of training.
- c. Method:
- 1). To hold a short training course for prefectural full-time officials and full-time "in-service training" officials, by the Ministry of Welfare.
 - 2). Attendance of a training director will be expected at block meetings of the Minsei-bu-cho (Welfare Department, Chief, Kosei-Ka-cho, (Welfare Section Chief) and Jido-Ka-cho (Children's Section Chief).
 - 3). The Social Work Training Schools in Tokyo and Osaka will be improved and prefectures will be urged to send students so that the schools will profit by meeting prefecture needs and the prefectures will have more trained personnel.
 - 4). Prefectures shall hold training classes for city, town and village welfare officials. At business conferences and research meetings, the prefectures shall distribute various documents on social work matters.
 - 5). In-service training shall be promoted among social workers, both in public and private institutions, and all time serving directly in the social work field.

Remarks: A part of the expense for the holding of "Minsei-iin" meetings "Jido-iin" meetings, nurse training meetings, and institution personnel training meetings and nurse training schools shall be borne by the state. By "in-service training" is meant that practical training is given to persons already serving in this field and the purpose is to more effectively attain a definite skill in the position. Guidance will be given in the form of case work, discussions, lectures and writings.

Group Work Seminars

Osaka College of Social Work: Forty-one students of which seven were women, were awarded certificates. The age range was 23 to 60 years. All students returned to positions in institutions, settlement houses, prefectural offices and other types of social work in which they would immediately use their training. Prefectures represented were: Osaka 26 students, Hyogo 6, Kyoto 4, Nara 2, Wakayama 2, and Shiga 1.

Japan Social Work School: Fifty-four students of which 25 were women were awarded certificates. The age range was from 21 to 67, of which 25 students were 30 years of age under. All about the seven who were students in the one-year course of the Japan Social Work School returned to positions in prefectural offices, orphanages, schools and private social agencies. Prefectures represented were: Tokyo 29 students, Kanagawa 4, Chiba 3, and Hiroshima 2. One student each came from Saitama, Tochigi, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Toyama, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie, Tokushima, Kumamoto, Gifu, Ibaraki, Gumma, Niigata and Oita.

At both schools the daily five-hour session was broken into short periods of lectures, committee work, individual conferences, group discussion, and recreation. The basic material was given in Japanese in a half hour lecture by the interpreter (previously prepared) which was followed by one and one-half hours of group discussion giving direct contact between the instructor and students.

Visits to three different types of agencies, including settlements and institutions, was preceded by a discussion of items to be observed, and followed by individual written comments and class discussion. Written assignments during the course and the fiscal true-false examination on basic principles, gave an opportunity to evaluate the students' comprehension of the material given. Those students who were already working with groups and could therefore test the principles by their experience, showed a readiness to accept new methods. They should reflect in their communities the value of these courses.

Continuing study of group work is to be done by these students who have organized group work associations, and it is expected that group work will be included in the curriculum of the two schools of social work hereafter.

Public Assistance - Minsei-iin

Junior and Assistant Minsei-iin - Discussions with the Ministry of Welfare and with the National Minsei-iin Rei Mei have resulted in an order excluding Junior or Assistance Minsei-iin from any aspects of the public assistance program, including sitting in on local council meetings while specific cases are under discussion. Individual case loads do not appear to warrant the use of assistants in any areas which have been reviewed in connection with this problem. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei stated that Assistants and Juniors were not being used for these purposes. (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.110, 23 April 1949).

Fund Raising by Minsei-iin - Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.72, 15 March 1949, orders governors to limit the use of Minsei-iin to their legally authorized duties and suggest that Minsei-iin, as such, shall not participate in fund-raising and in other activities in their communities. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei further suggested that Minsei-iin officially should not raise funds for their own welfare use; however, in connection with Red Cross or Community Chest fund campaign they may participate as ordinary citizens and are to be so identified.

Public Assistance - Unauthorized Restrictions

Complaints continuously reach Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP concerning the fact that local officials are refusing public assistance to some families on the basis that the family falls under the category of "repatriates", "war sufferers", or families of military personnel who have died overseas or still believed to be overseas. Generally the complaint quotes the public official or Minsei-iin as telling them that the rejection is based on orders from Military Government or from SCAP. It is not known whether local officials use this method as a reason for rejection in otherwise cases, or whether they believe some such order to be in effect.

Welfare Officers should clarify this point with local officials and re-emphasize that public assistance is based on need and not on category.

Day Nurseries under the Ministry of Welfare

A plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare (Children's Bureau) providing for the inclusion in the school Lunch Program of those children attending public and private day nurseries has been approved. 248.17 metric tons of powdered skim milk have been allocated to the 2,111 day nurseries involved, and will provide 25 grams of powdered skim milk per day (for 50 days) for 198,540 pre-school children included in these nurseries during May and June.

With information going to the prefectural welfare departments from the Ministry of Welfare, receipt and report forms are included together with menus and other information to be utilized by the prefectures in the initial program to be developed during May and June. The extension of this program beyond 30 June is dependent upon the success of this initial experiment.

Copies of informatives going to the welfare departments will be forwarded to each Military Government Welfare Officer as soon as the translation is completed. A tabulation of the allocation of skim milk for rationing in nursing facilities for the first fiscal quarter (May and June) is given below:

Prefecture	Number of Facilities	Number of Persons	Quantity per Day (g)	Days of Nursing	Quantity demanded	Remarks
Hokkaido	42	3,499	25	50	4,374	Details of days of nursing:
Aomori	20	1,377	"	"	1,721	
Iwate	28	1,938	"	"	2,423	For May ... 24 days
Miyagi	35	3,198	"	"	3,997	For June... 26 days
Akita	22	2,615	"	"	3,269	
Yamagata	24	2,606	"	"	3,366	
Fukushima	26	2,824	"	"	3,530	
Ibaraki	25	2,075	"	"	2,564	
Tochigi	6	808	"	"	1,010	
Gumma	27	2,761	"	"	3,451	
Saitama	15	1,749	"	"	2,186	
Chiba	33	3,344	"	"	4,180	
Tokyo	122	10,935	"	"	13,669	
Kanagawa	61	6,625	"	"	8,281	
Niigata	101	9,016	"	"	11,270	
Toyama	32	5,510	"	"	6,888	
Ishikawa	51	4,300	"	"	5,375	
Fukui	23	1,850	"	"	2,312	
Yamanashi	21	2,223	"	"	2,779	
Nagano	59	6,666	"	"	8,333	
Gifu	64	7,236	"	"	9,045	
Shizuoka	43	4,963	"	"	6,204	
Aichi	150	16,067	"	"	20,084	
Mie	39	2,514	"	"	3,142	
Shiga	3	264	"	"	330	
Kyoto	85	6,975	"	"	8,719	
Osaka	84	6,415	"	"	8,019	
Hyogo	73	6,420	"	"	8,025	
Nara	37	2,849	"	"	3,561	
Wakayama	23	1,796	"	"	2,245	
Tottori	26	2,355	"	"	2,944	
Shimane	38	2,972	"	"	3,715	
Okayama	51	4,557	"	"	5,696	
Hiroshima	94	8,700	"	"	10,875	
Yamaguchi	57	5,763	"	"	7,204	
Tokushima	34	2,387	"	"	2,984	
Kagawa	31	3,012	"	"	3,765	
Ehime	56	5,849	"	"	7,311	
Kochi	49	5,036	"	"	6,295	
Fukuoka	138	12,998	"	"	16,247	
Saga	29	3,271	"	"	4,089	
Nagasaki	27	2,041	"	"	2,551	
Kumamoto	26	2,540	"	"	3,175	
Oita	26	1,486	"	"	1,857	
Miyazaki	13	818	"	"	1,023	
Kagoshima	41	3,250	"	"	4,062	
TOTAL	2,111	198,540			284,175	

SECTION V
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Chapter VI of the National Health Insurance Law, paralleling Articles 284 through 293 of the Social Autonomy Law, permits cities, towns, and villages to cooperate in order to obtain joint National Health Insurance objectives. In certain areas this cooperation has been most significant.

For example, in Shizuoka Prefecture six communities have federated under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Law for purpose of establishing and operating a cooperative non-profit hospital. Each municipality concerned therein, however, conducts its own National Health Insurance program--three being municipally administrated and three with administration by Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

This particular project was supported by the Prefectural National Health Insurance Federation with the assistance of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. The initial cost of establishment was raised by contributions from each cooperating town, with amounts of contributions based upon the number of insured and the distance of the town from the hospital site. The Ministry of Welfare authorized an appropriation to supplement the contributions and the remainder required was borrowed from in the area concerned.

The hospital has been in operation for a year and has been quite satisfactory. It has balanced its budget and has been able to pay off a part of the loan without additional assessments. This was accomplished even though the hospital operated on a fee-per-point rate less than the standard recommended by the Medical Fee Calculating Committee.

Persons insured under National Health Insurance have priority to the facilities offered but persons insured under other social insurance plans, namely, Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Mutual Aid, also receive service. In addition, services are extended to the few non-insured persons in the communities. Initial joint administration has been limited to a National Health Insurance representative from each community on a joint governing body, however, an expansion of the body is now planned to include representatives from all social insurance groups who use the facilities. This project is a good example of joint cooperation which may provide a method for communities which have heretofore been unable to effect satisfactory programs.

SECTION VI
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
98/1 (Amendment)	5/4/49	Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man	Yes	MG 8th Army
100	5/5/49	Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds.	Yes	MG 8th Army
101	5/3/49	Designation of Shikatsu-Toya National Park.	No	MG 8th Army
102	5/5/49	Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes.	Yes	MG 8th Army
103	5/6/49	Plan concerning Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparations.	Yes	MG 8th Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps

3 Incls:

1. Prefectural Cement Allocations, April, May, June, 1st Qtr. JFY 1949, for, Medical & Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for last Qtr, JFY 1949, April, May, June.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 30 April 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 124
For Period
9 - 15 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

18 to 23 April

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 22	Kai-hatsu No.366	Governors, Hokkaido and 4 other prefectures		Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Field-auditing of accounting.		
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.423	Governor, Okayama Pref.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Application for approval on change of a plan of extension and improvement works of water-facilities of Tamano City.		
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.424	Governor, Aomori Prefecture		"
		Re: Report on approval on transferring a licensed power for construction of water-works.		
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.425	Governor, Niigata & 2 other Prefecture		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on execution of extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1948-1949.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.434	All prefectural governors		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Outlines of execution of the examination for "Riyoshi" Law.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.433	Governor, Mie Pref.		"
		Re: An application for designation of the training institution for "Riyoshi" Law.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.435	Prefectural Governors concerned		"
		Re: Designation of the training institutions for "Riyoshi" Law.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 20	I-hatsu No.405	All prefectural governors		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Training course for public health nurses.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Apr. 18	Yaku-hatsu No.664	All Prefectural governors		Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Execution of the examination in practice of the state examination for pharmacists.		
Apr. 20	Yaku-hatsu No.689	"		"
		Re: Investigation into ephedrine hydrochloride tablets.		
Apr. 21	Yaku-hatsu No.697	"		"
		Re: Report on the progress of receiving additional ration for laborers in a branch of manufacturing enterprise of sanitary goods.		

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 18 Sha-hatsu No.704	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Summary sheet on the second simultaneous investigation into the protection condition of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.709	Governor, Aichi Pref.	”
	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law in case of disputes of firms and factories, etc.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.710	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture	”
	Re: The convention of the welfare commissioners.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.711	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	”
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 21 Sha-hatsu No.716	”	”
	Re: Use of a part of the building of the former Kyojo-kai, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.726	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture	”
	Re: Relocation of the place where relief commodities from LARA have been kept.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.727	Governor, Tokyo Metro	”
	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.728	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.730	”	”
	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefore.	
Apr. 23 Sha-hatsu No.731	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture	”
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 23 Sha-hatsu No.733	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	”
	Re: Payment beyond the limit of expenses on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period of time for such relief.	
Apr.18 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.100	All Prefectural governors	”
	Re: Relief in case of a calamity.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.102	”	”
	Re: Designation of welfare commissionership as public office.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.104	”	”
	Re: Examination organizations of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.105	”	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.106	”	”
	Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law.	

Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.107 All Prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: National burden on expenses necessary for equipments of the protective institutions, etc.,
 under the Daily Life Security Law for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.108 " "
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses prescribed in Article 23 of the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.22 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109 " "
 Re: Additional rationing to the foreign nationals (requiring protection).

Apr.23 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.110 " "
 Re: The cooperators with the welfare commissioners.

Children's Bureau

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.357 Director, Civil Welfare Dept, Aichi Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Certification of qualifications for examination for day-nursery teachers under Article 40,
 paragraph 1, item 3 of the Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.

Apr.21 Ji-hatsu No.256 Governor, Shimane Prefecture "
 Re: Amendment to the instructions on national grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the
 infant homes for fiscal year 1948-49

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.359 Governor, Gumma Prefecture "
 Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.360 Governor, Osaka and Chiba Prefs. "
 Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.361 Governor, Iwate Pref. "
 Re: Application for permission on change of the plan of construction of the Ichinoseki Mothers'
 Home for fiscal year 1948-49.

Apr.21 Ji-hatsu No.362 All prefectural governors "
 Re: Notice of the third national convention on child welfare.

Insurance Bureau

Apr.19 Ho-hatsu No.27 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
 Re: Outlines on payment of national grant-in-aid on national health insurance for fiscal year
 1949-50.

Apr.20 Ho-hatsu No.28 " "
 Re: Examination and payment of medical fees under national health insurance.

Apr.22 Ho-hatsu No.29 " "
 Re: Treatment in case a wound or disease should relapse due to any cause on duty.

Apr.23 Ho-hatsu No.30 " "
 Re: Commentary on classification of budget of annual revenue and expenditure under the welfare
 insurance special accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 18 Engo No.436 Governor, Hokkaido Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
 Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.

Apr. 18 Engo No.437	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Dependents to be taken by Korean nationals where repatriation had been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Apr. 18 Engo No.439	//	//
	Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	
Apr. 19 Engo No.444	Governor, Niigata Prefecture	//
	Re: Repatriation to the Truk Islands.	
Apr. 19 Engo No.445	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	//
	Re: Discontinuation of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates in winter.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.450	Governors, Hokkaido and six prefs. in Tohoku District	//
	Re: Establishment of the housing facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien area without relatives for fiscal year 1949-50.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.451	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Equipping the housing facilities for the repatriate from aboard for fiscal year 1949-50.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.452	Governors, Fukushima and t wo other Prefecture	//
	Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief of the repatriates after settling down.	
Apr. 23 En-shi No.459	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Data of the room of provinces in the Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center.	
Apr. 23 En-sh No.460	//	//
	Re: Setting up boards indicating "welcome the repatriates".	

Full-Year Training Course in Public Health

On 5 July the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will inaugurate a full-year course in public health for medical graduates. Medical officers employed in prefectural and municipal health departments or health centers and teachers of public health in medical schools are eligible to attend. The course will include broad fundamental training in the various public health subjects and three months of supervised field work in health centers. It is designed particularly for younger medical graduates who are beginning a career in public health administration or teaching. The series of 3-month "refresher" courses for medical officers already established in their positions still will be continued at the Institute with the next course beginning 7 July.

The Institute of Public Health will furnish dormitory accommodations for students in the full-year course and will pay expenses connected with field teaching activities; subsistence expenses (estimated at ¥ 6,100 per month) must be borne by the student or by the governmental agency supporting him. An official announcement concerning the course was sent by the Ministry of Welfare on 21 April to prefectural governors and on 10 May to the deans and professors of hygiene in medical schools.

Training Course for Veterinarians

The seventh two-month course for public health veterinarians will be held at Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 June to 13 August. Veterinarians employed in meat, milk and seafood sanitation activities in prefectural and municipal health departments and in health centers are eligible to attend. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #119, in which announcement is made of the arrival of imported streptomycin in Japan. Due to the small amount received in relation to potential demand, the matter of allocation was very difficult. The Ministry of Welfare's plan of distribution was approved by PHMJG 103, dated 7 May 1949. The plan is designed to restrict the use of the imported streptomycin to well-qualified hospitals. Consideration was given to the annual number of tuberculosis deaths and number of tuberculosis beds available in each prefecture as well as to the sponsorship and facilities of the institutions involved. Many prefectures and institutions will undoubtedly feel that they have not received their share.

In order to have the officials concerned better informed on the matter, the allocation table is attached as Inclosure No.1. The unit ##### is forty grams, the amount considered necessary for the treatment of one adult patient. It will be noted that about 12% is classified as "reserved". This is being held for use in emergencies or future allocation to those institutions which have demonstrated their ability to make most effective use of original distribution. The amount in the column "For General Use" is that which is to be allocated to hospitals by the Prefectural council on streptomycin.

Sanitation

The National government subsidy for insect and rodent control is listed in the attached Inclosure No.2. The same information was forwarded by the Ministry of Welfare on 10 May to each prefecture.

On 12 May the following telegram was sent to each governor by the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

"There is danger of an encephalitis outbreak. You will start full scale control program with sanitary teams and inspectors immediately".

Following this, detailed instructions were sent to the Governors outlining control activities that are to be carried out by the public health departments, the health centers, city, town and village sanitary offices and by individuals. In addition the instructions included information affecting agencies other than the public health agencies, as follows:

- a. Agriculture section: To procure and distribute to each live stock owner, a sufficient quantity of DDT 5% residual effect spray (together with appropriate instructions for use) to spray all animal barns and shelters, and to coordinate equine encephalitis control with Japanese B encephalitis control.
- b. Public works: To expedite the cleaning of roadside ditches and drains.
- c. Public safety: To clean and maintain fire water reservoirs in such a manner as to prevent mosquito breeding.
- d. Cleaning sections: To collect and dispose of all trash and refuse collected by individuals during cleanup work and to remove regularly all garbage and refuse particularly during the mosquito and fly season.

The Ministry of Welfare has made provisions to supply the Ministry of Agriculture with 200,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray to be used for the spraying of animal barns and sheds. Necessary guidance and assistance should be given by Public Health personnel in order to insure prompt and proper execution of the program. Substitute material such as pyrethrum, cresol solution, etc., should not be used. Shipments of the 5% DDT residual effect spray were made to each prefecture on 12 and 13 May for distribution through the Agriculture Associations.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

The National Organization Public Health Nurse Manual will be on sale 20 May at ¥ 300.00 for Bible paper and ¥ 350.00 for regular paper. Send orders direct to

Far Eastern Literary Company

Room 135, Finance Bldg. Annex
2-1chome, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Standard for Ice Candy

The following standard was established by the Ministry of Welfare in the manufacturing of Ice Candy. This standard was presented to a representative group of members of the Japan Ice Candy Associations who will disseminate the information to all members for compliance. Prefectural Government Health Departments will be notified of the standards and will take the necessary action to obtain compliance.

a. Freezing tubes must be large enough to adequately observe and clean the interiors. Metal tubes that do not become rusty will be required. Eventually angular corners will be replaced by rounded corners.

b. Original water must be city water or a laboratory certified water safe for drinking. However, boiling of the water will be required that is to be utilized in making the candy. The length of time of boiling will be five minutes, and if sediment is present in the water, it will be filtered.

c. Equipment utilized for mixing or preserving the materials, and freezing tubes must be sterilized either by boiling or soaking in chlorine water (750 p.p.m).

d. The liquid used for the ice candy will be kept in clean and lidded vessels and when transferred to the freezing tubes, the transfer tubes must be thoroughly cleaned prior to use. When food solids are mixed with the liquids, pincettes shall be used.

e. Ice candy will have a stick handle (hashi) and the hashi will be boiled prior to use. The completed product will be handled by the handles only.

f. Water for melting and drawing the frozen product shall be certified water.

g. The finished product must be retained in containers that are protected against fly and dust and free from the presence of melted water.

h. Ice candy shall not contain more than 1,000 bacteria per cc of melted water, and when milk is used, not more than 3,000 per cc. Ice candy shall have no coli-group bacteria that changes Endo-medium (Fuchsin- milch sugar agar agar red).

i. Artificial sweet materials, pigments of flavors which are used for ice candy shall be suitable according to the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.

j. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of animal origin except gelatin and for the time being, milk.

k. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of mineral origin except as stated in item i.

l. Ice candy that contains Indian beans, fruit juice, etc., shall not contain any artificial pigments.

m. Metal containers shall not be cadmium plated or plated any other plating subject to chemical action when placed in contact with fruit juices.

Veterinary License Bill

The Veterinary License Bill with a supplementary Amendment is now under consideration in the Diet. Details of the Bill will be disseminated upon final Diet action.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 7-13 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kyoto	Swine-cholera	5
Yamagata	"	6
Saitama	"	3
	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	"	10
Fukuoka	"	2
Kagoshima		2

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Pharmaceutical Affairs

It is encouraging to note that few complaints have been reported in recent Military Government Monthly Activities Reports on matters under sub-heading "Supply". This sparse comment or the omission of this sub-heading entirely, is encouraging if it signifies a smooth operation of supply activities and an ample supply of necessary items.

Vigilance in pharmaceutical and supply matters is ever necessary. Not many months ago Japan was in a medical supply situation of scarcity. That condition of scarcity has rapidly improved due to the increased volume of production accompanying economic rehabilitation in the pharmaceutical and allied industries. This increase in productivity has made it possible to remove distribution controls from an increasing number of items, including newly introduced medicines such as sulfathiazole, penicillin, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection. And now (see previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin), controls over, the distribution of DDT products have been removed.

Progressively, as the pressure is removed from a struggle against scarcity, attention becomes focused on the establishment of and adherence to high standards of quality of materials, and of ethical practices, by the professions and industries concerned in pharmaceutical affairs. The emphasis has evolved from quantity to quality.

The legal basis was established for the enforcement of these standards and ethics by enactment in July 1948 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the promulgation of its Enforcement Regulation in August. Copies of these documents in official English translation have been supplied to Military Government personnel and others concerned as inclosures with copies of the Weekly Bulletins No.85 and No.88. It is important that prefectural health and law enforcement officials be thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of this law and its regulations, and it will be extremely satisfying for Military Government Public Health and Legal Officers to be likewise familiar with those provisions, using that knowledge as a means of constant surveillance to insure a progressive movement toward an abundant supply of safe and high quality commodities essential to improved public health activities.

Coal Allocation

The allocation plan for standard coal to the pharmaceutical manufactures under the ESB category "Medicines" for the first quarter JFY 1949 (April, May, June) by districts and prefectures, (Unit: Metric Ton) is attached (Inclosure No.3). A total of 22,000 metric tons of high calorie and 5,000 metric tons of low calorie standard coal has been allocated to manufacturers in 39 prefectures throughout Japan for the period.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

The arrest of one Korean and three Japanese resulted in the seizure of a small clandestine laboratory which had prepared 1,500 ampoules of heroin solution from five grams of heroin hydrochloride stolen from a pharmaceutical company during the war. The strength of the solution reduced to 30 percent of normal potency to produce the large number of ampoules. The shop of an electric bulb manufacturing company was being used as a

laboratory. The broker, the Korean, was receiving ¥ 35 per ampoule while the Japanese were attempting to obtain ¥ 500 per ampoule when arrested in Tokyo.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance - Correction to Inclosure

Item 5 of Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.106 which was inclosed with Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122 should read in part: "which is prescribed in Article 8, para.1 of the Enforcement Regulation (#38)". Item 10 should read in part: "Its acceptance shall not however, be refused on the ground that the form of a complaint is not adequate".

Item 9 provides that the handling of a complaint by the Governor is one of the duties which cannot legally be delegated to the District Chief.

Day Nurseries Under the Welfare Ministry

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.123, the informatives and dispatches prepared by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare are attached as Inclosure No.4, for information of Welfare Officers. The inclosure consists of Hatsu-Ji #38 dated 11 May 1949. "Outline for the Day Nursery Program", March 10, 1949: Ji-Hatsu #401, dated 11 May 1949; Receipt Forms to be utilized by the prefectures in acknowledging receipt of items received from the central office; Receipt Forms to be given to the Prefectural Welfare Department upon receipt of the supplies by the day nurseries concerned; a Stock Record Form to show amounts received, balances on hand, etc; Report of the Operation of the Lunch Itself showing number of children included, number of lunches served together with the Report of the Management Aspects of the Program. Also inclosed is a statement on "Principles of Dealing with the Day Nursery Lunch Materials", an outline of the responsibilities of the committee for the day nursery school lunch program and menus as suggestions indicating ways that skim milk can be included in soups and stews to provide one-dish servings. The last two include a schematic diagram of the organization of the day nursery school lunch program and a statement regarding the nursery school lunch sub-committee of the Central Child Welfare Council.

While this program is designed to be a self-supporting one, families without means to reimburse the nursery for the school lunch feeding will be assisted, as necessary, through the medium of the public assistance programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, Numbers 164 and 165, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 309.64 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 164th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Maiden Creek on 25 April and contained 303.78 tons (food, 274.68 tons - clothing, 27.85 tons - miscellaneous 1.25 tons).
- b. 165th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Dale on 9 May and contained 5.86 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,825.41 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,720.32 tons
Clothing	1,677.96 tons
Cotton (raw)	207.62 tons
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>132.71 tons</u>
TOTAL	8,825.41 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

Outlined below is a summary of the activities covering the Junior Red Cross National Conference held at Yokohama (8 - 10 May) in cooperation with the Kanagawa Prefectural Red Cross Chapter and the Yokohama Board of Education:

Place: Mainichi Hall, Japan Trade Fair Ground, Yokohama.

These Present: Two hundred and thirty representatives from all the prefectures in Japan including 147 Junior Red Cross members and 83 teacher-sponsors and Chapter personal. Originally ##### were issued for boy and girl and sponsor or Chapter member from each of 45 Chapters but many more came than were expected.

Object: For the purpose of getting the Junior Red Cross representatives from all the prefectures together on the occasion of Japan Trade Fair where the Junior Red Cross in Kanagawa had set up a Junior Red Cross room, showing the purpose, projects and activities of Junior Red Cross in pictures, dolls and other material.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Reference, Appeals Boards and Advisory Councils

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports for the period ending 31 March 1949 indicates some mis-understanding in distinguishing between the National Health Insurance provisions for appeals procedures and those for advisory councils and also to the appeals procedures available to persons insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

To quote, for example:

*****Company Health Insurance Society has no appeal procedure or Advisory Board. It was recommended that a board be elected by the insured persons to handle appeals, etc.”

A referee has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare for each prefecture and his jurisdiction extends over appeals by persons insured under Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen’s Insurance, government-managed Health Insurance or society-managed Health Insurance. These laws do not provide for appeal boards for individual prefectures on Health Insurance Societies. One appeals board, for each of the three laws named above, has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare and these three boards convene in Tokyo to hear appeals made from the references’ decisions.

Similarly, one advisory council has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare under each of the three laws named above and three councils convene in Tokyo to advise the Ministry of Welfare concerning the respective programs. The advisory councils and appeals boards constitute six separate bodies.

To quote from another report for the same period:

“The *****Company Health Insurance Society has no particular form of appeal system for the insured ##### are generally accepted on an impartial basis by the ##### ##### ##### of the meat commendatory findings of this review was the excellent job of publicizing the insurance program.”

The appeals procedure for society-managed as well as government-managed Health Insurance is provided in Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law (Chapter VII, following the 19-9 amendments to the law) and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section and the prefectural referee to acquiring all insured ##### with the facilities available for appeals and fair hearings. The referee should be independent of the prefectural insurance section in order that his decisions shall not be influenced by ##### being connected in any way with the original determinations of the administrative agency. For the same reason, no employee of the Ministry of Welfare is a member of any of the central appeals boards.

To quote again:

“The ***** Town National Health Insurance Association does not have an Appeal Board, all appeals at present are handled by the official in charge. It was recommended that an Appeal Board be set up.”

Each governor has appointed a prefectural National Health Insurance Appeals Board under Article 52-3 of the National Health Insurance Law. Appeals and mediation are provided for under National Health Insurance in Chapter VIII of the Law and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. There is no provision in law for prefectural referees, a central (national) appeals board, or a referee or appeals board in an individual National Health Insurance

Association. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section to inform persons insured under National Health Insurance of the procedure to be followed in appealing to the prefectural board.

The National Health Insurance Law (Article 8-18) and Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 provide for advisory councils where the program is administered by a city, town or village but not where it is administered by an association or a corporate juridical body. There is no prefectural or national advisory council provided by the National Health Insurance Law. The members of the advisory council are appointed by the mayor of the city, town or village, with the consent of the assembly.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits paid Under Welfare Pension Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Bulletin Nos. 97 and 106 for a brief description of the Welfare Pension Insurance program and monthly benefit data for the first six months (April through September 1948) of the fiscal year 1948/49.

Inclosure No.5 to this issue of the Bulletin lists comparable benefit data for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The upward trend in the level of benefits noted before has continued throughout this period owing to rises in the wage level.

Since July 1948 the number of insured and of establishments covered has risen appreciably. As of the end of February 1949 the total number of insured was reported as 5,643,507; of these 4,253,447 were men and 1,390,060 women. Five million six hundred nineteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-one persons were compulsorily covered. ### on a voluntary basis. The total number of establishments covered was 135,440 of these 129,085 were compulsorily covered, 6,304 on a voluntary basis. During that month, wages ### under this program averaged ¥ 4,933 namely ¥ 5,573 for men and ¥ 2,977 for women.

Amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which passed the Diet on 28 April 1949 further increasing ##### and benefits will not take effect until 1 May 1949 and will be summarized when May statistics are presented.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
104	5/9/49	Request Pertaining to the Distribution of Diapers.	No	MG 8th Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Plan of Distribution of Imported Streptomycin.
2. National Government Subsidy for Insect and Rodent Control Program for 1949.
3. Allocation Plan for Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, 1st Qtr JFY 1949 (April, May and June).
4. Hatsu-Ji No.38. Carrying out the Day Nursery Lunch Program. (Information to Military Government Public Welfare Officers).
5. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Five Weeks Ended 30 April 1949.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 7 May 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 125
For Period
16-22 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No.1.

Title: Group Work
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-19

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

April 30 - May 7

<u>DATE</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.443	Public Sanitation Bureau Re: Policy on handling or receiving electric power additionally allocated on that for refreshing beverages.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.446	Re: Improvement of technical skill in flaying and guidance for handling of hide at slaughter-houses.	"	"
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.441	Re: Application of examination of products to be administered by the prefectural governor	"	"
Apr.30	Ei-hatsu No.452	Re: Procedure on application for allotment of specified production materials for maintenance and administration of water supply and sewerage services.	"	"
Apr.30	Ei-hatsu No.452	Re: Operation of the Ex- Imperial Garden of Kyoto.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr.27	I-hatsu No.423	Re: Execution of examination to be given by the committee of preliminary examination.	All prefectural governors All Directors of Medical Affairs Bureau Branch Offices	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Apr.28	I-hatsu No.424	Re: Renewal of the Medical Contract.	All directors of Medical Affairs Branch Office Nat'l. Hospital & Nat'l. Sanatoria	"
Apr.30	I-hatsu No.428	Re: Unitary point value according to the regulation on medical fees under social insurance.	"	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Apr.27	Yo-hatsu No.373	Re: Administration of vaccination for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr.30	Yaku-hatsu No.750	Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
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Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.757	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
	Re: Questions on enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.758	"	"
	Re: Making an entry of about violation cases on narcotics and hemp (taima), and monthly report on narcotics and report on conditions of control over narcotics.	
Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.762	"	"
	Re: Methanol to be used for cosmetics.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>		
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.736	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Payment of expenses on removal to those who must remove by order of the Occupation Forces.	
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.739	Governors, Toyama & another prefecture	"
	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.740	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
	Re: Consent to backing the second civil welfare industry exhibition for show and sale.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.744	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
	Re: An accident on relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.745	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
	Re: Dealing with infant food as one of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.746	Governors, Kagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.749	Governor, Shimane	"
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugoku District.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.752	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
	Re: Amendment of the plan on accommodation institutions for the repatriates and other needy persons for fiscal year 1949-1950.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.754	Governors, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	"
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.756	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.760	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
	Re: Approval on organization of a foundational juridical person.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.761	Governors, Hiroshima & four other Prefs.	"
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugoku District.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.762	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.763	Governors, Hokkaido & seven other Prefs.	"
	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	

Apr.25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.112 All prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: Investigation into the organization of widows and other bereaved dependents.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.113 " "
 Re: Handling of relief commodities from LARA at the Milk stations.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.114 " "
 Re: National liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.115 " "
 Re: Financing the consumer's livelihood co-operative association.

Apr.27 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.116 " "
 Re: Accounting affairs on budget of national liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.111 " "
 Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA.

Children's Bureau

Apr.25 Ji-otsu-hatsu No.12 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Survey of number of the children in school-age being in the child welfare agencies.

Apr.25 Ji-hatsu No.368 Governor, Osaka Pref. "
 Re: Report on approval on organization of the Father Flanagan's Society, Foundational Juridical Person.

Apr.25 Ji-hatsu No.373 Governor, Tokyo Metro. "
 Re: Distribution of nutritions for the children accomodated in the child welfare agencies.

Apr.27 Ji-hatsu No.375 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "
 Re: Request for backing collection of fund for construction of the women's town.

Apr.28 Ji-hatsu No.378 Governor, Nagano Pref. "
 Re: Approval on establishment of the child welfare center.

Apr.28 Ji-hatsu No.380 All prefectural governors "
 Re: Abolition of office of personnel to engage in care and guidance and increase of child welfare officials.

Apr.30 Ji-hatsu No.383 " "
 Re: The (third term) training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.30 Ji-hatsu No.392 Governor, Hiroshima Pref. "
 Re: Request for sending the instructions on natural grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the mother's homes for fiscal year 1948-49 and expenses on initial equipments pursuant to such.

Insurance Bureau

Apr.26 Ho-hatsu No.31 Chiefs, Insurance Sections Director, Insurance Bureau
 prefectural government; Chiefs,
 branch offices of social insurance
 Re: Commentary on classification of budget on annual revenue and expenditure of Seamen's Insurance Special Account for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.28 Ho-hatsu No.32	Chiefs, Insurance Sect., prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba Nat'l. Sanatorium	Director, Insurance Bureau
	Re: Delegation of competence of collection of reports and auditing of condition on appropriation of budget under the provision of Article 46 of the Accounts Law.	
Apr.30 Ho-hatsu No.33	//	//
	Re: Omission of a documentary evidence to be attached to a statement of cash-accounts on revenue.	
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>		
Apr.26 En-shi No.474	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Change of a part of the emergency plan on construction of a group of housing facilities for the repatriates for fiscal year 1948-49.	
Apr.26 En-shi No.475	Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other prefectures	//
	Re: Situation on settling down of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	
Apr.30 En-shi No.490	Governor, Aichi Prefecture	//
	Re: Permission on extension of the period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>		
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.461	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
	Re: Fodder linked with drinking milk.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.463	//	//
	Re: Guidance for a method of spraying an insecticide on larvae of mosquitoes.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.464	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture	//
	Re: Application for approval and grant-in-aid on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Tobata City.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.467	Governors, Hokkaido & 21 other prefectures	//
	Re: Establishment of branch offices of the Japan Hot Spring Welfare Association, Inc.	
May 6 Ei-hatsu No.473	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Expense necessary for the food sanitation inspectors for fiscal year 1949-50.	
May 6 Ei-hatsu No.479	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	//
	Re: Enactment of a regulation of a prefecture concerning the standards of facilities for food service in hospitals.	
May 7 Ei-hatsu No.484	Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture	//
	Re: Informal representation on members of the Kirishima National Park Local Committee.	
May 2 Wa-ei No.83	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	Vice-Minister of Welfare
	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Yoshino-Kumano National Park.	
May 2 San-ei No.65	Governor, Mie Pref.	//
	Re: Approval on execution of extension works of water facilities of Ueno City.	
May 6 Shu-ei No.81	Governor, Akita Pref.	//
	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Lake of Towada National Park.	

May 6 Hatsu-ei No.44 Governor, Tokyo Metro. Minister of Welfare
Re: Designation of the training institution for barbers and beauty parlorists (“riyo-shi”)

May 6 Hatsu-ei No.46 All prefectural governors //
Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Eugenic Protection Law.

Medical Affairs Bureau

May 4 I-hatsu No.431 All prefectural governors Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.

May 4 I-hatsu No.434 All directors, Health Departments, //
Prefectural Governments; Directors,
Branch office of Medical Affairs Bureau;
President Association of Midwives,
Nurses and Public Health Nurses in Japan

Re: A case of suicide in group of student-nurse at the Saisei-Kai Hospital in Hyogo Prefecture.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

May 2 Yaku-shu No.315 All prefectural governors Director, Pharmaceutical and
Supply Bureau
Re: Administrative measures for business in selling drugs.

May 2 Yaku-hatsu No.765 // //
Re: Indication on label of drugs.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.776 // //
Re: Allotment of specified distribution goods (drugs).

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.779 // //
Re: Simultaneous control over drugs, etc.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.780 // //
Re: Areas in charge of the hygienic laboratories on examination of drugs under the outlines
on examination of products of sulfanilamides, etc.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.781 // //
Re: Control of contraceptive agents.

May 6 Yaku-hatsu No.798 // //
Re: Allotment of designated precious metal ingot for dental use.

Disease Prevention Bureau

May 2 Yo-hatsu No.380 All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Re: Expenses borne or to be borne by the prefectural government and a municipal office on
expenses on control of communicable diseases under the law for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Yamagata Prefecture //
Re: Change of names of some cities, towns and villages.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Nagano Prefecture //
Re: Application for designation of a sign of a health center according to establishment of the
health
center, and re-organization of a village into a town system.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Fukui Pref. //
Re: Abolishment, separation and amalgamation of some health centers and change of jurisdiction
of such health centers.

Social Affairs Bureau

May 2 Sha-hatsu No.767	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Holding the dual offices of welfare commissioner and member of an assembly.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.768	Governors, Iwate & another prefs.	"
	Re: Guidance in practice and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and such on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.769	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Consultation on a approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.770	"	"
	Re: "	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.771	"	"
	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.772	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
	Re: "	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.773	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
	Re: The extent of expenses to be expended for protection etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.775	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.778	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
	Re: Partial abolishment of the work providing agencies started under the emergency livelihood relief program for the needy persons.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.780	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standards amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.781	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.782	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Providing the needy handicapped persons with artificial limbs.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.783	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
	Re: Consultation on approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.784	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 7 Sha-hatsu No.788	Governors, Kyoto & 2 other prefs.	"
	Re: Notice on the business conference connecting with the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 2 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.117	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
May 2 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.118	"	"
	Re: Notice on the meeting by district on handling of LARA relief commodities.	

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.119 All prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: Mutual aid service by a consumer's livelihood cooperative association.

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.120 " "
 Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear cars for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.121 " "
 Re: Allotment of paints for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 6 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.123 " "
 Re: Guidance and training for social workers.

May 6 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.124 " "
 Re: Survey on situations of protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 7 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.125 " "
 Re: Survey on both the Civil Welfare Department and the structure of a city, town or village office on business affairs connecting with the said Department.

Children's Bureau

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.369 Governor, Hokkaido & Director Children's Bureau
 31 other prefecture
 Re: Report on situations of operation of the second term training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.396 Governors, Yamagata & 6 other prefs. "
 Re: Allotment of bicycles for the child welfare work for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.397 Governor, Osaka Pref. "
 Re: Additional allotment of the special nutrition "horumin" for the children in the child welfare agencies.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.404 Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs. "
 Re: National liability on the expenses on training institutions for personnel (expenses on establishment of training institutions for day nursery teachers) for fiscal year 1949-50.

Insurance Bureau

May 2 Ho-hatsu No.34 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
 Re: Enforcement of the Law amending a Part of the Health Insurance Law.

May 6 Ho-hatsu No.35 " "
 Re: Treatment of those who are dependents under the Health Insurance and who hold qualifications as subscribers of the National Health Insurance.

May 7 Ho-hatsu No.36 " "
 Re: The draft Law amending a part of the Law on National Public Personnel Mutual Aid Association, etc.

May 7 Ho-hatsu No.37 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, "
 prefectural governments and
 branch offices of social insurance
 Re: Appointment of Government officials responsible for funds in advance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 2 Engo No.494	All prefectural governors	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Relief of the repatriates at railways stations (and in coaches) after re-opening of repatriation.	
May 4 Engo No.496	"	"
	Re: Dispatch of prefectural government personnel to the landing ports.	
May 6 En-shi No.506	"	"
	Re: Dealing with national property when such a property will be used as the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	
May 4 Ichi-fuku No.2840	"	Director, Demobilization Bureau
	Re: Unofficial announcement of the expenses to be borne by the national treasury under jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare for Service Section for fiscal year 1949-50.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

The recent outbreaks of smallpox, which have occurred in Fukuoka prefecture since the first week of April and in Osaka since about 22 April, still remain for the most part concentrated in their respective areas of origin. However, the occurrence of other cases, in places near or contiguous to those of the original foci, demonstrates the danger of spread of the disease, particularly along lines of travel. There is danger of a nation-wide epidemic unless the strictest possible control measures are now unremittingly enforced.

The supply of smallpox vaccine immediately available is not sufficient to undertake an immediate revaccination program for the entire population of Japan. It is, however, adequate for necessary vaccination of contacts and persons in the areas where cases occur. Present plans call for (1) the immediate re-immunization of all persons in areas where smallpox cases have been reported or may be reported in the future, (2) re-immunization of the entire population of Japan as rapidly as vaccine becomes available beginning with the most vulnerable areas and progressing to the least vulnerable areas.

In case of any doubt whatsoever, each reported suspect case should be regarded from the epidemiological standpoint as a genuine case until proved otherwise, and all precautionary measures should be taken. The presence of even a low level of immunity, in persons who have previously been vaccinated, may produce a modified disease so that a positive diagnosis may be difficult without careful study.

Military Government health authorities are urged to investigate all reported cases and to rigidly enforce appropriate control measures.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The Chiefs of the Nursing and Health Center Sections, Ministry of Welfare, jointly issued a directive (I-Kan No.20) to each prefectural health department on 18 February 1949, which further clarified the use of health centers in nurses field training. This directive, quoted below, provides for field training at any health center and not necessarily the model health center.

“The field practice of students at the one or two year Public Health Nurses’ Training School, Nurses who have passed the public health nurses’ examination and the students of the 5-month Public Health Nurses’ Course should hereafter to be differentiated and practiced according to the function of health center as follows:

Items:

1. The entire field practice for the students attending the five-month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefecture, and one month out of the three month field practice for the students attending the authorized one or two year Public Health Nurses' Training School may be given at the model health center.

2. At the health centers other than the model health centers, field practice for those who have passed the public health nurses' examination shall be given to those who need health center experience for certification.

3. The five month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefectures should be used to re-educate those who have obtained public health nurses' license by taking only the public health nurses' examination before the amendment and should guide them to acquire thorough technique. However, this number should be limited so that it will not interfere with the regular attendance."

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.1, dated 20 May 1949, establishes the requirements for class "A" and "B" schools of nursing.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Hygiene School

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will conduct schools on animal hygiene at the Animal Hygiene Experimental Laboratories located in Kodaira, Taniyama, Wadayama and Shichinohe. The schools will last for a period of two weeks and the students will be selected from the veterinarians now engaged in animal disease control work. Military Government veterinarians have been asked to present special lectures at the school located in their region.

School Schedule

Kodaira, Tokyo	.....	May 23 - June 5
Taniyama, Kagoshima	.....	May 24 - June 6
Wadayama, Hyogo	.....	June 1 - June 14
Shichinohe, Aomori	.....	June 5 - June 18

Negligent Reporting

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has been unable to submit complete reports to Public Health and Welfare Section due to the failure of prefectures to submit their reports on schedule. The incidence of disease has increased in the central Honshu area and it is necessary to have information relative to rabies on a weekly basis until effective control has been accomplished. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers and Military Government Regional Veterinarians bring this matter to the attention of the concerned individuals without delay.

Rabies in Dogs

The incidence of rabies in dogs in the Kanto region remains constant and presents a problem in the control due to the rapid influx of stray dogs into the region. Since 1 January 1949 a total of 91 cases of rabies have been reported in six prefectures, namely, Tokyo (41), Kanagawa (10), Chiba (19), Saitama (14), Ibaraki (3) and Gumma (4). Rabies vaccine is at present insufficient to supply all prefectures but top production will be reached in June and sufficient quantities will be available. Every effort should be made to round up the stray dogs and require city and prefectural authorities to establish an ordinance requiring all dogs be leashed until such time that a distinction can be made between individually owned dogs and those classed as strays. Where dog pounds do not exist, city and prefectural authorities should be advised to provide facilities for the impounding of dogs as a means of control and for observation.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of February and March 1949:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
----------------	-----------------	--------------

Anthrax	0	3
Blackleg	2	0
Swine cholera	10	79
Swine erysipelas	120	16
Swine plague	3	16
Swine paratyphus	0	5
Rabies	9	22
Brucellosis	18	15
Trichomonas	141	214
Equine infectious abortion	27	51
Equine infectious anemia	60	69
Pullorum disease (fowl)	5,125	6,129
Strangles	26	13
Bovine Tuberculosis	76	51
Equine encephalomyelitis	5 suspect	1 suspect

(None of the suspect cases were confirmed).

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 14-20 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Oita	"	2
Kagoshima	"	8
Chiba	"	1
Yamagata	Swine cholera	3
Tokyo	"	4
Iwate	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Yamagata	"	1 suspect

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Import of Guinea Pigs

In order to supplement the supply of guinea pigs from Japanese production in an effort to accelerate the reassay program for biologic products, it has been necessary to schedule shipments of guinea pigs from the United States. A total of 10,000 animals was approved for emergency supply to Japan on GARIOA import program, scheduled to arrive in two equal shipments by air, the first the 15th of May and the second the 15th of June.

The May shipment arrived in Japan on 19 May and 23 May and was turned over immediately to the National Institute of Health for use in the reassay program. It is planned, with the use of these animals, to complete the reassay of all biologic products within the next two months.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 124,050 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 25 April - 10 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 3,721,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 340,650 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced during the period 26 March - 10 May. The production program is well ahead of schedule and will provide the prefectures with sufficient quantities of the material to carry out scheduled public health programs.

The second distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 26 April - 10 May. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (unit: 50 gallon drums)

Fukushima	59
Saitama	43
Chiba	35
Tokyo	397
Shizuoka	87
Aichi	20
Nagano	15
Osaka	37
Wakayama	23
Tokushima	<u>31</u>
TOTAL	747

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for February and March 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

	January-February-March Averages (1948 monthly average equals 1.00)	
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.42	1.46
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	0.80	0.89
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.50	1.58
Home Remedies (Yen)	1.56	1.36
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.14	1.42
Dental Materials (Yen)	2.77	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.31	2.75
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.86	1.68
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.26	1.19
X-Ray and Electro-therapy (pieces)	0.93	1.08
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.80	1.57
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.44	1.35
Gauze (Meters)	1.42	1.22
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	0.62	0.65
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	0.33	0.88
Lint (pieces)	2.00	2.87
X-Ray Film, 2½ X 2½ (Doz)	0.01	0.33
X-Ray Film, 4-¾ X 6½ (Doz)	0.53	0.64
X-Ray Film, 6½ X 8½ (Doz)	0.89	0.87
X-Ray Film, 8 X 10 (Doz)	0.94	0.78
X-Ray Film, 5 X 7 (Doz)	0.22	0.17
X-Ray Film, 10 X 12 (Doz)	1.43	1.29
X-Ray Film, 11 X 14 (Doz)	1.64	1.25
X-Ray Film, 14 X 17 (Doz)	-	0.25
X-Ray Film, 35mm (Roll)	0.80	0.54
X-Ray Film, Dental (Doz)	1.27	1.00
X-Ray Film, 120 Size (Roll)	1.06	1.11
Santonin (Tablets)	2.50	1.35
Sulfadiazine (Tablets)	0.01	0.31

Detailed distribution figures for medical, dental and sanitation supplies and Equipment for February and March, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No.2.

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment

During the period 1 - 14 May 1949, 4,887 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 34 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-Automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido		2	52	1	
Aomori					6
Iwate					4
Miyagi	240	61			
Akita			5		1
Yamagata	48			25	
Fukushima		10			
Ibaraki		12	7		
Gumma			45		
Saitama	20	41	6		
Chiba		1	17	20	
Tokyo	71	26	73	108	45
Nagano		15	65		
Kanagawa				2	2
Ishikawa		30			
Shizuoka		10	8		1
Kyoto				2	
Osaka	200		63		
Aichi				120	
Mie			2		
Hyogo				50	
Wakayama		90		3	3
Shimane			14		
Okayama	200	200		350	
Hiroshima	50	100	52		
Yamaguchi		30		80	
Kagawa				100	
Ehime		25	60		
Fukuoka		20	3		
Saga	100	25	60		
Nagasaki	250	50	10	50	
Kumamoto		50			
Miyazaki	205	160			
Kagoshima	1,000	30			

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

An investigation in Hiroshima of narcotic violations in 1947 and 1948 has resulted in two persons being presently prosecuted. All persons concerned were Japanese nationals.

The apprehension in April 1949 of four Japanese nationals has resulted in the solving of hospital robberies beginning in May 1946 and to the present date, and ranging from Hokkaido to Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures. Confessions were obtained from the defendants of thefts of narcotics or medicines from seven hospitals, one of which was robbed twice.

Recording System for Violations

Instructions are being sent by the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Narcotic Sections for instituting a new system of recording narcotic and taima violations in which violations in each prefecture are prefaced by three key letters for that prefecture and followed by a number. Investigations will be numbered in succession in chronological order for ease in locating at any time. All investigations originated since 1 April 1949 will be numbered under the new system.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Programs for Widows

Newspaper publicity and discussion in the Diet indicates that some groups of widows are being used for special projects such as the creation of widow's towns. Since welfare and education officers on Military Government Teams may be consulted for advice and assistance with these projects, it is suggested that close liaison be maintained between them. It appears that the expansion of the workshop program and construction of so-called widow's towns are a questionable use of funds and contrary to present welfare policy. There is a public assistance program to meet the immediate needs of widows and children, the Ministry of Labor operates vocational training schools, sheltered workshops and public works, and the Ministry of Education also has work training under their adult education program.

Establishment of a National Physical Rehabilitation Center by Law

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.106, Section VIII.

Subject Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May and will go into effect 1 October 49. This is an interim measure as Article 24 of a proposed Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Law contains a provision for establishing a physical rehabilitation center. The proposed law will be presented during the fall session of the Diet.

The interim Law permits the Ministry of Welfare to proceed immediately in establishing a National Physical Rehabilitation Center at Sagami-hara National Hospital in Kanagawa Prefecture. The Center will be operated as a model institution working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Education, and will permit the training of medical and social workers in physical rehabilitation and in the development of a sound and comprehensive physical rehabilitation training program. It is planned to utilize the professional personnel, when they have become completely oriented, in establishing programs in physical rehabilitation centers presently established throughout Japan.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperatives

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122, Section VI.

The following is a breakdown of Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Associations by prefecture as of 31 April. The term "area cooperative association" indicates a consumer cooperative made up of people from a community. The term "occupation cooperatives" indicates a consumer cooperative whose members are all employed within the same place of business, i.e., factory, department store, office etc.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Hokkaido	15	2	Iwate	4	-
Miyagi	7	2	Yamagata	1	-
Ibaraki	5	1	Tochigi	8	1
Gumma	4	1	Saitama	27	1
Tokyo	7	2	Kanagawa	6	-
Niigata	17	2	Ishikawa	1	-
Fukui	3	2	Yamanashi	4	-
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Nagano	11	2	Gifu	7	-
Shizuoka	4	1	Mie	3	-
Shiga	-	2	Kyoto	3	1
Osaka	2	1	Nara	4	1
Wakayama	3	1	Shimane	4	-
Yamaguchi	15	2	Tokushima	11	1

Kagawa	5	2	Kochi	7	-
Fukuoka	9	8	Saga	1	-
Nagasaki	4	-	Oita	1	-
Miyazaki	2	1	Kagoshima	2	-
Aichi	9	2			

The following prefectures did not have any consumer cooperative associations reported as of 31 April: Aomori, Fukushima, Akita, Chiba, Toyama, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime and Kumamoto.

There has been an increase of 78 Consumer Cooperative Associations in the month of April.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Amendment to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law.

As reported in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122 the Diet on 28 April passed the amendment (Law No.37) to the Health Insurance Law. The Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law were revised by amendments passed on 28 April (Law No. 38) and 19 May (Law No. NK) respectively. Several of the amendments were the same for all three laws and others peculiar to Health Insurance program. The amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law are reviewed jointly in the following paragraphs. Amendments to both laws will be incorporated in the translations of the two laws to be distributed later in the form of a Technical Bulletin.

Article 3 in both laws has been revised in order that there may be a standard definition in these two laws and the Health Insurance Law with respect to "remuneration" for purposes of determining earnings to be included in the computation of contribution and benefits.

The "Table of Standard Remuneration" set up by the amendment to Article 4 of the Seamen's Insurance Law is identical with the new Health Insurance Table provided by Law No.37 of 1949. The effect of the Seamen's Insurance amendment is to raise the ceiling on taxable wages from ¥ 8,000 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard monthly remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥ 500, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 30 classifications. (The Health Insurance amendment raised the ceiling on taxable wages under that law from ¥ 13,800 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥ 300, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 40 classifications). The effect of the Welfare Pension Insurance amendment is to reorganize the groupings to compare with the first 10 of the 19 classifications under the other two laws, changing the minimum standard monthly remuneration from ¥ 300 to ¥ 2,000, and the ceiling on taxable earnings from ¥ 8,100 to ¥ 8,000.

With the exception of the amendment to Article 58, to provide a specific contribution rate of the person who leaves covered employment but voluntarily continues as insured (for purposes of only old age retirement and survivor's benefits), no changes are made in the rates of contributions or benefits under Welfare Pension Insurance. The "temporary" contribution rates continue to be 3.5% for miners and 3.0% for other men and for women; and the "normal" rates being 12.3% for miners, 9.4% for other men, 5.5% for women, and 7.8% for those persons who voluntarily continue to be insured after leaving covered employment. Employer and employee bear equal shares of the contributions.

The "temporary" and "normal" rates were introduced in the amendments of July 1948 (Law No.127 of 1948) wherein the normal rate was set down as a paper figure and the temporary rate was declared to be effective "for the time being". Old age pensions will not be paid under Welfare Pension Insurance until 1956 and the temporary rate includes a provision that old age pensions will be computed only on wages not in excess of ¥ 300 (the former minimum standard monthly remuneration and which will continue to be the basis for computations relative to old age pensions under the temporary rate regardless of the fact that the minimum standard monthly remuneration is now ¥ 2,000).

In the "temporary" contribution rate for Seamen's Insurance, there have been made reductions of .2% for unemployment insurance and .42% for the long-term benefits and an increase of 2.12% to meet the increased cost of medical care. This results in a net increase of 1.5% in the temporary rate. A slightly higher increase in the "normal" rate is due to the fact that the rate for long-term benefits was not reduced as much as in the temporary rate although the other changes are the same for the normal and temporary rates. In the temporary rate it is contemplated that

computations for old-age benefits will continue to be based on wages not in excess of ¥ 500, the minimum standard remuneration prior to the current revision of that minimum to ¥ 2,000.

The various rates as amended are as follows:

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>			
	<u>Normal</u>		<u>Temporary</u>	
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
A. Includes medical care, unemployment insurance, Old-age pension, invalidity, retirement, survivors and funeral benefits				
Seamen	8.1%	8.4%	4.0%	4.2%
Shipowners	11.5%	13.0%	7.5%	8.8%
Total	19.6%	21.4%	11.5%	13.0%
B. Excludes unemployment insurance				
Seamen	7.00%	7.4%	2.9%	3.2%
Shipowners	10.40%	12.0%	6.4%	7.8%
Total	17.40%	19.4%	9.3%	11.0%
C. Voluntary-includes only old age pension, retirement and survivors benefits				
Seamen	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

The provisions in Article 2 of both the Welfare Pension and Seamen’s Insurance Laws for the present Welfare Pension Insurance Committee and the Seamen’s Insurance Committee are deleted and anew Chapter V is inserted in each law to provide for a Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council and a Seamen’s Insurance Advisory Council. Each of the two groups is a national body composed of 18 members with equal representation accorded to insured persons, employers and “those representing the public interest” with respect to the Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council, and to seamen, shipowners and “those representing the public interest, including representatives of the medical profession” with respect to the Seamen’s Insurance Advisory Council. Each Council is to advise concerning the respective programs at the request of the Welfare Minister and will have the right to make recommendations on its own initiative. The Welfare Minister is obligated to consult the Councils “before acting upon matters involving planning, legislation, or major administrative policy” concerning the programs.

Penalty provisions have been increased in general in both laws. Provision is made in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to subject an employer to imprisonment for failure to remit employees’ deductions; this corresponds to the other two laws. Provision is made in the Seamen’s Insurance Law to correspond to the Health Insurance penalty for an employee who refuses to submit to a medical examination. This latter penalty would be rarely invoked but is intended as an aid in cases of fraud.

The 1948 amendment which provided additional amounts for dependents of invalidity pension recipients are revised in both laws to require that such dependents, in order to receive such additional amounts, shall have been supported by the pension recipients at the time he became disabled.

At the suggestion of the Japanese Legislative Bureau, certain additions were made to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to clarify the provision already in the laws that survivors of the same priority shall share equally instead of being subject to the former rule whereby the eldest male received the total sum. This will be done at a later date for Seamen’s Insurance since related questions concerning survivors under that law have not been settled; however such provision is actually equally effective in the latter law although not as clearly stated as in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law.

Certain Articles in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which provide for administrative procedures have been amended to prevent duplication of function when similar action is taken under Health Insurance and have been amended also to recognize determinations made by Health Insurance Societies as well as the prefectural insurance offices.

Through misunderstanding at the time provision was made in July 1948, in the Health Insurance Law for the Medical Care Advisory Council and the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, similar Articles were not added to the Seamen's Insurance Law. Appropriate Articles have now been inserted in the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide for participation in these Councils.

Article 33-(9) of the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the computation of unemployment insurance benefits; has contained a provision to the effect that a recipient of a sickness allowance shall be paid unemployment insurance benefits in an amount equal to the difference between such allowance and the amount of his full unemployment insurance benefit. It was pointed out to officials of the Ministry of Welfare that such a provision is inconsistent with the requirement that a person, in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, must be able as well as willing to accept employment. His receiving a sickness allowance, which is a payment made to compensate for a wage loss due to illness, indicates his inability to work and therefore his ineligibility to receive any unemployment insurance benefits. The current amendments delete this provision and the Ministry of Welfare is to issue a notice to prefectural insurance offices to stress the fact that a person is ineligible for any unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time for which he receives a sickness allowance.

Following repeated requests of fishermen, supported by the Ministry of Transportation and the Sea Products Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, the qualifying period for old age benefits for those fishermen who engage in fishing as seasonal rather than continuous employment is reduced from 15 to 10 years. The benefits for such fishermen, as a consequence, are reduced by half. The fishermen's representatives and the government officials rejected suggestions concerning an increase in contribution rates for such fishermen in order to maintain the same benefit rate for them as for other seamen.

Following similar requests that such fishermen be exempted from compulsory unemployment insurance, provision is made to permit such exemption upon application by the employer after he has obtained the consent of three-fourths of the seamen (fishermen) employed by him.

Ministry of Welfare Officials have given the following figures on present and estimated future coverage under the Seamen's Insurance Law:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fishermen affected by above amendments</u>	<u>Other Seamen</u>
31 Jan 49	114,276	17,582	96,694
31 Mar 50	165,600	60,000	105,600

The method of computing unemployment insurance benefits is revised to conform to the same change made in this session of the Diet to the Unemployment Insurance Law which relates to landworkers. Unemployment insurance benefits will now be computed on the basis of 60% of the seamen's average daily standard remuneration, but not in excess of ¥ 300 per day, instead of on the basis of a sliding scale of from 40% to 80% the average daily standard remuneration.

National Health Insurance Nurses

Reference is made to I-hatsu 347, dated 4 April, subject: "Policy of Guidance on Business of Public Health Nurses", which was prepared by the Nursing Section in the Ministry of Welfare, with the cooperation of the Medical Affairs, Preventive Medicine and Insurance Bureaus, and sent to the prefectural governors. This is the first in a series of notifications regarding information and training for public health nurses including visiting nurses in the National Health Insurance program. The notification gives the channels of administration for dissemination of information. Further, reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.121, Nursing Division, which gives a detailed account of the forthcoming Public Health Nurse training course. There is considerable latitude and flexibility in determining the eligibility of those who may attend this course. The National Health Insurance nurse interested in obtaining a public health nurse certificate and advancing her professional information should make use of this opportunity.

In conferences with representatives of the National Health Insurance nurses, during staff visits to the various prefectures, their plea for increased professional information and the opportunity to attend refresher courses has been a subject strongly emphasized. As a result, constant efforts have been carried on to expand the programs sufficiently to have the nurses with National Health Insurance included. The efforts have been successful and now the National Health Insurance nurse has an opportunity to attend short courses for improving her professional training. This is an improvement over former days when the National Health Insurance nurse had practically no opportunity to attend organized courses for increasing her professional knowledge.

With the establishment of these new programs the number of adequately trained nurses will be increased as well as the fact that the work with National Health Insurance will become more attractive.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures;

1. TB-PH-WEL-19 "Group Work".
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 14 May 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 126
For Period
23-29 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No.1

Title: Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-20.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

<u>9-14 May</u>				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.487		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of staple food to in-patients.		
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.490		"	"
		Re: Making a report in case voluntary artificial suspension of pregnancy should be performed under Article 12 of the Eugenic Protection Law.		
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.491		Governors of all prefectures (except Tokyo & 5 other prefectures)	"
		Re: Extermination of vermin in the hair of the school children.		
May 11	Ei-hatsu No.495		Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
		Re: Investigation on the Inan Seaside.		
May 12	Ei-hatsu No.499		Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
		Re: Additional allocation of blankets made from waste yarn for administration of the national park.		
May 14	Ei-hatsu No.510		Prefectural governors concerned	"
		Re: Investigation into the sites proposed for extension of the Seto-naikai National Park (or the National Sea Park).		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 9	I-hatsu No.441		All prefectural governors	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Execution of the oral hygiene week.		
May 12	I-hatsu No.451		All directors, Health Departments, prefectural governments	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: W.H.O. news letters.		
May 13	I-hatsu No.454		All directors, of national hospitals and sanatoria	"
		Re: Extra duty hours of personnel at the national hospitals and sanatoria for fiscal year 1949-50.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 10	Yakuhatsu No.802		All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.		

May 13 Yakuhatu No.827	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
	Re: The second notification on items authorized as contraceptive agents.	
May 14 Yakuhatu No.839	''	''
	Re: Distribution of a chemical control of communicable diseases (DDT).	
May 14 Yakuhatu No.841	''	''
	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid for the expenses on local government personnel to engage in control and inspection of narcotic for fiscal year 1949 - 50.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>		
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.790	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Disposition of property of a juridical person for public benefit under the jurisdiction of Minister of Welfare.	
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.791	Governor, Tokyo Metro	''
	Re: Allotment of specified textile material.	
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.793	Governor, Osaka Pref.	''
	Re: Allotment of staple oil products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 10 Sha-hatsu No.798	Governor, Fukui Pref.	''
	Re: Allotment of non-ferrous metals for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 10 Sha-hatsu No.802	Governor, Oita Pref.	''
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Kyusyu District.	
May 11 Sha-hatsu No.805	Governors, Yamaguchi and 15 other prefectures	''
	Re: Notice on the business conference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 11 Sha-hatsu No.809	Governors, Tokyo and another prefecture	''
	Re: Appointment of paid social investigation.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.811	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	''
	Re: Dealing with the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law pursuant to rise of expenses on staple food.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.812	Governor, Hokkaido	''
	Re: Extra ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.812	''	''
	Re: Funds loan of the public pawn shops	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.816	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	''
	Re: Application for extra-ordinary allotment of clothing coupons will regard to a fire in Tama village.	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.817	Governor, Gumma Pref.	''
	Re: Attendance at the joint conference on research in welfare affairs under the jurisdiction of the Kanto Military Government Team.	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.819	Governor, Tottori Pref.	''
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive payment beyond the regular payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.820 Governor, Kumamoto Pref. //
 Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.821 Governor, Hokkaido //
 Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.824 Governors, Miyagi & 8 other prefectures //
 Re: Change of allotment of oil products for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.823 Governors, Kochi and 3 other prefectures //
 Re: Allotment of refined hemp for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 14 Sha-hatsu No.827 Governor, Akita and another prefecture //
 Re: Extra ordinary allocation of LARA relief commodities for the disaster relief.

May 10 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.126 All prefectural governors //
 Re: Notice on the business conference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.127 // //
 Re: Cancellation of approval on protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.128 // //
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.129 // //
 Re: Allotment of bicycles for social work agencies.

Children's Bureau

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.405 Governor, Osaka Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for the ship under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.406 // //
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for May.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.410 // //
 Re: Report on licensing of organization of the Hanazono Shoja, Foundational Juridical Person.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.413 // //
 Re: National liability on the expenses on training institution for personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 10 Ji-hatsu No.414 // //
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on public works under the Child Welfare Law for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 11 Ji-hatsu No.401 All prefectural governors //
 Re: Handling of business affairs at the child care agencies.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.419 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
 Re: Licensing of the child welfare agencies under the Child Welfare Law.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.420 Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs. //
 Re: Allotment of rubber goods (foot gears) for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.420 Governor, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs. //
Re: Allotment of tires and tubes of bicycles for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.

May 14 Ji-hatsu No.428 All prefectural governors //
Re: The season day-nurseries.

Insurance Bureau

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.38 Chairmen of the boards of directors of Health Insurance Association Director, Insurance Bureau of Health Insurance Association
Re: Reduction or exemption of expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.39 All prefectural governors //
Re: Imposition of any local tax on health services managed by the health insurance association.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.40 // //
Re: Monthly report on conditions of national health insurance business.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.41 Chairmen of the board of directors of Health Insurance Associations; President, Federation of Health Insurance Association //
Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a part of the Health Insurance Law.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.42 All prefectural governors //
Re: The second national athletic meet of laborers under health insurance.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.43 Chairmen of the board of directors of Health Insurance Associations //
Re: Examples of agreements in case expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers should be reduced or exempted.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.44 Chiefs, Insurance Sections, prefectural governments, and branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba National Sanatorium //
Re: Submitting of flash reports on amounts paid in under the Pension Law.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.45 All prefectural governors //
Re: Mentioned items in the front page of certificates of subscription.

May 14 Ho-hatsu No.46 // //
Re: Dealing with those who are dependents of subscribers health insurance and who held qualification for subscribers of national health insurance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 9 Engo No.517 // Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.

May 9 Engo No.518 Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, Ibaraki & 2 other prefs. //
Re: Certification of payment of medical fees on the special Civil Welfare repatriated patients.

May 9 Enshi No.519 All prefectural governors //
Re: Loaning of business fund to needy persons.

May 11 Engo No.523	Director, Civil Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis	”
	Re: Certification of payment of expenses necessary for recuperation on the special repatriated patients.	
May 11 Engo No.524	Governor, Saga Pref.	”
	Re: Request for investigation into a Loochooan, MATSUDAWARA, Shoichi.	
May 12 En-i No.525	Governors, Tokyo & 21 other prefectures	”
	Re: Replenishment of drugs, etc., necessary in medical care to be rendered in repatriation trains.	
May 11 En-shi No.526	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	”
	Re: Withdrawal of the application for approval on Tokyo organization of the Widows’ Welfare Association, Inc.	
May 13 En-shi No.536	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis	”
	Re: Inspection of accommodation institutions for the repatriates.	
May 13 Engo No.537	Governors, Kumamoto & Kagoshima prefectures	”
	Re: Forwarding a roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
May 14 Engo No.539	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture	”
	Re: Dependents to be taken back by Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.125, control measures against smallpox in Fukuoka and Osaka appear to be meeting with success. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been no new cases reported in Fukuoka during the period 23 to 29 May. In Osaka where the outbreak is of more recent origin there have been only three cases reported during this period. The total reported cases in Osaka now stand at 52.

While it is too early to say that there will be no further spread nevertheless the progress of these outbreaks serves to emphasize the need for and the value of effective control measures.

Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise vigilant surveillance in order to insure that proper control measures are carried out wherever cases occur.

Public Health Information

The motion picture film “Beautiful Instinct”, a sex education picture, has been completed and will soon be available for showing. All inquiries concerning this film should be directed to the Radio Motion Picture Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refrigeration of Biologicals

Arrangements have been completed with the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requiring all laboratories producing animal biologics to provide suitable containers that can be refrigerated with ice or dry ice. All future shipments shall be made in these containers and the plan of expediting their handling while in transit has been coordinated with the Minister of Transportation, to guarantee that no delay will occur of

any biologicals while in transit. These containers are to be returned by the Prefectures to the shipper without delay due to the scarcity of them.

Hog Cholera

During the month of May, approximately 250 cases of Hog Cholera were reported from Yamagata Prefecture. Investigations by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry disclose information that the farmers are not taking advantage of present immunization facilities as they feel that some subsidy from National Level is indicated. An educational program should be employed to inform the farmers as to the advantages of immunizing their hogs thereby preventing unnecessary losses in number as well as the monetary losses so incurred. Information at national level indicates that some prefectures have carried out education programs, but other prefectures have not appeared too interested.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of April 1949.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthrax	3	1
Blackleg	0	1
Swine cholera	79	190
Swine erysipelas	16	12
Swine plague	16	8
Swine paratyphus	5	17
Rabies	22	21
Brucellosis	15	19
Trichomonas	214	266
Equine infectious abortion	51	57
Equine infectious anemia	69	74
Pullorum disease (fowl)	6,129	2,957
Strangles	13	9
Bovine tuberculosis	51	50
Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect	1

NOTE: Tottori and Fukuoka Prefectures have not as yet submitted their monthly report.

Rabies continue to remain prevalent in the Kanto Region. Extra allocations of rabies vaccine are being made to the prefectures of the region. The rapid increase in the population of dogs, and the increasing number of strays that have a history of migrating from one prefecture to another are affecting materially, the success of the immunization program in eradicating rabies.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of disease in animals for the period 21-27 May 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine cholera	2
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Tokyo	Swine plague	1
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	3
Chiba	"	3
Nagano	"	4
Yamanashi	"	2
Yamagata	Swine cholera	250
	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

NOTE: Vaccines and serums have been distributed to the Yamagata Prefecture. Earlier efforts to have farmers vaccinate their hogs against cholera were not successful. The loss as represented is approximately 10% of the hog population in the prefecture.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following information concerning the number of livestock slaughtered as well as the meet and meat-products establishments inspected during the month of March 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	18,952	1,020	5,122
Body weight (kgs)	6,690,962	103,923	1,724,302
Dressed weight (kgs)	3,343,055	49,462	799,747
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	11	1	7
Partial	411	11	208
Viscera	3,628	74	763

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	42,401	46	98
Body weight (kgs)	2,698,600	1,912	2,780
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,181,399	815	1,262
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	0
Partial	433	0	0
Viscera	10,739	1	3

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		287
Number of establishments inspected		218
Sanitary condition	Good	57
	Fair	144
	Poor	17
Total number of inspections		403
Amount of meat and meat products examined		84,901 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		0
Cause for condemnation		None
Disposition		None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments		13,983
Number of establishments inspected		8,606
Sanitary condition	Good	2,399
	Fair	5,111
	Poor	1,096
Total number of inspections		13,795
Amount of meat and meat products examined		475,774 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		868 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness, peutrid and staleness
Disposition		Fertilizer

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of March 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	4
Samples examined	13

Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0
Number of plant inspections	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	10,980
Samples examined	29,652
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	483
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	820
Number of plant inspections	5,071
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	284
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	36
Samples examined	29
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms During Month of March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	126	25,102 Lit.
Ordinary	56,801	108,623	15,620,084 Lit.
Goat	4,598	5,953	180,948 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	12,313	9,000	
Ordinary	2,934		2,303,470	4,278,896 L
TOTAL	2,940	12,313	2,312,470	4,278,896 L

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of March 1949.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,426
Number of establishments inspected	938
Sanitary condition	
Good	150
Fair	622
Poor	166
Total number of inspections	4,211
Amount of seafood examined	135,612,778 kg
Amount of seafood condemned	73,753 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction, staleness
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	9,477
Number of establishments inspected	3,420
Sanitary condition	Good
	547

	Fair	1,947
	Poor	926
Total number of inspections		4,844
Amount of seafood examined		339,105 kg
Amount of seafood condemned		1,855 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction -staleness	
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods	

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments		43,609
Number of establishments inspected		16,165
Sanitary condition	Good	2,531
	Fair	9,828
	Poor	3,806
Total number of inspections		17,328
Amount of seafood examined		1,493,866 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned		2,532 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction -staleness	
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods	

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverages establishments during the month of March 1949.

Food establishments

Number of inspections	192,187
Establishments to be improved	43,085
Establishments completing improvements	54,397
Number of food samples collected for analysis	3,351
Number of administrative punishments	1,341

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy	1,767
Actual number employed receiving national subsidy	1,582
Actual number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and City employees)	2,106

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Inspection of Pharmaceuticals

The Ministry of Welfare has instituted an intensive campaign against adulterated and misbranded drugs, with special emphasis on injection materials. Prefectural governors have been notified by official correspondence, file Yaku-hatsu No.779, dated 4 May, subject: General Inspection of Drugs, to take thorough control measures by inspection, necessary remedial action, and report to the Ministry, to insure the production and supply of safe and effective injection materials of excellent quality. The period of this campaign is from 21 May to 21 June. The interest and assistance of Military Government personnel in this activity can be of inestimable value in removing from supply channels undesirable medicines which do not meet the standards of quality, packaging and labeling required by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197, 1948) and its enforcement regulations (15 August 1948).

This campaign is an intensified activity for the period of one month. However, the inspection of all drugs, devices and cosmetics to detect violations and to correct irregularities according to current laws and regulations governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of those supplies, is a continuing activity which must be carried on throughout the twelve months of the year. In this connection a recent notification, file Koseisho-hatsu-yaku No.69, dated 9 May, subject: The Counter-Measure for Control of Drugs, was dispatched by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau to all prefectural governors emphasizing the need for continued rigid control over manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs, and including specific instruction for such control.

Production

The four month average production of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies reported for January, February, March and April exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 65 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for the four month period as compared to 1948 monthly average production.

(1948 Monthly Average - 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>January through April</u>	
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.21		1.08
Biologicals (pressed assay) (cc)	No Production		No Production
Penicillin (OU)	4.41		2.91
Hexylresorcinol crystals (kg)	4.41		3.29
Hexylresorcinol capsules (pieces)	9.62		4.20
Textile sanitary materials (lbs)	1.13		1.26
Rubber sanitary materials (kg)	1.28		1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	1.07		1.16
X-ray film (square meter)		1.13	1.10
X-ray tubes (each)	1.12		1.18
Rodenticides (kg)	0.98		1.26
DDT 100% (lb)	2.70		2.49
DDT Dust 10% (lb)	2.65		1.98
DDT spray 5% (gal)	0.59		0.71
DDT dusters and sprayers (each)	0.92		0.76
Dental Instruments (piece)	2.42		1.30
Surgical instruments (piece)	1.52		1.44
Glassware (piece)	1.30		1.06

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for March and April, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Inclosure No.2)

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISIONS

Record of Sales of Narcotics

Local wholesalers are being instructed to maintain in their records a serial number of each bottle or package of narcotics sold to registrants in order that each such bottle or package in the stocks of physicians, hospitals, etc., may be identified as having been sold by a particular wholesaler.

Compounders and producers are being instructed hereafter to print an identifying number on the label of each bottle or package of narcotics which will be recorded by compounders, producers, central wholesalers and local wholesalers at the time of sale.

The above measures will enable agents to trace each package or bottle of narcotics found in illicit traffic as having been stolen or otherwise diverted.

Enforcement

Narcotic agents in Shimane Prefecture have inspected all but 20 out of 897 registrants in the prefecture. During the inspections six physicians, all living in rural areas, were determined to be narcotic addicts. Appropriated action was taken including the cancellation of their narcotic registration.

In Tokyo the procedure of delivering narcotics evidence in criminal cases to clerks of the Court upon presentation of an order from a Court official resulted in the loss of evidence when two clerks obtained narcotics upon presentation of a forged order. The narcotics were recovered and the two clerks arrested. Instructions are being issued to narcotic agents not to deliver any narcotics to a third person for any reason. The agents will deliver the evidence to the Court officials in person when such evidence is needed for prosecution of the defendants.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin is TB-PH-WEL-20, "Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program". (Inclosure No.1). This technical bulletin reviews and interprets aspects of the Public Assistance Program in Japan. Most important is the reassertion of the democratic principles and practices which should be inherent in Japan welfare programs.

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" since the arrival of the first shipment of "gift" packages in July 1948:

a. <u>Food</u>			
Total packages received			24,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,666		
Packages delivered	<u>15,174</u>		<u>17,840</u>
Total packages on hand			7,149
b. <u>Woolen</u>			
Total packages received			8,016
Packages damaged, etc.	60		
Packages delivered	<u>5,955</u>		<u>6,015</u>
Total packages on hand			2,001
c. <u>Blanket</u>			
Total packages received			1,644
Packages damaged, etc.	10		
Packages delivered	<u>1,229</u>		<u>1,239</u>
Total packages on hand			405
d. <u>Knitting</u>			
Total packages received			3,024
Packages damaged, etc.	7		
Packages delivered	<u>1,392</u>		<u>1,399</u>
Total packages on hand			1,625

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The following statement was used as the basis of a conference recently held by the Chief of Section with representatives of the Japanese Press:

Japanese Advisory Council on Social Security

(1) The Japanese Government has announced the appointments of the members to the Advisory Council on Social Security. They include leaders in industry, labor, the professions and the government. Members of the Diet are properly included. The Council is independent of any Ministry and has full freedom of expression and research. It is the Japanese counterpart of the United States Committee on Economic Security organized in 1935 and the British Inter-departmental Committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services appointed in 1941. These committees were also organized during periods of economic stress and austerity.

(2) This Council has the great responsibility of formulating a Japanese program of social security in accordance with Japanese needs and resources. Such a program will be one of the four corner stones of the total Public Health and Welfare program planned for Japan.

(3) The Council will give advice as to the most effective ways of providing economic security within the limited means. In particular, the Council will have the task of formulating concrete plans for the establishment of an integrated system to improve on the variety of programs now in force.

(4) It is appropriate that such action be taken at this time so that the efforts of the Council may be coordinated with other governmental action directed toward the recovery and stabilization of the Japanese economy. Indeed it seems imperative that a solid up-to-date social security plan be established at this juncture even if its standards must necessarily conform to present austerity conditions. It is particularly needed in Japan where traditional ways of meeting economic hazards are no longer effective. It could provide a rock-bottom below which no person's livelihood would be allowed to fall and set the foundation for a system that can be expanded with improved economic conditions.

(5) Though necessary for its establishment and administration, Social Security is not attained by laws and insurance principles alone. It is realized in conjunction with, and as a part of, a productive economy which is able to furnish the necessary food, shelter, clothing and medical services for the livelihood of the people. Without such realization and basic support, social security cannot effectively exist.

(6) Social Security assists in the recovery, stabilization and maintenance of a sound economy in several significant respects. The recognition engendered in each individual of his basic obligation to organized society, and the assurance of protective and curative benefits in time of incapacity, unemployment and other times of need are direct factors in the maintenance of morale and the enlisting of full support essential for the achievement of full production.

(7) It provides the financing of medical services necessary for maintaining an effective working force; the stabilization of purchasing power is promoted; it assists in minimizing friction in employer-employee relations during the periods of adjustment that are inevitable in an industrial economy.

(8) The creation of the Advisory Council on Social Security is the initial action taken by the Japanese Government as a result of the review of the reports of the Social Security and the American Medical Association Missions. The following statement is embodied in the report of the Social Security group with respect to such an advisory group:

“The social security program affects so many people and is the concern of so many interested groups that it is desirable to have, for some years to come, the assurance of representation and participation at a high level of all these interested....A council representing employers, industrial, maritime, and governmental workers, the professions, agriculture and representatives selected for their interest and knowledge of economic and social problems, could perform this advisory function. Such an advisory group would be invaluable to the ministries and to the Diet. It would bring to the government the consensus of national opinion with reference to social security matters and constitute a channel to assure communications between the public groups and their government”.

(9) These reports have been given to the Japanese Government as documents of reference and guidance in formulating and effectuating plans for reformation of the present Japanese social security programs. It was pointed out that material savings in government costs and more adequate benefits can be made possible by integration and coordination of the all too complicated, competitive and inadequate programs.

(10) Effective utilization of present resources and facilities would seem to be the immediate goal of the Advisory Council. Further, participation in policy determinations by the people most concerned, full knowledge on the part of all participants of their right and obligations, and the opportunity for appeal and fair hearings are procedural guarantees implementing these contained in the Japanese Constitution and self-evident prerequisites of social security program.

(11) Economic recovery and stabilization are primary objectives of the nation Basic social security within the limits of that economy is properly a complementary goal for all Japanese.

(12) The Advisory Council on Social Security has grave responsibilities and should receive the full attention and cooperation of the nation. I wish it full success.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid under Seamen's Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos.98 and 107 for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance program and reports of benefits paid during the months of April through September 1948.

In inclosure No.3 benefit payments are shown for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The most marked changes from previous reports are the rise in the average payment for sickness and injury allowance which reflects the rise in wages; the addition of dependents' short-term benefits; and the rise in the average pension payment which reflects the increases and additions effective in September 1948 (on reference above).

As of February 1949 changes from last July not reflected in the data shown below include the following: Rise by 20,624 in the number of primary insured, now totaling 112,243 and 95,482 (under the unemployment provisions) respectively employed by 4,001 ship owners covered (3,572 under the Unemployment provisions of the Act). Monthly wages subject to taxation averaged ¥ 4,490 in general and ¥ 4,661 under the unemployment provisions of the Act.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Inclosures;

1. Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.
2. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment.
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics - March 1949.
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 21 May 1949.

ここから

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
Number 127
For Period
30 May - 5 June
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Control

A new memorandum to the Japanese Government SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases" has recently been issued. This memorandum rescinds SCAPIN 1523 and PHMJG 3, relating to the rickettsicidal spray program. Rescission of these instructions was necessary in keeping with the developments in the general typhus picture in Japan, including the low incidence of epidemic typhus the relative increase in the incidence of murine typhus, the presence of an unidentified type of typhus, and the continued existence of Tsutsugamushi Fever (Scrub Typhus) areas and the discovery of new or hitherto unreported scrub typhus areas.

The new memorandum emphasizes the year-round continued action of sanitary inspectors and sanitary teams, and other public health personnel concerned, of city health sections, health offices of towns and villages and health centers, in the execution of:

a. Year-round preventive measures including periodic surveys of insect and rodent population directed against the vectors and rodent reservoirs, including among others three important points;

- (1) Periodic surveys of insect and rodent populations.
- (2) Disinfestation and immunization of repatriates and illegal entrants to Japan.
- (3) Disinfestation and immunization of all vagrants, street waifs and others.

b. Immediate control measures when suspect, clinically recognized or confirmed cases of any of the disease of the typhus fever group occur.

This memorandum will be implemented by special detailed instructions to prefectural government officials by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control - Periodical Examination of Prostitutes

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the routine weekly examination of prostitutes is still being carried out by some prefectural health departments.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.45, 1945, "Special Regulations for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law" which required the periodic examination of prostitutes and the issuance of health certificates, was rescinded by the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Law 167, 1948), No provision is made in the new law for the routine weekly examination of prostitutes since it has proven to be ineffective in preventing the spread of venereal disease. Although prostitutes are a great source of venereal disease infection, it is impossible to "clean them up" and keep them free of infection. The American Medical Association, in a statement of policy, stated "Medical inspection of prostitutes is untrustworthy, inefficient, gives a false sense of security, and fails to prevent the spread of infection."

Medically speaking, infectious venereal disease is too difficult to detect by any system of routine examination and exposure between examinations is too frequent to make the procedure effective. In the diagnosis of chronic gonorrhea, which is the usual stage of the disease found in prostitutes, the examination of the cervical smear is notoriously unreliable. In the chancre state of syphilis, during which most cases of syphilis, during which most cases of syphilis are transmitted the serological test may be negative. On the other Hand, a positive serological the serological test per se does not mean that the patient is infectious; in fact, in the case of prostitutes, a positive serological test is often due to latent or non-infectious syphilis.

These routine examination of prostitutes contributes little to a sound venereal disease control program. The main accomplishment is probably a penal job of keeping the prostitutes from infecting others during the few weeks of isolation. In view of the lack personnel, funds and facilities, it is possible to justify from the public health standpoint the routine examination of prostitutes.

Emphasis on venereal disease control among the general population, where more positive results are attained, offers greater opportunities to reduce venereal disease incidence. Outpatient clinics should be established

in all prefectural venereal disease hospitals for the purpose of finding and treating cases among the general public. All members of society, including prostitutes, should be accepted for diagnostic and treatment service, as individuals. No special consideration should be given to prostitutes as a group.

It is suggested that Military Government Public Health Officers should check the venereal disease control activities of prefectural health departments to determine whether the weekly examination of prostitutes is still being conducted.

Sanitation - Mosquito Control

It is of utmost importance that mosquito larvae be located and destroyed during the month of June in order to prevent them from developing into adults before the onset of the rainy season. The effectiveness of later control measures depends to a great degree on the effectiveness of work done before the rainy season sets in.

Find inspections show that mosquitoes are breeding freely in the following locations:

1. Small reservoirs for the storage of "night soil" and water for use on agricultural land.
2. Ditches which have been become blocked (particularly covered sections).
3. Small containers or pools in public or private gardens, about houses or in other locations commonly neglected.

The effective control of mosquito breeding in such places depends to a great extent on the sanitary inspector. In most cases the sanitary inspector can obtain immediate correction by calling the attention of responsible persons to the defects and instructing them on necessary control measures. Where it is not possible to eliminate the breeding areas by emptying containers, draining pools or filling depressions, sanitary teams will apply the proper insecticides.

All locations requiring periodic treatment by sanitary teams should be listed on a weekly schedule sheet giving location, type of treatment, area to be treated, and dates of treatment. These schedules should be drawn up at least one week in advance so that the itinerary can be planned for efficient operation. The application of insecticide should be made routinely on a weekly basis to all locations requiring it.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis Immunization

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports a total of 30,000 horses have been immunized against equine encephalomyelitis in nineteen prefectures since the beginning of March. All horse utilized by Occupation personnel for recreational purposes were also immunized regardless of age. The present program is continuing in which horses 4 years of age and under are receiving the immunizations, can when upon completion, in the event additional vaccine is available, horses beyond the present age group will be immunized based on their value to the the economy of Japan.

Veterinary License Law

The Veterinary License Law No.186 was passed by the Diet and promulgated on 1 June 1949. Copies of this Law will be issued to Regional Military Government Veterinarians through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin.

Rabies in Kanto Region

Approximately 150 cases of rabies in dogs and cats have been reported from the Kanto Region since 1 January 1949. The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for quarantining the prefectures having reported rabies and the following provisions will be issued to Prefectural Governors as a Ministerial Order.

1. All dogs and cats will be confined to the premises of their owners and are prohibited from roaming in streets, parks, playgrounds and in rural areas unless they are on a leash and muzzled if possible.

2. Three days after public notification by newspaper or radio, all dogs and cats found roaming from the premises of their owners and not under restraint, will be collected as stray animals and impounded. Animals not escorted will be classed as strays.
3. All dogs and cats that are collected as stray animals will impounded for a period of 1 day (24 hours). Owners of dogs and cats may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets during this period of impounding, but must be required to be furnish proof of ownership (dogs only are registered), (cats are not required to be registered). Owners of dogs not previously registered will be required to register their animals before they are released form the pounds. If dogs reclaimed from the pound have not been immunized against rabies within the last six months, Prefectural Public Health Veterinarians will be responsible for their immunization prior to their release. Cats will also be immunized prior to their release.
4. Public notice by newspapers or radio as to the locations of the dog pounds will be made as a means of notifying dog and cat owners so that they may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets should they be apprehended as stray animals.
5. Dogs and cats unclaimed following the period of confinement in the pounds will be disposed of by selling to research laboratories or destroyed humanly under the supervision of a veterinarian and their carcasses utilized only for fertilizer. Under no condition will the carcass meat be utilized for food. It is advised that the resale of unclaimed impounded dogs be temporarily halted to pet shops and other agencies selling dogs to individual families in the areas where the disease is endemic, due to the emergency of the present situation.
6. The inter-prefectural movement of dogs and cats will be prohibited during the period of quarantine and movement within the prefecture should be limited. No dogs shows will be allowed to be held in any area under quarantine.
7. The Prefectures will if necessary, require veterinarians in private practice to assist in the immunization of all dogs and cats as a means of expediting the program of rabies control.

Animal Quarantine Stations

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will present a plan whereby a more efficient control of animal products, imported and those apprehended by the Maritime Security Division from smugglers, will be established to effect better security measures in the control of animal diseases which might develop from animal products originating in foreign countries. Upon approval of the plan, informative copies will be issued to all Military Government Veterinarians.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Nagano Prefecture reports a confirmed case of equine encephalomyelitis in the Suwa district. Prefectural animal disease control sections should be alerted for the purpose of investigating any case which appears suspicious as well as making an immediate notification to the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 28 May - 3 June as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

☆ 2

SECTION III SYPPPLY DIVISION

Coal Deliveries

Detailed breakdown of deliveries of high calorie standard coal against the approved allocated amounts, for the Forth Quarter, JFY 1948 (January - March 1949), to the medical supply and pharmaceutical manufactures, by districts and prefectures. is being furnished. (Unit : Metric tons). (Incl. No.1)

This data indicates that 98.2% of the final allocation of standard coal (18,000 metric tons) or 15,872.#### metric tons was actually received and distributed to the various medicine manufacturing plants. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for delivery of low-grade standard coal. Sizeable stockpiles have accumulated. The recommendation to the Economic Stabilization Board by the FFC Coal Allocation Committee has been made to the effect that all coal below 4,000 calorie content be removed from all controls to expedite the movement of stockpiles of this surplus low grade standard coal.

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15-28 May 7,924 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:

☆ 3

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants 92,626
Arrests - Registered persons 26
Unregistered persons 96
(including six Koreans and 31 foreign nationals)

Convictions - Registered persons 9
Unregistered persons 34
(including two Koreans and one foreign nationals)

Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals) 23
Losses by fire (including two hospitals) 4

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥5,000 to ¥10,000 fine, the only penal servitude sentence being for four months. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥1,000 to ¥10,000 fine and from three months to 18 months and one sentence for one year minimum to but not exceeding two years. Five sentences were suspended/ Penalties, for foreign national non-registrants, totaling one sentence, tried in Military Courts resulted in a ¥50,000 fine and one defendant found not guilty.

Four out of the 23 persons responsible for the thefts were apprehended.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants 1,472
Investigations originated 397
Investigations concluded 293
Investigations not concluded 398

Enforcement

The arrest of a Korean broker in Kyoto resulted in the apprehension of 12 other defendants four of whom were interns at Kyoto Medical College. The amount of seized narcotics, although comparatively small, consisted of morphine and heroin. One addict, a seller of dolls, was among those arrested.

☆ 4

Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.3) is Table • , public assistance reports by prefecture for the month of March 1949.

International Conference of Social Work Memberships

The International Conference of Social Work is inviting individual memberships. First established in 1928, it has been recently reorganized with the following objectives:

1. A world-wide organization for social welfare.
2. A non-political, non-governmental and non-sectarian organization.
3. Promotes the interchange of welfare experience and information.
4. Facilitates and promotes cooperation between international organizations.

Future goals of the Conference include the holding of a series of regional meetings in 1950 and a world wide Conference in 1952. National Committees in various countries throughout the world will have a continuous program of meetings either under its own auspices or under other appropriate sponsorship.

Members will receive copies of the Conference News, a summary record of Social Welfare Forum Activities and Services throughout the world.

Individual memberships are: Active - \$5.00
Sustaining - \$10.00
Contributing - \$25.00 or more

Remittances may be sent to U.S. Committee, International Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Poverty Causes Truancy

This has been the subject of several newspaper articles recently which report results of surveys made by the Ministry of Education and local boards of education. Compared with prewar school attendance rate of 99.6% this non-attendance has become a matter of serious concern. The foremost causes are poverty and illness (tuberculosis is the main reason for the latter). One article states: Some parents comply with their children's reluctance to attend school because they are unable to provide them with school articles. Some others, however, are more hard pressed, and are forced to have their children keep house while they go out to work. Many junior high school students, moreover, work to help their parents support their families. In one prefecture, the report stated that half of the prefecture's non-school attending junior high school students had become delinquents, and were either playing truant or confined in reformatories.

A few prefectural governments have taken steps to give aid to the non-attending children. The Kagawa prefectural government is one of these. It has provided children of poor families with clothes, school articles and 700 yen each. Aomori Ken reported that it had reduced non-attendance by giving monetary assistance and by having teachers encourage school attendance. Yamagata prefectural officials are confident that they can solve the problem, if the Livelihood Protection Law, the Child Welfare Law and the Juvenile Protection Law are throughly enforced.

It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers contact Military Government Education Officers for further information regarding these surveys, especially as they may indicate need for more careful consideration of eligibility for public assistance in families with school children.

Community Chest

There will be sent to Military Government Welfare Officers, this week, through technical channels, materials, which have already been forwarded to the Prefecural Community Chest Committee Offices for their use and reference:

- a. Three financial accounting books (general ledger, cash accounting and journal).
- b. Instruction for use of accounting books, reference, sub para. a above.
- c. Manuals for Community Chest Workers
- d. Constitution of the Central Community Chest Committee.

The Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign (Fall 1949) is in the process of being organized and a manual prepared by the Community Chest when completed, in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Public Assistance - Tenth Revision

Included with this Weekly Bulletin (Incl. No.4) is a copy of Hatsu-Sha #49, dated 18 May 49, subject: "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law", and explanatory material of application.

Attention is called to the fact that the standard amount as determined by the allowances table is the standard from which income and resources are deducted. Prefecture governors may decrease the table of allowances for the prefecture of for Ministry of Welfare. No changes in the allowances are authorized without proper notification.

Under the tenth revision, governors may designate the effective date to be 1 May or 1 June 1949. Retroactive payment are authorized to the designated date. Welfare Officers will also note that local heads of governments are now permitted to authorize 100% of the necessary assistance grant.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Social Insurance Budget for 1949-50

National appropriations on general account to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, for the current fiscal year 1949-50 aggregate ¥1,670,056,000. This amount constitutes roughly 6% of the total sum of ¥27,468,497,000 appropriated on general account to the Ministry of Welfare. The corresponding figures for last year (fiscal year 1948-49) were ¥993,964,466 and ¥21,174,334,000 respectively; the corresponding percentage was 4.7%. Expressed as percent of the total national budget on general account, these appropriations compare as follows:

☆ 5

A breakdown of the total appropriation of ¥1,670,056,000 into major appropriation items reveals as the largest appropriation item that for National Health Insurance totaling ¥918,987,000. Next in size is that for Welfare Pension Insurance amounting to ¥416,396,000. Third comes the appropriation for Health Insurance aggregating ¥186,889,000. The smallest appropriation is that for Seamen's Insurance ¥133,389,000. The balance of ¥14,395,000 is budgeted for the over-all cost of top level administration, planning and control including such across-the-board functions as referee and appeals program and the administrative cost (insofar as it is chargeable to the government) of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund.

To complete the account of national appropriations for the social insurances under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare a sum of ¥6,668,000 should be added to the above total of ¥1,670,056,000. This entire sum is given to the prefectural governments as the national government's 50% share of the cost of prefectural personnel engaged in the administration of National Health Insurance. This amount, although allocated and earmarked by the Insurance Bureau, is made available directly to the Local Finance Committee for distribution to the prefectures. Thus Ministry of Welfare's jurisdiction amounts to ¥1,676,724,000. Out of this total, ¥1,651,883,000 of 98.5% consist of national subsidies and grants to the several programs. Broken down by program, they are as follows:

National subsidy to health Insurance Societies ¥89,435,000
National subsidy to government-managed Health Insurance

\89,927,000
National subsidy to Welfare Pension Insurance \416,064,000
National subsidy to Seamen's Insurance \132,562,000
National grant-in-aid to National Health Insurance
(including appropriation to Local Finance Committee) \925,655,000

It should be kept in mind, that the above figures constitute merely one part of the total annual cost of the said programs, namely the cost borne by the national government. By far the larger share of the cost is borne, of course, by the insured and their employers. To get an idea of the total sums involved in the operation of these programs, their total budgets for 1949-50, including all revenues from government and private sources as well as all expenditures (estimated) are given below.

☆ 6

The consolidated budgets of society-managed Health Insurance and of National Health Insurance cannot be known in advance. On the basis of rough estimated one approximately equal or exceed that of government-managed Health Insurance. The consolidated budget of National Health Insurance is given more uncertain in view of the reorganization of that program now in progress. On the basis of past experience, it should not fall below \5,500,000,000 but might run as high as twice amount. Furthermore, the total revenues and expenditures of the four insurance programs which are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare, to wit: the Government Pension System, the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, Unemployment Insurance, and Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are likely to match those of the three compulsory government-managed program shown above. Thus we may estimate the total consolidated social insurance budget for the current year to be in the neighborhood of 58 billion yen on the revenue side and approximately 36-44 billion yen on the expenditure side, the balance to accumulate in the form of reserves. This involves about two percent of the estimated national income for the current fiscal year.

Revision of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law

On 23 May, a bill of amendments to the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law Passed the Diet and was signed into law. It become effective on 1 June 1949.

The two most significant changes brought about by these amendments pertain to the size of the deposits required from the insurers and to the number of members and composition of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees established in each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund. Other minor changes effect tax exemptions, fines, refunds, etc.

Henceforth the Fund is to "have on deposit from the insurers in every month amount's roughly equal to one-and-a-half times the highest sum required during any one of the past three months". In the past, the Fund was required to have on deposit at all times amounts equal to the highest sum required during any one of the past three months. Unfortunately, this requirement frequently was not complied with. Moreover, it proved inadequate even when observed, owing to the fact that the utilization of the insurances and the cost of treatment rose from month to month. As a consequence delays arose in the payment of doctors which caused considerable dissatisfaction among them. Henceforth, it is hoped, deposits will be made on time and will prove ample to assure payment in full of all doctors' bills due.

Another source of past delays was the inadequate staffing of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees (shinsa-iin-kai). The statutory limitation of the membership to not more than 10 members necessitated the appointment of "temporary members". Even so their number was frequently too small to perform the examination of doctors' bills with dispatch. In the future the chief secretary of each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund will appoint up to 21 members to the Reviewing and Auditing doctors as in the past, but the public interest as well. While in the past all members of the Committee whether representing the doctors or the insurers have in fact been doctors, in the future "men of learning and experience" --not necessarily doctors--will be added. The decision on professional questions involved in the reviewing of doctors' bills is to remain in the hands of professional men; however, other types of review could profitably be undertaken by the non-medical members. These might include checks on the eligibility of the patient, especially with a view to insuring that occupational cases compensable under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are not charged to the Fund--as has happened in the past.

In-service Training Courses

On 1 June the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, opened the eighth training course for those handling the administration of social insurance. It was the first course held since before the war. The proceeding seven had been held between 1927--when Health Insurance became effective--and the beginning of the war. One hundred persons are registered for the present course which includes representatives from each prefectural Insurance Section and many branch offices. The course will last for one month during which item lectures and studies will deal with all phases of social insurances and related subjects.

This course is to serve also as a pattern for each prefectural Insurance section to follow in conducting a nation-wide program of in-serve training. Considerable emphasis is also being given to expanding the informational service program.

☆ 7

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Deliveries of High Grade Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Public Assistance Reports by Prefecture.
4. Hatsu-Sha #49, "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law".
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 28 May 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Number 128

For Period

6 - 12 June

1949

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SECTION II - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

SECTION III - NURSING AFFAIRS

SECTION IV - VETERINARY AFFAIRS

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SECTION VI - NARCOTIC CONTROL

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated;

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>16 - 31 May</u> <u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO;</u>	<u>FROM;</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 16	Ei-hatsu No.515	Re: Public works (grant-in-aid for expenses on extension and improvement of water-works and sewerage, grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of waterworks and sewerage damaged from mineral pollution, and grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works damaged by an earthquake in Hokuriku District) for fiscal year 1949-50.	Prefectural governors concerned.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 16	Ei-hatsu No.516	Re: Notice on the conference for pushing facilities and services relating to the Inland Sea National Park.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 17	Ei-hatsu No.518	Re: Inspection of both the former Imperial Garden of Kyoto and the Ise-Shima National Park.	Governor, Kyoto and Mie Prefectures.	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.520	Re: Strengthening measures for extermination of mosquitoes in order to prevent Japanese B encephalitis.	All prefectural governors	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.523	Re: Forwarding the map concerning designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.525	Re: Report on a liquor for prevention of hydrophobia of dogs.	All prefectural governors	"
May 19	Ei-hatsu No.527	Re: Forwarding "testamurs" of the qualifying examination for food sanitation inspectors.	Governor, Tokyo and 20 other prefecture.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No.528	Re: Allotment of cloth-shoes and semiboats for laborers to engage in extermination of rodents and insects for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, concerned.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No.530	Re: Disposition of business affairs on the Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law.	All Prefectural governors.	"
May 21	Ei-hatsu No.532	Re: Application for approval on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Akita City.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 21	Ei-hatsu No.534	Re: Extension of astructures in the special area in the Fuji-Hakone National Park.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

May 21	Ei-hatsu No.535	Re: Allocation of art-paper to be used as leaflets for publicity of national parks.	Governor, Toyama and four other prefectures.	Director, Public Health Sanitation
May 17	Hatsu-ei No.52	Re: Asking for consideration with the designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido. Medical Affairs Bureau	Vice- Minister of Welfare.
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 20	I-hatsu No.469	Re: Notice on the meeting of directors of Health Departments all over the country.	All directors of Health Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
May 20	Yo-hatsu No.434	Re: Amendment of statistic formulae on the public and the substitute lunatic asylums.	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 20	Yo-hatsu No.438	Re: Personnel to engage in business affairs on control of communicable diseases.	//	//
May 20	Yo-hatsu No.439	Re: Functions and responsibilities of health officers of al. in investigation of disease outbreaks.	//	//
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.843	Re: Toxication cases caused byphenyl-aminopropan or phenylmethy laminopropan preparations.	All pref. governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.844	Re: Issue of allotment certificates for purchasing medical supplies.	//	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.857	Re: Personnel to receive grant-in-aid from among the expenses on personnel at prefectural governments to engage in control and inspection of narcotics and control and inspection of cultivation of hemp (“taima”).	All prefectural governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.858	Re: Thoroughgoing control of adulterated or misbranded medical supplies.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.859	Re: Report on disposition of concellation of registration on suspension of business of a proprietor of a pharmacy, etc.	//	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.860	Re: Control of benzene hexachloride preparations.	//	//

May 19	Yaku-hatsu No.871	Re: Manufacture numbers assigned to biological preparations.	"	"
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No.877	Re: Handling of confiscated narcotics and remaining narcotics, etc.	"	"
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No.879	Re: Submitting the summary sheet on date for allotment of specified production materials of hospital goods.	All pref. governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 21	Yaku-hatsu No.885	Re: Disposition of narcotics kept by wholesale traders of narcotics.	"	"
May 18	Yaku-hatsu No.358	Re: Responsible persons for dealing in business of poisons and powerful agents.	"	"
May 18	Yaku-hatsu No.360	Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

May 16	Sha-hatsu No.829	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 16	Sha-hatsu No.832	Re: The training course in cooking of relief commodity (food stuffs) from LARA.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 16	Sha-hatsu No.833	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (shoes) from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo and 18 other Prefectures.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.836	Re: Change of the plan of equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.837	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (drugs) for disaster relief.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.839	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.841	Re: Providing relief commodities from LARA for the infants of inmates of prisons.	Governors, Tochigi and six other prefectures.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.846	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
May 18	Sha-hatsu No.848	Re: Presentation of a receipt of certificates of allotment to the ##### of tents sold by U.S. Forces.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"

May 19	Sha-hatsu No.851	Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of galvanized iron for repairing the work providing agencies.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No.854	Re: Payment of expenses necessary in practices of birth-control by the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No.855	Re: The standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 21	Sha-hatsu No.863	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of emergency relief expenses under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period for providing clothings thereunder.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.133	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities (drugs) from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.134	Re: Custody of movable estate in property of the former Kyojo-Kai.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.135	Re: Allocation of European paper for the fourth quarter.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.136	Re: Allotment of steel products for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.137	Re: allotment of mints for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.138	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.139	Re: Allotments of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.140	Re: Issue of the allotment certificates to the ##### classified by prefecture of leather for manufacture and repair of artificial limbs.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 16	Ji-hatsu No.436	Re: Expenses on transportation of skimmed powder milk.	Governors, Tokyo and three other prefectures.	Director, Children Bureau.
May 16	Ji-hatsu No.438	Re: Allocation of hats obtained with the donations to the children accommodated in the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Ji-hatsu No.441	Re: Licensing of the private homes for juvenile training and education.	All prefectural governors.	"

May 18	Ji-hatsu No.444	National share on the expenses of such institutions as mothers homes for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Iwate and five other Prefectures.	//
May 19	Ji-hatsu No.446	Re: Alteration of the dormitories of the schools for the blind and the deaf into homes for physically handicapped children (institutions for the blind, deaf or dumb) under the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 19	Ji-hatsu No.450	Re: Completion of both the all-Japan mass concours of babies and the central ceremony of awarding an honor to the model cities, towns and villages in child card, and process of examinations on the above.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children Bureau.
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 17	Ho-hatsu No.47	Re: Transfer of funds in advance of the business Accounting under the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau
May 17	Ho-hatsu No.48	Re: Handling of business affairs of the government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 18	Ho-hatsu No.49	Re: Appointment of the Government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	//	//
May 19	Ho-hatsu No.50	Re: Abolishment of office of the Government officials responsible for disbursement belonging to the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 19	Ho-hatsu No.51	Re: An amount to be paid in advance for the first quarter under the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	//
May 21	Ho-hatsu No.52	Re: Carrying out the Health Insurance health facilities administered by the Government.	All prefectural governors.	//
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 16	En-shi No.54	Re: Report on settlement of the expenses on public works for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido and eight other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 17	Engo No.551	Re: Availability of the semi-express train by the repatriates who are to return to Miyazaki Pref.	Governors, Fukuoka Pref.	//

May 18	En-shi No.555	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of emergency All household effects for fiscal year 1949-50. Accounts Section	All Prefectural governors.	//
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23 - 28 May

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO:</u>	<u>FROM:</u>
<u>Account Section</u>				
May 24	Kai-hatsu No.474	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Ibaraki and three other prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section.
May 26	Kai-hatsu No.493	Re: Payment in instalments for D.D.T.	Governors, Ishikawa Pref.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.507	Re: Forwarding of a copy of the check list on monthly accounts of annual expenditure for the final term in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Kagawa and Nara Pref.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.514	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Miyagi and Fukushima. Prefectures.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.515	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures	//

Public Sanitation Bureau

May 23	Ei-hatsu No.538	Re: Notice on the business conference of section-chiefs in charge of the national parks.	Governors, Hokkaido & 28 other prefectures.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.540	Re: Maintenance of good quality of daily products.		//
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.544	Re: Draft instruction on approval (approval on construction of drainage in Sanjo City).	Governor, Niigata Pref.	//
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.546	Re: Draft instruction on approval on construction of structures within the special ##### in the Towada National Park.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	//
May 23	Ei-hatsu No.547	Re: Budget pursuant to the enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 26	Ei-hatsu No.551	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Hot-spring Law.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 27	Ei-hatsu No.558	Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear-cars for administration of the national park for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Niigata and Nagano Prefectures.	//

May 28	Ei-hatsu No.560	Re: Delegation of power of any prefectural governor on approval on business of a temporary entertainment facilities.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	//
May 28	Ei-hatsu No.563	Re: The second allocation of disinfectant medicinal powder soap for shaving for the barber's shops.	All prefectural governors.	
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yo-hatsu No.450	Re: The tuberculosis control program for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 23	Yo-hatsu No.464	Re: Execution of survey and research on Kogen-Disease in Shimane Prefecture.	Governors, Shimane Pref.	//
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No.891	Re: Handling of silver-alloy among the precious for the dentists.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No.899	Re: Settlement of allocated quantities by prefecture of rubber-soled "socks" in the branch of sanitary goods for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.900	Re: Temporary measures on "examination" of vaccine.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.903	Re: Traveling expenses on the special search of narcotic violation cases.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.911	Re: Drugs under the provision of Article 54 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 25	Yaku-hatsu No.914	Re: Sale of the imported drugs.	//	//
May 26	Yaku-hatsu No.927	Re: Proportion of quantities allotted for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs and remedies for infants and pre-school children).	//	//
May 28	Yaku-hatsu No.934	Re: Affairs on inspection of biological preparations, etc.	//	//
May 23	Yaku-shu No.384	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 23	Yaku-shu No.386	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 28	Yaku-shu No.408	Re: Registration of manufacturers of drugs specified in Part 2 of the official National Formulary.	//	//

Social Affairs Bureau

May 23	Sha-hatsu No.865	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 23	Sha-hatsu No.866	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.867	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of living and under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.868	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.869	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	''
May 25	Sha-hatsu No.870	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	''
May 25	Sha-hatsu No.871	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	''
May 26	Sha-hatsu No.874	Re: Allotment of raw textile goods for the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
May 26	Sha-hatsu No.877	Re: Solatia to the Victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
May 27	Sha-hatsu No.880	Re: Transmission of an application for approval on collection of contributions under the provision of Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.883	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.884	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.885	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	''	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.887	Re: Carrying out the standard amount of living aid under the tenth amendment.	Governor, Fukuoka and Shizuoka Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.890	Re: Extension of the term of custody of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.892	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	''

May 28	Sha-hatsu No.893	Re: Application fro excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.894	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (#####) from LARA.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 23	Sha-otsu No.142	Re: Hospital charge of the demobilized patients to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.143	Re: Handling of certification of income and the minimum cost of living under the tenth amendment of the standard amount of living aid.	"	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.144	Re: Allotment of cement for construction of the social work agencies.	Governors, Aomori & 14 other prefs	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.145	Re: Measures to be taken pursuant to cancellation of approval for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 23	Ji-hatsu No.462	Re: Allotment of coal for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.14	Re: Selection of agencies to become objects of food service among the child care agencies for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.15	Re: The special functions in summer at the child welfare agencies.	"	"
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.16	Re: Allotment of building materials for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 25	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.17	Re: Allotment of paints for the child welfare agencies for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Saitama and four other prefectures.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.465	Re: Questions on registration of faster-parents.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.466	Re: Change of the method of allotment of building materials for the child welfare agencies.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.468	Re: Report on permission for organization of a foundational juridical person.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.469	Re: Licensing organization of a foundational juridical persons.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No.485	Re: Application for special allocation of petroleum products.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"

May 28	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.19	Re: Report on book-keeping of expenses on nutrition survey on pre-school children for fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No.488	Re: Reform of administrative structure.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 24	Ho-hatsu No.53	Re: Dissolution of any health Insurance association.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 24	Ho-hatsu No.55	Re: Monthly report on the state of business of health insurance, welfare pension insurance and seamen's insurance managed by the government.	"	"
May 25	Ho-hatsu No.56	Re: The full strength of personnel to engage in national health insurance and to receive national grant-in-aid for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 25	Ho-hatsu No.57	Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a Part of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 23	Engo No.575	Re: Report on issue of reboarding certificates according to change of destinations of repatriates.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 25	Engo No.580	Re: Re-issue of repatriation certificates.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
May 25	Engo No.581	Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.	Director, Civil Welfare Department Gifu Pref.	"
May 26	En-shi No.588	Re: Fixation of the fourth goal of leaning rehabilitation fund.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 27	Engo No.590	Re: Availability of hours of repatriates and missing persons.	"	"
May 27	Engo No.593	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Engo No.557	Re: Expenditure necessary for allowances for the specified unrepatriated personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 18	En-shi No.558	Re: Answers to questions on equipping the housing facilities for the repatriates from abroad for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 18	En-i No.561	Re: Supply of drugs, etc., necessary in emergency treatment to be given in the repatriation train.	Governor, Akita and 22 other Prefectures.	"

May 20 Engo Re: Hospital or medical charges of the demobilized All directors of //
No.567 patients and the specified repatriate patients. Civil Welfare
Departments,
Prefectural
governments.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Health officers are aware of the problem Japan is facing in the control of tuberculosis. Due to insufficient facilities, funds and personnel, the services which can be provided must necessarily be less than ideal. However, such a situation must not result in any relaxation of efforts to keep the tuberculosis control program balanced and to bring it as rapidly as possible to an adequate level of effectiveness.

In order to keep in mind certain factors which should be included in a program of tuberculosis control, the following is quoted from Smillie's book - "Public Health Administration in the United States".

"An active service would be organized on approximately the following scale:

- a. Facilities should be provided for 1,500 clinic visits for each 100 annual deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the community.
- b. The file of active cases should be equal to at least 5 cases per annual death.
- c. Case-finding work should uncover at least two new cases each year per annual death.
- d. An average of at least three clinic visits annually should be made for each person registered in the clinic. One-fourth of those cases should be in the incipient stage.
- e. An average of three contacts should be examined for each new case found.
- f. At least fifty nursing visits should be made to homes for each annual death. A fourth of those visits should be to post sanatorium cases.
- g. Provision should be made for at least one hospital bed (occupied 300 days) per annual death from the disease. Many communities have supplied two beds for tuberculosis per annual death. Twenty-five percent of hospitalization should be for incipient cases.

Although the above standard of services as quoted are probably much more complete than even those found in the United States and beyond present possibility of achievement here in Japan, they can be used as a guide in the evaluation of tuberculosis control activities. Every effort is being made at the national level to provide the necessary facilities, clinics and hospital beds.

It is estimated that about 50% of the goals suggested in items "a" and "g" have been attained. However, only about 5 or 10% of those outlined in items "b" through "f" for which local administration is primarily responsible have been realized. Local health officers, heads of clinics and sanatoria, as well as private physicians must undertake responsibility for the attainment of these goals. Unless continuous efforts are made in this direction, the tuberculosis control program cannot be expected to produce results comparable with those in western countries.

Preventative Vaccination

Attention is directed to Weekly Bulletin No.102, "Preventative Vaccination" and Inclosure No.1 "Rules".

It is anticipated that sufficient biological products will have passed assay so that the immunization program can be resumed. In connection with this it is important that the "Rules for the Execution of Inoculations" be followed carefully.

Special emphasis should be placed upon the places and manner of storage of vaccines as well as the qualifications of the custodian. Frequently in the past, vaccines have been handled more casually than articles of food and by custodians who had little or no appreciation of the properties of the article in their possession.

Care should be exercised that no biological product is used unless it is in the original container and properly labelled. This should be the doctor's responsibility. In the past there have been instances where neither the doctor nor the person filling the syringes looked at the label.

All instances of unusual or severe reaction should be carefully investigated from an epidemiological viewpoint. Reports of such instances are extremely valuable to public health authorities, even if they are late. Through the study of such reports, action can be taken at the proper administrative levels to correct desirable conditions which may exist.

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The ninth in the series of three-month refresher training courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will begin at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 5 July. Well-qualified individuals holding responsible positions should be selected for training. Official announcements concerning these courses have been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Concerning the Retentions of Prefectural Health Departments

The recent movement for economy in governmental expenditures through the reorganization of governmental agencies and reduction of governmental personnel has led to much discussion regarding possible elimination of certain sections and departments within prefectural governments. Reports indicate that prefectural governments are considering the elimination of prefectural health departments and placing health functions under some other department. Numerous letters, petitions and representations have been received at this headquarters and at the Ministry of Welfare protesting any changes in prefectural government organization which might result in the reduction in either the importance or the effectiveness of the health department.

The place of the health department in prefectural government has been established by the Local Autonomy Law and implementing regulations. Therefore, no major change in status is possible without prior amendment to basic law through Diet action. Since no recommendations for elimination of health departments has been made by the Ministry of Welfare, and since the Ministry of Welfare, as well as this Headquarters, is fully aware of the importance of retaining separately functioning health departments, it is not likely that any proposals for change will be initiated by them.

The public response in support of prefectural health departments is encouraging. The expressed opinion of public spirited individuals and organizations is an important adjunct to democratic processes of government. Such opinions, directed to the proper local and national governmental agencies will keep them informed of their responsibilities to the public.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nurses Association

The National Japanese Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses Association has been readmitted into the International Council of Nurses at the recent meeting in Sweden.

Books

The material used in the Clinical Nurses' refresher course is being published by the Clinical Section of the Nurses' Association and will soon be on sale. The book contains the course given by Public Health and Welfare Nursing personnel plus the three year curriculum and an outline of the subjects contained in the curriculum that

were not taught due to the limited time available. This will be a 600 page book and will be helpful in the schools of nursing.

Budget

The following is a breakdown of the national budget for nursing and midwifery education. Amount to be given to the prefectures for education:

<u>Public Health Nurses</u> in general: 10 day course (approx.)	¥ 10,250 each pref.
<u>Midwives</u> in general: 10 day course	¥ 10,250 for each pref.
<u>Clinical Nurse</u> in general: 1 month course	¥ 13,250 for each pref.

Courses for leaders:

Public Health Nurse Courses for leader two-10-day courses (approximately) during the year for each region

	¥ 102,480
<u>Midwives</u> : - Leaders in <u>midwifery</u> two-10-day courses in each region	¥ 110,000
<u>Clinical Nurses</u> - Leaders in Clinical Nursing: one-three month course in each region Ministry of Welfare budget ¥ 402,000 for the 8 regions plus the money given by the National Association	¥ 320,000 (¥ 722,000)

National Refresher Courses to be given in Tokyo during the year.

Public Health Nurse: one-10 day course for full time instructors	¥ 21,400
Midwives: one-10 day course for full time instructors	¥ 21,400
Clinical Nursing: one-four month course for full time instructors	¥ 200,000

There is ¥ 25,000 for the one Prefectural public health nurse school in each prefecture, and in the event that there is no prefectural school now in existence this money may be used for the now five month course in public health nursing as a prefectural project. This is the entire amount allowed for these schools from the budget this year. This money will be paid to the prefecture as well as the money for the prefectural courses mentioned above. This has been marked for education and schools, etc. and is not to be used for other purposes.

Regional Committees appointed by the Nurses Council (these members will be checked and if satisfactory will be officially notified of their appointments).

1. Hokkaido Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Ogata, Yoshii
2. Midwife	Takamura, Aya
3. Clinical Nurse	Takasu, Kisa
4. Doctor	Takimoto, Shozo
5. Doctor	Nisino, Rikuo
6. Doctor	Iwashita, Kenzo

2. Tohoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Inabe, Yoshiko
2. Midwife	Hanada, Miki
3. Clinical Nurse	Watanabe, Tora
4. Doctor	Sato, Motoi
5. Doctor	Saito, Kaoru
6. Doctor	Hosokawa, Fumiko

3. Kanto Shinetsu Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Ikegami, Motoi
2. Midwife	Niwa, Miyo
3. Clinical Nurse	Abe, Yae
4. Doctor	Takeuchi, Ichi
5. Doctor	Asano, Mitsushige
6. Doctor	Yumoto, Asa

4. Tokyo Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Hayashi, Tane
2. Midwife	Koyanagi, Koto
3. Clinical Nurse	Yumoto, Kimi
4. Doctor	Obata, Korekiyo
5. Doctor	Terada, Kumie
6. Doctor	Shibuya, Tokuo

5. Tokai Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Konno, Ayako
2. Midwife	Tsuji, Hisako
3. Clinical Nurse	Murata, Sato
4. Doctor	Toyoda, Bumzo
5. Doctor	Tanaka, Toichi
6. Doctor	Miyanagi, Masao

6. Kinki Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Kamiya, Toyoko
2. Midwife	Harada, Tane
3. Clinical Nurse	Nagashima, Misako
4. Doctor	Katsu, Keitoku
5. Doctor	Tokuyama, Tomio
6. Doctor	Harayama, Yoshio

7. Chugoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Maruyama, Teruko
2. Midwife	Toda, Harie
3. Clinical Nurse	Yamazaki, Hideko
4. Doctor	Oshima, Shoji
5. Doctor	Kakizaka, Reisuke
6. Doctor	Kusaka, Ren

8. Shikoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Yagi, Shigeo
2. Midwife	Ono, Tsuyano
3. Clinical Nurse	Kiyota, Kii
4. Doctor	Sensyu, Shiro
5. Doctor	Nagano, Shigeo
6. Doctor	Seijyo, Minoru

9. Kyushu Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Sugimoto, Kamenno
2. Midwife	Wachi, Chiyo
3. Clinical Nurse	Tsusue, Misue
4. Doctor	Sasaki, Takeo
5. Doctor	Sakai, Momoko
6. Doctor	Aramaki, Ichi

The following is the amount of budget for each of the 25 Schools of Nursing under the National Hospital set-up. This is the full amount of budget according to number of students for the year. This budget includes money for instructors, uniforms, etc. Five hundred yen per month for each student as an allowance, ¥ 348.00 per month for books, paper, pencils, etc. and ¥ 1,350.00 for food per month.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>National Hospitals Only</u>	
	<u>Fixed Number of Students</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Sapporo	52	1,237,785
Sendai	80	2,319,675
Kasumigura	52	1,417,785
Tochigi	83	2,422,377
Saitama	35	1,009,762
Tokorozawa	35	959,762
First National	80	2,311,970
Second National	75	2,135,632
Hamamatsu	55	1,478,987
Nagoya	50	1,402,480
Kanazawa	83	2,032,377
Maizuru	66	1,856,025
Kyoto	20	600,300
Ohsaka	80	2,439,675
Himeji	40	1,129,270
Okayama	84	2,362,240
Iwakuni	43	1,139,677
Zentsuji	103	2,743,727
Kokura	67	1,951,297
Tsukusi	70	1,824,000
Kamegawa	80	2,191,970
Ohmura	70	2,094,000
Kumamoto	70	1,874,000
Miyakonojo	60	1,748,325
Kagoshima	82	2,216,877

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 4 - 10 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Case</u>
Akita	Swine Cholera	3
Yamagata	Swine Cholera	4
Chiba	Swine Cholera	1
	Swine erysipelas	11
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	1
Kanagawa	" "	1
Saitama	" "	2
	Swan erysipelas	1
Niigata	" "	2
Tottori	" "	1
Tochigi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Shiga	" "	1
Aichi	Swan erysipelas	7
Gumma	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	2
Tokyo	" "	1

Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	1	
Hyogo	Anthrax Cattle	1	
Hiroshima	Blackleg	2	
Toyama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1	suspect
Aomori	" "	2	"
Miyazaki	" "	1	"

Note:

The reported cases of equine encephalomyelitis are regarded as suspects and investigations are being made by Ministry officials in conjunction with prefectural officials.

Many farmers have not taken advantage of having their hogs immunized against swine cholera and swine erysipelas. This is due to the fact that the increase in the production of hogs has been very rapid and the farmers believed that they could market their hogs without necessarily having them immunized.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Inclosed with this Bulletin are copies of official English translations of the following Ministry of Welfare Ordinances issued under authority of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197, 29 July 1948):

<u>Incl No.</u>	<u>Ord. No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	61	29 Dec 48	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation
2	8	1 Feb 49	Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products
3	13	9 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation
4	14	28 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation

The Enforcement Regulation was published 15 August 1948, as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, official English translation of which was furnished with Weekly Bulletin No.88. Brief descriptions of the above tabulated ordinances follow:

Incl. No.1 Ordinance No.61, 1948, adds provisions to the Enforcement Regulation which will facilitate labeling of small ampoules containing drugs or cosmetics; and further designates as powerful drugs in Appendix No.1 of the Enforcement Regulation amyresorcinol, isoamyresorcinol and hexyresorcinol.

Incl. No.2 Ordinance No.8, 1949, is the Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products currently in force. This regulation replaces the former Ministry of Welfare Regulation No.32, 1947, which had been continued in force by Article No.66 of the Enforcement Regulation.

Incl. No.3 Ordinance No.13, 1949, increases fees for the National Pharmacists Examination. Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.117, Supply Section.

Incl. No.4 Ordinance No.14, 1949, amends Appendix No.1 Powerful Drugs, of the Enforcement Regulation so that phenylaminopropane, phenylmethylaminopropane, their sale and preparations are designated without exception as powerful drugs.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 63,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 1,918,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 400,350 gallons, or the equivalent of 12,010,500 gallons of finished insecticide, has been produced during the period 26 March - 25 May.

The balance of the production program for 1949 remaining is 33,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. This will be completed during the period 25 May - 8 June. The 1949 production schedule is for 434,300 gallons of the pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

Further distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the periods indicated below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23-5/29</u>	<u>5/30-6/5</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23-5/29</u>	<u>5/30-6/5</u>
Hokkaido	45	0	Shiga	159	0
Aomori	65	0	Kyoto	359	0
Miyagi	112	0	Osaka	528	4
Akita	42	0	Hyogo	96	12
Yamagata	75	0	Nara	10	0
Fukushima	59	0	Wakayama	60	0
Ibaraki	41	0	Tottori	29	0
Tochigi	66	0	Shimane	38	0
Gumma	86	0	Hiroshima	154	0
Saitama	200	0	Tokushima	31	0
Chiva	286	40	Kagawa	31	0
Tokyo	1098	171	Ehime	96	0
Kanagawa	90	0	Kochi	35	0
Ishikawa	80	0	Fukuoka	251	59
Yamanashi	25	0	Saga	30	0
Nagano	45	0	Nagasaki	50	0
Gifu	45	0	Kumamoto	50	45
Shizuoka	416	0	Oita	40	0
Aichi	338	45	Miyazaki	59	0
Mie	87	0			
			Total	5,407	376

Biologics Assay

In reporting the status of biological products the use of the term “reassay” is discontinued in this and future editions of the Weekly Bulletin. To avoid confusion the products will be reported as undergoing assay. The use of “reassay” is of primary significance to Ministry of Welfare agencies, including the National Institute of Health which performs the assay.

During the period 24 May - 6 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Beppu Chiryo Igaku K.K.	13	8,135	
		14	9,850	
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	24	2,528	
		Takeda Yakuhin K.K.	9	390
			15	6,270
	Toshiba Institute	11	9,264	
				Unit: cc
	<u>Small Pox Vaccine</u>	Biseibutsu	6	197,600
			7	187,000
		Aichi Prefecture Laboratory	50	148,000
			Hokkaido Seiyaku	58	77,050
61				20,700
Kitasato Institute		62	129,000	
		42	130,500	
		43	270,000	
Handai		5	206,600	

<u>Typhoid and paratyphoid</u>		Unit: cc
Chiba Prefecture Laboratory	82	38,950
	86	1,950
Fujisawa Yakuin	50	39,350
	54	39,350
	55	39,350
	56	39,350
	57	39,350
	63	39,350
	64	39,350
	65	39,350
	66	39,350
	68	39,350
	69	39,350
	70	39,350
	71	39,350
	72	39,350
	73	39,350
	74	39,350
Hokuriku Prefecture Laboratory	20	39,350
Kitasato Institute	696	39,350
	704	39,350
	736	39,350
	746	39,350
	757	39,350
	758	39,350
	685	39,350
	689	39,350
	690	39,350
	693	39,350
	695	39,350
	697	39,350
	699	39,350
	701	39,350
	703	39,350
	706	39,350
	709	39,350
	710	39,350
	711	39,350
	730	39,350
	731	39,350
	732	39,350
	733	39,350
	734	39,350
	735	39,350
	737	39,350
	738	39,350
	739	39,350
	740	39,350
	745	39,350
	747	39,350
	748	39,350
	750	39,350
	752	39,350
	753	39,350
	754	39,350
	755	39,350
	756	39,350
	759	39,350

		760	39,350
		762	39,350
		763	39,350
	Kobe Eisei Institute	42	39,350
	Meguro Institute	7	39,350
	Nitto Yakuhin	68	39,350
		70	39,350
		71	39,350
		56	3,400
	Toho Yakuhin	51	33,310
	Toshiba Institute	188	38,750
		189	38,100
		192	39,050
		195	33,350
		197	45,300
		201	38,500
		202	38,950
		205	38,950
		206	39,050
		214	39,100
		219	39,150
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken	18	12,860
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute Kumamoto)	31	10,440
		116	15,280
		117	14,900
		131	18,040
	Tohoku Bueki	7	20,840
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	256	12,490

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Nine foreign nationals and one Japanese were arrested in Tokyo in possession of decks of finished heroin and a quantity of semi-processed narcotics believed to have been smuggled from the Asiatic continent. Traffickers from the Kobe-Osaka area were among those arrested and included one fugitive from the Tokyo area. The arrests and seizures, including a precision scale, will remove at least three alleged major violators from the illicit traffic.

The Chiefs of the Public Peace Sections of the 73 police stations in Tokyo were given an indoctrination regarding the functions of the police in combating illicit narcotic traffic. Eleven of the stations have water front areas under their jurisdiction. Cooperation between Narcotic Agents, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Narcotic Squad, and the police is gradually improving in the Tokyo area.

Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.902, dated 24 May 1949) have been dispatched to the governors of prefectures which require narcotic agents to establish liaison with Maritime Safety Bureau officials in order to more effectively combat the smuggling of narcotics into Japan. The agents will advise Maritime personnel regarding the various kinds of narcotics appearing in the illicit traffic and the modus operandi of smugglers.

Instruction (Yaku Hatsu No.758, dated 13 May 1949), which established the new system of numbering narcotic and marihuana cases in chronological order, have materially improved the reference files at both the national and prefectural levels. Card index files, an integral part of the new system, are more easily maintained, and make it possible to follow the activities of any individual or group of illicit traffickers.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 166 through 171, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 78.76 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 166th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China transport on 11 May and contained 7.23 tons (clothing)
- b. 167th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China transport on 16 May and contained 20.37 tons (food, 8.67 tons - clothing 11.7 tons)
- c. 168th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Jave Neil on 19 May and contained 4.8 tons (clothing)
- d. 169th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Lipscomb Lykes on 19 May and contained 25.77 tons (food, 23.07 tons - clothing 2.7 tons)
- e. 107th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Victory on 21 May and contained 5.96 tons (clothing, 5.8 tons - miscellaneous .16 tons)
- f. 171st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Snapper on 23 May and contained 14.63 tons (clothing, 14.3 tons - miscellaneous .33 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,904.17 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,752.06
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, etc.)	1,724.49
Medical supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous	<u>133.20</u>
TOTAL	8,904.17

Community Chest

The activities of the Central Community Chest, since their organization meeting (12 August 1947), have continuously been slanted towards strengthening their Prefectural Community Chests and many aids (instructions publicity layouts, conferences, etc.) have been made available. The general improvement of the administration and operation of the Community Chest, during the past two years, on a national and prefectural level, has been and is in evidence. Many Prefectural Community Chest Committee have and are applying techniques that have been discussed and recommended at national conferences. An example of the sincerity of purpose and approach to meeting the problem of confining agency membership in the Community Chest to these agencies which serve a useful purpose and encouraging these agencies to maintain high standards is the investigation carried on by the Osaka Community Chest to evaluate the work and programs of its member agencies. This investigation is made primarily as part of their study to determine the financial needs of their member agencies and is set forth below, in outline, as a matter of interest to Military Government personnel:

INVESTIGATION FORM of the Community Chest of Osaka

Out side of the column:

- a. Code number
- b. Date of investigation
- c. Name of Investigator
- d. * Space for mark

I. General

- a. Name of agency
- b. Kind of service
- c. Establishment under the Act _____
- d. Address
- e. Name of Governing Representative
- f. Name of Executive

- g. Station close by
- h. Date of establishment

II. Administration

- a. Name of Administrator
- b. Form of Administration
(Juridical persons with funds, Juridical person without funds, society etc., or private single person).
- c. Date of Approval
- d. Books for Accounting and Operation
(For the defecting ones mark crosses on the corresponding members)

- 1. Statements of Budget of Income and Expenditure.
- 2. Statements of Settling Account of Income and Expenditure.
- 3. Monthly Reports
- 4. Cash Book
- 5. Journal
- 6. Loan Ledger
- 7. Files of Inquiries about Purchasing Supplies.
- 8. Day Book of Stamps and Post Cards.
- 9. Assets Lodger
- 10. Supplies Lodger
- 11. Protection Lodger
- 12. Diary of Work
- 13. Files of Receipts
- 14. Files of Inquiries of income and expenditure.

e. Investigator's Observation

- 1. Are the above written books kept correctly? Yes or No.
- 2. Are vouchers kept perfect? Yes or No.
- 3. Is there any distinction between finances of individual and Agency? Yes or No.
- 4. Other Notices.

III. Outline of Operation of each month, from February 1948 to January 1949, with total and average.

- a. Monthly total of services rendered daily.
- b. Number of staff members at the end of each month.
- c. Number of clients at the end of each month.
- d. Legal amount of relief allowance (or fee of child welfare law).
- e. Legal amount of administration allowance.
- f. Total of salaries.
- g. Other expenditures for operation.
- h. Deficits (or Loans) at the end of each month.
- i. Total of one year.
- j. Average.

IV. Condition of Accommodations

1. Client's rooms:

_____ Rooms in total
 _____ Mats per capita

2. Cleaning and sanitation of rooms: Good or Bad

3. Bedding: Sufficient, Insufficient or Short

4. Sized of rooms:

- a. Observation room: _____ Tsubo
- b. Clinic room: _____ Tsubo
- c. Sick room: _____ Tsubo
- d. Crooping room: _____ Tsubo
- e. Kitchen: _____ Tsubo
- f. Toilet: _____ Tsubo

5. Lavatories: Men's _____, Women's _____

- 6. Meeting (Amusement) room: _____ Tsubo
- 7. Dining room: _____ Tsubo
- 8. Job room: _____ Tsubo
- 9. Play field _____ Tsubo in total
_____ Tsubo in capita
- 10. Cleaning and sanitation of each room: Good or Bad
- 11. Other notices.
- 12. Is there any equipment against fire? Yes or No
- 13. Is there any accommodation for refugee? Yes or No Perfect or Imperfect
- 14. Capacity: Clients Is the capacity number proper? Yes or No Reason Why

V. Treatment of Clients

1. Case work

- a. Is case work carried on? Yes or No
- b. Are recording cards kept perfect? Yes or No
- c. Are individual interviews and treatments carried on? Yes or No
- d. Are after-care or follow-up services carried on? Yes or No

2. Cooking

- a. Are menus kept? Yes or No
- b. Is there a table of standards of calories, and daily records? Yes or No
- c. How many calories does a client take per day? _____ Calories
- d. How many grams of protein does a client take per day? _____ Grams

3. Clothing

- a. Is there any plan of preparing clothing and bedding through a year? Yes or No
- b. Cleaning and sanitation of clients' clothing. Good or Bad Sufficient, Insufficient or Short

4. Health and Sanitation

- a. Examine each of the following items. If it is considered good, mark a circle on the corresponding number.
 - (1) Health examination more than 4 times a year, and their records.
 - (2) Immunization, preventive injection, vaccination, prevention of intestinal worms and other infectious diseases.
 - (3) Nurses and connection with medical institutions.
 - (4) Protection of the sick.
 - (5) Provisions of medicine and instruments.
 - (6) Sick rooms or rest rooms.
 - (7) Bathing more than twice a week.
 - (8) Examination of Cleanliness.
 - (9) Every kind of disinfection.
 - (10) Disposal of filth.

5. Is there any special consideration about education and comfort? _____

6. Is client's daily program proper? _____

7. Investigator's opinion about the treatment of client. _____

VI. Deficits

- 1. Item
- 2. Amounts
- 3. Total
- 4. Prospect of covering deficits and the resources for that purpose.
- 5. Investigator's opinion about the use of money, creditor, and prospect of covering.
- 6. Desirable amount of Payment to cover the deficits from funds of the Community Chest.

VII. Staff Member

1. Investigator's opinion about the staff members:
 - a. Is there any full-time employee who gives case work services to clients
 - b. What earnestness and understanding have the employees for their work?
2. Name
3. Position
4. Age
5. Dependent family (number of)
6. Years of service
7. Salary
8. Schools and certificates qualification

Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid: Briefly outlined below is information covering the first instructor course in First Aid given at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) to Chapter (prefectural) personnel:

Date: 26 - 31 May (six days including Sunday)

Hours: 0900 -2100

31 students attended

31 students were certified as completing the Course

29 students were certified as FA instructors

Type of Students:

Chapter employees from each of 27 Chapters, two from Osaka Chapter, and two from Headquarters.

Chapter represented:

Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Tokyo, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumma Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Aichi, Nagano, Osaka, Hyogo, Mie, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

Duties of the attendants in their Chapters:

Health	1
Water Safety	1
First Aid	1
Accounting	3
Business Affairs	1
Field Service	4
Disaster relief	17
Training (nurses)	1
Hospital	1
Social Service	1
Hospital Supply	1

Note:

In the future those who attended the above course will be assigned to conducting First Aid Training Courses in their respective Chapters (prefectures)

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Employer Organization

In a recent interview with representatives of the Business Men's Association of Tokyo, it was stated that an increased interest is being taken in the prefectures for revitalizing employer associations. Also recent visits to several prefectures found employer associations in the process of organization. These associations have the potential possibilities of becoming very influential and active in the development of a sound social security system in Japan. The employers play a very important role in the social insurances and should be encouraged to take a more active interest in the operations at all levels of administration. They, as well as the insured, are desirous of receiving more information regarding all phases of social insurances, especially the small entrepreneur employing between 5 and 30 employees.

In a conference with the officers of one association, they stated that in order to emphasize the importance of employer-employee relationship in the social insurances, they were planning to organize a special committee which would have an equal representation of employers and employees. This committee would be advisory with respect to welfare and social insurance activities.

In addition to prefectural employer associations, there is a national Federation of Employer Associations of long standing with headquarters in Tokyo. Membership in the Federation is voluntary. The general purpose of the Federation is to consolidate the opinions of all employers on national policies and for collective representation concerning overall policies being formulated by the national government.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
107	5/28/49	Japanese B Encephalitis Program for 1949	No	MG Eighth Army
108	6/4/49	Foreign Nationals Resident in Japan Receiving Assistance from Japanese Government.	No	MG Eighth Army
109	6/7/49	Rabies Control.	No	MG Eighth Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General. Medical Corps
Chief

Incls:

1. Amendments to Enforcement Regulation (Ord, #61).
2. Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products. (Ord. #8).
3. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #13).
4. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #14).
5. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 28 May 1949.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ended 4 June 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 129
For Period
13 - 19 June
1949**

SECTION I - GENERAL
SECTION II - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
SECTION III - NURSING AFFAIRS
SECTION IV - VETERINARY AFFAIRS
SECTION V - SUPPLY
SECTION VI - NARCOTIC CONTROL
SECTION VII - WELFARE
SECTION VIII - SOCIAL SECURITY
SECTION IX - MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

30 May - 4 June

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO:</u>	<u>FROM:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
May 31	Kai-hatsu No.52 1	Re: Payment into the national treasury of hire (for fiscal year 1947-48) for the vehicle sold by the U.S. Forces.	Director, Health Department Miyazaki	Chief, Accounts Section
June 1	Kai-hatsu No.528	Re: Attendance on the field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Ibaraki& Tochigi Prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 1		Re: Council on operation of the health centers.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
June 1	Ei-hatsu No.579	Re: Forwarding written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Tochigi Prefecture.	Governors, Tochigi Pref.	
June 3	Ei-hatsu No.581	Re: The first allotment of a uniform of environmental sanitation inspectors.	Prefectural governors concerned	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No.585	Re: Sub-standard condensed milk being stocked in store houses of the Daily Product Distribution Corporation.	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and Saitama Pref.	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No.586	Re: Inquiry of questions on the Eugenic Protection Law.	Governors, Aichi Pref.	distribution goods
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 2	I-hatsu No.491	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment (for July).	All prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No.937	Re: Transmission of written applications for permission of manufacturing contraceptive agents.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical& supply Bureau
May 31	Yaku-hatsu No.953	Re: Striking from the list of the specified distribution goods.	"	"
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No.956	Re: Notice on the articles permitted to manufacture as contraceptive agents.	"	"

June 1	Yaku-hatsu No.970	Re: Making an entry of date of delivery, etc., into the allotment certificate for purchase.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No.979	Re: Report on discovery of substandard drugs, etc.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1004	Re: Allotment of the quantities allotted for distribution and amendment of a part of the quantities authorized for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs, and infant and child remedies) for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-shu No.429	Re: Discovery of a forged imported drug, sulfadiazine tablets (100 tablets).	//	//
June 3	Yaku-shu No.430	Re: Discovery of a forged drug (solution of hydrogen dioxide).	//	//
<u>Social Affair Bureau</u>				
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.895	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.900	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Prefecture	//
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.901	Re: Guidance for execution and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and business affairs on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.903	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.904	Re: Allocation of clothings, one of relief commodities from LARA, to the infants and the pre-school children of inmates of prisons.	Governor, Tochigi & six other prefectures.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.906	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.907	Re: Allotment of alcohol for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Yamagata & 3 other prefs.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.908	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA for disaster relief.	Governor, Hokkaido.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.909	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of clothings by way of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.910	Re: Results of inspection on allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	//

June 2	Sho-hatsu No.912	Re: Charge of allotment of relief commodity (candles) from LARA.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.914	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection of specified women for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Tokyo and seven other Prefectures.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.915	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.918	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.919	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	''
June 3	Sho-hatsu No.920	Re: Notice on the business conference of persons concerned with the sheltered work agencies for the handicapped.	Governor, Tokyo & eight other prefs.	''
June 4	Sho-hatsu No.921	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless persons receiving public assistance.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
June 4	Sho-hatsu No.922	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless persons receiving public assistance.	Governor, Fukushima and 4 other prefs.	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.147	Re: Handling of clothes of the U.S. Army among clothings as one of relief commodities from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.148	Re: Allocation of leather belt for the second quarter.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.149	Re: Allotment of materials for construction of the social work agencies.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.150	Re: Allocation of electromotors and transformers.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.151	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.152	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	All prefectural governors.	''
Children's Bureau				
May 30	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.20	Re: Allocation of skimmed powder milk for food services at the child care facilities.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 30	Ji-hatsu No.489	Re: Allocation of soy for food services at the child care facilities.	''	''
May 30	Ji-hatsu No.49	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''

June 2	Ji-hatsu No.495	Re: Approval on change of the location of the child welfare center.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	//
June 2	Ji-hatsu No.496	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	//	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.22	Re: Disposition of public works on mothers homes (day-nurseries) for fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.23	Re: National liability on expenses on equipments of day-nurseries (public works) for fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.24	Re: The state of execution of the child welfare week in fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//

Insurance Bureau

June 1	Ho-hatsu No.60	Re: Expansion and strengthening of healthfacilities under the nation health insurance.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau & Public Sanitation Bureau
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Repatriation Relief Agency

May 30	Engo No.597	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 1	En-but-su No.602	Re: Notice on selling price of clothings.	Governors, Saitama and Koichi Prefs.	//
June 1	En-but-su No.603	Re: Sale of unnecessary articles among the commodities kept by all the repatriation reception centers.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other Prefs.	//
June 4	Engo No.609	Re: Permission on extension of the valid period of time for Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	//
June 4	En-shi No.610	Re: Excess expenditure beyond the fixed amount of expenses on distribution necessary in extra-ordinary distribution of the emergency household effects for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	//
May 31	Ichi-fuku No.2882	Re: The regulations on treatment of demobilized patients.	All directors of Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau.

World Health Organization

Inclosed with this Bulletin, for Military Government Teams only, is a copy of the World Health Organization pamphlet, "Who - What It is ... How It Works ... What It Does". Sufficient copies have been received to permit distribution to each Prefectural Medical Association and Prefectural Health Department in addition to copies for the Japan Medical Library Association and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry is planning to reproduce the pamphlet in Japanese.

Forwarded with this Bulletin is Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin entitled "Group Work". Short Title - TB-PH-SS.5.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Training Course for Laboratory Technicians

A two-months course for laboratory technicians in health centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 11 July to 10 September. Practical training in the various procedures performed in health center laboratories will be given. The present course will be limited to 30 students. A second course will be held later in the year, for those unable to attend the first course. A list of the prefectures entitled to send students to the course beginning 11 July is included in the official announcement sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 8 June.

Review of Status of the Biologic Production and Control Program

Reference, Weekly Bulletin, Preventive Medicine Division, Nos. 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119 and 122.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended of 25 December 1948. The suspension of these products resulted from a series of serious reactions with some deaths occurring in children who had been injected with diphtheria toxoid. A program for the re-assay of all Japanese produced biologic products which had been released for human use was initiated at the National Institute of Health. Representative samples of each lot of biologic products were sent for assay to the Institute which began assaying the various products in the order of greatest need for the respective product, i.e. smallpox vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, tuberculin and BCG vaccine, etc. The adoption of assay procedures for each biologic product made in Japan was finally completed about February 15, 1949. Since this date the priority system pointed out above has been followed when a shortage of laboratory animals and other supplies necessary for assay has prevented the simultaneous assay of all products.

The procedures adopted by the National Institute of Health for the re-assay of formerly released biologic products were augmented, where necessary, to apply also for the assay of new or unreleased biologic products. An attempt has been made to assay both "old" and "new" product concurrently since March 1, 1949.

The task of the National Institute of Health has been an extremely difficult and enormous one. Most handicaps have now been overcome and the Institute is currently performing an excellent job. The animal shortage alone has been so acute that it was necessary to import 10,000 guinea pigs from the United States to supplement the indigenous supply.

Immediately after the suspension of the use of Japanese produced biologic products, the Disease Prevention Bureau, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau, and the National Institute of Health formed a committee of twenty-five persons to inspect each laboratory producing biologic products. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether or not the laboratories were qualified to produce the products they were licensed to produce. The survey and the report of the committee was completed and on 12 April 1949, it was decided that of the 37 laboratories investigated, only 11 were qualified for the immediate reissuance of both manufacturing and product licenses. An additional four laboratories had adequate facilities, personnel and capital to qualify them for a manufacturing license; however, data on the quality of their products as determined from Ministry of Welfare assay records was insufficient to justify the immediate reissuance of product licenses to these laboratories. Criteria of qualification for product licenses were established and the above mentioned laboratories have been notified as to the steps it would be necessary for them to take before they would be eligible to receive product licenses. There are no other laboratories in Japan at the present time which are considered to be eligible for licenses for the production

of biologic products for human use. Any laboratory which can meet the requirements which have been established as necessary for the production of sterile, safe, and effective biologic products may apply for and will be granted license for production. In general, these criteria may be stated as follows:

1. An adequate physical plant suitable for the production, processing, storage, and handling of biologic products.
2. An adequate number of sufficiently trained and qualified personnel necessary for the production of biologic products.
3. Physical and laboratory equipment suitable for use in the production of biologic products.
4. Financial reserve sufficient to enable the laboratory to operate.
5. The production of biologic products suitable for human use as determined by the actual assay of the product by the National Institute of Health and by the evaluation of the production procedure to be used by the laboratory for the production of a specific product.

(Note):

Item 1-4 above determine whether a laboratory should be issued a manufacturing license. Item 5 determines whether or not a laboratory should be issued a product license. It is necessary for a manufacturing laboratory to obtain a product license for each biologic product it desires to produce.

Product licenses are issued under the authority of manufacturing licenses, however, a manufacturing license does not entitle a producer to produce biologic products unless the producer has been granted a product license for each product he wishes to produce. Licensed laboratories and the products they are licensed to produce are listed in tabular form:

* Product to be Licensed

	Vaccines					Toxicid	Antitoxin			
	Smallpox	Typhoid	Typhus	Cholera	Pertussis	Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test	BCG Vaccine
Biologic Laboratory Yashima, Kagaku, Tokyo						×				
Kitasato Institute, Tokyo	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Toshiba Seibutsu Eikagaku Institute, Niigata	×	×	×			×	×		×	
Handai Biseibutsu Institute, Osaka		×	×	×		×	×			
Takeda Ykuhin Kogyo, Hikari.	×					×	×			
Fugisawa Yakuhin Kogyojo, Osaka		×				×				
Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute Kumamoto	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			
Sankyo K.K., Tokyo		×	×	×		×	×			
Chiba Kessei seizjo, Chiba		×	×			×	×	×		
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Kiyose									×	×

× - Production License to be granted.

* - Every laboratory must maintain a record of at least 50% production of each product satisfactorily passing the National Institute of Health assay in order to retain license for each product

All regulations pertaining to the production of biologic products have been or are now in the process of being revised. The fundamental regulation was officially promulgated as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 on 21 February 1949. Pertinent general regulations which augment and explain Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 are in the process of promulgation and include "Guiding Principle for the Manufacture of Biologic Products", "License Procedure", "Naming of Biologic Products" and "Labels, Circulars, of Biologic Products." In addition to

these general regulations there is a specific regulation governing the production of each biologic product. These regulations are referred to as "Minimum Requirements". A list of "Minimum Requirements" adopted, or in process of adoption at the present time, is listed below:

SPECIFIC OFFICIAL TITLE

Pertussis Vaccine

Smallpox Vaccine

Cholera Vaccine

Typhus Vaccine

Typhoid Vaccine

BCG Vaccine (Dried)

Diphtheria Antitoxin

Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test

Diphtheria Toxoid

Maintenance and Distribution of the Strain of Tubercle Baccillus to be used for the Production of BCG Vaccine

The ban on the use of Japanese produced biologic products has not been entirely lifted. Only those products which successfully pass the assay conducted by the National Institute of Health may be used. A list of products by producers, which have passed assay, is published each week in the Weekly Bulletin, by the Supply Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section.

All regulations pertaining to the biologic production and control program are being distributed in both the Japanese and English languages by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. This is an attempt to eliminate misinterpretation of the regulations which has resulted in the past at the local levels of use. Official English translations of all regulations will be published in the Weekly Bulletin as they are promulgated. One of these has already been published. (Weekly Bulletin No.128).

There has been and there will continue to be for some time, a shortage of all biologic products for human use. Licensed producers are being continuously encouraged to expand their facilities and to produce all products for which they are licensed at maximum capacity. Production quota restrictions have been entirely lifted as one means of encouragement. Some quotas have been issued at the request of producers to be used as an aid toward obtaining loans from banks.

The biologic production and control program should be a cooperative program between the Japanese Government and licensed manufactures. Assistance of an informative and technical nature may be obtained by the manufacturer from the National Institute of Health. This is a primary responsibility of the National Institute of Health but it can only assist in response to specific requests.

Hexylresorcinol: Report on Effectiveness Desired

Health Officers may in the course of their work hear of studies or reports on the effectiveness as a vermifuge of the new gelatin coated hexylresorcinol product released under Ministry of Welfare revised specifications. This headquarters would welcome the forwarding of reports of the more extensive or authentic studies which may have been made by Japanese physicians or health agencies, particularly if comparisons through use of "controls" are made with other commonly used vermifuges. Although the passing of adult round worms following treatment indicates some specificity, a search for ova in the stools two or three weeks following treatment is a more reliable means of determining effectiveness. Absence of ova following treatment of individuals previously diagnosed as being infested should be the criteria of cure.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Private Employment Exchanges

The following has been extracted from Economic and Scientific Section's Labor Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 8, dated 30 April 1949.

"Control of Private Employment Exchanges. The original Employment Security Law had Provisions for public licensing and control of private employment exchanges. These provisions have been amended to make

them conform more nearly to International Labor Office Conventions and Recommendations and to permit more latitude for the operation of non-profit private employment exchanges. Under the new law, a distinction is made between fee-charging profit-making agencies and fee-charging non-profit making agencies with the latter given somewhat less restrictive regulation. Another provision would permit these private employment agencies to limit their service to certain categories of workers, with the permission of the Labor Ministry. For example, a Nurses' Association under the new provisions would be able to set up a non-profit fee-charging agency and to limit its services to its own members, provided the Labor Ministry approved."

This clarifies the misunderstanding that has heretofore existed concerning the operation of non-profit employment exchanges by nursing associations.

Education

Four Japanese nurses departed Japan on 19 June for one year of study in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation is sponsoring three of the group, two for post graduate study in public health nursing and one for clinical nursing. The American Red Cross is sponsoring the remaining member who will study Red Cross nursing techniques at ARC Headquarters.

Four Japanese nurses who have been taking post graduate training in the United States are expected to return to Japan next month.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on animal diseases occurring during the period 11-17 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine plague	13
Akita	Swine cholera	2
Yamagata	" "	3
Chiba	" erysipelas	7
Ishikawa	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	1
Toyama	" "	2
Niigata	" "	3
Yamanashi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Fukushima	" "	5
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Mission of American Pharmaceutical Association

The Public Health and Welfare Section requested authorities in Washington to invite a delegation of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association to visit Japan, to advise on pharmaceutical education and on the organization and functions of the pharmaceutical association. Improvements have been accomplished in both of these important public health activities to implement the objectives of the Occupation. The standards of educational requirements in Japan have been advanced, aimed to place pharmacy on a high professional plane. The same objective was to be accomplished by dissolution of the wartime pharmacists associations, which have been replaced by newly organized pharmaceutical associations based on democratic concepts.

The American Pharmaceutical association, following acceptance of the invitation selected a mission consisting of five leaders in the field of pharmacy in the United States, who are scheduled to depart from California

on 25 June. The members are Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Dean of the college of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Dr. Hugh C. Muldon, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Dequesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Troy Daniels, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of California at Berkely, California, Mr. Don Franke, Chief Pharmacist, University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Mr. F. Royce Franzoni, Vice-President National Association Board of Pharmacy, member District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy, and practicing pharmacies in Washington D. C.

It is contemplated that the visiting delegation will consult with Japanese leaders in all phases of pharmaceutical affairs, professional and commercial, as well as with Japanese Government officials, national and local. Field inspection trips will be scheduled to examine installations of educational, therapeutic and commercial natures.

Pharmacy Week

The ensuing visit of the mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association will coincide with Pharmacy Week in Japan. The Japanese Pharmaceutical Association has set aside the week of 5 July through 11 July as Pharmacy Week. This is another “first” in the history of pharmaceutical affairs in Japan.

Theme chosen for this activity is “Infectious Diseases”, considered appropriate to the summer season. A vigorous public campaign will be conducted in cooperation with other public health professional groups, with related commercial agencies, and with government officials, to acquaint the Japanese public with the dangers of infectious diseases and necessary protection against them, and the part the interested professional, commercial and governmental groups play in protecting the health of the Japanese people. The information will be disseminated through the media of posters, displays, press, radio, meetings, and other means of communication. It is expected programs will be conducted on national and local levels throughout the duration of Pharmacy Week.

Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 507.7 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 21 May - 3 June, while 6.0 kg failed assay tests, and 321.0 kg were under assay. The two-week production of hexylresorcinol capsules totaled 4,591,883, with 1,396,000 still under assay. The assayed figure includes 55,000 pills of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.

Total production for May:

	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Capsules</u>
1-7 May	229.7 kg	902,400 capsules
8-20 May	758.2	2,424,154
21 May - 3 June	<u>507.7</u>	<u>4,591,883</u>
Total	1,522.6 kg	7,918,437 capsules

Totals of 5,487.5 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals and 16,312,237 capsules were produced during the first five months of 1949. Monthly average crystal production for 1949 equals 3.6 times 1948 monthly averages, an indication that hexylresorcinol production is expanding steadily so that increasing quantities of the drug will be available for distribution throughout all prefectures.

Reference is invited to Preventive Medicine Section of this Bulletin for further comments regarding hexylresorcinol.

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 29 May - 11 June 13,534 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 39 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	50	10	2
Aomori	0	0	84	0	0
Yamagata	0	0	5	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	0	27
Iwate	0	70	112	120	0
Fukushima	0	0	25	200	0
Ibaraki	34	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	1008	24	44	0	0
Gumma	0	0	29	0	0
Saitama	382	58	32	362	4
Chiba	265	90	53	134	1
Tokyo	1138	233	119	382	1
Kanagawa	10	79	48	380	2
Niigata	200	300	28	0	0
Toyama	0	20	6	0	0
Fukui	48	0	42	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0	0
Nagano	0	32	84	5	1
Shizuoka	3	0	40	0	5
Aichi	100	0	42	0	0
Kyoto	0	200	0	200	8
Osaka	0	656	335	185	0
Shimane	0	71	14	0	0
Okayama	0	210	62	50	0
Hiroshima	240	30	40	0	0
Kagawa	300	0	0	100	0
Tokushima	0	130	0	0	2
Fukuoka	400	0	50	200	0
Ehime	0	0	5	200	0
Saga	200	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	10	18	0	0
Miyazaki	200	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	212	55	20	6	0
Kagoshima	400	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	83	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	700	0	0
Nara	0	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	30	0	0
Yamaguchi	200	0	35	200	0

Biologics Assay (Passed)

In the previous issue of the Bulletin it was announced that in future reporting on the status of biological products the term “reassay” was to be discontinued. This concerns reporting on the supply status of these products only.

During the period 7 June - 13 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Cholera Vaccine</u>	Tokyo-to Fisei Institute	7	Unit: cc 28,400
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Nihon Saikin	1	22,710
		2	22,710
		3	22,710
	Hayashi Siyaku	30	9,849
	Kitasato Institute	115	13,254
			<u>Unit: Doses</u>
<u>Small Pox</u>	Handai Biken	8	187,250
		9	215,625
	Aichi Prefecture Institute	51	151,000
	Kitasato Institute	44	307,200
			<u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	257	9,560
	Chiba Prefecture Institute	18	9,780
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken		15,400
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto)		
			<u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Typhoid & Paratyphoid</u>	Kobe Eisei	35	37,100
		49	37,650
	Hayashi Seiyaku Co.	35	38,850
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	62	38,850
	Toshiba Institute	204	38,850
		212	39,150
		213	39,200

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Information

The Code of Ethics adopted by the Japanese Motion Picture Association 14 June contains the following statements: "Method of smuggling should not be depicted in detail" and "Illegal traffic and use of narcotics and medicines similar to this must not be depicted."

Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.255, 13 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectures cover the transfer and receipt of broken narcotics. All broken narcotics must be listed on the order form at the time of receipt from a local wholesaler and are not to be replaced from other packages. The sale price will be reduced according to the amount of breakage. Local wholesalers may receive replacement narcotics from central wholesalers, if the narcotics are broken in transit, if the exchange is approved by a narcotic agent, and if order forms are used and the proper notation made.

Additional instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1030, 16 June 1949) state that in the future seized narcotics, residual narcotics, excess narcotics or inferior narcotics will be delivered to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, rather than Sankyo Company, Tokyo, as heretofore. This change follows completion of two satisfactory vaults which have been constructed in the new quarters now occupied by the Narcotic Section. An official of the Narcotic Section has been assigned to receive, inventory, segregate and periodically dispose of the narcotics, as an agent of the Drug Disposal Committee, for salvage into medicinal narcotics.

The Yaku Hatsu sets forth in detail the duties and responsibilities of agents in properly inventorying, sealing, marking for identification, and forwarding the narcotics by no later than the 10th day of each month following the month during which the narcotics become available for disposition. Forms which are to be accomplished in connection with the above actions are attached to the Yaku-Hatsu.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Repatriate “Loving Spirit” Fund Campaign

Many Military Government Monthly Welfare Activities Reports indicate that a national “Love the Repatriates Fund Campaign”, is underway in their prefectures. Questions have been raised as to whether or not this is a part of a National Fund Campaign.

The Ministry of Welfare has approved this campaign with the understanding that funds collected will be used to provide returning repatriates with comfort items, free telephone and telegraph service, etc. The Ministry recommended that the total amounts collected, including an itemized breakdown of expenditures, be published in the local press. The Ministry of Welfare has instructed the Prefectural Welfare Departments to support and encourage the local committees (made up of private social work agencies, religious bodies, and civic groups), but not to actively participate in the campaign. The above information is contained in En-Shi No.639, dated 13 June 49, from: The Director of the Repatriation and Relief Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to Each Prefectural Governor, subject: Concerning Collection in Connection with Love Campaign for Repatriation Relief.

The Ministry of Welfare has been informed that the local Prefectural Planning Committees should seek the advice of the local Military Government Welfare Office in the event they have difficulties in drawing up their programs.

Vocational Loans

The People’s Finance Corporation Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May 1949. Under this new law the People's Bank and the Pension Bank are liquidated and are replaced by the People's Finance Corporation. The Corporation is capitalized for ¥ 1,300,000 and is authorized to make individual business loans for amounts up to ¥50,000 for a three year period at 12% interest per annum. The People's Finance Corporation operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. An agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Welfare permitted the former People’s Bank to act as a banking agent for the Ministry of Welfare in disbursing Welfare Vocational loans and receiving the interest and principal of outstanding Welfare Vocational loans. Under a new agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Welfare the People’s Finance Corporation will be ##### to ### ##### banking agent handling Welfare Vocational loans which were formerly processed through the People's Bank.

The Ministry of Welfare Vocational Loans have been increased from a maximum of ¥ 7,000 to ¥ 15,000 per individual loan, with interest rate increased from 6% per annum to 9% per annum. The loans term is five years. A shorter term loan of ¥ 10,000 per person at 12% per annum for a three year period has also been authorized.

The maximum number of persons, as a group or corporation permitted to request Welfare Vocational loans is 30 persons.

Public Assistance Reports - April 1949

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of April 1949. Figures for March 1949 and April 1948 are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>April 1949</u>	<u>March 1949</u>	<u>April 1948</u>
Persons-institutional	133,412	139,312	135,944
Persons non-institutional	1,517,821	1,582,679	2,013,927
TOTAL	1,651,233	1,721,991	2,149,871
In Cash*	¥660,088,535	801,720,789	366,200,622
In Kind	53,247,114	52,276,377	59,685,650
¥	713,335,649	853,997,166	425,886,272

*Before deductions for repayment.

Public Assistance by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.1) is Table VI, Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures for the month of April 1949. It will be noted that April reports show a decline over March in all columns save that of Relief Expenses in Kind which are ¥ 970,737 greater than for March. Total Relief Expenses in Cash are ¥ 141,488,191 less than for March. In April, 5,900 fewer persons receiving institutional care than in March; 64,858 fewer persons were reported receiving non-institutional care. All prefectures reflected a reduction in case load in April over March except Ibaraki, Saitama, Nagano, Shiga, Okayama and Oita. These reductions in case loads may reflect seasonal employment which in the agricultural areas particularly would see thousands of person returning to the fields. Also to be considered as a factor is the re-absorption of repatriates into the economy of the many areas of selected residence. In this regard attention is invited to the reduction in amount for "In Kind" aid, April 1948 and April 1949.

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan", since the arrival their first shipment in July 1948 through 31 May 1949:

a. Food

Total Packages received		29,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,676	
Packages delivered	<u>16,904</u>	<u>19,580</u>
Total packages on hand		10,409

b. Woolen

Total Packages received		8,016
Packages damaged, etc.	60	
Packages delivered	<u>7,565</u>	<u>7,625</u>
Total packages on hand		391

c. Blanket

Total Packages received		1,644
Packages damaged, etc.	10	
Packages delivered	<u>1,519</u>	<u>1,529</u>
Total packages on hand		115

d. Knitting

Total Packages received		3,024
Packages damaged, etc.	24	
Packages delivered	<u>2,197</u>	<u>2,221</u>
Total packages on hand		803

e. Cotton

Total Packages received		4,980
Packages damaged, etc.		
Packages delivered	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total packages on hand		4,980

Disaster Relief

Inclosed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin (Incl No.2) is Chu-Sai Hatsu No.18, dated 17 June 1949, from the Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board to the Chairman, Regional and Prefectural Working Committees of Disaster Relief Planning Boards, which sets forth instructions covering the establishment of special warning and evacuation procedures for those areas in danger of tidal waves.

Prefectural and local Disaster Relief Committees, within tidal wave danger areas, are being requested to complete their special warning and evacuation procedures within a period of 60 days. Military Government officials will, in most instances, be contacted by prefectural and local officials for guidance and assistance in formulating adequate and effective plans.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Records

Conversations have been held recently with representatives of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, relative to a project to set up a card index for all beneficiaries under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program to serve as a basis of actuarial studies. In the course of these discussions, the following details on existing record-keeping practices were ascertained.

Prior to 1944, record-keeping and benefit payments for both Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance were handled from the national office in the Ministry. While the Seamen's Insurance administration has remained so centralized, the records for individuals insured under Welfare Pension Insurance were decentralized to the prefectures in late 1944 because of space restrictions resulting from the bombing of Tokyo. The decentralization was intended to be temporary war measure but, because of continuing congestion in the national government offices, there is no definite plan to return the records to the Ministry of Welfare.

In those prefectures which have "Branch Offices" supplementing the prefectural Insurance Section, the Welfare Pension Insurance records were further distributed to the branch office servicing the area in which the individual was employed or the branch office which was paying benefits. Each branch office thereafter has maintained its own such records. The only exceptions to this is found in Tokyo-to where all such Welfare Pension Insurance records for the metropolis were maintained in a single branch office until recently when space limitations made it necessary for each branch office to maintain such records for all persons becoming insured for the first time. The older records continue to be located in the one branch office.

The Seamen's Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, continues to keep a complete card file on all insured seamen and determines and pays all long-term benefits for seamen. Only short-term benefits are paid by the prefectural or branch office and no separate cards are maintained for the individual seamen for that purpose, the determinations being made upon the pocket-ledger carried by the insured seaman and upon the ledger which lists seamen according to the shipowners who employ them.

Under Welfare Pension Insurance, each prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office maintains a card file on all persons who first became insured in area served by such prefectural Insurance Section Office or Branch Office. This card file contains all relevant information on the insured person and is kept up-to-date within the limitations outlined below. It serves as the basis for the computation of the insured person's benefits. Each card carries a number preceded by a letter indicating the prefecture originally issuing the number.

When an employer reports a new employee to the Prefectural Insurance Section (or Branch Office, as appropriate), he is supposed to indicate whether or not such employee previously was assigned a number under the Welfare Pension Insurance program. If the insurance office is of the opinion that no number has been assigned to this employee, it assigns a number to him, sets up a record card for him, and notifies the Welfare Pension Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that the number was assigned. If, on the other hand, the insurance office believes that a number may have been issued previously to this employee but is unable to determine such number definitely, it requests the Ministry of Welfare to advise it of the proper number.

The Ministry of Welfare maintains a master index consisting of cards for each insured person, showing his account number, date of birth (but not birthplace) sex and the date he first became insured. Theoretically, this index should prevent the issuing of more than one number for any individual but the records are not up-to-date, allegedly because of lack of staff, and consequently several numbers may be assigned to the same person and a corresponding number of individual record cards will be maintained in the local insurance offices.

When a worker had been insured through a prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office other than the office to which his current employment is reported, the office originally issuing the account number retains the individual record card it had set up for him. No notification is sent to such office concerning his new employment until such employment is terminated or the individual applies for benefits. When the current employment is terminated, a summary report is made by the office serving his last employer to the office which originally issued the account number and the date is recorded on the individual record card there. If the worker applies for benefits, the office to which he applies obtains the necessary data from the office which holds the individual record card, computes the amount to which he is entitled, and pays the allowance. The individual record card is not

forwarded in such a case, nor is it forwarded when the insured persons obtains employment in different prefectures or different branch office areas. It is always retained in the office which originally issued the account number.

When an insured person changes to employment in an area served by an office other than the one through which he was first insured, such other office maintains a record of his current employment in a ledger in which he is listed with other employees of the same employer.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance - April 1949.
2. Chu-Sai-Hatsu No.18 - Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 11 June 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to tuberculosis control note in Weekly Bulletin, No.120, wherein it was noted that there had been an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases reported for the first three months of 1949.

This phenomena is now traced further. During the first five months of 1949, 185,225 cases were reported. This represents approximately a 25% increase over the 147,362 cases reported during the first five months of 1948.

During the first four months of 1949, 46,013 tuberculosis deaths were reported. In 1948 the figure was 47,680. Allowing for the increase in population, this suggests about a four percent decrease in the death rate.

The reason for the increase in reported cases has not been determined. However because of this increase, greater effort is indicated at the local level in case supervision. Prefectural and regional Civil Affairs Health Officers are urged to utilize the time remaining before the BCG program is reinstated to cause the establishment of sound case supervision systems. Particular attention should be given to the number of home visits made by nurses. Another important aspect is a case register to be maintained by the tuberculosis control officer of the health centers. This will to a considerable extent indicate on an individual basis whether or not sufficient home visits are being made.

SECTION II
MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Literature for Medical Schools

The Medical Sciences Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced a grant of \$30,000 for the purchase of American medical texts and journals for a selected group of twenty Japanese medical schools. The grant was made through the Council on Medical Education of the Japan Medical Association, which will supervise the distribution and use of the literature. The grant will provide each school with approximately 80 standard medical texts and reference books and two years' subscription to thirty representative journals on clinical and pre-clinical subjects. It is expected that the literature will begin to arrive about the first of September.

In selecting the schools to benefit from the grant, consideration was given to geographical location as well as to the facilities for the proper care and use of the books and journals. Medical schools in the following universities will receive literature:

Hokkaido	Chiba	Asakashi	Kagoshima	Hirosaki	Niigata
Tottori	Jikei-kai	Tohoku	Kanazawa	Tokushima	Keio-Gijuku
Gumma	Nagoya	Okayama	Osaka	Tokyo	Kyoto
Yamaguchi	Kyusyu				

The cooperation of the public health officers of Civil Affairs Teams is solicited to see that the libraries of the schools concerned utilize the books and journals to the best advantage of the faculty and students and that opportunity be given for their use by medical personnel from neighboring medical schools and institutions and members of the medical profession.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period 18-24 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ehime	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	" "	167
Chiba	" "	5
Shiga	" "	1
Nagano	" "	1
Akita	Swine cholera	4
Miyagi	" "	7
Saitama	" "	8
Iwate	" "	12
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies occurring during the period 13 -19 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	10
Kanagawa	2
Chiba	3
Saitama	0
Ibaraki	2
Gumma	1

NOTE: Quarantine measures have been established in the above-named Prefectures under Ministerial Order.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologics Assay

During the period 13 -20 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity Unit: doses
Small Pox Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	*45	316,200
		46	30,720
		47	309,900
		48	154,550
	Sukegawa Institute	1	178,700
		2	40,000
Typhus Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsu Institute		Unit: cc
		24	16,620
		25	17,260
		9	11,540

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15 - 18 June, 7,549 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0	4
Iwate	200	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	0	10	0
Yamagata	0	0	50	0	0
Fukushima	336	100	30	0	0
Tochigi	50	30	38	0	0
Gumma	0	0	0	50	0
Chiba	350	50	45	100	2
Saitama	328	62	53	200	1
Tokyo	720	116	56	365	1
Kanagawa	100	40	62	150	0
Niigata	0	0	0	100	0
Toyama	0	25	35	0	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	20	0
Fukui	0	6	40	0	0
Nagano	0	50	20	0	0
Gifu	0	50	30	0	0
Shizuoka	100	0	0	50	0
Aichi	0	600	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	400	1
Osaka	300	100	150	200	0
Hyogo	0	200	0	0	0
Nara	300	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	50	0	30
Shimane	72	6	3	0	0
Hiroshima	0	10	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	0	0	2
Fukuoka	0	150	0	0	0
Saga	200	100	0	0	0
Kumamoto	150	25	15	0	0
Kagoshima	160	0	0	0	0

Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 6 - 20 June distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Kanagawa	130
Fukui	12
Hyogo	42
Okayama	75
Yamaguchi	58
Kagawa	11
Ehime	20
Nagano	50
TOTAL	398

Production of DDT Dusters and Sprayers

The production plan for DDT sprayers and dusters for CY 1949 totals 300,000 pieces of the various types. This plan exceeds the 1948 production accomplished by 47,357 pieces. The total of 300,000 pieces to be manufactured includes 2,500 engine sprayers. Only 120 were produced in 1948:

The breakdown of the production plan for each type of sprayer and duster follows:

<u>Type to be Produced</u>	<u>Estimated Production (Unit: each)</u>
DDT Dusters	118,400
Sprayers, Knapsack type	102,800
Sprayers, pump type	42,900
Sprayers, hand type	33,400
Sprayers, engine type	2,500
TOTAL	300,000

It is anticipated that the demand for these items will be much greater on the domestic market than heretofore, now that DDT products have been removed from distribution control. However, such institutions as hospitals, health centers, schools, restaurants, hotels, mines, theaters, public conveyances, etc., will receive top priority deliveries. Priority deliveries will be supervised by the prefectural governments, who have been instructed to widely publicize the availability and purchasing methods for such equipment.

Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 388.0 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 4-7 June, with none failing assay, and 228.8 kgs still under assay. The two week production of hexylresorcinol capsules, totalling 4,095,100 capsules, passed assay which included 450,000 capsules of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.

Totals of 6,376.4 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals and 20,406,400 hexylresorcinol capsules have been produced which successfully passed assay from 1 January - 17 June. Concerted efforts are constantly being made to make available increasing quantities of the drug for distribution throughout all prefectures.

Production Summary, January through May

The five month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - May exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 66 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January through May as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

	(1948 Monthly Average -- 1.00)	
Commodity	<u>May</u>	<u>January Through May</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.36	1.14
(*) Biologics (passed assay) (cc)	0.49	0.10
Penicillin (O.U.)	5.24	3.37
Hexylresorcinol Crystals (kg)	3.98	3.42
Hexylresorcinol Capsules (piece)	13.52	6.06
Textile Sanitary Materials (lbs)	1.50	1.31
Rubber Sanitary Materials (kg)	1.11	1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	0.98	1.12
X-ray tubes (each)	1.08	1.16
Rodenticides (kg)	0.68	1.15
DDT 100% (lbs)	2.11	2.41
DDT Dust 10% (lbs)	1.84	1.96
DDT Spray 5% (Cal)	0.85	0.74
DDT Dusters and Sprayers (each)	0.68	0.75
Dental Instruments (piece)	1.22	1.29
Surgical Instruments (piece)	1.51	1.42
Glassware (piece)	1.21	1.10

(*) Biologics reported are those passing assay from current production

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for April and May, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Incl. No.1)

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

A quantity of "Neo-Neo-Hetolopin" ampoules were siezed in Osaka after it was determined the ampoules contain opium alkaloid. The ampoules were being sold under the label of Niwa Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, a clandestine laboratory operated by three illicit traffickers who were arrested.

Information

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1058, 11 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to all Prefectures cover the sale of so-called exempt narcotics. Since some physicians have been buying the preparations as non-registrants and dispensing them as registrants the following instructions were issued:

- a. Registrants may buy such preparations only from local wholesale dealers, except for personal use.
- b. All registrants are required to maintain and forward reports on purchases and sales.
- c. Retail dealers may not sell a quantity greater than an amount sufficient for the personal use of the purchaser; the purpose of use must be distinctly stated in the record.
- d. A retail dealer selling excessive amounts to a particular person will have his license suspended.
- e. No person is authorized to sell, dispense or otherwise distribute preparations which are purchased or otherwise obtained from an exempt narcotic retail dealer.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

In-Service Training

A Council on Education and Training of Social Workers has been organized in the Ministry of Welfare, chaired by Vice Minister Kasai and including the chiefs of the following Bureaus and Sections; Bureau of Social Affairs; Protection and General Affairs Sections; Children's Bureau; Planning and Child Care Sections; Repatriation Relief Bureau; Repatriation office, Guidance and General Affairs Sections.

Purpose of this Council is to coordinate in-service training programs for various Bureaus and Sections and the first objective is an "Institute on In-Service Training" planned for the first three weeks in September at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo. Applicants are to include: (Sixty will be accepted)

- a. B-class officials or officials of similar rank associate with the training of social workers in prefectural offices.
- b. Directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.
- c. Prospective directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.

Civil Affairs Welfare Officers may wish to contact appropriate Japanese officials and encourage them to submit, to Mr. Midzuno, Ministry of Welfare, suggestion for this Institute so that it may meet the needs in the field. As a follow-up, Welfare Officers may also wish to suggest through technical channels ideas for curriculum for this Institute.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 172 through 179, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 350.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 172nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Kyska on 31 May and contained 228.54 tons (food).
- b. 173rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Bear on 1 June and contained 1.96 tons (food, .29 ton - clothing, 1.62 tons - miscellaneous, .05 tons).
- c. 174th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Fleetwood on 2 June and contained 3.28 tons (food).
- d. 175th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cotton States on 4 June and contained 53 tons (food).
- e. 176th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marchen Maersk on 4 June and contained 12.77 tons (clothing, 10.80 tons - miscellaneous, 1.97 tons).
- f. 177th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Polk on 6 June and contained 30 tons (food).
- g. 178th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 6 June and contained 11.11 tons (clothing, 8.66 tons - medical supplies, 1.53 tons - miscellaneous, .92 tons).
- h. 179th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Joplin Victory on 11 June and contained 10.25 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 9,255.08 tons, consisting of the following items:

	Tons
Food	7,077.42
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, cotton, etc.)	1,953.19
Medical Supplies	88.33
Miscellaneous	<u>136.14</u>
TOTAL	9,255.08

Disaster Relief and Preparedness

Typhoon "Della" struck Japan on 20 - 21 June. The following information given in brief outline was reported by the Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board in their final report on 24 June and covers information received from the stricken areas through 23 June:

- a. Prefectures affected totaled 20, namely:

*Fukuoka	*Tokushima	Saga	*Kochi	*Kagoshima	Osaka
*Miyazaki	Kyoto	*Oita	Hyogo	Kumamoto	Nara
Nagasaki	Okayama	Hiroshima	*Mie	*Ehime	Aichi
*Shizuoka	*Wakayama				

* Devastation greatest

- b. Damage and destruction:

Persons dead	. . . . .	93
Persons Injured	. . . . .	85
* Persons missing	. . . . .	263
House destroyed	. . . . .	1,676
House damaged	. . . . .	1,026
House inundated		
(over 1st floor)	. . . . .	3,786
(below 1st floor)	. . . . .	35,155
Sections of roads destroyed		
Highways washed out	. . . . .	1,343
Bridges washed out	. . . . .	367
Sections of railway right-of-ways damaged	. . . . .	490
Farmlands washed or buried:		
Rice	. . . . .	7,487 acres
Other	. . . . .	<u>477 acres</u>
Total	. . . . .	7,964 acres
Farmlands flooded:		
Rice	. . . . .	82,450 acres
Other	. . . . .	<u>4,846 acres</u>
Total	. . . . .	87,296 acres

Note: Relief needs are being met on local levels through Prefectural and Regional Disaster Relief Committees. Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board are making surveys to determine extent of national (government rehabilitation assistance necessary, if any, beyond local (prefectural) ability to meet rehabilitation needs.

Public Assistance - Grants to Employed Persons

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.113. A paragraph under the above heading was included with the closing statement that "the Ministry of Welfare will clarify the above situation by order". Sha Hatsu No.324, dated 25 February 1949, was issued by the Social Affairs Bureau and indicates that in the event of non-payment of salary or partial payment of salary to the account of an employee, such employee in applying for a grant under the Daily Life Security Act, will be handled individually and on a basis of individual need. Applications are not to be accepted from groups nor is a flat sum to be allowed; action taken will be predicated on the needs of the individual and his family. Assistance that is allowed will be considered at a first claim upon the unpaid portion of salary due to the worker from his employer.

Noon Day Supplementary Lunches in Day Nurseries

Ji Hatsu No.537, dated 15 June 1949, has been issued to all prefectures by the Children's Bureau and sets up the schedule of fees to be charged for supplemental mid-day feeding in day nurseries. Powdered skim milk has been released to prefectures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in sufficient amount to provide supplemental noon day feeding for each school day for approximately 200,000 pre-school children for the Quarter, July, August, and September. The following "Standard for Food Supply in Day Nurseries" is reproduced for information. The rates for reimbursement have been adjusted at ¥4 per child per day for pre-school children and ¥25 per day for infants receiving whole milk.

Standard for Food-supplying in Day Nursery (per day for a child)

		Volume (gr)	Calorie	Protein (gr)	Cost (yen)	
Pre-school age children	Skim milk	25.0	89.5	6.40	1.330	
	"Miso"	10.0	15.8	1.20	0.205	
	"Shoyu" dried	5.0	2.5	0.37	0.410	
	Sugar	1.5	5.6		0.069	
	Oil	1.5	13.5		0.162	
	Vegetable	29.0	9.5	0.60	0.359	
	Fish	30.0	37.2	5.50	0.879	
	Fuel	Wood: one faggot one and a half for faggot 100 children		39.50		0.592
	Total	102.0	173.6	14.07	4.006	
				¥ Odds Adjusted	4.00	
Infant	Whole mild added with sugar	52.5	237.0	9.92	25.040	
				¥ Odds Adjusted	25.00	

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid Under the Government Pension System:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 100 and 108 for a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and Benefit date for the month January through September 1948.

Inclosure No.2 carries the benefit statistics through February 1949. A rise in all benefits is clearly discernible. It is due in part to the rise in government workers' salaries and in that respect is most marked in the survivors' allowances, due to the fact that most of these lump-sum payments are computed on the basis of the last

monthly-rather than annual-salary multiplied by the number of years of service. In part, however, this rise is due to a liberalization of the manner in which benefit amounts are computed which became effective retroactively as of 1 July 1948 for civilians and on 1 September for former military personnel. This revision did away with the fictitious salary (below actual) used before as a basis for computation. Pension benefits decided prior to the amendments referred to were recomputed on a new and higher scale. (Lump-sum allowances decided and paid prior to enforcement of those amendments remained unaffected). As far as new benefits are concerned, the actual salary received at the time the benefit becomes due now serves as the basis of computation. Moreover additional allowances are paid to the recipients of certain pensions who have dependents.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls:

1. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment, April - May 1949.
2. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu) Calendar Year 1948 and 1949 by Month.
3. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - April 1949.
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 June 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 131
For Period
27 June - 3 July
1949**

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SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Information

Attention is invited to Inclosure No.1 to this bulletin which is concerned with Ministry of Welfare Information Plan for the months of July through September, 1949. This plan, as prepared by the Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare, presents the public health and welfare subjects on which information will be released to the public through all media of transmission. This plan also indicates the months in which emphasis on these subjects will be placed. Copies of this basic plan have been issued to: (a) each prefectural public health and welfare department; (b) the Information Section of each prefectural government; (c) the Japanese Radio Broadcasting Company; (d) the Press and (e) to certain ministries of the Japanese Government in an attempt to coordinate the Public Health and Welfare Information Program. It is hoped that this plan will serve as a basis and guide for conducting public health and welfare information activities, not only at the national level, but at the prefectural and local levels as well. This plan may of course be modified to meet certain conditions existing at prefectural and local levels. A plan covering the months, October through December, will be distributed sufficiently in advance to allow time for proper planning.

Sanitation

The reduction in personnel (30% of government employee) is being used as an excuse to curtail Insect and Rodent Control activities. It should be borne in mind that the Insect and Rodent Control Program has already been cut back to the minimum and further reduction of these functions is extremely hazardous. Rather it is desirable to increase and strengthen the inspection function of insect and rodent control activities in order to secure the maximum assistance and cooperation from the individual. At the present time the Ministry of Welfare is insisting that subsidy for this part of the program must not be cut and it is fairly certain that it will not be cut the 30%, if at all.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Conference

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, held a two-day conference in Tokyo for all Prefectural Veterinary Chiefs concerned with meat, milk, seafood and rabies control. Training films were shown covering all phases of sanitary controls in the production and handling of milk and/or milk products, rodent and insect control and public sanitation. Discussions were held following the showing of the films. An open discussion on current problems confronting the veterinary profession was held and a good response was received. During this discussion, present defects in the reporting system now employed was mentioned and the response indicated a change is necessary in order to avoid future confusion resulting from improper interpretations.

Conference on Quarantine Controls

A conference between representatives of the Japan Security Division, Animal Hygiene Section of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Veterinary Affairs Section of Ministry of Welfare is being established for the purpose of coordinating the present system of reporting on smuggling activities concerned with the introduction of animals and animal products through illicit channels. A compiled report will be issued to all Civil Affairs Veterinarians as a matter of their interest.

Importation of Hides

A list of all tanneries and their locations designated to process imported hides will be submitted to each Civil Affairs Veterinarian. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are establishing a more effective control over imported hides and the formulated plan will be published in the Weekly Bulletin.

Meat Inspection - April 1949

Under the supervision of the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following species of animals during the month of April.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,805	1,140	4,347
Body weight (kgs)	6,147,819	106,746	1,454,392
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,816,727	51,795	669,452
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned post-mortem			
Totally	13	1	4
Partial	346	15	247
Viscera	3,426	83	584

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	45,190	64	133
Body weight (kgs)	3,843,361	1,609	3,328
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,358,146	767	1,553
Condemned ante-mortem	1		
Condemned post-mortem			
Totally	11		
Partial	251		
Viscera	12,284	1	12

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	• • • • •	361
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • •	278
Sanitary Condition		
Good	• • • • •	51
Fair	• • • • •	192
Poor	• • • • •	35
Total number of inspections	• • • • •	536
Amount of meat and meat products examined	• • • • •	58,572 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	• • • • •	0

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	• • • • •	14,076
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • •	8,104
Sanitary Condition		
Good	• • • • •	2,391
Fair	• • • • •	4,624
Poor	• • • • •	1,089
Total number of inspections	• • • • •	10,053
Amount of meat and meat products examined	• • • • •	647,426 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	• • • • •	462 kgs
Cause for condemnation	• • • • •	Uncleanliness
		Putrifaction
		Staleness
Disposition	• • • • •	Fertilizer

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of April.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	6
Samples examined	. . . . .	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc )	. . . . .	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0
Number of plant inspected	. . . . .	9
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc )	. . . . .	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	11,848
Samples examined	. . . . .	22,948
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	540
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	3
Number of plant inspected	. . . . .	3,754
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	355
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	366

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	37
Samples examined	. . . . .	33
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	3

Milk Produced on Daily Farms During April

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows & Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	125	26,730 Lit
Ordinary	58,750	111,513	16,717,022 Lit
Goat	5,110	6,518	205,212 Lit

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During April

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	14,141	10,500	
Ordinary	3,057	0	2,715,054	4,540,971 Lit.
TOTAL	3,063	14,141	2,725,554	4,540,971 Lit

Milk Products Produced During April

Type of Product

Powdered Whole Milk	. . . . .	137,914 kgs.
Powdered Skim Milk	. . . . .	255,662 kgs.
Evaporated Milk	. . . . .	239,303 kgs.
Sweetened condensed Milk	. . . . .	639,444 kgs.
Butter	. . . . .	107,027 kgs.
Cheese	. . . . .	17,339 kgs.

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affair Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of April.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	• • • • • • • • • •	1,348
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • • • • • • •	961
Sanitary conditions		
Good	• • • • • • • • • •	144
Fair	• • • • • • • • • •	625
Poor	• • • • • • • • • •	192
Total number of inspections	• • • • • • • • • •	4,996
Amount of seafood examined	• • • • • • • • • •	41,398,783 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	• • • • • • • • • •	249,270 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	• • • • • • • • • • Staleness, putrifaction	
Disposition	• • • • • • • • • • Fertilizer	

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	• • • • • • • • • •	45,111
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • • • • • • •	16,684
Sanitary conditions		
Good	• • • • • • • • • •	2,592
Fair	• • • • • • • • • •	9,659
Poor	• • • • • • • • • •	4,433
Total number of inspections	• • • • • • • • • •	18,764
Amount of seafood examined	• • • • • • • • • •	3,713,953 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	• • • • • • • • • •	19,254
Cause for condemnation	• • • • • • • • • • Putrifaction, Staleness	
Disposition	• • • • • • • • • • Fertilizer	

Seafood Processing Plant

Number of establishments	• • • • • • • • • •	9,859
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • • • • • • •	3,483
Sanitary conditions		
Good	• • • • • • • • • •	602
Fair	• • • • • • • • • •	1,863
Poor	• • • • • • • • • •	1,018
Total number of inspections	• • • • • • • • • •	4,732
Amount of seafood examined	• • • • • • • • • •	1,313,520 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	• • • • • • • • • •	24,000 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	• • • • • • • • • • Putrifaction	
Disposition	• • • • • • • • • • Fertilizer	

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 25 June - 1 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	17
Niigata	Swine erysipelas	2
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	4
Shimane	Swine erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine cholera	24
Shizuoka	Swine cholera	11
Yamagata	Swine cholera	2
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1
Saitama	Swine cholera	1
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)

Note: The Animal Hygiene officials are concentrating on establishing immune belts around the outbreaks of cholera and erysipelas. The positive case of equine encephalomyelitis was confirmed only by clinical symptoms shown.

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 19-25 June, 7,536 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 24 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	100	0	0	0	3
Iwate	0	0	50	0	2
Fukushima	50	50	30	0	0
Tochigi	50	30	0	50	0
Saitama	190	80	30	150	1
Chiba	280	60	50	130	2
Tokyo	650	192	100	830	2
Kanagawa	230	55	80	200	3
Yamanashi	0	0	0	50	0
Nagano	0	0	80	0	0
Gifu	0	50	30	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	100	0
Kyoto	126	0	0	350	0
Osaka	250	222	280	100	5
Nara	0	500	0	0	0
Wakayama	400	30	0	200	0
Shimane	0	0	300	0	0
Hiroshima	0	0	0	0	1
Ehime	0	0	60	0	0
Saga	172	150	0	0	0
Kumamoto	100	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	0	100	0	0
Miyazaki	0	100	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	50	0	0	0

Assay of Biologics

During the period 20-27 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Inst.	115	181,750	Unit: doses
	Kyoto Biken	37	94,550	
Syphoid & Paratyphoid	Kitasato Institute	712	39,350	Unit: cc
		714	39,350	
	Hokuriku Kessei	25	39,350	
		26	39,350	
		27	39,350	
	Toshiba Biseibutsu	156	39,150	
		184	38,950	
		254	34,050	
		253	34,600	
		255	34,600	
		256	24,400	
Typhus Vaccine	Handai Biken	10	2,840	
		Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Inst.	151	16,320
		152	15,100	
		156	15,080	

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for April and May 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

April-May Averages (1948 Monthly average equals 1.00)

<u>Item</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April-May</u>
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.80	1.55
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.02	0.85
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.98	1.70
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.62	1.46
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.78	1.64
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.88	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.25	3.18
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	2.05	1.76
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.69	1.30
X-Ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.53	1.18
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.68	1.68
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.68	1.36
Gauze (Meters)	1.40	1.30
Staple Fiber bandage (Rolls)	0.73	0.65
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	0.22	0.55
Lint (pieces)	0.50	2.03
X-ray Film, 2·1/2x 2·1/2 (doz)	0	0.20
X-ray Film, 4·3/4x 6·1/2 (doz)	0	0.38
X-ray Film, 8x 10 (doz)	1.23	0.94
X-ray Film, 6·1/2x 8·1/2 (doz)	0.90	0.90
X-ray Film, 5x 7 (doz)	0.26	0.24
X-ray Film, 10x 12 (doz)	1.41	1.31
X-ray Film, 11x 14 (doz)	2.32	1.52
X-ray Film, 35mm (rolls)	0.86	0.66
X-ray Film, Dental (doz)	2.57	1.65
X-ray Film, 120 Size (rolls)	1.42	1.70
Santonin (tablets)	1.40	1.72
Sulfadiazine (tablets)	0.07	0.21

Detailed distribution figures of medical, dental and sanitation supplies and equipment for April and May, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in inclosure No.2.

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

In Yamaguchi Prefecture an investigation of narcotic purchases revealed a physician, who purchased 114 grams within one year, was dispensing an average of 48 grams of dionine annually. Large hospitals with many out-patients require from five to ten grams only per year. The subject physician is being advised that narcotics purchased at one time must be limited to not more than the amount sufficient for a three-month period and that narcotics must be used only when they are actually indicated in the proper treatment of patients.

In one case heroin in the amount of 260 grams was seized in Kobe with the arrest of two defendants. The heroin was part of a shipment smuggled into Japan.

Administrative Action

There were seven hospitals which reported loss of narcotics through theft during May. Three of these hospitals were in Shiga Prefecture which is adjacent to the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area. Administrative action has been taken with regard to the hospitals concerned.

SECTION V WELFARE DIVISION

Institute on Supervision in Group Work

The Osaka College of Social Work, in cooperation with prefectural welfare offices in the Kansai Region, will conduct a 5 day Institute on Supervision in Group Work from 11 July through 15 July for a selected group of 35 supervisors in public and private agencies. Mr. Donald Typer, Youth Organization and Student Activities officer of Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP will conduct the program of lectures, discussions, demonstrations and field trips to group work agencies. This institute, following the seminar in group work given by Miss Dorothea Sullivan last February, is another step in the development of a group work curriculum at the Osaka College of Social Work, since it expects to prepare supervisors who may later be used as field work supervisors for students in a group work course.

National Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.102, the survey has been completed but the national totals indicate it was not a through survey. A spot check made in 18 communities on Honshu corroborated this indication.

By utilizing figures from such sources as the National Census Bureau - the former Mutual Assistance Society (Kyojo Kai), the Pension Bureau, and the subject survey, the Ministry of Welfare developed and submitted the following new information on the number of physically handicapped persons in Japan:

Blind	34,312
Strong Amblyopia (visual defect)	13,665
Deaf Mutes	83,501
Partially Deaf	9,612
Blind Deaf Mutes	4,800
Strong amblyopia & partially deaf	56,690
Loss of one or more limbs	214,399
Tubercular convalescents	20,166
Mentally disabled	10,279
TOTAL	447,424

These above figures, include only the first “two classes” of the physically handicapped (Severely handicapped (Koo) - Intermediate (kan)) and are deemed to be conservative.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Reference Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.122, The Japanese Red Cross have inaugurated, through their Volunteer Services, a program of Public Health and Hygiene. The services to be performed by this voluntary assistance have been previously published, reference above.

The Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, in a communication (Eihatsu No.622) dtd 14 June 49, to Governors and Mayors, officially announced the Public Health and Hygiene Volunteer Service Program of the Japanese Red Cross. The communication set forth the following information:

a. The Japanese Red Cross now has 1,800,000 volunteers engaged in several activities and a new activity will be Public Health and Hygiene.

b. Welfare Ministry recognizes the value of this volunteer activity and is desirous of cooperating wholeheartedly for its success.

c. Requests Prefectural and Municipal offices to cooperate and utilize these volunteer services in their Health Centers.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

In-Service Training

The annual course on social insurance administration, reference Weekly Bulletin No.127, held by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare came to a close on 30 June with 95 persons receiving a certificate of completion. A shorter course for administrators of National Health insurance is now being held.

During the seven-day period 1-7 July approximately 120 junior officials of the National Health Insurance units of the prefectural Insurance Sections and of the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance carriers from all parts of the country are participating in a training course likewise held under the auspices of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The various phases of the work involved in National Health Insurance administration and supervision are presented to the trainees by members of the Bureau staff. Also a representative of the Social Security Division of SCAP was requested to present observations on the present state of National Health and such particular aspects as coverage, financing, reporting and general administration. The desirability for local officials, contrary to habits previously formed, to attempt to act not merely mechanically as the agents to their superiors or higher levels but by applying their own constructive thought to the problems encountered was stressed. Another point of emphasis was the need of making the National Health Insurance program truly a community plan by arousing the whole community to a full discussion of all current issues in connection with the reorganization pursuant to the 1948 amendments.

Health Insurance

The Ministerial Ordinance containing enforcement regulations to the Health Insurance Law as amended May 1949, is enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin for distribution to Civil Affair Teams only (Inclosure No.3).

SECTION VII MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls.

1. Welfare Ministry Information Plan for Second Quarter, 1949.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment, May - April 1949.
3. Enforcement Regulations to the Health Insurance Law. (Information to Civil Affairs Teams Only).
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 25 June 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 132
For Period
4 - 10 July
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Information and Education

A Information Training Institute for the particular benefit of the chiefs of Japanese Government Information agencies and leading national advertising agencies will be conducted by the Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, over a three-month period, 12 July through 4 October. Upon completion of the course the persons in attendance will have received detailed instruction relating to:

1. Better techniques relating to the use media of transmission;
2. Preparation and distribution of materials;
3. The practice of public relations;
4. Liaison with prefectural agencies.

Lectures and demonstrations will be given by expert personnel of Civil Information and Education Section. The information Unit, Ministry of Welfare, will be represented by eight of its staff members as students of this course. Plans call for these persons, upon completion of the course, to visit the health departments of the prefectures and assist them in their public health and welfare information programs.

Sanitation - Encephalitis Control

Houses where suspect cases have been reported must be sprayed immediately with DDT 5% residual effect spray. Not only should the inside be thoroughly and completely covered but under the house, under the eaves and places where chickens, fowl or animals are kept should be well sprayed. This spraying should be performed not only on the house where the case occurred, but for all of the adjoining houses with ten meters. In addition to the residual effect spraying of the premises where the case occurred, areas around the house for one mile must be combed for mosquito breeding places, and treated so as to immediately stop and prevent further breeding of mosquitoes.

This work should be done by the sanitary teams and not be left to the fumigation squad from communicable disease control sections. The routine infectious disease control measures are not adequate to take care of the vector control necessary to the control of encephalomyelitis diseases.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Inter-prefectural Movement of Livestock

Prefectural Animal Disease Control Officials are relaxing their controls over inter-prefectural shipment of livestock. A recent outbreak of hog cholera in Iwate Prefecture was traced directly to the buyer who moved the hogs immediately after being immunized with hog cholera vaccine, Ministry Officials are now investigating this situation in an effort to establish and maintain closer control measures by prefectural officials.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 2-8 July.

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>
Tokyo	Swine erysipelas	2
Shimane	Swine erysipelas	4
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	13
Ishikawa	Swine erysipelas	1
Fukushima	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Tochigi	Swine erysipelas	3
Akita	Swine cholera	1
Iwate	Swine cholera	23
Kanagawa	Swine cholera	2

Miyagi	Swine cholera	17
Ibaraki	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Shimane	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Fukuoka	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

SECTION III
SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologics Assay

During the period 28 June to 4 July the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Unit; doses</u>
<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>	Denshenyo Institute	21834	188,000
	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute	35	86,100
		36	86,250

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 26 June to 2 July 12,109 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 26 prefectures as follows:

<u>PREFECTURES</u>	<u>DDT DUSTER</u>	<u>KNAPSACK SPRAYER</u>	<u>SEMIAUTOMATIC SPRAYER</u>	<u>HAND SPRAYER</u>	<u>ENGINE SPRAYER</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0	5
Iwate	200	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	1,008	0	0	0	0
Yamagata	24	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	192	50	0	0	0
Ibaraki	50	0	0	10	0
Tochigi	4,080	0	45	190	0
Saitama	298	0	60	220	0
Tokyo	530	200	250	640	3
Chiba	430	150	80	300	2
Kanagawa	320	80	90	150	3
Niigata	100	50	0	0	0
Toyama	0	0	35	0	0
Nagano	0	15	0	0	0
Shizuoka	230	60	0	0	2
Aichi	0	50	120	0	8
Kyoto	0	0	0	200	0
Osaka	360	130	200	0	5
Wakayama	0	80	0	0	20
Shimane	100	0	45	0	0
Okayama	0	0	60	150	0
Ehime	0	20	0	0	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	100	0
Kumamoto	159	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	50	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	100	0	0	0

SECTION IV
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report

The May report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,867
Arrests - Registered persons	17
Unregistered persons	107
(including four Koreans and 22 other foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	12
Unregistered persons	94
(including four Koreans and 22 other foreign nationals)	
Thefts of narcotics (including seven hospitals)	28
Losses by fire (including one hospital)	7

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 10,000 fine with three sentences of six months penal servitude. The remaining six sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 20,000 fine and from four months to 18 months penal servitude. Fifteen out of 49 sentences of penal servitude were suspended.

Penalties for foreign nationals tried in Military Courts varied from ¥ 5,400 to ¥ 180,000 fine and from three months to two years penal servitude. Five out of 28 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Five of the defendants were also sentenced to deportation. Of the total number of defendants five were found not guilty. Five out of the 28 persons responsible for the thefts were arrested. There were ten arrests for marihuana law violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,738
Investigations originated	377
Investigations concluded	416
Investigations not concluded	378

Convictions

Two narcotic traffickers in Kobe were indicted and sentenced to penal servitude in a local court within 19 days after the procurator received the case from narcotic agents. Publicity given the speed with which the defendants were sentenced should prove a deterrent to other narcotic law violators.

SECTION V
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA numbers 180 through 185, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 93.71 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 180th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Davis on 22 June and contained 20 tons (food).
- b. 181st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Lake on 23 June and contained 25 tons (food).
- c. 182nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Trien Maersk on 25 June and contained 27.5 tons (food).
- d. 183rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Young America on 29 June and contained 1.62 tons (raw cotton).
- e. 184th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Transport on 29 June and contained 1.72 tons (food).
- f. 185th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Explorer on 29 June and contained 17.87 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 9,348.79 tons, containing the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	7,151.64
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, cotton, etc.)	1,972.68
Medical Supplies	88.33
Miscellaneous	<u>136.14</u>
Total	9,348.79

Community Chest

Certain prefectural welfare departments appear to be misinterpreting Sha Hatsu Otsu No.89, subject as above, issued 7 April 1949, by the Ministry of Welfare, interpreting the release to mean that under the guise of "guidance", prefectural welfare departments are to re-enter the field of direction and control of private welfare agencies. Such control was not the intent nor is it the interpretation placed on the dispatch by the Ministry.

The dispatch under question was released by the Ministry of Welfare for information only, and guidance is to be interpreted as advice and counsel to be given informally, upon request, to the prefectural Community Chest Committee so that the Chest can plan the prefectural fund campaign with current knowledge of the content of the prefectural public welfare program.

Community Chest funds are not to be raised in lieu of public assistance and public welfare appropriations and projects. Instances of violations of this basic agreement on the part of the prefectural welfare chiefs and departments are invited through technical channels.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Advisory Council on Social Security

The Advisory Council on Social Security has completed its internal organization. Four subcommittees, Administration and Planning, Social Insurances, Social Medical Care, and Public Assistance have been established and a number of meetings of each committee has been held. Each committee is headed by a Diet member.

Because of the immediate interest in medical care costs under the social insurances, the council has suggested the appointment of a liaison committee to work with Public Health and Welfare Section with reference to this problem.

No time limits have been set by the Prime Minister for the submittal of recommendations by the Council on the various aspects of social security. It is expected that a preliminary report will be available by the end of the year.

Health Insurance

Information recently received from the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reveals that the municipal employees of cities, towns and villages now covered by the Health Insurance Law, have in some prefectures, established a prefecture wide Health Insurance Society of the local public body officials. The above action was approved by the Ministry Welfare in accordance with Chapter III of the Health Insurance Law. The basic requirements for forming the society will be found in Article 29 of the law whereby two or more working places, with the consent of a majority of their employees may form a Society. In actuality this procedure means that all of the employees of the local public bodies in a prefecture, collectively and cooperatively, administer their own health insurance program in accordance with the law. In addition these Societies may form a Federation with the approval of the Minister of Welfare.

SECTION VII MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incl:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 2 July 1949.
2. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period Ended 25 June 1949.
3. Japanese Hospital Strength Reports for January, February, March and April.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 133
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1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

6 - 25 June				
DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
June 8	Kai-hatsu No.546	Re: Unforwarded a copy of the check list on monthly accounts of annual expenditures for the final term in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Gifu & six other prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
June 8	Kai-hatsu No.547	Re: Failure to forward the actual accounting sheet to be attached to the report on amounts finally paid.	Governors, Akita & 3 other prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 6	Ei-hatsu No.589	Re: Dealing with establishment of a health center and its branch station, etc.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
June 7	Ei-hatsu No.592	Re: Strengthening of the rodent and insect extermination program for this fiscal year.	Governors, Nara Pref.	"
June 7	Ei-hatsu No.594	Re: Organizational reform of public health and change in personnel in charge of it.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 8	Ei-hatsu No.598	Re: Measures for prevention of <u>hydropobia</u> .	Governors, Tokyo & 5 other prefs.	"
June 8	Ei-hatsu No.599	Re: Amendment to the Undemobilized Personnel Allowance Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 8	Ei-hatsu No.600	Re: Investigation into the actual circumstances of the prostitutes.	Governors, Hiroshima Pref.	"
June 8	Ei-hatsu No.601	Re: Notice on the business conference of competent officials for milk and meat sanitation.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 9	Ei-hatsu No.604	Re: Competency for water-works and drainage administration.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 10	Ei-hatsu No.608	Re: Prevention of rabies.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 10	Ei-hatsu No.610	Re: Operation standard for dental group examination.	"	"
June 10	Ei-hatsu No.611	Re: Report on examination results of artificial pregnancy interruption by Local Eugenic Protection Commission under the provision of Article 14, Eugenic Protection Law.	"	"

June 10	Ei-hatsu No.614	Re: Preventive inoculation and patient detecting plan against B Encephalitis in Okayama Prefecture	Governors, Okayama Pref.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 8	I-hatsu No.502	Re: State subsidy to expenses of training schools, short courses etc. for public health nurses.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
June 8	I-hatsu No.504	Re: Magnification of operation Area of hospital rationing	Chief, each Medical Affairs Branch Office; Chief, each National Hosp., Chief, each National Sanatorium.	''
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
June 6	Yaku-hatsu No.1018	Re: Investigation concerning drug-stores and medicine selling.	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceu- -tical and Supply Bureau.
June 6	Yaku-hatsu No.1025	Re: Appointment of derivative etc., of barbitulic acid acid.	''	''
June 6	Yaku-hatsu No.1026	Re: Change for identity card delivery to salesmen of sales on credit.	''	''
June 8	Yaku-hatsu No.1039	Re: Investigation of actual condition of observation on pharmaceutical affairs.	''	''
June 8	Yaku-hatsu No.1042	Re: Unofficial indication of allotment of rubber clogs to laborers of health supplies for the first quarter of 1949.	''	''
June 9	Yaku-hatsu No.1044	Re: Inspection of chemicals manufactured from DDT.	''	''
June 10	Yaku-hatsu No.1049	Re: Supervision of medicine etc., and distribution guidance and stationing of local staffs of state liability concerning distribution of medicine and other sanitary materials.	''	''
June 10	Yaku-hatsu No.1051	Re: Dealing of silver alloys in precious metals for dental use.	''	''
June 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1057	Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.	''	''

Social Affairs Bureau

June 7	Sha-hatsu No.924	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods.	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
June 7	Sha-hatsu No.925	Re: Allotment of tents disposed of by U.S. Army for repair travel use.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture	"
June 7	Sha-hatsu No.928	Re: Consultation on change in the use of a facility established under urgent livelihood relief work.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 7	Sha-hatsu No.935	Re: Allotment of petroleum-manufactured articles for work-providing facility operation.	Governors, Osaka & 3 other prefs.	"
June 8	Sha-hatsu No.937	Re: Conference on guiding work for social work facilities.	Governors, Tokyo & 10 other prefs.	"
June 9	Sha-hatsu No.939	Re: Answer to the request for assistance to get discharged coffee.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
June 9	Sha-hatsu No.940	Re: Request of solatium estimate for those who are suffering from accidents caused by occupation forces.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
June 10	Sha-hatsu No.942	Re: Investigation of needy women's families.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
June 11	Sha-hatsu No.949	Re: Investigation of foreign nationalities and persons without nationalities receiving public assistance.	Governors, Shizuoka & 1 other pref.	"
June 11	Sha-hatsu No.950	Re: Sate subsidy to the expenses of specified woman protection works.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	"
June 11	Sha-hatsu No.956	Re: Allotment of cotton sewing thread for repair travel use.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
June 11	Sha-hatsu No.964	Re: Consultation on protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
June 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.153	Re: Investigation of social work institutions.	All prefectural governors	Director, Children Bureau.
June 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.154	Re: Expense necessary for guidance and diffusion of Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association	"	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
June 8	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.156	Re: Short course of practical work in statistics and investigation of social work.	"	"

June 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.157 Children	Re: Treatment in case that a baby rationed in a nursing facility under Child Welfare Law will received artificial nutriment expense according to the application of Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors	Director, Bureau.
June 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.160	Re: Management of work providing shop by a consumers' livelihood security association.	"	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
June 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.161	Re: Investigation of using conditions of immovables transferred to Ministry of Welfare among the property of Kyojo-kai, a dissolved organization.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
June 7	Ji-otsu No.25	Re: State liability to facility expenses of nursery and maternal and child home.	"	Director, Children Bureau.
June 7	Ji-hatsu No.509	Re: Opening of short course for Child Welfare officials.	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
June 7	Ji-hatsu No.510	Re: Allotment of petroleum manufactured articles for June.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 8	Ji-hatsu No.513	Re: Sending of example collection on child welfare work treatment.	"	"
June 8	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.26	Re: Investigation of accommodating facilities for wandering mothers and children.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
June 6	Ho-hatsu No.61	Re: Report on loss and damage of cash and articles.	Chief, Insurance Sect., Each Pref., Head, Each Social Insurance Branch Office; Director, Chiba National Sanatorium	Director, Insurance Bureau.
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
June 6	En-shi No.611	Re: Supply of beddings for wintering of the repatriates from abroad.	All prefectural governors	Director, Repatriate Relief Bureau.
June 7	En-shi No.615	Re: Assistance in getting position to the repatriates from Saghalien without relations.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
June 9	Engo No.621	Re: Sending of roster of Koreans permitted to return by GHQ of SCAP.	Governors, Hyogo & 9 other prefs.	"
June 10	Engo No.623	Re: Prolongation of available term for Koreans to return by GHQ of SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"

June 10	En-go No.624	Re: State charge to the expense necessary for repatriation relief "Love Campaign".	All prefectural governors	Director Repatriate Relief Bureau
June 11	En-shi No.625	Re: Delivery of national grant-in-aid on operating funds for loan of rehabilitation funds to the needy persons in 1949.	"	"
June 11	En-shi No.626	Re: Delivery of national grant-in-aid on operating funds for loan of rehabilitation funds to the needy persons.	"	"
June 11	En-go No.627	Re: Re-delivery of repatriation certificate.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
June 11	En-go No.628	Re: Investigation of unrepatriated Japanese civilians.	All prefectural governors	"
June 11	En-shi No.630	Re: Disbursement of public funds to a private person.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	"
June 11	En-go No.632	Re: Change of available term for Koreans permitted to return by GHQ of SCAP.	All prefectural governors	"
June 6	Ichi-fuku No.2899	Re: Funeral etc., of the war dead etc.	Chief, Service Section Each Prefecture	Director, Demobi- lization Bureau.
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
June 13	Kai-hatsu No.575	Re: Personal audit.	Governors, Nagasaki & Fukuoka Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
June 14	Kai-hatsu No.576	Re: Results of inspection on loss and damage of articles.	Chiefs of Civil Life Dpts., Saitama & Fukui Pref.	"
June 14	Kai-hatsu No.586	Re: Actual account list to be accompanied with reports of final sum of disbursement.	Governors, Iwate & Kumamoto Prefs.	"
June 14	Kai-hatsu No.587	Re: Oversight of accompanying copies of final month total check list of annual expenditure to be accompanied with reports of annual expenditure accounts.	Governors, Iwate & Ibaragi Prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 13	Ei-hatsu No.618	Re: Indication of use according to Provision of Article 13, Food sanitation Law.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
June 13	Ei-hatsu No.620	Re: Regular Staff of Health Centers.	All prefectural governors	"

June 14	Ei-hatsu No.622	Re: Health service movement of Red Cross Service Group.	All prefectural governors	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
June 14	Ei-hatsu No.624	Re: Opening of local work consultation prevention and acute infectious disease prevention and short courses for technical leaders of tuberculosis prevention.	"	"
June 14	Ei-hatsu No.629	Re: Work of pelt certification.	"	"
June 15	Ei-hatsu No.633	Re: Certification of public enterprises (waterworks and drainage).	"	"
June 15	Ei-hatsu No.635	Re: Treatment of so called "Roten Inshoku Eigyosha (Eating Stall Keepers)".	"	"
June 16	Ei-hatsu No.636	Re: The 40th anniversary of enforcement of Leprosy Prevention Law, and official commendation of deserving persons.	"	"
June 17	Ei-hatsu No.643	Re: Selection of students for the 9th Sanitation Supervision Course.	"	"
June 17	Ei-hatsu No.646	Re: Application for charge of expenses of Health Centers for 1949.	"	"
June 17	Ei-hatsu No.648	Re: Distribution of disease prevention expenses for 1949	Governors, Hokkaido & Aomori Prefs.	"
June 17	Ei-hatsu No.649	Re: Revision on public enterprise report etc.	All prefectural governors	"
June 18	Ei-hatsu No.650	Re: Application for National Treasury Grant on extermination on rats and mice and insects for 1949	"	"
<u>Media Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 14	I-hatsu No.517	Re: Enforcement of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse School and Training School Appointment Regulations.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Director, University & Science Bureau, Ministry of Education.
June 15	I-hatsu No.519	Re: Enforcement of Law of Dissection and Preservation of Dead Body.	All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.

June 16 I-hatsu No.523	Re: Electric resistance measurement examination	All National Hospitals, National Sanatoriums and Branch Offices of Medical Affairs Bureau.	Director Medical Affairs
June 17 I-hatsu No.529	Re: Partial amendment on mark list of social insurance medical fee.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
June 11 Yaku-hatsu No.1058	Re: Narcotics for home use.	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
June 14 Yaku-hatsu No.1077	Re: Decision of allotment quantity of medical supplies supplies for the second quarter of 1949.	"	"
June 16 Yaku-hatsu No.1080	Re: Decision of confiscated narcotics, remained narcotics etc.	"	"
June 17 Yaku-hatsu No.1104	Re: Investigation accompanied by the re-examination of preventive inoculation liquid.	"	"
June 15 Yaku-shu No.461	Re: Detection of bad medical drugs.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
June 13 Yaku-hatsu No.971	Re: Opening of short course for social workers in Shikoku District.	Governors, Kagawa & other 2 Prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
June 13 Sha-hatsu No.972	Re: Trouble prevention on LARA relief goods.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
June 13 Sha-hatsu No.976	Re: Additional distribution of clothes, LARA relief goods.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
June 13 Sha-hatsu No.977	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods.	"	"
June 13 Sha-hatsu No.978	Re: Opening of consultation on guidance work to social work facilities.	Governors, Osaka & other 2 Pref.	"
June 14 Sha-hatsu No.991	Re: Conference concerning establishment of protection facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
June 15 Sha-hatsu No.992	Re: Distribution of kids, LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"

June 16	Sha-hatsu No.994	Re: Grant in excess of standard amount for living aid expense and Grant in excess of standard amount for temporary aid under Daily Life Security law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.995	Re: Utilization of former "Osaka Kyojokaikan".	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.996	Re: Grant in excess of standard amount for vocational aid under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.997	Re: Temporary grant of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.998	Re: Improvement of protection facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Ibaragi Pref.	"
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.999	Re: Grant in excess of standard amount for living aid expense under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
June 16	Sha-hatsu No.1000	Re: Temporary grant of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
June 18	Sha-hatsu No.1005	Re: Allotment of rubber belt for work providing facility use.	Governors, Yamagata & other 10 Prefs.	"
June 18	Sha-hatsu No.1008	Re: Investigation of foreign nationalities and persons without nationalities receiving public assistance	Governors, Fukushima & other 3 Prefs.	"
June 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.162	Re: Allotment of rear-cars for social work facility use.	All prefectural governors	"
June 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.163	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods. (original textile)	"	"
June 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.164	Re: Partial amendment of Consumers Livelihood Association Law with promulgation of law concerning adjustment etc., of establishment of Judicial Affairs Bureau and Local Judicial Affairs Bureaus.	"	"
June 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.165	Re: Actual work and accurate account report to National Treasury Grant for guidance and diffusion expenses of Local Consumers' Livelihood Co-operative Associations in 1948.	Governors, Aomori & other 33 Prefs.	"
June 15	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.166	Re: Dealing of clothes, LARA relief goods, in accommodating facilities.	All prefectural governors	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
June 14	Ji-hatsu No.530	Re: Recommended films.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.

June 14	Ji-hatsu No.531	Re: Enforcement of Law amending a part of Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law.	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau.
June 15	Ji-hatsu No.534	Re: State liability of nursery establishment expense in 1949.	Governors, Okayama & Ehime Prefs.	"
June 15	Ji-hatsu No.537	Re: Dealing of expenses accompanying with operation of food supply in nursing facilities.	All prefectural governors	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
June 14	Ho-hatsu No.63	Re: Opening of conference of General Affairs Unit Chiefs, Insurance Section, and General Affairs Section Chiefs, Insurance Offices.	Chief, Insurance Section, each Pref. Head each Social Insurance Branch Office.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
June 13	En-shi No.633	Re: Allotment of matings necessary to equip accommodating facilities for the repatriates in 1949.	All prefectural governors	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 13	En-shi No.636	Re: Allotment of materials and cement to equip accommodating facilities for the repatriates in the first quarter of 1949.	" (except Saitama & other 12 Prefs.)	"
June 13	En-shi No.638	Re: Delivery of State Liability for the funds to be lent as rehabilitation funds to the needy in 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 13	En-shi No.639	Re: Subscription accompanying with love campaign for repatriation relief.	"	"
June 15	En-go No.643	Re: Moving of dwelling place of Koreans who got permission of SCAP to return.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
June 15	En-go No.644	Re: Application for State Subsidy to relief in train and at station in 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 15	En-go No.645	Re: Annulment of permission to Koreans who got permission of SCAP to return.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
June 15	En-shi No.646	Re: Opening of work consultation concerning rehabilitation funds and accommodating facilities for the repatriates.	All prefectural governors	"
June 16	En-go No.652	Re: Sending of list of unrepatriated person who are receiving allowance from each liquidation office of Korean Government-General (Chosen Sotoku-fu) and Saghalien Government (Karafuto-Cho).	"	"
June 17	En-shi No.655	Re: Change of articles of National Union of Repatriate Bodies, a corporate juridical person.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"

June 17	En-shi No.656	Re: Change of articles of Association for Recovery and Promotion of Repatriates, a corporate Juridical person.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 18	En-go No.665	Re: Sending of list of Koreans who got permission of SCAP to return.	Governors, Iwate & other 21 Prefs.	"
June 18	En-shi No.666	Re: Strengthening and improvement of operation rehabilitation fund lending work.	All prefectural governors	"
June 15	Ichi-fuku Director, No.2908	Re: Delivered amount of funds from State Liability under the jurisdiction of service Section of each prefecture in the first and second quarters.	"	Demobi- lization Bureau.
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
June 25	Kai-hatsu No.634	Re: Items of budget.	Governors, Hokkaido & other 28 Prefs.	Chief, Account Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.652	Re: Prevention of typhus and eruptive fever.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.653	Re: Suspension of DDT sprinkling for passengers on the board of Aomori-Hakodate connecting steamer.	Governors, Hokkaido & Aomori Prefs.	"
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.657	Re: Report for approval of execution of water-supply enlargement work in Okaya City.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.658	Re: Importance of sanitary guidance for milk dairy instruments.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.661	Re: "Jomi" (Ethylengluco-sedic)	Governors, Tokyo Metro.	"
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.662	Re: Use expression according to the provision of Article 13 of the Food Sanitation Law.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	"
June 20	Ei-hatsu No.665	Re: Report for approval of water-supply construction.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
June 20	Yaku-hatsu No.1119	Re: Approval for manufacturing of biological products.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical and Supply Bureau.
June 22	Yaku-hatsu No.1134	Re: Examination of pyrethrum emulsion for epidemic prevention.	"	"

June 22	Yaku-hatsu No. 1135	Re: Handling of narcotic in case of violation.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
June 22	Yaku-hatsu No.1136	Re: Collection of national medicine, 1st edition.	"	"
June 24	Yaku-hatsu No.1147	Re: Local transfer of building materials relating to sanitary articles in special group.	"	"
June 22	Yaku-shu No.473	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Poisons and Chemicals Business Control Law.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 21	Sha-hatsu No.1009	Re: Approval for protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
June 21	Sha-hatsu No.1010	Re: Temporal aid of living under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 21	Sha-hatsu No.1011	Re: Application for excessive payment of living aid expenses under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
June 21	Sha-hatsu No.1012	Re: Solatium for the damaged by Allied Forces.	"	"
June 21	Sha-hatsu No.1014	Re: Investigation of foreigners with or without who are receiving public aid.	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1016	Re: Practical guidance and inspection of enforcement business of the Daily Life Security Law and emergency business under the Disaster Relief law.	Governors, Fukui Prefecture & another	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1017	Re: Handling of those who come under the Daily Life Security Law in the national hospital or sanatorium.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1019	Re: Temporal payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1020	Re: Extension of period for supply of clothes, bed-clothes and other clothing articles under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1025	Re: Special allocation of LARA relief goods.	Governors, Tokyo and another	"
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1026	Re: Allocation of LARA relief goods for disaster.	Governors, Kagoshima & another.	"

June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1027	Re: Partial amendment of sewing manufactures of clothing articles relating to national health insurance.	Governors, Tokyo and another.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
June 23	Sha-hatsu No.1028	Re: Use of building belonging to the former Kyojo-kai, Foundation Juridical Person.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture.	"
June 25	Sha-hatsu No.1030	Re: Selection of those to be admitted to vocational training institution for the physically handicapped.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
June 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.167	Re: Enforcement of the Community chest movement.	All prefectural governors	"
June 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.168	Re: Investigation of local personnels whose pay is charged on the national treasury.	"	"
June 23	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.169	Re: Inspection and guidance of public utility juridical persons.	"	"
June 23	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.170	Re: Quota of original cloth for sewing manufacture to be operated in industrial training schools.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
June 20	Ji-hatsu No.547	Re: Grant of school meal expenses in the National Juvenile Correction Institution.	Governors, Akita Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
June 20	Ji-hatsu No.551	Re: Distribution of petroleum product for ships in July.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
June 23	Ji-hatsu No.561	Re: Nursing facility expenses charged on the National treasury in 1949.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
June 24	Ji-hatsu No.364	Re: Inquiry accompanying the distribution of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture.	"
June 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.29	Re: Opening of shorter course for leaders of children's recreation camp.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.30	Re: Quota of foreign paper in the 1st quarter, 1949.	"	"
June 25	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.31	Re: Fixed number of personnel in the Prefectural Juvenile Correction Institution.	"	"
June 25	Ji-hatsu No.556	Re: Sending of the Partial Amendment Law of the Child Welfare Law, etc.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
June 23	Ho-hatsu No.64	Re: Test information of compensation responsibility of accounting personnel.	Chiefs, Insurance Sect. of all prefs. and Heads, Social Insurance Branch Offices.	Director, Insurance Bureau

June 23	Ho-hatsu No.65	Re: Partial amendment designation of attached and evidential documents for accounts documents	Chiefs, Insurance Sect. of all prefs., and Heads Social Insurance Branch Offices and Head of the Chiba National Sanatorium.	Director, Insurance Bureau
June 25	Ho-hatsu No.66	Re: Handling of streptomycine injection in health insurance association.	All prefectural governors	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
June 22	En-butsum No.680	Re: Sending of list of Koreans who were permitted to return home by G.H.Q. of SCAP (No.56, No.57).	Governors, Osaka and 31 other prefs.	"
June 23	En-i No.685	Re: Supply of medical care articles in train.	Governors, Tottori and 9 other prefs.	"
June 23	En-shi No.700	Re: Guidance and bringing up of regeneration fund loan bodies.	All prefectural governors	"
June 23	En-go No.703	Re: Newspaper to be distributed among repatriates.	Governors, Osaka and Fukuoka Prefs.	"
June 23	Ichifuku No.2924	Re: Inquiry on sending back of remains and things left of ex-service men who came from islands of Loochoo and Amami Oshima.	Chiefs, Service Sect. of all prefectures.	Director, Demobilization Bureau.
June 24	Ichifuku No.2924	Re: Broadcasting accompanying resuming of repatriation.	"	"
June 25	Ichifuku No.2928	Re: Repatriation on the spot of those who are outside of areas of Soviet Russia.	"	"
June 22	En-butsum No.679	Re: Partial amendment of quality of sale for a consideration of useless articles.	Governors, Kyoto and 2 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Poliomyelitis

There is a higher incidence of poliomyelitis this year than last year in Japan. Similar increase has been noted recently in other parts of the world. During the first 21 weeks, (through 28 May) of 1949 there were a total of 1619 cases of polio reported in the United States while 596 cases were reported in Japan. Outbreaks occurred in Reunion Island January to March 1949; Mauritius, November 1948 to February 1949; and Ceylon, November - December 1948. During 1948 New Zealand reported 170 cases of polio.

During the first six months (26 weeks) of 1949 there were a total of 765 cases of polio in Japan, compared to 226 in the same period the previous year. However, since reporting of polio began in September 1947, the reporting may not have been as complete last year as this year.

Since the indications are that poliomyelitis will continue to occur at a relatively high incidence this year, measures should be taken to inform the public of the dangers involved and of means to protect themselves. According to information recently published by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, chilling and fatigue are predisposing factors in the development of paralytic symptoms, flies are said to be definitely implicated in the spread of poliomyelitis, with evidence of recovery of the virus from food contaminated by flies, from flies themselves and from sewage polluted by the excreta of polio cases. Drinking water is probably an important factor, especially in Japan.

Health Department and Health Center activities should be directed towards general insect control with the elimination of fly breeding and protection of food from flies and toward the education of the public directed particularly towards families with children. The importance of boiling all drinking water and protecting of young children from contact with known cases, and from chilling or fatigue should be included in health measures and in publicity campaigns.

Ekiri

Ekiri, a highly fatal disease of children in Japan has not been well understood by Japanese workers, particularly as to its etiology and treatment. A Commission headed by Dr. Katharine Dodd visited Japan during the summer of 1947 to make a study of Ekiri. Based on this study, certain information has been assembled on the diagnosis and treatment of Ekiri and is published as Inclosure No.1 to this Bulletin.

Information contained in this article will be of value to Civil Affairs Health Officers in advising Japanese health agencies on preventive and therapeutic measures which should be taken. Efforts should be directed towards the inclusion of adequate amounts of calcium in the diet, as well as taking the usual sanitary measures for the prevention of bacillary dysentery.

A more complete discussion of Eriki, has been published in Pediatrics, January 1949, under the title, "The Etiology of Ekiri, a Highly Fatal Disease of Japanese Children," by Katherine Dodd, M.D. and others.

Medical Social Work Program in Health Centers

Due to the need for extreme economy in governmental operations, many positions have been considered for possible consolidation or elimination. Positions which have been newly established have been most critically considered. In this regard it is important that the health officials understand that medical social work is a basic part of the Health Center program and that any reduction of this program through loss of medical social workers be guarded against.

Special training has been given medical social workers in a ten-day course at the Institute of Public Health and also to a certain number in attendance at a three-months' course in medical social work at the Japan School of Social Work. (Refer to Section VII, this bulletin, Welfare Division, for additional information on Medical Social Work Trainees). It would be most unfortunate if the medical social work program should be crippled at the start before it has had an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Affairs

The next four months course for the training of public health nurses will begin at the Institute of Public Health the first part of August. Civil Affairs Nurses are asked to furnish guidance in the selection of students for this refresher course.

The Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses' Association is now publishing two monthly nursing journals. The "Kango" is published by the Main Association; Miss Yasuko Otake is the Editor. The "Public Health Nursing Journal" is published by the Public Health Section of the Association with Miss Sada Miura as the Editor. The Civil Affairs Nurses would contribute much to the success of these two journals if they would encourage the nurses of their prefectures to consider these journals as their journals and send articles and news items to them regularly. All articles should be sent to the editors, both of whom can be reached at the Association headquarters, 266 3 chome, Harajuku Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. The first issue of the "Kango" will be published 27 July.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

A total of 400,000 horses have been immunized for equine encephalomyelitis since the beginning of the program that was inaugurated February 1949. To date twenty-eight cases have been reported of which only three were actually confirmed. In support of this program, DDT spray was utilized on approximately 480,000 farms throughout Japan where horses were known to be stabled. Over 200,000 gallons of DDT was allocated for this program.

Bovine Encephalomyelitis

Recent reports indicate the possibility of cattle being affected by the virus of equine encephalomyelitis. Symptoms as disclosed to date are similar in detail to those seen in horses. Blood samples are being drawn and sent to laboratories for study. During the epizootic of equine encephalomyelitis in 1948, laboratory tests disclosed neutralizing antibodies and comparable titres in cattle but no symptoms were observed. Additional studies are being made as this condition may be a new entity in the disease of cattle.

Weekly Animal Diseases

During the period 9-15 July, the following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	3
Kochi	Swine erysipelas	2
Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	1
Fukushima	Swine erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	4
Akita	Swine cholera	2
Iwate	Swine cholera	28
Toyama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Fukuoka	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 21-27 June distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Osaka	68
Hyogo	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	123

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 3-9 July, 13,106 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 26 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	30	0	0	0	2
Iwate	0	0	71	100	0
Ibaraki	24	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	288	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	3616	60	0	50	0
Saitama	280	28	64	160	1
Chiba	320	280	135	280	3
Tokyo	648	350	156	360	2
Kanagawa	330	53	73	130	2
Niigata	100	0	0	110	0
Fukui	0	0	0	20	0
Nagano	0	25	20	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	45	0	2
Aichi	24	60	0	60	0
Kyoto	1	0	0	100	0
Osaka	290	160	126	0	2
Wakayama	1000	0	0	250	0
Shimane	0	286	60	0	0
Hiroshima	120	70	15	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	100	0	3
Kochi	0	0	0	0	1
Fukuoka	510	400	0	100	0
Saga	500	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	200	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	100	0	0	0
Miyazaki	50	300	0	0	0

Assay of Biologics

During the period 5-11 July the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	113	16,299
		114	14,463
<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute	38	91,520
		39	91,520
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	10	289,750
		11	280,400
		12	294,650
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	116	240,000
	Densenybo Institute	21850	479,000

<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>		Unit: Dose	
	Kitasato Institute	705	39,350
		713	38,850
		751	39,350
		761	39,350
	Fuji Saikin	91	37,800
	Nitto Yakuhin	69	39,350
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1	8,826
		2	9,216

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Hospital Narcotics

Narcotics administrators of all the major hospitals in Japan have been advised it is the responsibility of the hospital, under the Narcotic Law, to store narcotics safely. Although a steel safe with a combination lock is a suitable place to store narcotics, the hospital authorities are required to place such a safe so that it is reasonably protected from burglary. In addition the administrators have been advised that storage of a week's supply of narcotics in a place other than a safe is not acceptable as adequate protection for narcotics.

Narcotic Registrants

Information has been received that unauthorized persons have been conducted through some of the narcotic plants where narcotics are processed, compounded or packaged. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has advised all such registrant that narcotic installations are not to be visited by any persons other than personnel who are working there in or who have obtained proper clearance.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" through 30 June 1949:

a. <u>Food</u>			
	Total Packages received		29,989
	Packages damaged, etc.	2,527	
	Packages delivered	<u>17,975</u>	<u>20,502</u>
	Total Packages on hand		9,487
b. <u>Woolen</u>			
	Total Packages received		8,016
	Packages damaged, etc.	60	
	Packages delivered	<u>7,916</u>	<u>7,976</u>
	Total Packages on hand		40
c. <u>Blanket</u>			
	Total Packages received		2,644
	Packages damaged, etc.	38	
	Packages delivered	<u>1,782</u>	<u>1,820</u>
	Total Packages on hand		824
d. <u>Knitting</u>			
	Total Packages received		3,024
	Packages damaged, etc.	24	
	Packages delivered	<u>2,854</u>	<u>2,878</u>
	Total Packages on hand		146
e. Cotton			

Total Packages received		4,980
Packages damaged, etc.	-	
Packages delivered	1,396	<u>1,396</u>
Total Packages on hand		3,584

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The attention of the Welfare Officer of the Civil Affairs Team is called to Ho-hatsu Nos.27 and 56 of 16 April and 25 May 1949, issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Governors of each prefecture which govern the application for and distribution of national subsidies to National Health Insurance for the cost of administration, health guidance doctors and public health nurses in the current fiscal year. It is interesting to note that, for the first time, it is clearly spelled out that subsidies received have to be returned by any insurer who fails to meet in actual operation the stipulated conditions under which they were received. (Section 4, paragraph C (1) of Ho-hatsu No.27).

Medical Care Under Social Insurances

Conferences have been held with the Social Security Committee of the Japanese Medical Association for discussion of various subjects involving medical care given in accordance with the social insurance programs or matters related thereto. The Social Insurance medical Fee Payment Fund, the reviewing of medical care claims, the settlement of claims under National Health Insurance and doctors' income tax were among the subjects discussed.

Concerning the question of bringing about a settlement of outstanding medical care bills under National Health Insurance, it was suggested that there might be a variety of ways for setting these accounts according to local conditions but that as a standard recommendation it might seem reasonable to create a sinking fund to be fed from certain ear-marked revenues such as collection of past contribution, fines, interest on reserves, and perhaps a small share of current contributions.

As for the doctors' grievances in connection with inequities in the taxation of income, derived from social insurances, all possible help was promised in representing justified complaints to the Shoup Taxation Mission currently studying the entire field of taxation in Japan. (See reference below).

Briefing of Shoup Taxation Mission

Meetings have been held with members of the United States Tax Mission to Japan under the Leadership of Dr. Shoup which is currently studying the whole field of taxation and related issues. Present problems of social insurance taxation and tax collection, government subsidies, reserves, etc., were brought to the attention of Mission. Likewise, petitions, grievances, recommendations, etc. received from groups with an interest in social insurance were transmitted to the Mission with recommendations for action; prominent among these were the complaints on the part of the doctors concerning taxation of their income derived from social insurance medical care.

Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund

No objection was raised by the Public Health and Welfare Section to the revision of certain report forms incidental to the operations of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund. The forms which have been collected into one Appendix to the Enforcement Ordinance to the Law as revised effective 1 June 1949, concern the following matters on which reports are required from each Branch Office of the Fund.

Form No.1 "Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Inspection Certificate". This form is an identification card issued by the Ministry to Fund inspectors and bearing the inspector's name and title.

Form No.1-2 is a standard form for the preparation of the budget of revenues and expenditures for administration of the Fund as required for each fiscal year.

Form No.1-3 pertains to the annual settlement of accounts of the revenues and expenditures for the administration of the Fund.

Form No.2 is an annual inventory form on which all properties of the Fund are to be listed each year.

Form No.3 contains five separate forms, all annual, listing respectively (a) the number of insurers with whom contracts have been concluded; (b) the amounts of doctors' bills paid for each group of insurers (government -managed Health Insurance, society managed Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, and National Health Insurance); (c) the amounts of deposits received from each group for payment of doctors bills; (d) the amount of deposits received from each to meet the administrative expenses; (e) a breakdown of (total) revenues and expenditures of the Fund by class.

Form No.4 contains eight, separate standard lists on which the following data, broken down by group of insurer, are to be reported each month: (a) Changes in the number of contracts with insurers; (b) Total of bills due and paid; (c) Total deposits for payment to doctors due and received; (d) Total deposits for administrative expenses due, received and paid out; (e) Reconciliation of actual administrative revenues and expenditures with those budgeted; (f) Summary of the result of the review and audit of doctors' bills broken down into general medical care, hospitalized and ambulatory (listed separately), and dental care given to primary insured and to dependents (listed separately), also the number of doctors involved, cases and days of sickness involved, number of points claimed by the doctors and (separately) approved by the Reviewing and Auditing Committee; finally the total amount paid to the doctors.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls;

1. Ekiri - Diagnosis and Treatment. (Information to Civil Affairs Health Officers)
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 9 July 1949.
3. Japanese Hospital Report - May 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Number 134

**For Period
18 - 24 July
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

27 June - 9 July

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
June 30	Kai-hatsu No.651	Re: Inspection of financial matters.	Governors, Kyoto and 2 other prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 2	Kai-hatsu No.662	Re: Corrections the name of Disbursing Official.	Governors, Hokkaido & 26 other prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 27	Ei-hatsu No.682	Re: Parasites Control Program for 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
June 28	Ei-hatsu No.686	Re: Allocation of expenses for nutrition investigation.	"	"
June 28	Ei-hatsu No.691	Re: Request for the field inspection of training facilities for nutritionists.	"	"
June 29	Ei-hatsu No.692	Re: Mass inspection of the sales and production of ice-candy.	"	"
June 30	Ei-hatsu No.696	Re: Counter-measures on Japanese B encephalitis.	"	"
July 1	Ei-hatsu No.699	Re: All prefectural division chiefs' conference for affairs of the Wealth Center.	"	"
July 1	Ei-hatsu No.700	Re: Allocation of fuels for automobiles engaging in cleaning works for July of 1949.	Governors, Hokkaido & 20 other prefectures.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 28	I-hatsu No.566	Re: Presentation of the existing personnel and the payroll. (instruction)	Bureau's local office chiefs, National hospital chiefs National sanatorium chiefs.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau

June 28	I-hatsu No.567	Re: Enforcement of the Examination Council Regulation for public health nurses, midwives and nurses, and of the State Examination Committee Regulation for public health nurses, midwives and A Class nurses.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
July 2	I-hatsu No.573	Re: The Cabinet Order, Article 3, governing special cases of the Medical Treatment Law.	''	''
July 2	I-hatsu No.574	Re: Division of the identification card on Health Insurance.	Bureau's local office chiefs, National hospital chiefs & National sanatorium chiefs.	''
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
June 27	Yaku-hatsu No.1155	Re: Cooperation for checking violations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
June 28	Yaku-hatsu No.1166	Re: Allocation of the approved drug quantity.	''	''
June 28	Yaku-hatsu No.1167	Re: Interpretation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law on crude drugs.	''	''
June 30	Yaku-hatsu No.1177	Re: Salon of the DDT dusters and sprayers.	''	''
June 30	Yaku-shu No.494	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	''	''
June 30	Yaku-shu No.475	Re: ''	''	''
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 28	Sha-hatsu No.1046	Re: Overpayment of the basic allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
June 29	Sha-hatsu No.1050	Re: Allocation of Hemp for operating the Workshop.	Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture.	''
June 29	Sha-hatsu No.1055	Re: Opening the guiding conference of social work facilities in Kinki and Chugoku Districts.	Governors, Osaka & 13 other prefs.	''
June 30	Sha-hatsu No.1058	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''

July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1065	Re: Investigation and guidance of the work provides by Article 25 of the Welfare Commissioner Law.	Governors, Hyogo and 1 other Prefs.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1067	Re: Changing plans for the set-up of accommodation and work facilities for 1948 under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1068	Re: Consultation for the approval on protection facilities under the Daily life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1069	Re: The 2nd U.S. and Japan Joint Conference for studying Welfare works in the Jurisdiction of the U.S. 9th Army.	Governors, Ibaragi and 12 other prefs.	"
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1072	Re: National Subsidy on the set-ups of accommodation and work facilities for the physically handicapped.	Governors, Hokkaido and 7 other prefs.	"
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1074	Re: Special distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
July 1	Sha-hatsu No.1081	Re: Arrangement for allocation of LARA goods.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
July 2	Sha-hatsu No.1082	Re: Investigations of foreign nationals and stateless persons receiving public assistance.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
July 2	Sha-hatsu No.1085	Re: Allocation of designated textile materials.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 2	Sha-hatsu No.1086	Re: The setup report on the Consumers livelihood Cooperative Association.	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
June 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.171	Re: Enforcement of the tenth revision of the basic livelihood allowance.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.172	Re: Allocation of material cloth for Hanao at the Workshops.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. and 15 other prefs.	"
July 1	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.173	Re: Local government personnel whose pay to be defrayed by the National Treasury.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 1	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.174	Re: Clerical expenses on the protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
June 28	Ji-hatsu No.572	Re: National expenditure on the setup of day nurseries and mothers and children's homes 1949-50.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
June 28	Ji-hatsu No.576	Re: Reinforcement of Maternal and child hygiene programs.	Governors, Kanagawa & 4 other prefs.	"

June 30	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.33	Re: Nationwide investigation of mother and child's households and children under protection.	All prefectural governors.	Director Children's Bureau
June 30	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.34	Re: Facilities and scheme for children's welfare, assignment of welfare staff, and demand for sweets and clothing and sports goods.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
June 27	Ho-hatsu No.67	Re: Grant of the national subsidy on government clinic facilities under the national Health insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
June 27	Enshi No.708	Re: Accommodation facilities which were set up by prefecture, city, town or village and are entrusted to the management of private persons.	Governors, Hokkaido and 15 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 27	Embutsu No.710	Re: Special release of paper for repatriation work.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
June 27	Engo No.711	Re: Relief services for the repatriates at railway stations and on trains.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
June 27	Eni No.712	Re: Distribution of medical supplies for repatriation trains.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
June 27	Engo No.716	Re: Telegraph of the repatriates family-member in reply to the landing information.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 27	Engo No.720	Re: The revised list of Koreans who are permitted to go home to SCAP.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	"
June 28	Eni No.728	Re: Supplying medicines for repatriation trains.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
June 28	Engo No.730	Re: Calling back to Japan the family-members who went abroad after the war end.	All prefectural governors.	"
June 29	Engo No.732	Re: Presentation of the list of Koreans who are permitted to go home by SCAP.	Governors, Chiba and 18 other prefs.	"
July 1	Engo No.747	Re: Revision of the Disaster Allowance Regulations of the Special Grant for Japanese POWs Abroad Law	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
July 4	Kai-hatsu No.663	Re: Correction of Various Items of the Budget.	Governors, Fukui & 4 other prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 7	Kai-hatsu No.674	Re: Designation of Officials in charge of Checks.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

July 4	Ei-hatsu No.707	Re: Partial Revision of Regulations for Business pertaining to Raw Hides.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
July 4	Ei-hatsu No.709	Re: Things formed by Mingling Metanitroaniline.	"	"
July 4	Ei-hatsu No.710	Re: Assay of Tarred Goods.	"	"
July 4	Ei-hatsu No.711	Re: Prevention of Hydrophobia.	"	"
July 5	Ei-hatsu No.714	Re: Meeting held for the Report of Results, of the National Nutrition Surveys conducted in the Year 1948.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.

Medical Affairs Bureau

July 8	I-hatsu No.591	Re: Medical Care Services under the Daily Life Security Law.	Chief, Branch Office of Medical Affairs Bureau: Chief, National Sanatorium; Chief, National Hospital.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
July 8	I-hatsu No.592	Re: Bogus personnel of National Hospital.	"	"
July 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1210	Re: Allocation and Actual Distribution of Designated Articles.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
July 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1215	Re: Notification of Cessation of Business in a Pharmacy.	"	"
July 6	Yaku-hatsu No.1225	Re: Plan for borrowing Money for Deposit Section Purposes.	"	"
July 6	Yaku-hatsu No.1226	Re: Subsidies for Expenses necessary for Local Drug Inspectors in the Fiscal Year 1949.	"	"
July 7	Yaku-hatsu No.1228	Re: Application for the Permission to Manufacture Contraceptive Agents.	"	"
July 7	Yaku-hatsu No.1231	Re: Examination at Home of Contraceptive Agents.	"	"
July 9	Yaku-hatsu No.1246	Re: Measures for Stolen Narcotics.	"	"
July 4	Yaku-shu No.508	Re: How to Sale Medicines.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

July 4	Sha-hatsu No.1087	Re: State Subsidies for Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 4	Sha-hatsu No.1089	Re: Organization of Lecture Courses for District Livelihood Committees and Others engaged in Social Activities in the Kanto District.	Governors, Kanagawa & 5 other prefs.	"
July 4	Sha-hatsu No.1090	Re: Distribution of LARA Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other prefs.	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1091	Re: Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons recognized under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Yamanashi Pref.	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1092	Re: Expenses incurred in Medical Care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1093	Re: Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons recognized under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1094	Re: Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons recognized under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1095	Re: Investigation on the Real Condition of Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
July 5	Sha-hatsu No.1096	Re: Institutions interested in the Protection of Needy Persons under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata prefecture.	"
July 6	Sha-hatsu No.1097	Re: Extension of the Term during which Needy Women received to the TOKUSHU KOSEI RYO protected.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
July 6	Sha-hatsu No.1098	Re: Investigation on Prefectural Supplies distributed Repatriates.	Governors, Tokyo & 6 other Prefs.	"
July 7	Sha-hatsu No.1099	Re: Organization of Lecture Courses for District Livelihood Committee and Others changed in Social Activities in the Kanto District.	Governor, Ibaragi Pref.	"
July 7	Sha-hatsu No.1100	Re: Compensation for the Loss of People suffered by Accidents caused by Occupational Forces.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
July 7	Sha-hatsu No.1103	Re: Allocation of LARA goats.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"

July 7	Sha-hatsu No.1104	Re: Organization of Lecture Courses for Persons engaged upon Business pertaining to Industrial Training and Vocational Guidance for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Governors, Hokkaido & 8 other prefs.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
July 8	Sha-hatsu No.1105	Re: Investigation on Foreigners and Persons denationalized to be given Allowance from the Government, a Municipal Corporation, or the like.	Governors, Shizuoka & 1 other pref.	"
July 9	Sha-hatsu No.1106	Re: Citizens of the Philippine Islands to be given Allowances from the Government, a Municipal Corporation, or the like.	Governors, Okayama & 1 other pref.	"
July 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.175	Re: Expenses necessary for Protection and Relief of Needy persons under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 8	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.176	Re: Distribution of Article made from Oil for Administration of Facilities for Industrial Training and Vocational guidance.	"	"
July 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.177	Re: Expenses incurred in Medical Care under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.178	Re: Investigation on the Welfare Committee Conference.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
July 4	Ji-hatsu No.588	Re: Meeting of Chief of Juvenile Reformatory Located throughout the Country.	"	Director, Children's Bureau
July 4	Ji-hatsu No.593	Re: Distribution of Articles made from Oil for July.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
July 4	Ji-hatsu No.594	Re: Distribution of Articles made from Oil for August.	"	"
July 5	Ji-hatsu No.597-2	Re: Distribution of LARA Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies for Activities performed in Summer.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 7	Ji-hatsu No.603	Re: Alteration in the Name and Address of the Child Welfare Station.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
July 8	Engo No.763	Re: Transportation of Repatriates from the Soviet Zones.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Agency
July 9	Engo No.765	Re: The List of Koreans repatriating from Japan to their Country.	Governors, Tokyo & 12 other Prefs.	"

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Information

Greater coordination of public health information activities and greater cooperation in carrying out activities between the Prefectural Health Department and the health centers is urgently needed.

Recent surveys have shown the information activities at the branch health center level is extremely weak due, in part, to lack of contact with prefectural public health and model health center officials responsible for public health and welfare information programs. The health centers are one of the most important outlets for public health information as they are working directly with the people of the community.

These health centers need knowledge of the broad general information program of the Ministry of Welfare and of the general programs of the prefectural health departments, and of the prefectural model health centers. They need more information material (posters, leaflets, etc.), visual and materials, and advice and guidance on the proper use of such materials and techniques of presentation in order to successfully carry on this important part of the public health program.

Plans are being developed at the national level which will be of distinct aid to the health centers. In the interim it is suggested that the Civil Affairs Teams urge the persons responsible for information work in the prefectural model health centers to increase their contacts with other health centers in helping plan and conduct information programs at that level of administration.

Sanitation

Mosquito and Fly Control by Individuals:

Flies and mosquitoes are considered important agents in the transmission of poliomyelitis and encephalitis respectively. Control of these insect vectors requires the coordination of individual efforts and those organized insect control teams.

DDT preparations now on sale to the public should be accompanied by sufficient directions for proper use. Numerous examples of misuse and wasteful ineffective applications have been noted.

Instructions should be distributed in written or printed form to all users of DDT preparations to correct this misuse and should include the following basic information:

“Residual effect spraying of interiors of dwellings, barns, animal sheds and other buildings for control of adult flies and mosquitoes.

1. Insecticides to be used: 5% emulsion, solution, or wettable dust, must be in liquid form and 5% concentration.
2. Where the insecticide is applied: The material is applied to walls, ceilings, underside of shelves, furniture and other places where flies and mosquitoes come to rest - inside of buildings or sheds.
3. Amount to be applied to surfaces treated: is roughly 1 liter per 8 tsubo (1 quart per 250 square feet).
4. Method of application: The insecticide can be applied with spray gun held close enough to the wall so the material will not be blown away by air currents, and not close enough to run. The surface should be thoroughly wet but not enough put on to run off the surface and be wasted.”

Application can also be made satisfactorily by painting it on the surface from an open container with a paint brush or rag, or by whisking it on with a whisk broom.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Training Programs

The next course for the training of nurses working in tuberculosis programs will commence on 23 August at the Toin Gakuen in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Notices in reference to the course have been sent to the prefectural governor and the Chief of the Prefectural Health Department. Because of a limitation of field work facilities only 30 students will be admitted to the course; selections will be made from applications submitted to the Anti-tuberculosis Association. Civil Affairs Nurses are asked to furnish guidance in the selection of candidates; nurses working in health centers, town or village offices, prefectural offices or tuberculosis sanatoria are eligible to attend.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Conference on Biological Products

A conference was held with Agriculture and Forestry Ministry officials concern in the production and control of veterinary biologicals.

Present surveys disclose many errors are being made in the production of these biologicals. In order to produce a product capable of meeting and passing assay standards, an outline on "Sterility and Safety Testing of Biologic Product" was presented to each member present. It was also recommended that the outline be incorporated as a part of the regulatory requirements now governing the production of veterinary biologics.

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report of those animal diseases occurring during the period 16 - 22 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	2
Saitama	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	12
Saitama	Swine cholera	1
Kanagawa	Swine cholera	2
Miyagi	Swine cholera	4
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Ibaraki	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Aomori	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

Meat Inspection

Under the supervision of the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante- and post-mortems on the following specie of animal during the month of May.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,540	1,027	3,159
Body weight (kgs)	4,584,292	85,317	1,041,770
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,310,888	41,187	483,582
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	16	3	15
Partial	400	23	205
Viscera	3,161	56	522

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	46,997	113	171
Body weight (kgs)	3,978,112	2,905	3,104
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,372,293	1,473	1,482
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	15	0	1
Partial	441	0	1
Viscera	11,760	4	7

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections of the following establishments handling and processing meats.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	. . . . .	302
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	239
Sanitary condition		
Good	. . . . .	77
Fair	. . . . .	138
Poor	. . . . .	24
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	425
Amount of meat and meat products examined	. . . . .	591,704 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	. . . . .	0

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	. . . . .	14,055
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	8,062
Sanitary condition		
Good	. . . . .	2,446
Fair	. . . . .	4,532
Poor	. . . . .	1,084
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	9,058
Amount of meat and meat products examined	. . . . .	838,421 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	. . . . .	158 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	. . . . .	Putrifaction
Disposition	. . . . .	Fertilizer

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report in which Prefectural veterinarians conducted sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of May.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	4
Samples examined	. . . . .	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	. . . . .	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0
Number of plant inspections.	. . . . .	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	. . . . .	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	10,216
Samples examined	. . . . .	20,551
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	. . . . .	746
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	742

Number of plant inspections.	. . . . .	5,041
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	. . . . .	362
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	349

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	33
Samples examined	. . . . .	36
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	. . . . .	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0

Milk Produced on Daily Farms During May

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows and Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	140	19,464 Lit.
Ordinary	58,917	112,693	18,253,611 Lit.
Goat	7,122	9,529	222,617 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During May

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	13,961	12,000	25,961 Lit.
Ordinary	2,947		2,804,560	7,608,191 Lit.

All Milk is bottled in 1 go bottles representing 180cc.

Milk Products Produced During May

Type of Product

Powdered whole milk	. . . . .	169,056 kgs.
Powdered whole milk modified	. . . . .	458,631 kgs.
Evaporated milk	. . . . .	107,264 kgs.
Sweetened condensed milk	. . . . .	699,145 kgs.
Butter	. . . . .	152,922 kgs.
Cheese	. . . . .	21,010 kgs.

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on sanitary inspections of seafood establishments as performed by Prefectural veterinarians during the month of May.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	. . . . .	1,403
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	954
Sanitary condition	Good	. . . . . 124
	Fair	. . . . . 625
	Poor	. . . . . 205
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	4,706
Amount of seafood examined	. . . . .	105,494,396 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	. . . . .	1,493,576 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	. . . . . Peutrefaction	
Disposition	. . . . . Fertilizer	

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	• • • • •	45,970
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • •	16,704
Sanitary condition		
Good	• • • • •	2,482
Fair	• • • • •	9,823
Poor	• • • • •	4,399
Total number of inspections	• • • • •	18,036
Amount of seafood examined	• • • • •	7,883,058 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	• • • • •	37,433 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	• • • • •	Peutrefaction
Disposition	• • • • •	Fertilizer

Seafood Processing Shops

Number of establishments	• • • • •	9,711
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • •	3,577
Sanitary condition		
Good	• • • • •	600
Fair	• • • • •	1,894
Poor	• • • • •	1,083
Total number of inspections	• • • • •	4,848
Amount of seafood examined	• • • • •	559,833 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	• • • • •	41 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	• • • • •	Staleness
Disposition	• • • • •	Chicken Feed

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISIONAssay of Biologics

During the period 12-18 July the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity Unit: cc
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	13	38,250
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	21	9,804
Typhus Vaccine	Kagaku Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto	157	15,160
		160	15,460
		161	15,460
		162	16,140
		163	15,280
	Tohoku Boeki	10	17,640
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Kitasato Institute	716	38,850
		718	39,350
		719	39,350
		720	39,350
		721	39,350
		723	39,350
		724	39,350
		725	39,350
		726	39,350
		727	39,350

Sankyo K. K.	122	38,700
	130	38,700
	132	38,700
	133	38,700
Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	216	39,350
Toho Yakuhin K. K.	89	38,700

Unit: dose

Smallpox Vaccine

Kitasato Institute	49	101,330
	50	107,550
Handai Seibutsu Institute	15	265,800
	16	289,200
	17	262,950
Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	62	164,800

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Two Japanese and their source of supply were apprehended smuggling narcotics into a hospital ward. A small quantity of narcotics were seized.

Information

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1246, dated 12 July 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare contain specific instructions regarding the prevention of narcotic thefts in hospitals. The instructions contain a warning that hospital administrators will be prosecuted and/or have their narcotic license cancelled if recurrent thefts occur as result of insecure storage or if a theft is the result of carelessness on the part of the hospital.

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1262, dated 12 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare establish a uniform method of reporting all cases of investigation resulting in admonition, administrative disposition or arrest as well as all special investigations. Reports of admonitions, administrative dispositions and arrests will be numbered consecutively in each prefecture and the report promptly forwarded to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, where a central file covering all phases of narcotic control has been established.

The instructions also establish a uniform procedure for reporting, storing and forwarding evidence seized in narcotic cases. The evidence reports will accompany the reports of arrest and will be used in the accounting procedure of evidence seized, used as evidence, and forwarded for disposition when court action is concluded.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund Campaign"

The final and official compilation (15 June 1949), covering the Community Chest Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign was submitted by the Community Chest Central Committee. The report is most encouraging and reflects an acceptance of the movement. A total of ¥ 1,116,394,451.43 was raised towards the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000 or 95.0 % of quota. This is an increase of ¥ 403,298,194.43 over the combined totals the two organizations raised last year (Fall Campaigns 1947) or an increase of 56.0 %. (See Inclosure No.1)

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Increasing public interest in the expansion of social security programs to furnish means by which the population may obtain economical medical care continues with emphasis throughout the world. Not only is this of major interest to the lay public but also to the medical profession. The American Medical Association, at its annual

convention in June, exhibited marked interest in this subject with particular emphasis on industrial and rural health insurance plans. It can be said that voluntary prepayment medical care plans have demonstrated the feasibility of the insurance approach in meeting some of the needs and is now commonly accepted as means for providing convenient and economical methods to pay for medical care. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the type of insurance to be employed in accomplishing the objective.

The medical profession in the United States now favors the voluntary type of health insurance while many governments in the world have turned to social insurance operated on a compulsory basis. The American Medical Association, while steadfastly opposing other than voluntary medical care plans, has recently altered its previous policy of recognizing only those voluntary medical care plans operated by doctors, groups of doctors, medical institutions or societies. At this year's annual convention, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association adopted a resolution which provides means for recognizing lay-sponsored voluntary medical care plans when such plans meet certain criteria of good medical care and have the endorsement of the local medical society. As a rule, these plans would be locally sponsored and administered by local committees or cooperative organizations.

Beyond that, however, a further step was taken by the House of Delegates in that a resolution was passed providing recognition of larger federations of locally approved medical care plans. The federations may be even national in scope for the purpose of handling national accounts of nation-wide organizations. Another benefit to be derived from such federation would be the possible assistance in extending coverage and distribution of these plans, particularly in those rural areas now lacking sufficient medical care.

It is significant to note how the revised policies of the American Medical Association now parallel in some respects the National Health Insurance programs in Japan. The basic principle of these National Health Insurance medical care programs, which are similar are that are lay sponsored on a local option basis by those local communities which voluntarily make their own decision as to whether they need and want a cooperative health insurance plan for providing economical medical care. Under this program the local community also makes its own arrangements with the purveyors of medical care and actually handles its own program. For effective and sound administration, protective provisions have been set forth in a national law which is supervised by officials of public entities. Furthermore representatives of the medical profession, government and laymen cooperatively participate at all levels of administration in formulating the planning, policies and procedures of the programs. In addition the local communities operating these programs have the privilege of federating over small or large areas for the purpose of attaining their objectives.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILANCE	DISTRIBUTION
110 7/16/49	Japanese Nutritionists and Statisticians to Participate in Survey in Okinawa.	No	CAT 8th Army
111 7/21/49	Distribution of Released Quinine and Caffeine.	No	CAT 8th Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Report of Total Raised for 1949 Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 16 July 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 135
For Period
25 - 31 July
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

11-23 July 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Account Section</u>				
July 11	Kai-hatsu No.696	Re: Specifications along with the last payment report.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 11	Kai-hatsu No.698	Re: Copy of the checkup on the last month account relative to the report of the settlement of account of expenditure for 1949.	Governors, Kanagawa & 8 other Prefs.	"
July 12	Kai-hatsu No.704	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Niigata & Toyama Prefs.	"
July 13	Kai-hatsu No.707	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Niigata & Nara Prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
July 12	Ei-hatsu No.723	Re: Handling of the indications on exported foodstuffs.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
July 12	Ei-hatsu No.728	Re: Instruction of temporary operation of the anti-smallpox vaccination & the Cabinet Order on the enforcement date for part of preventive vaccinations.	"	"
July 13	Ei-hatsu No.733	Re: Mass control of additional articles to manufactured goods to be examined officially.	"	"
July 14	Ei-hatsu No.738	Re: Setup of communicable diseases wards, disinfecting equipment and V.D. Hospital for 1950.	"	"
July 15	Ei-hatsu No.741	Re: Joint responsibility for the expenditure of the preventive vaccinations for 1949.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 15	I-hatsu No.618	Re: Documents for approval of compensation for public servants disasters.	All chiefs, Bureau's local offices, National Hospital & sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

July 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1252	Re: Disposal of ration articles on hand of local dealers who fail to make renewal of the registration.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical and Supply Bureau
July 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1256	Re: The monthly report on violation of the law concerning narcotics.	"	"
July 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1259	Re: The badge of pharmaceutical agents.	"	"
July 12	Yaku-hatsu No.1262	Re: Report on the violation cases of the law concerning narcotics.	"	"
July 13	Yaku-hatsu No.1265	Re: Distribution of hexylresorcinol.	"	"
July 14	Yaku-hatsu No.1275	Re: Quantity of the samples to be submitted for the assay of the Biological Preparations.	"	"
July 15	Yaku-hatsu No.1283	Re: Distributing quantity of DDT preparations & anti-eruptive typhus vaccine, and the results of collecting the charge.	"	"
July 16	Yaku-shu No.544	Re: Handling part of medical supplies as the result of the revision of the Temporary limited Construction Regulation.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

July 12	Sha-hatsu No.1124	Re: Special allocation of leather shoes for Welfare Commissioners.	Governors, Gumma & 2 other Prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 12	Sha-hatsu No.1126	Re: Special distribution of milk.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1132	Re: Consultation for approval of security facilities provided by the Daily life Security Law, Article 7.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1133	Re: Interpretation of Article 8 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1134	Re: Interpretation of Article 8 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1135	Re: Approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1136	Re: Approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido Pref.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1137	Re: Consultation for approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law, Article 7.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"

July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1142	Re: Allocation of hemp for the operation of the workshops for the 2nd Quarter period.	Governors, Kyoto & 4 other Prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1143	Re: Guidance and supervision of enforcement business of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Gumma & 3 other Prefectures.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No.1144	Re: Special distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	"
July 15	Sha-hatsu No.1146	Re: Overpayment of allowance for funeral services provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.180	Re: Approval of the setup of the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
July 11	Ji-hatsu No.609	Re: Allocation of soft balls for a game of baseball to the Child Welfare Agencies.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	Director, Children's Bureau
July 11	Ji-hatsu No.612	Re: Exemption from payment of expenses for working the day nurseries.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 11	Ji-hatsu No.614	Re: Holding the nationwide training courses for the child education staff.	"	"
July 12	Ji-hatsu No.616	Re: Mediation for distribution of canvas-shoes for fatigue and recreation to the Child Welfare Agencies.	"	"
July 14	Ji-hatsu No.618	Re: Distribution of textile for mattress to the Child Welfare Agencies.	"	"
July 13	Ji-hatsu No.620	Re: Report on approval of the Child Welfare Agency.	Governor, Mie Prefecture.	"
July 13	Ji-hatsu No.621	Re: Holding lecture courses for the Child Welfare Workers.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
July 13	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.36	Re: Distribution of powdered milk as ration food to the Child Care Agencies.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
July 13	Ho-hatsu No.68	Re: Point system on dedical fees under Social Insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau.
July 16	Ho-hatsu No.69	Re: Adequate operation of the Seamen's Insurance Law.	Chief, Pref. Insurance Division & local offices of social Insurance.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

July 11	En-i No.766	Re: Supply of medicines etc., for emergency medical care on the repatriation train.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
July 11	En-i No.767	Re: Supply of medicines for medical care on the repatriation trains.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
July 12	Engo No.770	Re: Revision of register number on foreign nationals for Koreans to be repatriated.	Governor, Miyagi Prefecture.	"
July 14	En-shi No.784	Re: Outline of transactions by the Prefectural Peoples Financing Bank on the loan of rehabilitation fund.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 14	En-shi No.785	Re: Over-defrayment of distribution charges on special allocation of utensils for 1947.	Governors, Aomori & 12 other Prefectures.	"
July 14	En-shi No.790	Re: Application for the national treasury's subsidy on accommodation expenditure for repatriates in 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 12	Engo No.792	Re: Dispatching the certificates for riding the repatriation trains.	"	"

Accounts Section

July 18	Kai-hatsu No.714	Re: Request on sending documents concerning the custody and transfer of the property of the defunct Mutual Aids Foundation.	Governors, Miyagi & 14 other Prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 18	Kai-hatsu No.715	Re: Results of the examination of properties lost or damaged.	Civil Welfare Division Chief, Ishikawa Pref.	"
July 18	Kai-hatsu No.721	Re: Reply to the request for sending the list of break-downs of budget for 1949-50.	Governors, Kochi Prefecture.	"
July 21	Kai-hatsu No.728	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Kyoto & Osaka Pref.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

July 22	Ei-hatsu No.750	Re: Revised working points of confirming business on raw hides.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
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Medical Affairs Bureau

July 20	I-hatsu No.633	Re: Relating points on Article 25 & 26 of the Medical Treatment Law.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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July 20	I-hatsu No.634	Re: Giving refuge and relief to patients.	Chiefs, Bureau's Local Officers, National Hospitals & National Sanatoriums.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
July 21	I-hatsu No.639	Re: Countermeasures to control Japanese B encephalitis.	"	"
July 21	I-hatsu No.642	Re: The treatment of patients "B" grade.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
July 18	Yaku-hatsu No.1293	Re: Prefectural allocation of rubber shoes for laborers at medical factories for the fourth quarter of 1948.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical Supply Bureau.
and				
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 18	Sha-hatsu No.1148	Re: Consultation of approval for the facilities relative to the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Saga Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 18	Sha-hatsu No.1149	Re: Allocation of shoes for the 1st quarter of 1949.	Governors, Iwate & 2 other Prefs.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No.1150	Re: Advice on allocation of the lining cloth for children's overcoats.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No.1151	Re: Overpayment of the basic allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No.1158	Re: Sending the certificate of Cokes allocation for repairing artificial limbs for 2nd quarter of 1949.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
July 19	Sha-hatsu No.1160	Re: Altered plans for setups of the facilities relative to the Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.	Governor, Nara Prefecture.	"
July 19	Sha-hatsu No.1161	Re: Altered plans on the accommodation facilities for the needy repatriates who returned home in 1948.	"	"
July 20	Sha-hatsu No.1163	Re: Allocation of materials for working the workshops.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefectures.	"
July 20	Sha-hatsu No.1165	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	"

July 22	Sha-hatsu No.1173	Re: The tenth revised basic allowances for daily life security.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
July 22	Sha-hatsu No.1174	Re: Expenses for working the examination agency on medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No.1175	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No.1176	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No.1177	Re: Comfort money for the casualties suffering from accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
July 20	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.181	Re: Allocation of rayon for working the Workshops.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.182	Re: Operating medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
July 18	Ji-hatsu No.626	Re: Questions and answers on the Foster Parents System in operation.	"	Director, Children's Bureau
July 19	Ji-hatsu No.628	Re: Allocation of paint-stuff for the 2nd quarter of 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 12 other Prefectures.	"
July 19	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.38	Re: The investigation of nationwide mass concourir of healthy babies.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 21	Ji-hatsu No.635	Re: National subsidy for the setups of the facilities for mentally handicapped children.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture.	Director, Children's Bureau.
July 20	Ji-hatsu No.630	Re: Personnel of national public servants of the staff of the prefectural reformatories.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 21	Ji-hatsu No.637	Re: Allocation of transformers for the 2nd quarter of 1949-50.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
July 18	Ho-hatsu No.70	Re: The regulations concerning payment and revenue of the national treasury at the Post Offices.	All prefs & Chiefs, Bureau's Local Offices.	Director, Insurance Bureau
July 19	Ho-hatsu No.71	Re: Summary reports and investigations on the National Health Insurance.	All prefectural governors.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

July 18	En-shi No.795	Re: Returning the balance sum of the national subsidy on emergency allocation of utensils.	Governors, Aomori & 8 other Prefectures.	Director, Repatria- tion Bureau
July 19	Embutsu No.798	Re: Allocation of sugar etc., for making candy to be sold to repatriates.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture.	"
July 19	En-go No.803	Re: Re-issuance of the certificate on repatriation.	"	"
July 19	En-i No.805	Re: Supplying medical goods to the repatriation train.	Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture.	"
July 19	En-go No.806	Re: The identification card for accompanying person repatriates on the train and the after payment certificate of train fare.	Governor, Hokkaido & 28 other Prefectures.	"
July 21	En-go No.810	Re: The specification of the repatriation trains.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 21	En-go No.811	Re: Demand for advancement of the special allowance to Japanese POW abroad.	Chiefs Civil Welfare Division, all prefs.	"
July 23	En-go No.817	Re: Koreans who have given approval of repatriation by the GHQ, SCAP.	Governor,	"

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Insect and Rodent Control

The following article appeared in the publication "News Release" of the American Medical Association (for release in United States papers on 8 July 1949) concerning the use of DDT in the control of diseases carried by rat fleas.

This article gives weight and support to the control measures used in Japan for the past three and a half years in the prevention and control of flea-borne diseases, particularly endemic typhus fever and plague.

It is suggested that the source of this information and the information contained in the article be widely publicized among the Japanese public, all prefectural and city public health departments, health centers, medical associations and other groups interested in the betterment of public health and in the prevention of insect-borne disease.

"USE DDT TO CONTROL DISEASES CARRIED BY RAT FLEAS"

CHICAGO - DDT dusting is reported superior to any other method now in use for the rapid control of murine typhus (a contagious fever) and other diseases carried by rat fleas, according to an editorial in the current (July 9) Journal of the American medical Association.

The editorial says:

“in the United States, murine typhus, according to Assistant Surgeon General C.L. Williams (of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.), constitutes an important problem in nine states grouped in the Southeast.

“These states are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Ninety-two per cent of the human cases of murine typhus in the United States are reported in these nine states. Despite the rat distribution and rat-proofing programs, a steady rapid increase has taken place, moving from 1,882 cases in 1940 to 5,401 in 1944.

“In 1944, personnel of the United States Public Health Service carried out experiments on the control of rodent ectoparasites, using DDT mixed with an inert powder to dust rat runs in buildings. Results indicated that flea indexes in buildings could be reduced by as much as 90 percent and could be kept at a low level for about three months.

“A flea control project was begun in 1945, federal funds for that purpose being made available. The program was carried on by state health departments according to a uniform pattern established in agreement with the Public Health Service. As the result of this campaign there was a progressive reduction in the incidence of the disease.

“In 1944 there were 5,401 cases of murine typhus reported in the United States. In 1945 there were 5,193, in 1946 there were 3,365 and 1947 the number was 2,034 which represents an over-all decline of about 62 percent. The steady decline has continued into 1948, present date indicating that there will be reported between 1,100 and 1,200 cases.

“The material used is a dust mixture of 10 percent DDT to 90 percent pyrophyllite. This dust is spread along rat runs, in burrows and, so far as practicable into rat harborages. The theory of operation is not to dust the rats themselves but to kill the fleas when they drop off the rats. Apparently rats carry the dust in which they have walked to their nest where additional fleas are killed. Through this method, two main types of rat fleas (*Xenopsylla cheopis* and *Leptopsyllais segnis*) have been greatly reduced in numbers.

“In addition to the reduction in rat fleas, incidence in rats of a positive complement fixation test for typhus also decreased. The author believes that DDT dusting is superior to any other method now in use for the rapid control of any disease carried solely or principally by rat fleas.”

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 23 - 29 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	2
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	6
Tokushima	Swine cholera	1
Iwate	Swine cholera	5
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Yamagata	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the months of May and June.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax	2	0
Swine paratyphus	12	32
Blackleg	0	2
Swine erysipelas	210	382
Swine cholera	392	100
Swine plague	9	8
Piroplasmiasis	0	1
Trypanosomiasis	0	1
Brucellosis	29	12
Trichomonas	273	80
Strangles	12	56
Equine infectious anemia	119	197
Equine infectious abortion	28	8
Pullorum disease (Fowl)	1,113	1,051
Bovine tuberculosis	79	123
Equine encephalomyelitis	2	3

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on new cases of rabies in dogs occurring during the period 17 - 23 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
Tokyo	6	95
Kanagawa	1	25
Chiba	3	70
Saitama	4	52
Ibaraki	0	10
Gumma	No report	40
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association

The American Pharmaceutical Mission which arrived on 1 July, met with government leaders in public health activities both on the national and the prefectural levels, with leaders in pharmaceutical manufacturing, with leaders in pharmaceutical education, and with leaders in the pharmaceutical professional associations during their 31 day visit to Japan. In addition visits were made to all types of installations concerned with pharmaceutical affairs, including educational institutions, assay laboratories, manufacturing plants, public health facilities such as hospitals, public health centers and private clinics, and visits to practicing pharmacists in private pharmacies and public health facilities.

The members of the Mission were:

Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins	Dean, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon	Dean, School of Pharmacy, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Troy C. Daniels	Dean, College of Pharmacy, University of California, Medical Center Campus, San Francisco, California.

Mr. Don E. Francke

Chief Pharmacist, University Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Editor, Bulletin of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

Mr. F. Royce Franzeni

Practicing pharmacist, Washington, D.C., Member of the District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy and Vice President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

During the period 12 - 23 July the Mission made an extensive field inspection trip throughout Western Japan, visiting Hiroshima, Kyushu, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Mie, Aichi and Gifu. In all of these places conferences were conducted with local bodies of government officials, pharmaceutical associations, educators, manufactures groups and others concerned with the practice of pharmacy, including the practical pharmacists in all fields of pharmacy. Inspections were made of as many installations in those places as time permitted.

The Mission departed from Japan, on 31 July, for the United States. They have publicly expressed appreciation to the various Civil Affairs Teams, Japanese Agencies and other individuals who have contributed toward a successful and enjoyable month in Japan.

Production Summary, January through June 1949

The six month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - June exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 68 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January through June as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

(1949 Monthly Average - 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>January through June</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.31	1.11
Biogocis (new production - yen)	1.06	0.25
Penicillin (OU)	5.16	3.67
Hexylresorcinol crystals (kg)	5.26	3.74
Hexylresorcinol capsules (piece)	14.26	6.77
Textile sanitary materials (lb)	0.82	1.23
Rubber sanitary materials (kg)	1.29	1.16
X-ray and electro-therapy equipment (Piece)	1.12	1.12
X-ray tubes (piece)	1.14	1.15
Rodenticides (kg)	No report	0.96
DDT dusters and sprayers (piece)	1.73	0.94
DDT 100% (lb)	2.66	2.44
DDT dust 10% (lb)	2.67	2.08
DDT spray 5% (gal)	1.42	0.85
Dental instruments	1.17	1.27
Surgical instruments	1.50	1.46
Glassware	1.14	1.10

Detailed production tablets of the medical, dental, sanitary materials and equipment for May and June, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached (Incl. No.1).

Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparation

The following is a report by the Ministry of Welfare of the distribution of the GARIOA imported streptomycin in accordance with PH JG 103.

Report of Streptomycin Distribution (PH JG 103)

Name and Address of Importer	Quantity Originally on Hand (g)	Quantity Shipped	Date of Shipped	To Whom Shipped	Remaining on Hand (g)
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K. 7 Dosho-machi, 2 chome Higashi-ku, Osaka	53,197	600	May 19	Nara Pref.	52,597
		10,400	May 21	Osaka	
			June 5	Pref.	42,197
		5,400	May23-May31	Hyogo	36,797
		1,000	May26-Jun16	Wakayama	35,597
		9,200	May25-Jun 1	Fukuoka	26,597
		2,000	Jun 1	Saga	24,597
		4,600	May28-Jun 4	Kumamoto	####
		2,800	June 1	Kagoshima	####
		3,160	June 5-Jun 8	Nagasaki	14,697
		1,400	June 3	Oita	12,637
	600	June 3	Miyazaki	12,037	
Shionogi Seiyaku K.K. 12,Doshomachi, 3 chome Higashi-ku, Osaka	50,000	8,000	May26-May31	Aichi	42,000
		3,200	May31-Jun 8	Yamaguchi	9,400
		2,600	May28-Jun 3	Tokushima	6,800
		600	May 31	Kagawa	6,200
		1,800	May28-Jun24	Ehime	4,400
		1,800	May 31	Mie	40,200
		4,400	May21-Jun 6	Ishikawa	35,800
		2,000	May21-May31	Toyama	33,800
		1,000	May24-Jun 4	Fukui	32,800
		800	May21-Jun 3	Shiga	32,000
		9,000	May25-Jun 3	Kyoto	23,000
		1,000	May25-May31	Tottori	22,000
		1,600	May 26	Tottori	20,400
		4,000	May25-Jun 6	Okayama	16,400
3,800	May 31	Hiroshima	12,600		
800	May31-Jun 8	Kochi	3,600		
Sanyo K.K. 2, Muro-machi 2 chome, Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo	41,195	24,000	May11-Jun 4	Tokyo-to	17,195
		8,800	May26-May28	Hokkaido	8,395
Yamanouchi Seiyaku K.K. 3, Kofune-cho, 2 chome Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo	32,396	2,800	May18-May31	Gumma	29,596
		2,000	May20-Jun 3	Fukushima	27,596
		5,880	May27-Jun21	Chiba	21,716
		7,000	May28-Jun 6	Miyagi	14,716
		1,400	May28-Jun 6	Akita	13,316
		1,200	May28	Yamagata	12,116
		1,800	May31-Jun21	Saitama	10,316
		1,600	May31-Jun14	Tochigi	8,716
2,600	Jun 2-Jun17	Ibaraki	6,116		
Banyu Sieyaku K.K. 7, Hon-cho, 2 chome Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo		3,600	May12-May30	Niigata	19,600
		6,400	May24-Jun 4	Kanagawa	13,200
		2,400	May24-Jun 8	Gifu	10,800
		2,600	May26-Jun 7	Shizuoka	8,200
		2,000	May20-Jun 8	Iwate	6,200
		2,800	Jun 11	Nagano	3,400
		1,800	Jun 1-Jun 6	Aomori	1,600
		400	Jun 6	Yamanashi	1,200

Distribution of Sprayers Dusters

During the period 10 - 23 July, 18,198 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 33 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	45	0	0	0	9
Iwate	340	50	0	0	0
Miyagi	720	0	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	30	0	0	0
Fukushima	240	50	0	0	0
Ibaraki	165	62	0	2	0
Tochigi	480	194	75	####	4
Gumma	0	0	130	70	3
Saitama	460	490	138	180	0
Chiba	638	484	289	200	1
Tokyo	870	630	558	586	2
Kanagawa	410	288	265	190	5
Niigata	0		50	100	0
Fukui	0	46	20	30	0
Toyama	0	15	0	0	0
Nagano	24	95	95	0	1
Gifu	0	135	100	0	1
Shizuoka	80	28	73	0	2
Osaka	440	380	200	300	3
Wakayama	10	20	75	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	0	4
Shimane	0	20	0	0	0
Hiroshima	1980	200	190	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	300	0	0	0
Kagawa	0	120	50	0	0
Tokushima	0	15	0	0	3
Ehime	1000	0	44	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	200	23
Fukuoka	500	250	0	400	0
Saga	460	0	86	0	0
Nagasaki	30	0	0	0	2
Kumamoto	290	0	200	0	0
Oita	0	50	0	0	0

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Illegal Cultivation of the Opium Poppy

Illegal cultivation of the opium poppy resulted in the arrest of five defendants in four prefectures. The number of plants cultivated ranged from 30 to 1,100. One of the defendants, a Korean, in addition to cultivating 1,100 plants was in illegal possession of a considerable quantity of narcotics.

Enforcement

Preliminary reports of the arrests of 27 foreign nationals, all charged with the possession and/or sale of heroin, during July indicate the enforcement program with respect to these traffickers is gaining momentum. The arrests were reported from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka and Nagasaki.

In Gifu prefecture 13 traffickers were arrested for illicit dealing in morphine and heroin. Of the defendants who have been tried, three were sentenced to five years hard labor and two were sentenced to two years hard labor. The remainder of the cases are pending.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Disaster Relief letter #5

Enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin is a translation of Disaster Relief Letter #5, issued by the Japanese National Red Cross to all Chapters, subject: "Liaison and Coordination of the Work of All Non-Governmental Organization and Individual Engaging in Disaster Relief Work" (Incl.No.2)

Public Assistance Report - May

The Ministry has submitted the following statistical report for the month of May. Figures for April 1949 and for May 1949 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>May 1949</u>	<u>April 1949</u>	<u>May 1948</u>
Persons - non-institutional	1,519,262	1,517,821	2,013,927
Persons - institutional	<u>130,847</u>	<u>133,412</u>	<u>135,944</u>
TOTALS	1,650,109	1,651,233	2,149,871
Assistance - Cash	661,773,531 **	660,104,765 *	366,200,622
Assistance - Kind	<u>38,442,214</u>	<u>53,247,114</u>	<u>59,685,650</u>
TOTALS	¥ 700,215,745 **	¥ 713,351,879 *	¥ 425,886,272

* Figures corrected from last report

** Before deductions for repayment

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 1949

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>		
		<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Expense</u>
Hokkaido	12,903	48,956	61,859	1,790,252	25,190,995	26,981,247
Aomori	1,818	25,423	27,241	84,895	11,630,206	11,715,101
Iwate	1,297	34,155	35,452	11,883	15,878,587	15,890,470
Miyagi	1,265	40,545	41,810	-	13,133,690	13,133,690
Akita	766	39,618	40,384	1,758,792	19,281,348	21,040,140
Yamagata	943	24,530	25,473	20,987	9,933,764	9,954,751
Fukushima	777	48,627	49,404	69,330	17,497,615	17,566,945
Ibaraki	1,327	32,942	34,269	-	10,652,571	10,652,571
Tochigi	870	21,557	22,427	385,549	8,641,164	9,026,713
Gumma	4,325	32,700	37,025	4,257	13,160,178	13,164,435
Saitama	1,355	39,859	41,214	-	13,171,506	13,171,506
Chiba	2,387	31,904	34,291	80,000	11,523,021	11,603,021
Tokyo	16,465	97,153	113,618	14,033,124	58,600,603	72,633,727
Kanagawa	5,070	35,855	40,925	-	19,380,962	19,380,962
Niigata	9,961	52,198	62,159	120,402	21,317,535	21,437,937
Toyama	1,389	25,560	26,949	476,004	11,635,360	12,111,364
Ishikawa	1,502	21,431	22,933	259,988	8,760,902	9,020,890
Fukui	530	17,403	17,933	-	7,129,628	7,129,628
Yamanashi	531	19,577	20,108	1,807,995	6,755,094	8,563,089
Nagano	3,919	38,618	42,537	408,190	18,249,866	18,658,056
Gifu	1,141	28,270	29,411	580,546	11,453,962	12,034,508
Shizuoka	2,662	40,868	43,530	1,367,213	16,060,961	17,428,174
Aichi	7,315	52,555	59,870	-	23,319,451	23,319,451

Mie	1,283	34,617	35,900	183,213	15,305,252	15,488,465
Shiga	433	22,960	23,393	362,213	8,173,170	8,535,383
Kyoto	3,358	39,307	42,665	7,588,280	17,687,458	25,275,738
Osaka	8,807	47,100	55,907	82,020	29,069,780	29,151,800
Hyogo	4,497	62,449	66,946	-	29,244,882	29,244,882
Nara	660	18,068	18,728	2,340,695	7,570,654	9,911,349
Wakayama	487	24,663	25,150	974,205	9,464,076	10,438,281
Tottori	993	15,754	16,747	-	7,318,107	7,318,107
Shimane	793	22,430	23,223	-	9,478,660	9,478,660
Okayama	3,543	38,129	41,672	302,248	18,824,719	19,126,967
Hiroshima	2,775	38,064	40,839	102,580	14,934,470	15,037,050
Yamaguchi	7,350	27,663	35,013	7,404	13,297,011	13,304,415
Tokushima	2,196	26,232	28,428	231,734	9,917,808	10,149,542
Kagawa	1,242	21,350	22,592	1,174,611	7,215,071	8,389,682
Ehime	631	30,573	31,204	102,051	12,527,965	12,630,016
Kochi	445	19,666	20,111	290,924	9,131,302	9,422,226
Fukuoka	2,160	15,297	17,457	153,000	7,907,198	8,060,198
Saga	1,496	17,454	18,950	1,029,544	7,585,871	8,615,415
Nagasaki	1,134	29,566	30,700	5,278	12,921,949	12,927,227
Kumamoto	1,688	33,550	35,238	65,036	13,758,631	13,823,667
Oita	2,178	20,272	22,450	101,740	8,213,168	8,314,908
Miyazaki	1,231	22,418	23,649	86,031	7,239,133	7,325,164
Kagoshima	949	41,376	42,325	-	12,554,516	12,554,516
Total	130,847	1,519,262	1,650,109	38,442,214	661,699,875	700,142,034

Social Studies Reference Book

To introduce Junior High School students to the social welfare programs and agencies of their city the Osaka Municipal Public Welfare Bureau has written a reference book which may be of interest to other prefectures. The contents include chapters on public assistance, care of children of all categories, work with war sufferers and repatriates, hospital and clinic facilities, programs for the unemployed, housing social education, disaster relief, the Red Cross, Community Chest, volunteers and cooperatives.

The first 10,000 copies have been distributed but orders are now being taken for the next issue due off the press on 10 September 1949. Copies are 20 yen ##### piece and may be obtained by written to: Investigation Section (Chosa-ka) Public Welfare Bureau, Osaka Municipal Office, Nakanoshima, Kita Ward, Osaka City.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Coverage for Employees of Labor Unions

On 26 July 1949, the Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Welfare, issued an instruction ("Shoku-Hatsu" No.921, dated 7 July 1949) to the effect that since a full-time employee of a labor union is not an employee of the company which employs the union members, and by which he was employed before becoming a full-time employee of the union, the former employer is not obligated under the various social insurance laws for such worker. Since the Labor Union Law prohibits the former employer to pay wages or other compensation to such person who has become a full-time employee of a labor union, his former employment relationship, and any insured status based on such former employment relationship, must be considered as having been terminated. Renewal of the insured status is dependent upon whether the union comes under compulsory coverage provisions of a given social insurance law or, if not compulsorily covered, takes steps to become voluntarily covered. In either case the employer's share of contributions must be borne by the union and not by the former employer.

Prefectural Social Insurance Office and Social Insurance Branch Offices

Each of the 46 prefectures has a section in the prefectural Welfare Department designated as the “Insurance Section” or, in Yamagata Prefecture, more accurately “Social Insurance Section”. This office of the prefectural government is concerned with the administration of Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and Seamen’s Insurance and with supervision of National Health Insurance.

Thirteen prefectural insurance sections have “Social Insurance Branch Offices” which serve given geographical areas within the prefectures with respect to the administration of Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen’s Insurance. The entire staffs of these branch offices which are subordinate to the chiefs of the prefectural insurance sections, are national service employees. All of the members of the staff the prefectural insurance section, except some of those assigned to the National Health Insurance Sub-section, are national public service employees. Some of the personnel assigned to the National Health Insurance Sub-section are employees of the prefectural government.

The distribution of the 43 currently existing Social Insurance Branch Offices among the 13 prefectures in which such offices are established is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Branch Offices</u>
Tokyo	9
Osaka	6
Aichi	6
Fukuoka	5
Hyogo	4
Hokkaido	3
Niigata	2
Kanagawa	2
Shizuoka	2
Nagano	1
Hiroshima	1
Yamaguchi	1
Nagasaki	1
Total	43

Benefits Paid by the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No.101 for a brief description of the National Public Service Mutual Aid system of social insurance for government and public workers. Benefit data published in that issue of the Bulletin covered the first three months (April through June) of the fiscal year 1948.

Enclosure No.3 gives benefit data for the remainder of fiscal year 1948 (July 1948 through March 1949). These data are not complete, inasmuch as the Ministerial Associations to-date have failed to submit current reports for October 1948 and the months following. However, this incompleteness affects merely short-term benefit statistics as long-term benefits are paid only by the government Enterprise Associations. (Ministry officials and those of similar government agencies other than business enterprises receive their long-term protection under the Government Pension System).

During the period reported, there have been in existence 27 associations, 20 of the “Ministerial type” and 7 established in the various “government enterprises”. At the end of the fiscal year 1948 (31 March 1949), the former accounted for an estimated average of 1.2million members (880,000 men and 320,000 women), plus 2.3 million dependents, the latter for 1.1million (940,000 men and 190,000 women) plus 1.8million dependents.

Since 1 July 1948, the Mutual Aid Associations have discontinued paying any new benefits claimed for job-connected causes but have continued paying those job-connected claims which had arisen prior to that date. (These are given at the end of Inclosure No.3). New claims for job-connected benefits are currently paid by each individual Ministry pending enactment of a comprehensive workmen’s accident compensation scheme for government and public workers.

Effective 1 July 1949, contribution rates levied on government employees who belong to any of the Ministerial Associations have been increased from 2.2 to 2.5 percent of basic salaries. In most of the Government Enterprise Associations the rate remains as before.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
112	7/29/49	A Partial Amendment of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30, 1947).	No	CAT Eighth Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Incls:

1. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment (May - June 1949)
2. Liaison and Coordination of the Work of All Non-Governmental Organization and Individuals Engaging in disaster Relief Work (Information to Civil Affairs Public Welfare Officers).
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (Kyosai Kumiai) Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month.
4. Japanese Hospital Report - June 1949.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - May 1949.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 23 July 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 136
For Period
1 - 7 August
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Training of Nutritionists

The sixth 2-month training course for nutritionists engaged in public health work will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 29 August to 29 October. Nutritionists employed in prefectural or municipal health departments or in health centers are eligible to attend. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. Prefectures with a back-log of untrained nutritionists may send more than one student to the course. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control - Pre-Marital Health Examinations

Attention is invited to EIHATSU 716, dated 7 July 1949, from the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, and Chief of the Statistical Department of the Welfare Minister's Secretariat, to prefectural governors, subject, "Filling in the Marriage Registration Form and the Vital Statistics Marriage Schedule Form, as to Whether Health Certificates Were Exchanged According to the Provisions of Article 8 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law."

This notification instructs the prefectural governors of Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Saga and Tochigi to have recorded on the marriage registration form and on the vital statistics marriage schedule form, whether or not health certificates were exchanged. These four prefectures were selected to carry out this procedure as a pilot study for three months, after which time the other prefectures may be requested to follow suit.

Although the health certificates will not be required as a pre-requisite to the marriage registration, the local health centers should follow-up those cases which did not receive pre-marital examinations. These people should be requested to report to the local health center or to their private physician for a belated examination which would still be of great value as a case finding measure as well as educating the public about pre-marital examinations.

It is deemed premature and inadvisable at present to demand the presentation of health certificates since it is felt that such a requirement would hinder the registration of the marriage; however, in the future, it is planned to institute such a procedure.

Civil Affairs Public Health Officers are urged to give whatever assistance is necessary to expedite the execution of this program.

Tuberculosis Control Activities

A copy of a British press release on the use of streptomycin has been obtained through the courtesy of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan. This article contains a summary of a well-controlled experiment with streptomycin and is quoted in its entirety for the information of those concerned. (Inclosure No.1)

Certain points in this study seem to stand out clearly:

1. Proof that streptomycin is of value in the treatment of progressive tuberculosis of recent origin.
2. Proof that streptomycin is of great value in those cases which are least acutely ill.
3. Proof that the greatest effect is to be found in the early days of treatment.
4. Proof of development of streptomycin resistance which undoubtedly influence effectiveness.
5. Proof of the need for observation of patients over a long period of time such as is done in cancer studies.
6. Proof that streptomycin is not the final answer in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Suspected cases of Japanese B Encephalitis are being reported sporadically from widely separated sections of Japan. Although a clinical diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis has been made in a number of cases by health officials or communicable disease hospital staff members, confirmation of the diagnosis by means of laboratory examination has not yet been obtained.

As of 6 August, the 406th Medical General Laboratory has examined blood specimens from approximately 30 Japanese patients, but has not yet been able to furnish a positive serological diagnosis.

SECTION II
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

Reference is made to the budget allotments for prefectural, regional and national refresher courses in Weekly Bulletin No.128. This report pointed out that money is available for 3 types of refresher courses, prefectural, regional and national; however, plans are still being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare regarding the use of this budget so prefectures and regions should not plan for allocations until notification is received from the Ministry of Welfare.

Prefectural Courses

Information on the prefectural courses for clinical nurses, public health nurse and midwives was sent to the Sanitation Section of each prefecture in the form of Ikan No.50 (13 June 1949). The course outlines of this notification are submitted to the prefectures as suggested guides in planning the prefectural courses; changes may be made, with discretion, to fit the prefectural needs. These prefectural courses should be held for nurses, midwives and public health nurses in general (in other words, those working on a staff level). Nurses and midwives from various programs and fields should be given the opportunity of attendance. Each prefecture, on a matching basis will receive the following amount of money by requesting same of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare.

Public Health Nurses	10,250 yen
Midwives	10,250 yen
Clinical Nurses	13,250 yen

Regional Courses

Information on the clinical nurses' regional courses was submitted to the Chief of Regional Branch Office, Ministry of Welfare in the form of Ihatsu No.526 (17 June 1949). An amount of ¥ 80,000 is to be available to each region to help defray the expenses of this course. Half of this amount is being granted through the Clinical Nurses Section of the National Association and half by the Ministry of Welfare. Therefore, in applying for this money one request for ¥ 40,000 must be made to the Clinical Nurses Section of the Association through the prefectural association and another request for ¥ 40,000 must be made to the Nursing Section of Ministry of Welfare through the Regional Ministry of Welfare Office. This course should be made available to head nurses or nurses with leadership ability.

Definite plans for the usage of the budget allotted for the training of public health and midwifery leaders have not yet been formulated.

National Courses

The following plans have been made in regard to national refresher courses to be held in Tokyo. The clinical nurses course for instructors of future Class "A" Nursing Schools will be held in September. Plans are being made at present for an instructors course for teachers of future midwifery and public health nursing schools.

Detailed information regarding these national courses will be submitted to Civil Affairs Nurses and prefectural departments in the near future.

School Nurses

On 11 June 1949, the Ministry of Education issued Hatsu Sho No.7 regarding short training courses for school nurses. This notification was sent to the Prefectural Boards of Education and the Governors.

According to this notification, 13,500 yen is to provide each prefecture by the national government. Two groups of nurses are to be trained for the following periods.

- 1 School nurse (2 months course)
- 2 Assistant school nurses (1 month course)

The curriculum to be used is included in this notification. In many prefectures the courses are already in progress.

Civil Affairs Nurses are asked to work with the Civil Education Section and the Board of Education and offer possible suggestions or assistance. Various reports in reference to these courses show a real need for instruction by qualified nursing instructors.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Training Course for Veterinarians

The eighth in the series of 2-months training courses for public health veterinarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 29 August to 29 October. Well qualified candidates who hold responsible positions in prefectural or municipal health departments or in health centers should be sent for training. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted the following report of animal diseases for the period 30 July - 5 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	4 (suspect)
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Fukushima	Swine cholera	4
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Yamaguchi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Toyama	Anthrax	1
Saitama	Swine cholera	2
Miyagi	Swine cholera	26
Tokyo	Swine cholera	1
Tokyo	Swine erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine plague	1
Saga	Swine plague	15

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report of new cases of rabies developing during the period 24 - 30 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total to Date</u>
Tokyo	7	102
Kanagawa	2	27
Chiba	4	74
Saitama	5	57
Ibaraki	1	11
Gumma	1	42
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Imported Anthelmintics

An additional quantity of 50 kgs of santonin (in crystal form to be processed into finished santonin tablets) has arrived in Japan on GARIOA imports. Allocation to manufacturers has been made and distribution of the drug in tablet form will be made during the third quarter, Japanese fiscal year 1949, (October through December). Monthly indigenous production of santonin averages 50 kgs with a total for the year of 600 kgs of santonin crystal. Additional quantities of santonin have been requested on GARIOA imports and further shipments of the drug should reach Japan during the current year.

The following tabulation indicates distribution activities based upon previous processing of the santonin crystals into the finished tablet form:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Stock Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Production During Period</u>	<u>Distribution During Period</u>	<u>Stock End of Period</u>
Feb-49	436,480	1,288,860	1,460,070	265,270
Mar-49	265,270	9,368,832	8,630,202	1,003,950
Apr-49	2,632,550	7,166,950	4,738,020	5,061,480
May-49	5,061,480	5,828,460	5,849,440	5,040,500
Jun-49	5,040,500	4,791,280	6,160,080	3,671,700

Approval was given to the plan of distribution of digenia simplex, a seaweed gathered in Pacific waters off the coasts of Formosa, Chiba, and Okinawa and used in various forms as an anthelmintic drug, imported also on the GARIOA 1949 program. This shipment included a total of 241,237 kgs of digenia, or total of approximately 241 tons. Detailed information has been gathered from the various manufacturers of digenia preparations outlining the history of their manufacturing activities, clinic data available on the efficacy of the drug, names and composition of the finished preparations.

Imported Culture Media for Penicillin Production

Approval was given to the plan of corn steep liquor distribution, which includes a total of thirteen hundred drums, fifty gallons each, or a total of 65,000 gallons of corm steep liquor, the preferential medium for penicillin production. The material is expected to arrive during August at a convenient time, since present stocks of the corn steep liquor are nearly exhausted. The present approval of the allocation plan will expedite the distribution of the import when it does arrive and will insure thereby continued levels of penicillin production. This shipment represents approximately half of the total quantity of corn steep liquor requested on the FY 1949 GARIOA import program. The balance of the material is scheduled to arrive in Japan in the near future.

Approval was given to the allocation plan of lactose likewise imported on the GARIOA 1949 program. This shipment of 130tons of lactose will be used as a culture medium for penicillin production.

These culture media will be used to effect the 1950 indigenous penicillin production goal of 1,000 billion oxford units.

Imported Castor Oil

Approval was given to the Ministry of Welfare Plan of allocation of 49,729 kgs of castor oil, imported on the GARIOA 1949 program, to various manufacturers to process the imported USP grade castor oil into the aromatic type of castor oil. Expeditious action is being taken to insure prompt processing of the imported material into the finished aromatic type of castor oil of proper assay standards so as to replenish dwindling stocks.

Assay of Biologics

During the period 26 July to 1 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei	11	38,100	
		14	38,300	
Diphtheria Toxoid	Yashima Kagaku K.K.	5	5,180	
		8	19,280	
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	56	18,560	
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	16	3,300	
		3	2,265	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Sankyo Co. Ltd.	131	39,200	
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	41	63,750	
Typhus Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	159	18,560	
		164	14,960	
		22	4,120	
		123	19,420	
		124	19,060	
		125	19,360	
		155	13,440	
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	7	19,720	
		9	19,720	
		14	19,420	
		18	19,720	
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kitasato Institute	260	12,920	
		258	17,400	
Smallpox	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute		Unit: dos	
		40	92,650	
		41	146,900	
		Kitasato Institute	51	108,400
			52	127,250
			53	109,400
			54	116,150
	57	103,200		
	55	107,250		
	56	114,250		
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	14	273,100	
		19	241,050	
		20	268,050	
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	118	148,000	
119		164,800		
120		153,800		
121		187,800		
122		333,000		

Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 11 - 31 July, distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Hokkaido	31
Iwate	46
Tokyo	64
Saitama	4
Aichi	7
Niigata	97
Yamaguchi	18
Osaka	45
Kanagawa	5
Toyama	67
Nagano	14
Kyoto	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	408

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for May and June 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

Item	Monthly Averages (1948 Monthly average equals 1.00)	
	June	Jan-June
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.73	1.55
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	.80	.84
Non-Controlled Medicine (Yen)	2.11	1.77
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.23	1.42
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.35	1.57
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.33	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.31	3.13
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.75	1.77
Medical Instrument (Yen)	1.65	1.34
X-ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.70	1.39
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.64	1.66
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.16	1.33
Gauze (Meters)	1.43	1.32
Staple Fiber Bandage (Polls)	.51	.61
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	.44	.55
Lint (pieces)	1.10	1.88
X-Ray Film, 2 · 1/2 × 2 · 1/2 (doz)	0	.16
X-Ray Film, 4-3/4 × 6 · 1/2 (doz)	0	.32
X-Ray Film, 8 × 10 (doz)	1.66	1.06
X-Ray Film, 6 · 1/2 × 8 · 1/2 (doz)	.89	.91
X-Ray Film, 5 × 7 (doz)	.74	.32
X-Ray Film, 10×12 (doz)	1.35	1.29
X-Ray Film, 11×14 (doz)	1.95	1.72
X-Ray Film, 35mm (rolls)	.50	.64
X-Ray Film, Dental (doz)	1.99	1.69
X-Ray Film, 120 (rolls)	.51	1.06
Santonin (tablets)	1.26	1.77
Sulfadiazine (tablets)	.11	.19

Detailed distribution figures of medical, dental and sanitation supplies and equipment for May and June, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No.2.

Reference is made to previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin, as noted below, in which distribution summaries of Public Health supplies have been reported. The following corrections should be made:

Weekly Bulletin No.127, column which now reads March & April should read January to April.

Weekly Bulletin No.131, column which now reads March & April should read January to April.

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report

The June report on narcotic control activities from Ministry of Welfare Contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,288
Arrests - Registered persons	38
Unregistered persons	168
(including nine Koreans and 23 Chinese)	
Convictions - Registered persons (one found not guilty)	7
Unregistered persons	53
(including one Korean and seven Chinese	
Four others including one Chinese were	
found not guilty).	
Thefts of narcotics (including eight hospitals)	24
Losses by fire (including one hospital)	6

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to one year six months penal servitude plus ¥ 30,000 fine. Two out of four sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to two and one-half years penal servitude. Ten out of 45 sentences of penal servitude were suspended.

Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from ¥ 18,000 fine to one-half year penal servitude. Two out of seven sentences to penal servitude were suspended. Three deportations were ordered including the one case in which deportation is to follow six months penal servitude.

Forty-seven registrants were admonished and eight were dealt with administratively their licenses being suspended. Eighteen non-registrants held for investigation were released because of insufficient evidence.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,155
Investigations originated	382
Investigations concluded	324
Investigations not concluded	395

There arrests were reported for violation of the Marihuana Law.

Enforcement

These persons including an ex-policeman were arrested in Tokyo for illegal possession and sale of morphine and cocaine.

Eight cases of illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported from Aomori Prefecture. The number of plants being cultivated varied from ten to 1,000 stalks.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

In-Service Training Institute

The 18-day Institute for Prefectural In-Service Training Directors has been postponed to October 10 through 27. (Reference Weekly Bulletin No.130, Section VI).

Prefectural Welfare Chiefs will attend the first two days of the Institute which will be concerned with public welfare administration. The Ministry of Welfare is requesting that material used in in-service training in the prefectures, such as manuals for Minsei-iin, instructions on polices and procedures, administrative review outlines, case record forms, monthly report forms, and suggestions for improvements in administration procedures and training, be forwarded to Mr. Matsumoto (Mr. Mizuno, referred to in previous Bulletin, has been transferred), Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The purpose of this Institute is to build on the past experience in the prefectures, to integrate successful plans and to formalize methods and materials which may be useful in the future.

Civil Affairs Welfare Officers are invited to consult with prefectural officials regarding the choice of the person being sent to the Institute and to be of every assistance possible in accumulating material which will be useful in the Institute discussions. Review of monthly reports indicate that Civil Affairs Welfare Officers have made a very significant contribution to the Japanese in this area and therefore it is again suggested that they forward through channels possible suggestions for future in-service training programs based on their experience.

Child Welfare

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin as Inclosure No.3 is a copy of the Amendments to the Child Welfare Law (Law No.211, dtd 15 Jun 49), and Inclosure No.4, a copy of Hatsu Ji No.70, dtd 15 Jun 49, subject: Enforcement of the Partial Amendment of the Child Welfare Law. Translations of the Cabinet Order and the Regulations will be attached to next week's Bulletin.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Appeals Activities

The attached table Inclosure No.5, "Appeals under the Health, seamen's and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws during the period October 1947 to July 1949", was presented by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, on 4 August 1949 as an accounting of appeals activities, since the establishment of social insurance referees and appeals boards in 1947.

The 626 appeals reported are shown as having been filed in 44 of the 46 prefectures. No appeals have ever been reported from Yamagata or Oita Prefectures. One appeal was reported for Yamanashi in March 1948, one for Aichi in April 1948, and one for Shiga in May 1948.

Sixteen appeals were filed in Kumamoto beginning in April 1948. The last one was decided in December 1948 and no activity has been reported since.

Thirteen appeals have been made to the control appeals boards from the referees' decisions and all have been acted upon - seven in favor of the insured.

Forty appeals have been filed in Miyagi Prefecture and all have been disposed of - 31 in favor of the insured and 9 in support of the original determinations.

Other Prefectures reporting 25 or more appeals are: Kagawa 36, Ehime 34, Shizuoka 30, Kyoto 29, Osaka 26 and Hyogo 25.

Reporting the greater number of appeals should not be considered at this time as reflecting unfavorably upon the accuracy of the prefectural Insurance Section's original determinations. On the contrary, reporting few or no appeals warrants the inference that such prefectures have done little to acquaint the insured persons with their newly established right to a fair hearing.

Social Insurance Statistics

Inclosure No.6 furnishes benefit payment data, as far as available and not published previously, for the remaining months of the fiscal year 1948 - 49 under all programs submitting regular reports.

For a description of these programs reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.8 (1947) and No. 97(1948) with enclosure, Technical Bulletin PH-SS-2.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls

1. Streptomycin Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment (May -June 1949).
3. Amendments to the Child Welfare Law (Law No.211, dtd 15 June 1949).
4. Enforcement of the Partial Amendment of the Child Welfare Law, (Hatsu Ji #70).
5. Appeals under the Health, Seamen's and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws.
6. Social Insurance Statistics.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 30 July 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 137
For Period
8 - 14 August
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

<u>25 - 30 July</u>				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
July 30	Kai-hatsu No.758	Re: Report on change of the administrator of "koseikai Clinic", Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Chief, Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
July 25	Ei-hatsu No.757	Re: The training Course for tuberculosis specialist physicians.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
July 29	Ei-hatsu No.777	Re: Establishments and equipments for training beauticians.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 30	Ei-hatsu No.786	Re: Sugar allocation to inpatients for the 2nd quarter of 1949-50.	Director, Health Dept, all prefs.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 26	I-hatsu No.647	Re: Decision on posting the interns for 1949-50.	Medical Dept, chief, Hokkaido Univ., & 599 interested organs	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
July 27	I-hatsu No.652	Re: Interpretation of the Regulations regarding Public Health Nurses.	All prefectural governors	"
July 28	I-hatsu No.653	Re: Special duty hours for Summer months.	Chiefs, national hospital & sanatoriums.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
July 27	Yaku-hatsu No.1333	Re: Report on distributing the officially-listed article(medical supplies, and drugs for infants).	All prefectural governors	"
July 28	Yaku-hatsu No.1340	Re: The indication based on a new standardization of penicillin.	"	"
July 28	Yaku-hatsu No.1342	Re: Reaction of phenylthio-wrethan preparation.	"	Director, Phrmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau
July 30	Yaku-hatsu No.1350	Re: Allocation of the officially listed articles.	"	"
July 25	Yakushu No.558 (the coupons)	Re: Handling of the inspection stamps.(the coupons)	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1183	Re: Special arrangement for clothing or the favored ration cloth ticket to the needy without cloths.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1184	Re: Consultation on the applicable scope of the Disaster Relief Law regarding employed vessels and labor pay to aid the maritime suffers due to Typhoon Della.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1186	Re: Sewing of mattress-covers in relation to the National Health Insurance.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1188	Re: Allocation of electric transformers for the 4th quarter of 1948-49.	Governors, Yamagata & 9 other Prefs.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1189	Re: A reply on the handling of LARA goods.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1190	Re: A reply on the recipients of LARA goods.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1192	Re: Extra allowance in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1193	Re: Increased expense on reviewing the medical care coupon under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1194	Re: Expense on reviewing medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No.1195	Re: Examining organs of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
July 28	Sha-hatsu No.1197	Re: Application for approval of setup on water charges in livelihood aid allowances under the Daily Life Security Law from the town or village with water supply equipment.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1200	Re: Participation of the Welfare workers in the Community Chest Drive.	"	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1201	Re: An excess in livelihood aid allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1203	Re: Allocation of LARA Clothing.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1205	Re: An excess in basic expense on the setup of the medical care examining organs under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"

July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1206	Re: Approval of the facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1207	Re: Special allocation of LARA goods (Leather etc)	Governors, Tokyo & 4 other Prefs.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1208	Re: The basic amount of livelihood aid at allowance of the tenth revision.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1209	Re: Handling of the tenth revised basic allowance in <u>livehood</u> aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1210	Re: Consultation on an approval of the facilities provided for in Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1212	Re: Allocation of coal and cokes for the operation of the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & 4 other prefs.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No.1213	Re: Question on the basic amount of livelihood aid allowance of the tenth revision.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
July 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.182	Re: Handling of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.183	Re: Question on the basic amount of livelihood aid allowance of the 10th revision and the handling of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
July 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.184	Re: Guidance expense of the Welfare workers for 1949-50 on account of the national treasury.	"	"
July 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.185	Re: Investigation of the condition of LARA goods.	All prefectural governors.	"
July 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.186	Re: Allocation of LARA goods.	"	"
July 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.187	Re: Allocation of pretroleum products for working the workshops.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
July 27	Ho-hatsu No.72	Re: Revised point-system of medical care fee under Social Insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
July 28	Ho-hatsu No.73	Re: The 3rd base-ball matches with soft balls by personnel of Government's Health Insurance Agencies.	"	"
July 28	Ho-hatsu No.74	Re: The insured qualification of any person who represents a legal corporation or executes its business.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

July 25	Eni No.822	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care on board the repatriation trains.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	Director, Relief Bureau
July 26	Embutsu No.828	Re: Selling of sundry goods & damaged articles out of the clothing for repatriates at the landing places.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
July 26	Engo No.829	Re: Transfer of properties after the winding-up of the Moji Repatriation Centre.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
July 27	Engo No.832	Re: Issuance of the express fare unpaid tickets for the repatriates of Miyagi & Iwate Prefectures.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
July 27	Engo No.833	Re: Forwarding of the Koreans' List who were approved of going home by SCAP's GHQ.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
July 27	Enbutsu No.836	Re: Selling out of clothing for repatriates.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 27	Enbutsu No.836	Re: Report on allocation of sold-out articles.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
July 30	Engo No.849	Re: Certificates to be issued for Korean repatriation	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
July 25	Hasso No.606	Re: Part payment of unpaid allowance for demobilized persons.	Governors, Fukushima & 2 other Prefs.	Deputy director general
July 26	Hasso No.609	Re: Field inspection of accounts.	Director, Civil Welfare Division Toyama & 2 other Prefs.	Chief, General Affairs Section.

1 - 6 AugustAccounts Section

Aug 2	Kai-hatsu No.771	On the field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
Aug 3	Kai-hatsu No.772	On the return of the money deposited by the Former Military Men Relief Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Governors, Yamanashi & 5 other Prefs.	"
Aug 5	Kai-hatsu No.786	On the regeneration of Divisions & Bureaus to the expenditures of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governors, Saitama & Ishikawa Prefs.	"
Aug 6	Kai-hatsu No.787	On the regeneration of Divisions & Bureaus to the expenditures of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governors, Aomori & 5 other Prefs.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Aug 5	Ei-hatsu No.807	On consolidation of the enforcement of the counter-measures against the infectious diseases of the digestive organs.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Aug 5	Ei-hatsu No.808	On the application for the share of the expenses for prevention of venereal diseases for the fiscal year of 1949.	"	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Aug 1	I-hatsu No.585	Re: The business consultation of the Chief of Medical Affairs Sections.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Aug 1	I-hatsu No.593	On the relation between Law of the Dissection & the Preservation of Dead Bodies and certificates permitting burial or cremation.	"	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau & Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug 3	I-hatsu Director, No.663	On the actual condition of the allowances to public service.	Chiefs of Medical Affairs Branch Offices; Directors, National Hospitals & National Sanatoriums.	Medical Affairs Bureau.
Aug 3 "	I-hatsu No.665	Re: The application for the authorization according to the prevision of Art. 2, Par. 1, No. 1 of Law of the Dissection & Preservation of Dead Bodies.	All prefectural governors	

Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

Aug 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1364	On the handling of the application for the approval of manufacturing industry of medicaments, etc, accompanying with the promulgation of the Supplement to collection of national medicaments.	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1367	On the allotment & distribution of designated precious metals, "gold bullion" for dental use.	"	"
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1368	On the books & documents concerning designated precious metals for dental use.	"	"
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1372	On the written application for the approval of manufacturing of medicaments outside of the official compendium.	"	"
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1375	On the distribution of the paper manufactures for medical use for the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	"

Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1377	On the standard quantities of production classified by manufacturing plants of medicaments for the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Phrma- ceutical & Supply Bureau
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1380	Re: The enforcement of Art. 10 of Control Law on the Business of Poison & Powerful Agents.	"	"
Aug 4	Yaku-hatsu No.1381	On the partly amendment of and addition to the standard of hexylresorcinol and its preparations.	"	"
Aug 5	Yaku-shu No.574	On the application of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug 1	Sha-hatsu No.1215	Re: The execution of the inspection of the business guidance of Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Gifu & 3 other Prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug 1	Sha-hatsu No.1218	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Aug 1	Sha-hatsu No.1219	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Aug 1	Sha-hatsu No.1220	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1221	Re: The protective institutions concerning Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1222	Re: The consultation on the removal of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1223	Re: The consultation on the approval of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1224	Re: The extent of disbursement for the relief of living under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1225	Re: The readjustment of the protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1226	Re: The readjustment of the protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"

Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1227	Re: The condition of the application of Daily Life Security Law to those admitted to the vocational guidance institutes for the bodily disabled persons.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 10 other Prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1230	On the opening of the training course for those engaged in social works in Kyusyu.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug 4	Sha-hatsu No.1233	Re: The approval of the Foundation of Uchino Industrial Society, Corporate Juridical Person.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug 4	Sha-hatsu No.1234	On the transfer of the concealed or hoarded goods as the material dry goods for sewing manufactures for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu No.1237	On the allotment of the material goods for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institute.	Governors, Akita & Miyagi Prefs.	"
Aug 4	Sha-hatsu No.1241	On the allotment of the designated material goods for production for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institute.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug 4	Sha-hatsu No.1242	Re: The state subsidy to the expenses of the special women's protection work in the fiscal year of 1949.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 6 other prefectures	"
Aug 5	Sha-hatsu No.1243	On the allotment of the dry goods for sewing manufactures for the purpose of the vocational training institutes.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug 5	Sha-hatsu No.1245	On the transfer of custody of the LARA goods for relief (food).	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
Aug 5	Sha-hatsu No.1250	Re: The allotment of timbers and steel plates for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes.	Governors, Yamagata & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug 1	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.188	Re: The allotment of bicycles for the social work facilities use.	All prefectural governors	"
Aug 2	Sha-hatsu-otsu No.189	Re: The opening of the training course for the prefectural personnel concerned in guidance and training.	"	"
Aug 2	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.190	Re: The authorization of the standard amount of the expenses of the relief to living and the lowest grade of living to Europeans & Americans & other foreigners under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug 2	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.191	Re: The curtailment of various expenses of the transportation of the LARA goods for relief.	"	"
Aug 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.192	Re: The allotment of the materials for the purpose building the social work agencies.	"	"

Aug 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.193	Re: The allotment of the fibres for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes.	All prefectural governors.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Aug 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.194	Re: Question on the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug 2	Ji-hatsu No.653	On the allotment of the petroleum manufacturers for August.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug 2	Ji-hatsu No.655	Re: The petition for the special distribution of rubber boots for school-children's use on the basis of the resolution of the grand meeting of Hokkaido Welfare Commissioners for Children.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug 2	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.657	Re: The materials for the <u>tatami</u> accessories for the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug 5	Ji-hatsu No.663	On the allotment of cement for the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	All prefectural governors	"
Aug 6	Ji-hatsu No.664	On the allotment of the clothings for the use of the personnel engaged in children's welfare work.	Governors, Aomori & 14 other Prefs.	"
Aug 6	Ji-hatsu No.665	Answer on the materials for the purpose of meal supplies at the nursing facilities for the first quarter.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Aug 3	Ho-hatsu No.75	On the business handling of the officials prepaying the funds under Special Accounts of Welfare Insurance and the Special Accounts of Seamen's Insurance.	Chief, Insurance Sec. & Heads of Social Insurance Branch Offices of the urban & local prefs.	Director, Insurance Bureau
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug 1	Engo No.852	Re: Sending of the list of Koreans permitted by GHQ to return to their home land.	Governors, Tokyo Metro 13 other Prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Aug 2	Engo No.871	On the inquires of the condition of the repatriates	All prefectural governors	"
Aug 2	En-shi No.872	Re: The investigation of the condition of the repatriates finding employments.	"	"
Aug 3	Engo No.881	On the treatment of the repatriates for Ryukyu	"	"
Aug 3	Engo No.883	On sending the materials for the movements of the repatriates from U.S.S.R. No.1.	"	"

Aug 1	Engo No.885	Re: Reporting of the conditions of the repatriates after their returning to their native countries.	All Prefectural, Director, governors. Repatriation Relief Bureau
Aug 5	En-shi No.888	Re: The reduction of the budget for the distribution of the expenses to commit the foundation of the facilities to receive the repatriates from Saghalien without any relative, for the fiscal year of 1948.	" "
Aug 5	Engo No.889	Re: Sending of the list of the Koreans permitted by GHQ to repatriate for their home land.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 10 other Prefs. "

Publication of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin

Effective with this issue (No.137), publication of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin will be on a semi-monthly basis. Beginning 1 September 1949, material will be assembled for publication on the first and fifteenth of each month and will be ready for mailing on or about the fifth and twentieth of each month.

Future issues will include a section on "Civil Affairs Operations" which will contain pertinent information on public health and welfare field activities.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Prevention Week

The week beginning 1 September has been designated as "Venereal Disease Prevention Week" by the Vice-Minister of Welfare in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

Instructions regarding the various activities to be carried out at the national and prefectural levels are contained in SOHATSU 531 dated 29 June, SOHATSU 43 and 580, both dated 21 July which have been sent to all prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

At the national level the Ministry of Welfare is undertaking the following activities:

1. A nation-wide poster contest with ¥ 21,000 in prizes.
2. Distribution of posters to cooperating central agencies, such as Medical and Nursing Associations, which are also available to prefectures upon request.
3. Free distribution of 3,000 copies of a Venereal Disease leaflet to each prefecture.
4. Free distribution of Venereal Disease film strips to each movie theater.
5. Free distribution to each prefecture of five sets of Venereal Disease posters for exhibition purposes, each set composed of ten posters.
6. Dissemination of venereal disease information through the media of newspapers, magazines and radio.
7. Subsidy of ¥ 10,000 - ¥ 20,000 per prefecture to aid prefectural health departments in carrying out information activities during Venereal Disease Prevention Week.

At the prefectural and local levels the health departments and health centers are expected to carry out an intensive and extensive venereal disease information program during this week utilizing the material distributed by the Ministry of Welfare to the best advantage.

It is suggested that Civil Affairs Public Health Officers render whatever assistance is necessary to plan and execute an effective venereal disease publicity program for the Venereal Disease Prevention Week.

Trachoma

A report on trachoma in Chiba prefecture was published in the Far East Command Surgeon's Circular Letter on 1 November 1948 and in Weekly Bulletin No.98, Inclosure No.1 of 8 November 1948. Another report on a trachoma survey and on results of treatment of trachoma with sulfonamide in Kyoto prefecture is published as Inclosure No.1 to this Bulletin.

Trachoma has been reportable in Japan since 1947, but from the results of surveys made on special groups it is evident that ordinary reporting is very incomplete. As noted in the inclosed report, as much as 49% of certain unselected groups are trachomatous, and it is estimated that the prefecture as a whole may have a general incidence of as high as 9%.

The beneficial results of treatment with sulfonamides are now well established. Further study and follow-up of treated cases would furnish additional information on relapse or re-infection rates, and the possible need for treatment beyond that found to be immediately effective. Since any reduction, even if temporary, in the number of active cases, would favorably ##### trachoma central problems, support by local public bodies, (cities, towns and villages) of surveys and treatment of school children, would be an important public health measure. If accompanied by an appropriate program of public educational ##### on instruction in personal hygiene to school children, ##### could be towards those among whom it would be most effective.

The following steps are suggested in order to evaluate the trachoma problem in each prefecture and reduce the ##### from this cause:

1. Survey one or more groups of school children in representative areas of the prefectures and give complete treatment to those found infected.

2. Draw up a plan based on the incidence of trachoma found in the survey and on the economic ability of individuals and of the prefecture as a whole, for the diagnosis and proper treatment of all trachoma which can be discovered by mass examinations of groups among which a high incidence is expected, and of family or other group contacts of known cases.

3. Accompany every step of initial survey and treatment, and subsequent control programs, by wide publicity on the findings of surveys, on the value and importance of treatment and on practical preventive measures which may be taken by individuals. These should include the avoidance of irritation to the eyes from sun-glare, dust and wind, the avoidance of touching or rubbing the eyes with the hand or other objects, the use of only clean (boiled or chlorinated) water for washing the face, the avoidance of contamination from others with known disease of the eyes, attention to all matters of personal hygiene, and the maintenance of general body resistance to disease through proper diet and rest.

Public Health Information - Insect-borne Diseases

There are still at least 45 days which are favorable for the spread of certain insect-borne diseases - notably Japanese B Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue and Filariasis by mosquitoes; and other enteric infections including typhoid, bacillary dysentery and organisms of salmonella group transmitted in part by flies; and plague and murine typhus carried by fleas. Prefectural and health center information officials should be reminded again that the season for the transmission of insect-borne diseases is but half over and information activities concerning the control of insects should be not be relaxed but should even be stepped up since the majority of insects concerned reach their peak of population density at this season of the year and thus increase the danger of explosive outbreaks of one, two or all of the diseases mentioned.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

New Publications

A new text book "The Principles and Practice of Nursing" has just been published by the Ministry of Welfare. It is a compilation of lectures given by Miss Harter in the refresher courses for clinical nurse instructors in Tokyo. It contains lectures on the following subjects:

Principles of Nursing Education
Principles of Nursing Procedures
Ward Administration and Personal Relationships
Internal Nursing
Surgical Nursing
Pediatrics
Tuberculosis Nursing
Anatomy and Physiology
Nursing Care

This book should be very useful to instructors in the nursing schools and may be purchased from:

The Medical Friend Company
No.40, Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to
Price - ¥ 500

Midwifery

The first Japanese nurse to study midwifery in the United States departed Japan on 9 August for a four month period of observation at the Maternity Center, New York.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Refresher Course

The graduation exercise for the seventh class of public health veterinarians was held 13 August at the Institute of Public Health. The course was given for 42 students representing the health centers and public health departments of the prefectures throughout Japan. To date, a total of 304 students have graduated from this training course and are now engaged in public health veterinary service.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Since 1 January 1949, a total of 53 cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported. Of this number, 11 cases were confirmed by laboratories as positive and the remaining 42 cases were classified as suspects based on the clinical symptoms shown.

Weekly Report on Rabies

Rabies continued to remain prevalent during the weekly 31 July to 6 August, with the largest number of cases being reported in the Tokyo-Kanagawa area. Total cases to date are:

Prefecture	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Number Immunized This Week</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 January</u>
Tokyo	7	109	0	11,969
Kanagawa	6	33	1,473	11,992
Chiba	0	74	2,284	31,580
Saitama	2	59	1,065	45,286
Ibaraki	1	12	5	29,782
Gumma	2	44	865	12,055
Tochigi	0	2	769	9,002
Shizuoka	0	1	0	8,095

Weekly Animal Disease

The following number of animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Toyama	Anthrax	2
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Miyazaki	Equine encephalomyelitis	2 suspects
Tokushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Fukuoka	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Miyagi	Swine cholera	64
Hiroshima	Swine cholera	17
Saitama	Swine cholera	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	9
Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	2
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Ibaraki	Swine erysipelas	11
Saitama	Swine erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	Swine erysipelas	10
Wakayama	Swine plague	3

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following revised report on the outbreaks of animal diseases during the months of May and June:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax (1cow-1sheep)	2	0
Blackleg	0	2
Swine erysipelas	210	382
Swine cholera	392	100
Swine plague	9	8
Swine paratyphus	12	32
Rabies	4 cows	4 (3 cows 1goat)
Brucellosis	29	12
Trichomonas	273	80
Strangles	12	56
Equine infectious anemia	119	197
Equine infectious abortion	28	8
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	1,113	1,056
Bovine tuberculosis	79	123
Equine encephalomyelitis	2	3

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Counterfeit American Medicines on the Black Market

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police recently while conducting an investigation uncovered violations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law No.197, 1948. They discovered large stocks of streptomycin, penicillin in oil, and sulfadiazine supposedly of American origin being disposed of through the blackmarket. These drugs when analyzed were found to contain sodium bicarbonate for streptomycin, "Stabisol" (a trade name for bismuth subsalicylate injection) for the penicillin in oil, and the more toxic sulfanilamide for the sulfadiazine. In some cases chalk tablets with small amounts of sulfa were substituted for the sulfadiazine. Check of the labels, cartons and bottles discloses that they were all counterfeit. Differences in inks, paper, glass, etc., were discovered under ultra-violet examinations.

This information has been released to the press, and reports have been published in the Japanese and English language editions. The papers published warnings against purchase of so-called streptomycin on the blackmarket and cautioned doctors to be wary of the authenticity of any such drugs brought to them by patients for administration. These releases were made by both SCAP and the Japanese police. The public was informed that a well organized ring of forgers and counterfeiters specializing in bogus medical preparations bearing labels of well-known American firms had been apprehended. Facsimiles of original labels and containers were used bearing the names of Merek and Company, Eli Lilly and Company, the Upjohn Company, and Commercial Solvents Corporation.

The distribution of imported streptomycin has been very carefully controlled. These warnings emphasized the harmful effect on the tuberculosis control program by destroying the confidence of both the doctor and the patient in the efficacy of streptomycin treatment for tuberculosis when fake drugs such as these fraudulent preparations are used under the impression that they are real streptomycin.

Biologics Assay

During the period 2 - 8 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>LOT NO.</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
			Unit: cc
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	4	22,356
		5	25,644
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin K.K.	16	19,960
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	134	18,400
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	11	14,760
Smallpox Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	58	98,050
		59	148,000
	60	158,250	
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	68	97,000
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	65	179,750

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

During the month of July, the Narcotic Squad of Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested 39 persons for narcotic violations and seized a total of 178 grams of narcotics. The majority of the cases were the result of investigations of other crimes. One of those apprehended in possession of heroin was an addict and pickpocket.

The activity of the Tokyo Police in supplementing the work of narcotic agents is attributed to a series of conferences and lectures conducted to inform the police of their responsibility in assisting in the enforcement of the narcotic law as it relates to street peddlers and addicts. The same procedure of indoctrinating the police regarding illicit traffic in narcotics has been undertaken in the other large metropolitan areas in Japan.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Consumer Cooperatives

As of 31 July 1949 there have been 475 Consumer Cooperative Associations formed according to the provisions contained in the Livelihood Consumers Cooperative Law No.200. These 475 associations have a total voting membership of 592,419 with a total investment of ¥ 76,537,900. The following prefectures are not included in these figures: Akita, Fukushima, Chiba, Toyama, Tottori and Ehime.

Newly Organized Welfare Associations

Information contained in field reports indicate confusion as to policy concerning: (a) Ministry of Welfare participation in subject matter, and (b) Civil Affairs Team's sections responsibilities in subject matter.

In reference to (a) above, legally the Ministry of Welfare may participate in the organization of private groups but it was pointed out to the Ministry officials that they could make a greater contribution in this area if they were prepared to answer questions, provide visual aid materials, educational materials, such as pamphlets and other printed aid matter, for use by newly formed welfare organizations.

In reference to (b) above, Women's Affairs Branch of CI&E, SCAP states that the objectives of women's organizations are the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Team section concerned. All other matters concerning women's organizations are the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Women's Affairs Officer.

Child Welfare

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin as Inclosures Nos.2 and 3 are Cabinet Order No.205, subject: Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment of Enforcement Order of Child Welfare Law, and Ordinance No.23, subject: Amendment to Ordinance No.11, 1948.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Recent conferences with prefectural social insurance officials and others interested in the prefectural administration of social insurance programs brought out the following problems which likely are of general application and interest.

Health Insurance - Supervision of Health Insurance Societies

Probably due to the comparatively autonomous character of "society-managed" Health Insurance, prefectural insurance officials have indicated they have virtually no control over Health Insurance Societies which are not paying benefits commensurate with deductions made in employees' earnings. An actual example is a Society which has discontinued payment of sickness (cash) allowances because of the "inability of the employer" to keep up his share of the contributions although deductions are regularly made from the employees' wages. It is the responsibility of the prefectural insurance section to keep advised of the circumstances of the Health Insurance Societies and take appropriate action when learning of such a situation as described above. If the deficiencies are not rectified, the chief of prefectural insurance Section may recommend to the Welfare Minister that under Article 38 of the Health Insurance Law he appoint government officials to administer the affairs of the Society or that, under Article 39, he order the dissolution of the Society which would result in the insured person's coming under "government managed" Health Insurance.

National Health Insurance - "Special" Associations

It is apparent that some misunderstanding exists as to authority for members of a given trade or occupation to form a "special" National Health Insurance Association, as compared to the "general" type of association. The impression has been gained in some quarters that "the Ministry of Welfare will not recognize" an application to establish a "special" association. It is true that such associations are not encouraged by the Ministry of Welfare because they generally have not been successful in the past, but they are specifically authorized by Chapter IV of the National Health Insurance Law and may be formed upon approval of the application by the prefectural governor.

National Health Insurance - Divided Responsibility for Administration

Some municipalities have taken steps to divide responsibility for administration of National Health Insurance. In an area where National Health Insurance has been administered by a juridical person (such as an Agricultural Cooperative Association), the municipal assembly has acted to adopt the program on a city-wide basis and taken over the administration of the program. The responsibility for administration is then "delegated" back to the juridical person which then directs all financing, determines contribution rates and prescribes and grants benefits. This may result in discrimination against townspeople who are not members of the juridical person. The move is initiated by the juridical person in order to obtain subsidies from public funds not available to other than municipally managed programs and is in violation of the spirit of the program.

Doctors' Payments

A device designed to expedite payments to doctors and employed by the Medical Fee Payment Fund in one predominately rural prefecture, wherein only one bank is established, operates as follows: Upon completion of the calculating of doctors' monthly bills, a notification in duplicate is issued to the bank. The insurers' payments to the Fund are deposited in the bank as received. Upon receipt of an amount adequate to pay a given doctor's bill, the bank transfers such amount to the doctor's account and informs him by sending him a copy of the notification. When the insures comply literally with the provisions of the Medical Fee Payment Fund Law and make advance deposits with the Fund, the doctors will be paid through transfer of credits by the bank immediately upon receipt of the notifications from the Fund, one copy of the notification having been mailed directly to the doctors.

Joint Collections of Social Insurance Premiums

In the absence of legislation providing for a completely unified social insurance tax collection agency, the several administrators of the social insurances in one prefecture have made positive progress of considerable proportions in the collection of delinquent accounts. While the employer must make separate payments under individual reports to the Employment Security Section for Unemployment Insurance, to the Labor Standards Office for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and to the Insurance Section for Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, the auditors of each of the three agencies audit for all three whenever they call upon an employer. If an auditor working out of the Labor Standards Office finds an employer is delinquent in Health Insurance Contributions, he makes a demand upon him in the name of the Insurance Section and unless the employer pays the account to the Insurance Section promptly, that office follows up with action to insure compliance with the law. The audit reports of the single auditor are accepted by all three sections with respect to the employers visited by such auditor.

Seamen's Insurance

Attention of the Welfare Officer of Civil Affairs Teams is called to Hohatsu Nos. 69 and 69(1) dated 16 July 1949, subject: "Enforcement of Seamen's Insurance", issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to prefectural Governors and the Ministry of Transportation. The Bureau has requested that, with the revision of the Seamen's Insurance, extra effort and cooperation be given to make sure that all seamen are covered that should be covered and that all employers remit contributions promptly and in accordance with the proper standard remuneration. The Ministry of Transportation has given assurance that all local Maritime Offices will give full cooperation to this endeavor.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Program of Trachoma Control, Kyoto Prefecture.
2. Cabinet Order No.205 - Partial Amendments of Enforcement Order of Child Welfare Law.
3. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.23. Enforcement Regulation of Child Welfare Law.
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Five Weeks Ended 30 July 1949.
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ended 6 August 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 138
For Period
15 - 31 August
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

8 - 13 July

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Aug. 11	Kaihatsu No.805	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Yamaguchi & 5 other Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	Ei-hatsu No.809	Re: Sales of pigments for foodstuffs.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug 8	Ei-hatsu No.815	Re: Allocation of edible oil in hospital food ration for the 1st half of 1949.	"	"
Aug. 10	Ei-hatsu No.826	Re: Carrying out the Food Sanitation Week.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	I-hatsu No.679	Re: Holding the Prefectural Nursing Section Chiefs' Conference	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 10	I-hatsu No.681	Re: Classifying hospitals.	"	"
Aug. 10	I-hatsu No.682	Re: Handling payment and received funds on special accounts of national hospitals.	Chiefs, Bureau's Local offices, & national hospitals.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1426	Re: Prefectural allocation of towels for pharmacutists woking out for the public.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1427	Re: Partial amendment of the Regulation on Distribution of Medical Articles.	"	"
Aug. 12	Yaku-hatsu No.1432	Re: Test regulations on acetyl oxymer curybenzol.	"	"
Aug. 12	Yaku-hatsu No.1438	Re: Assay of pertussis vaccine.	"	"

Aug. 13	Yaku-hatsu No.1439	Re: Control of manufacturing and selling drugs and nostrums.	All Prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 8	Yaku-hatsu No.581	Re: Punishing disposal of undesirable quack drugs.	''	''
Aug. 8	Yaku-hatsu No.588	Re: Whether it is charged or free of charge on alteration of registrations of druggists or pharmacutists.	''	''
Aug. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.589	Re: The applicable scope of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law on handling poisons and chemicals.	''	''
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1254	Re: Utilization of the real estates which were owned by the Kyokokai (now defunct) and transferred to the Ministry of Welfare custody	Governors, Miyagi & 9 other Prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1255	Re: A lump sum allowance of livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1256	Re: Demands for the compensation and consolation money on mineblast diseasters.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1257	Re: Consultation of renewal for approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1258	Re: Consultation of changing the scheme on accommodation facilities for the needy repatriates.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1259	Re: Return of the national subsidy on arranging the protection facilities under the Daily Life Security	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1261	Re: Consultation for approval of setting up protection facilities and the national subsidy on arranging the said facilities.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1262	Re: ''	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	''
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1263	Re: ''	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	''
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1267	Re: Consultation for approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	''
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1268	Re: Consolation money for the injured or dead from accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	''
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1269	Re: A lump sum allowance in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	''

Aug. 10 Sha-hatsu No.1270	Re: Emergency distribution of clothing and bedding to the needy under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 10 Sha-hatsu No.1272	Re: Surplus over the basic sum in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 10 Sha-hatsu No.1273	Re: Special distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Tokyo & Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 10 Sha-hatsu No.1279	Re: Consultation for approval of setting up protection facilities and the national subsidy on arranging the said facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Aug. 10 Sha-hatsu No.1280	Re: "	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Aug. 11 Sha-hatsu No.1284	Re: Distribution report on material cloths for "Hanao" to be made at the work providing agencies.	Governor, Nagano & 10 other prefs.	"
Aug. 11 Sha-hatsu No.1286	Re: Permission based on the Temporary Limited Construction Regulation.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 11 Sha-hatsu No.1290	Re: Consultation of changing utilization of the setups for the emergency livelihood relief work.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Aug. 12 Sha-hatsu No.1293	Re: Changing the equipment plan on the protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 12 Sha-hatsu No.1294	Re: Naming the federal association of the Livelihood Cooperative Unions.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Aug. 13 Sha-hatsu No.1296	Re: Surplus over the basic sum in funeral aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 11 Ji-hatsu No.667	Re: Changing the scheme on setup of day-nurseries for 1948-1949.	Governors, & 2 other Prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Aug. 13 Ji-hatsu No.674	Re: Allocation of building materials for the 2nd quarter of 1949-1950.	Governors, Hokkaido & 44 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 13 Ji-hatsu No.675	Re: Approval of setting up the child welfare agency.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"

Insurance Bureau

Aug. 8	Ho-hatsu No.76	Re: Stopping the special medical allowance to the patients to be hospitalized under the Health Insurance and do not get hospital food ration.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
Aug. 8	Ho-hatsu No.77	Re: Alteration of the premiums of Health Insurance.	''	''
Aug. 11	Ho-hatsu No.78	Re: The Health Insurance Committee for 1949 and the national subsidy to the Medical Care Coordination Congress.	''	''
Aug. 13	Ho-hatsu No.79	Re: Posting the personnel as the result of the administrative reform.	''	''
Aug. 13	Ho-hatsu No.80	Re: Carrying out the countermeasures against the financial crisis in Health Insurance.	''	''

Repatriation Relief Agency

Aug. 6	En-i No.892	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Chief, Civil Welfare Dept. Hyogo Pref.	Director, Relief Bureau.
Aug. 10	En-go No.898	Re: Treatment of repatriates who will not ride the repatriation train.	All prefectural governors.	''
Aug. 10	En-i No.899	Re: Application for supply of medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
Aug. 10	En-i No.900	Re: Application for supply of medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	''
Aug. 10	En-butusu No.901	Re: Selling out damaged articles of clothing which are to be distributed to repatriates at the landing place.	Governor, Hokkaido.	''
Aug. 11	En-i No.904	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
Aug. 11	En-i No.905	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Aug. 11	En-i No.906	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	''
Aug. 11	En-go No.907	Re: Rough-and-tumble fights around repatriates at the railway station.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
Aug. 11	En-shi No.908	Re: Setup of the accommodation facilities for repatriates from abroad.	All prefectural governors.	''
Aug. 11	En-go No.909	Re: Forwarding the escort certificate aboard the repatriation train for the repatriation relief agents.	''	''
Aug. 11	En-butusu No.911	Re: Changing the quantity of some articles to be sold out from the properties in the custody of the of the Sasebo Local Relief Agency.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefs.	''

Aug. 12 En-shi No.913	Re: Forwarding the compliments from the Minister of Welfare.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director Repatriation Relief Bureau
Aug. 12 En-shi No.916	Re: Grant of the national subsidy as an expense on the temporary reception center for repatriates from Sakhalin who have no acquaintance in Japan.	Governor, Hokkaido Pref.	"
Aug. 13 En-i No.917	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care abroad the repatriation train.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"

Monthly Civil Affair Reports: Public Health Activities.

Frequently the Public Health and Public Welfare Sections of the Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Reports (Annexes B1 and B2) contain material of interest to other Civil Affairs Health Officers as well as to higher headquarters. Excerpts from such reports, together with ##### comments (bracketed) by headquarters will be published in the restricted #####.

Medical Publication

1. The medical books and journals which are Government property must be protected and properly turned in when prefectural ##### ##### to function. Limited funds for published material makes conservation extremely necessary.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Charts on Communicable Disease

Charts showing the weekly rates of poliomyelitis for this year and for 1948, and of Dysentery for the this year, as ##### ##### 1947 and 1948, rare published on page 4 of the Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the week ended 13 August 1949. The publication of those charts is an innovation insofar as this Bulletin is concerned, and additional charts will be published when data on any communicable disease is of sufficient interest for portrayal by chart.

A glance at the two charts which have been published will show that rates for poliomyelitis are much higher than last year, and the dysentery rates, although higher than last year, are still lower than for 1947. Those charts do not present any material that has not already been presented in the Digests and Summary Report but they present this material in a manner were equitable for rapid visual evaluation.

Venereal Disease Control - Contact Tracing

Reference is made to Weekly Directive No.42, Headquarters Eighth Army, 25 June 1949, Section XXX, subject, "Venereal Disease Control and Contact Tracing."

Pending revision of Section II, Circular No.39, Headquarters Eighth Army, 9 May 1949, subject: "Venereal Disease Control and Contact Tracing," reference Weekly Directive No.42 suspends certain paragraphs of this circular which certain to the supervision of contact tracing by the Provost Marshals and amends others so that the venereal disease contact report is forwarded for appropriate and necessary action to the Public Health Officer of the Civil Affairs Team.

The Public Health Section of the Local Civil Affairs Team will serve in a supervisory capacity as an administrative organization for tracing the Japanese contacts named in the venereal disease contact reports. The actual tracing of the Japanese contacts will be function of the Japan so public health agencies and will involve a local program by the Japanese for the apprehension, examination and treatment of the contacts. Military and/or Japanese police should not be used routinely, but only whom it is deemed necessary by the public health authorities.

It would be highly desirable if the infected patient could be made available to the local public health authorities for the purpose of locating and identifying the contact. In a great many cases the infected person may not be able to give the name and address of the contact but will be able to locate and point out the contact. In these instances every effort should be made by the Civil Affairs Public Health officer to enlist the aid of the patient in finding the contact.

Since the success of this program will depend upon the degree of coordination and cooperation obtained between the different agencies concerned (military units, Civil Affairs Teams and Japanese health departments), it is suggested that meetings be held between representatives of those agencies at the local level for the purpose of discussing ways and means of carrying out the contact tracing program effectively.

Training Courses at Institute of Public Health

Courses for the training of public health personnel are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo as follows:

Sanitary Engineers	26 September to 17 December
Public Health Pharmacists	26 September to 25 November
Medical Health Officers	30 September to 23 December
Sanitarians	30 September to 23 December

The course for sanitary engineers will be open to engineers employed in the fields of water supply, sewage disposal or sanitation by prefectural or municipal governments.

The course for pharmacists is designed for workers employed in prefectural health department laboratories and will emphasize technical procedures for the analysis of drugs, foods, beverages and cosmetics. The course will be limited to 25 students who will be selected from the applications received prior to 8 September.

The courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will be a continuation of the series of refresher courses given at the Institute for these categories of personnel. Particular care should be taken to see that well-qualified candidates holding responsible positions are selected for training.

Official announcements concerning the four above-mentioned courses are being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

School Health Program

In 1946, the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, participated in a series of conferences which were concerned with the organization of the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, and during the course of those conferences he proposed that such public functions as were then in the Ministry of Education, particularly school hygiene, should be transferred to the Ministry of Welfare. At this time (1946) it was agreed that it was best to leave those functions in the Ministry of Education, but only until the now Health Center System was properly operating.

With the growth and development of the Health Center System during the past year the problem was again brought up for consideration on 4 March 1949 in a conference between representatives from Public Health and Welfare Section, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education of the Japanese Government. In this and a series of three subsequent conferences of this group, the decision was reached that certain specific functions of the school health program should be transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Welfare. Based on this decision a committee of four persons, one from each of the groups concerned, was appointed to study this problem and make pertinent recommendations as to the specific functions concerned and changes, if any, necessary in existing legislation.

Upon completion of the study by the committee on this phase of the program drafts of the following documents were prepared:

1. Draft of, "Amendment of the Board of Education Law".

(Art. 49-2 In addition to the provisions in the proceeding Article, the Board of Education shall take charge of the matters concerning the planning and execution of the school health program under its jurisdiction.

The Boards of Education shall cooperate with Prefectural Governors and/or Mayors of the cities concerned in securing professional advice and services of Health Centers as provided by the Ordinance issued jointly by the Education Minister and the Welfare Minister.)

2. Draft of, "Notification to be issued jointly by Education Minister and Welfare Minister in regard to coordination of school and Health Center".

Art.1. In planning and execution of the school health program provided for in the present Ordinance, the Prefectural Board of Education shall previously negotiate with the Prefectural Governor, and the Board of Education in the cities concerned with the Mayer.

Art.2. The Health Center is authorized to inspect school concerning the following items and, if deemed necessary, give recommendations and guidance to the proper school authorities:

- (1) The water supply and connected facilities for drinking, washing, bathing, etc.
- (2) Sewage and garbage disposal and the facilities for the same.
- (3) The control of insects and rodents.
- (4) The sanitation of school buildings, dormitories, grounds, swimming pools and other connected facilities.
- (5) The selection, delivery, storage, handling, preparation and serving of foods.
- (6) The sanitation of the kitchen and facilities.

Art.3. The Board of Education shall require all personnel concerned with school lunch preparation to undergo the complete health examination conducted under direction of the Health Center.

Art.4. The Health Center shall be concerned to furnish reference materials and offer technical advice when deemed necessary concerning school lunch program.

Art.5. The Health Center shall be encouraged to offer information, submit exhibits, or give other assistance, for health education in the schools.

Art.6. The Board of Education shall encourage the school authorities to use the pertinent technical guidance and assistance as provided by the Health Center in the execution of the school physical examination.

Art.7. The Health Center shall give a complete medical examination of special cases as reported by the school authorities and shall determine follow-up procedures as judged necessary.

Art.8. The Board of Education shall encourage the personnel connected with school health program to receive special training and instruction as may be offered through the Health Center.

Art.9. The Board of Education shall require the principal of the school to conform with the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis Control Law, Preventive Vaccination Law, Food Sanitation Law and other laws and ordinances concerning health with specific instructions, guidance and assistance from the Director of the Health Center in carrying out provisions of the above laws.

The above documents were submitted for review to members of the agencies concerned at a general conference held on 22 August 1949. The content of the drafts of these documents was acceptable and the next steps of procedure were outlined.

1. The drafts to be prepared in final form.

2. The Amendment of the Board of Education Law to be presented to the Diet of the Japanese Government for action at the forthcoming September Session.

3. The joint Ordinance to be issued to prefectural and city Boards of Education, Prefectural Governors and Prefectural Health Departments, following passage of the amendment of the Board to Education Law.

4. Detailed instructions implementing the Ordinance to be prepared and distributed.

Additional information concerning the new School Health Program will appear in later issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION III NUTRITION

Nutrition surveys for May 1949 are attached as Inclosure No.1.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing School

In the current reorganization of Civil Affairs Teams close contact on the part of Civil Affairs nurses with the Japanese nursing schools will be difficult to maintain. It is suggested that efforts be directed to guidance of the Nursing Section of the Prefectural Health Department and the Japanese Nurses, Midwife, and Clinical Nurses Association in order to develop in them the highest concept of responsibility in the overall nursing program.

Midwifery Courses

Questions have arisen pertaining to conflicting information on short courses for midwives. At present plans are underway for two different programs: (1) two-months course for midwives working in health centers. This course is sponsored by the Maternal and Child Section of the Children's Bureau. Candidates for this course should be midwives who are to be placed in these positions in the future. Detailed information will soon be sent to the prefectural Health department by the Children's Bureau. The course is to be given early in October, (2) three-months course for instructors in future midwifery schools which will qualify as such according to Law #203 (July 1948). This course is being planned to begin January 1950. These are the only two plans for national midwifery courses at present.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Ministerial Order

The following Ministerial Ordinance was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with Article 19 of the Animal Infectious Disease Control Law.

“Any importation of cattle, goat, sheep, swine as well as their carcasses, meat, bone, hide, hair or wool shall be prohibited for the time being from or through Mexico, South America, Siberia, China, Hong Kong, French Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and Java. However, this shall not be applied to any cattle goat, sheep or swine accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent official of the exporting country verifying as free from any germ or not having any fear of disseminating disease (hereafter referred to “the Certificate”) and which is to be slaughtered immediately after the quarantine inspection in a slaughter house designated by the officials of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Station, and to any carcass, meat, bone, hide, hair or wool thereof accompanied by the Certificate.

Supplementary Provisions

1. This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from August 1949.

2. This Ministerial Ordinance shall not be applied to livestock and others which have been concluded the contract of importation with Japanese Government before the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce Ordinance No.33 - 1909 concerning prohibition of Living Cattle Imported from China and Siberia shall be abolished.

Okinawa Veterinarians

Dr. K. Higoshi, chief Livestock Section, Economic Department of the Okinawa Civilian Administration and Dr. M. Toyama, Okinawa Veterinarian with Military Government of Okinawa are now attending the 8th Veterinarians Course at the Institute of Public Health.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of diseases in animal for the month of July.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Swine erysipelas	139
Swine cholera	129
Swine plague	9
Swine paratyphus	8
Pireplasmosis	7
Strangles	19
Equine infectious anemia	338
Brucellosis	24
Trichomonas	222
Equine infectious abortion	12
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	560
Bovine tuberculosis	75
Equine encephalomyelitis	4

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare reported the following cases of rabies occurring during the period 14 - 20 August.

Prefecture	New Cases	No. Since 1 Jan, 49	No. Immunized This period	Total Immunized Since 1 Jan,49
Tokyo	8	119	477	12,709
Kanagawa	2	38	45	12,328
Chiba	8	88	1,483	33,063
Saitama	6	65	508	45,794
Ibaraki	1	15	693	30,863
Gumma	0	47	0	12,643
Tochigi	0	2	468	9,734
Shizuoka	0	1	1,563	11,355

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following livestock slaughtered during the month of June.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of head	12,090	1,049	2,874
Live weight (kgs)	4,374,883	85,887	1,063,735
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,222,465	41,167	483,186
Condemned ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned post-mortem	0	0	0
Total	22	4	4
Partial	304	20	122
Viscera	2,069	52	436

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number of head	49,921	26	256
Live weight (kgs)	3,410,933	662	4,404
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,427,696	298	1,881
Condemned ante-mortem	4	0	0
Condemned post-mortem	0	0	0
Total	4	1	0
Partial	184	0	1
Viscera	11,693	3	8

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections of the following establishments handling and processing meats.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	-----	305
Number of establishments inspected	-----	237
Sanitary condition		
Good	-----	70
Fair	-----	146
Poor	-----	21
Total number of inspections	-----	395
Amount of meat and meat products examined		104,095
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		0

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	-----	13,841
Number of establishments inspected	-----	7,770
Sanitary condition		
Good	-----	2,497
Fair	-----	4,400
Poor	-----	873
Total number of inspections	-----	8,931
Amount of meat and meat products examined		499,338
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		179
Cause of condemnation	-----	Putrefaction
Disposition	-----	Fertilizer

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of June.

Special Milk

Number of Farms inspected	-----	4
Samples examined	-----	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	-----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	-----	0

Number of Plant inspections	-----	9
Over bacterial standards (25,000 per cc)	-----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	-----	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of Farms inspected	-----	13,540
Samples examined	-----	13,994
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	873
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	-----	841

Number of Plant inspections	-----	3,820
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	485
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	-----	454

Goat Milk

Number of Farms inspected	-----	52
Samples examined	-----	53
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	-----	6

Milk Produced in Daily Farms in June

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows and Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>	
Special	6	139	24,632	Lit
Ordinary	59,313	11,532	21,347,270	Lit
Goat	7,139	9,617	215,943	Lit

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in June

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	13,285	10,000	
Ordinary	2,791		3,157,531	4,778,354 Lit
Total	<u>2,797</u>	<u>13,285</u>	<u>3,167,531</u>	<u>4,778,354</u>

Milk Products Produced in June

Powdered Whole Milk	130,328 kgs
Powdered Whole Milk modified	584,435
Evaporated Milk	324,726
Sweetened Condensed Milk	876,317
Butter	187,523
Cheese	24,623

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on sanitary inspection of seafood establishments conducted by Prefectural veterinarians during the month of June.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	-----	1,412
Number of establishments inspected	-----	980
Sanitary condition		
Good	-----	155
Fair	-----	638
Poor	-----	187
Total number of inspections	-----	4,652
Amount of seafood examined	-----	77,579,195 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	-----	386,354 kgs
Cause for condemnation	-----	Peutrefaction
Disposition	-----	Fertilizer

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	-----	47,843
Number of establishments inspected	-----	19,290
Sanitary condition		
Good	-----	2,630
Fair	-----	10,916
Poor	-----	5,744
Total number of inspections	-----	20,745
Amount of seafood examined	-----	3,106,296 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	-----	3,406 kgs
Cause for condemnation	-----	Peutrefaction
Disposition	-----	Fertilizer

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	-----	10,909
Number of establishments inspected	-----	3,698
Sanitary condition		
Good	-----	551
Fair	-----	2,066
Poor	-----	1,081
Total number of inspections	-----	5,689
Amount of seafood examined	-----	472,125 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	-----	4,502 kgs
Cause for condemnation	-----	Peutrefaction
Disposition	-----	Fertilizer

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections conducted by Prefectural food sanitarians in establishments, processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the months of April, May and June.

Food Establishments -- April

Number of establishments	-----	635,437
Number of establishments inspected	-----	205,840
Number of establishments completing improvements	-----	83,826
Number of administrative punishments	-----	27,701
Number of food samples collected for analysis	-----	3,441
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	-----	2,109

Food Establishments -- May

Number of establishments	-----	669,972
Number of establishments inspected	-----	214,606
Number of establishments completing improvements	-----	104,187
Number of administrative punishments	-----	31,992
Number of food samples collected for analysis	-----	2,913
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	-----	1,549

Food Establishments -- June

Number of establishments	-----	613,956
Number of establishments inspected	-----	153,285
Number of establishments completing improvements	-----	88,897
Number of administrative punishments	-----	22,897
Number of food samples collected for analysis	-----	5,249
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	-----	2,459

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Hexylresorcinol

The 24 producers of hexylresorcinol products in Japan have formed a Hexylresorcinol Manufacturers Committee within the Federation of Japanese Pharmaceutical Manufactures Associations for the purpose of (1) coordination among manufactures to improve the quality of hexylresorcinol preparations and increase production, (2) education as information of the professional and lay public concerning the use of hexylresorcinol as anthelmintic drug, and (3) to study and solve financial and commercial problems.

Of particular importance is the education of and information for professional groups and for the lay public relative to the value of hexylresorcinol in combatting worm infestations. This is a new drug in Japan and its use is not fully understood and appreciated by the unformed. Information concerning this drug is available from the Ministry of Welfare to health departments, health center chiefs, manufactures, and medical associations.

It is especially important that adequate medical supervision be given to the use of hexylresorcinol in the treatment of groups of individuals, such as school children, factory workers, or community groups.

Biologics Assay

During the period 9 - 22 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>LOT NO.</u>	<u>QUALITY</u> (Unit: cc)
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Denenbyo Institute	2805	8,214
	Chiba Kessei	13	10,110
	Hayashi Seiyaku K.K.	31	9,660
<u>Small Pox</u>	Kitasato Institute		(Unit: dose)
			106,850
		61	
		62	101,150
		63	95,800
		64	97,850
		65	92,000
	Kyoto Biken	42	97,175
		43	97,575
		44	94,125
		45	92,275
		46	94,465
		47	92,550
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	25	283,100
		26	288,150
		27	272,000
28		298,650	
Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Institute	117	191,400	
	123	124,600	
Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	63	380,500	
	64	159,000	
	66	189,000	
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute		(Unit: cc)
			18,080
		261	
		265	19,880
		267	17,600
		268	19,560
		271	17,880
		272	13,440
		273	8,395
		Aichi Kasei	13	6,000

Typhus Vaccine	Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Institute	138	17,700
	Meguro institute	1	18,960
		2	19,340

SECTION VII
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - July

The July report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,503
Arrests - Registered persons (including six foreign nationals)	189
Unregistered persons	195
(including 24 foreign nationals and 13 Koreans)	
Convictions - Registered persons	3
Unregistered persons	32
(including four foreign nationals one found not quality)	
Thefts of narcotics (including four hospitals)	25
Losses by fire (including one local wholesaler)	4

Penalties for registrants in Japanese Courts varied from six months penal servitude, suspended for two years, to six months penal servitude plus ¥ 30,000 fine. Two out of three sentences were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 3,000 fine to one year six months penal servitude plus ¥50,000 fine. Six out of 20 sentences of penal servitude were suspended.

Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from one year penal servitude to seven years six months penal servitude plus ¥ 100,000 fine. There were no suspended sentences.

One hundred thirty six registrants were admonished and 14 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended. Twenty-seven non-registrants, including three foreign nationals were released because of insufficient evidence. There were 32 persons arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana one of which was diverted into illicit traffic.

The activities of narcotic agents during the periods are summarized as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,022
Investigations originated	480
Investigations concluded	440
Investigations not concluded	350

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of June. Figures for May 1949 and June 1948 are included for purposes of comparison:

	June 1949	May 1949	June 1948
Persons-Non-institutional	1,528,913	1,519,262	1,841,429
Persons-institutional	132,310	130,847	140,591
TOTALS	1,661,223	1,650,109	1,982,020
Assistance - Cash*	¥ 767,113,119	661,773,531	397,062,940
Assistance - Kind	15,335,966	38,442,214	30,308,832
TOTALS	¥ 882,449,085	700,215,745	427,371,772

*Before deductions for repayment

Prefecture Public Assistance Report

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl No.2) is public assistance report by prefecture for the Month of June 1949.

CARE Activity Report for July 1949

The following is monthly report of CARE activity as of 31 July 1949:

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Woolen</u>	<u>Blanket</u>	<u>Knitting</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
1. Total No.of Packages According to B/L	29,989	9,024	2,644	3,024	4,980
2. Minus Damaged, Lost, etc.	2,527	60	38	24	-
3. Actual No. Good Packages Received	27,462	8,964	2,606	3,000	4,980
4. Deliveries to Date	19,305	8,927	2,329	2,986	2,881
5. Total on Hand	8,157	37	37	14	2,099

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 187 through 197, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 248.94 tons consisting of 208.79 tons food, 23.83 tons clothing, 10.9 tons clothing materials, 5.21 tons soap and .21 tons miscellaneous. The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, new totals 9,597.73 tons. Note: Shipments numbers 186, 194 have not as yet been reported but will be included at a later date.

Child Welfare

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl No.3) is Hatsu-Ji No.72, dated 15 June 1949, subject: "Relations between the Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law".

Community Chest

Inclosed with this Bulletin for information of welfare officers are two booklets prepared for use by schools. One booklet is a Handbook for Secondary School teachers (Incl No.4) and the other a Handbook for primary School teachers (Incl No.5).

Disaster Relief and Preparedness

Typhoon "Kitty" struck Japan on 31 August - 1 September. The following information, given in brief outline, was reported by the Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board, in their initial report on 1 September 1949:

1. Prefectures affected:
Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Chiba, Yamanashi, Saitama, Gumma, Tochigi, Nagano, Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama.
2. Damage and Destruction:

Deaths	61
Injured	181
Lost or Missing	15
Houses destroyed	1,030
Houses damaged	3,223
Houses inundiated over 1st floor	54,810
Houses inundiated below 1st floor	59,161
Sections of road destroyed	80
Landslides	22
Railroad washouts	9
Bridges washed away	125
Boats carried away (under 5000 tons)	50
Boats sunk	18

Boats lost	2
Rice fields destroyed	256
Rice fields flooded	625
Vegetable fields destroyed	65
Vegetable fields flooded	80

3. Forty-thousand persons in Tokyo-to are being accommodated in temporary emergency shelters.

4. Relief needs are being met on local levels through prefectural and regional relief committees. Japanese Red Cross Medical Teams are rendering services in areas where needed.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Central Society is cooperating with the Disease Prevention Section, Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare in sponsoring and promoting the Parasite Prevention Week scheduled for the third week in September. The Central Society and the prefectural National Health Insurance Federations will do a large share of the promotional work with the Ministry of Welfare and prefectural governments providing the technical and professional supervision and guidance.

Critical Condition of Health Insurance

The high utilization of health insurance throughout the nation during the latter part of 1948 and the first part of 1949 was so unexpected and rapid in acceleration that reserves were being depleted and income from contributions could not match benefit expenses. On 1 May, therefore, the Law was amended to provide a higher contribution rate, a higher wage ceiling to which the contribution rate could be applied, initial consultation fees, and higher penalty provisions for employer non-conformity and program abuse by the insured; yet these amendments were not as effective as anticipated, especially in smaller establishments, and the government-managed phase of the program has shown little improvement. As a result the payments to insurance doctors by the government have been delayed and in recent weeks such condition has resulted in action of the Ministry of Welfare to remedy the situation.

On 9 August the Ministry of Welfare released Hohatsu No.77, increasing the joint employer-employee contribution rate, effective from 1 August, from 5% to 5.5%. This increase, however, was not considered sufficient to bridge the gap and on 13 August Hohatsu No.80 was released which sets forth effective measures to be taken in each prefecture in the examination of employer irregularities in reporting subject payroll, in the collection of delinquent contributions and the prompt payment of current amounts, in the suppression of irregular benefit payments, in the examination of irregular claims from doctors, and in the imposition of penalties. In addition, Hohatsu No.80 provides for significant monthly reports to the Welfare Minister from the prefectural Insurance Section showing the status and progress made in effecting the provisions of the Hohatsu. It is estimated that such action will improve administration and increase revenues 10% or more through the coming months.

Inconsideration of the present demands for payment of insurance doctor claims, the Ministry of Welfare has negotiated two loans from the Ministry of Finance. Those loans total 1.4 million yen which is the approximate amount outstanding and representative of medical care fees for two months. The first loan is to be received in late August and the second in September and should assure a paid-up status between the government and the doctors early in October. The loans are to be repaid by the end of March 1950 and the increased income expected under the above Hohatsu and utilization of remaining reserves are ##### to be sufficient to keep accounts current and pay off the loans.

Full information on program trends and utilization is not available after May 1949; however, for the month of May a leveling in the upward trends of cost per case and utilization were noted. This, of course, may only be preliminary to a higher utilization peak during the winter months which may be of sufficient magnitude to demand additional measures to those set forth above.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps

8 Incls:

1. Results of Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949.
2. Public Assistance - June 1949.
3. Hatsu Ji No.72 - Relations between Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law.
4. Handbook for Secondary School Teachers - Information for Welfare Officers.
5. Handbook for Primary School Teachers - Information for Welfare Officers.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Week Ended 13 August 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Week Ended 20 August 1949.
8. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan, June 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 139
For Period
1 - 15 September
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

<u>22-27 August</u>				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug 22	Ei-hatsu No.872	Re: State Subsidy to Mental Hospitals in the fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No.876	Re: Examination of Imported Food.	"	"
Aug. 24	Ei-hatsu No.881	Re: Report of Clinical Research of Streptomycin.	"	"
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No.884	Re: Prize contest of scenarios for magic intern and wall maps for nutritive guidance.	Heads of Health Divisions of all prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 27	Ei-hatsu No.891	Re: Second general examination of manufacturing and handling of ice-candies.	All Prefectural governors	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 24	I-hatsu No.708	Re: Names of the Special Treatment Department.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 24	Yaku-hatsu No.1493	Re: Distribution of Laborers rubber footgears, in the sanitary Goods Department, for the 2nd Quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No.1509	Re: Decision of the quantities allotted of "cotton bandages outside of the standardized goods" and "gauze for pregnant women's use".	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No.1510	Re: Manufacturing of biological preparations.	"	"
Aug. 23	Yaku-shu No.613	Re: Handling concerning the manufacturing of fly-killing liquid and fly-paper with arsenic as their main ingredient.	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-shu No.625	Re: Handling of fly-paper containing arsenic control over aseto-sulfamine injections.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1348	Re: Distribution of footgears for the 2nd Quarter	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1352	Re: Allocation of footgears for the 1st quarter.	Governors, Akita & 2 other Pref.	"
Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1353	Re: Excess over the standard amount of relief under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 23 Sha-hatsu No.1354	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for disasters.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1356	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1357	Re: Extent of expenses disbursed for protective facilities facilities, etc., under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1358	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and of the State liability for the expenses of foundations.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1359	Re: protection to the needy persons living in National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1360	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the expenses of equipments.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Aug. 25 Sha-hatsu No.1361	Re: Prohibition of additional post according to National Public Service Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1363	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1364	Re: Application for the approval of establishment of water-work charges to the Cities, Towns & Villages with water-work facilities, among the standard amounts of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1365	Re: Application for the excess over the standard amount of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1366	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1367	Re: Guidances to and inspections of the Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law, and the Business of Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law in Hokuriku	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 27 Sha-hatsu No.1368	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 22 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.206	Re: Allocation of chemical preparations for the operation of work-providing facilities.	All Prefectural governors	"
Aug. 25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.207	Re: Investigations of the conditions of being protective of the needy persons.	"	"
Aug. 27 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.208	Re: Recommendation of Consumers Livelihood Co-operative Association.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 25 Ji-hatsu No.702	Re: Allocation of petroleum products for vessels for September.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 26 Ji-hatsu No.707	Re: Request for the support to the 1st All Japan Juvenile Reformatories Baseball Championship.	Governors, Osaka & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 28 Ji-hatsu No.708	Re: UNICEF relief goods for children.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 27 Ji-hi No.31	Re: Successor to President of Shutoku-Gakuin.	Governor, Welfare Div., Osaka Pref.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Aug. 22 En-shi No.956	Re: Establishment of Standard amounts of the 4th advances from life-reconstruction fund.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Repatriation Bureau.
Aug. 22 Engo No.959	Re: Expenses of sending under guard of demobilized patients and repatriated patients.	Heads of Welfare Divisions of all the prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 23 En-i No.963	Re: Supply of medicament for the medical cares in the repatriate trains.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Aug. 23 En-butsum No.966	Re: Paid sale of disused shoes and boots kept by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 24 En-shi No.958	Re: Consolidation of dwelling houses for the repatriates from abroad in the fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	"

Aug. 24 Engo No.979	Re: Publicity of means of communication from non-repatriates families, and issue of family identification card.	All Prefectural Governor	Director, Repatriation Bureau
Aug. 24 En-butsum No.980	Re: Transfer of goods following the closing of Moji Reception Center.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26 En-butsum No.981	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms.	Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26 En-butsum No.982	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms and necessaries.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Engo No.984	Re: Shipment of Ryukyu people's properties left behind.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Ichifuku No.3023	Re: Delivery of shares by National Treasury in the Care Section expenses to Local Care Section in fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Demobilization Bureau
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>			
Aug. 17 Ei-butsum No.852	Re: Enforcement of the Law amending Part of Eugenic Protection Law.	"	Director, Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 20 Ei-hatsum No.867	Re: Points of the Examination of germ-carriers following the counter-measures for Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Digestive Organs.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>			
Aug. 18 I-hatsum No.689	Re: Contract of Medical Cares with Social Insurance	Heads of Medical Branches, Director, of National Hospital Sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18 I-hatsum No.690	Re: Handling of the Claims for Medical Fees of National Hospitals & Sanatoriums.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>			
Aug. 18 Yaku-hatsum No.1441	Re: Control over Forged Imported Medicines.	All Prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau.
and			
Aug. 16 Yaku-hatsum No.1447	Re: Allocation of the 2nd B Class clothings (gunte) for Laborers in the Fiscal Year of 1948.	"	"
Aug. 16 Yaku-hatsum No.1448	Re: Decision of Quantities to be allotted of the 3rd Imported Sanitary Materials.	"	"
Aug. 18 Yaku-hatsum No.1458	Re: Distribution of Powdered Soap for Medical Use	"	"

Aug. 20 Yaku-hatsu No.1470	Re: Approval of manufacturing of the Medical drugs outside of the official compendium (yu-no-hana	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical Supply Bureau.
and			
Aug. 20 Yaku-hatsu No.1471	Re: Investigation of Programme of growth of medical plants for the fiscal year of 1950.	”	”
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1301	Re: Sending of Certificates of allocation of the Demanders of Cokes for use of Manufacturing of Artificial Limbs for the 2nd Quarter of the	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1304	Re: Establishment of Homes for vagrants and state liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Osaka-fu	”
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1305	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	”
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1306	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law (Artificial Limbs) to the Needy War-wounded.	Governor, Hokkaido.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1313	Re: Distribution of clothings of the LARA relief Materials.	Governor, Tokyo	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1319	Re: Application for the Excess over Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1320	Re: Execution of Guiding Inspection of Distribution of LARA Relief Materials.	Governor, Iwate & 3	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1322	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1323	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protection Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1324	Re: ”	Governor, Oita Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1325	Re: ”	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1326	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1327	Re: ”	Governor, Hokkaido	”

Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1328	Re: Approval of Establishment of Water-work Charge among the Standard Amounts of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law to Cities, Towns and Villages Equipped with Water-works.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1329	Re: Consultation of Approval of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto-fu.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1330	Re: Consultation on the Expenses of Inspective Organ of Medical Cares under Daily Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1331	Re: Consultation on the Approval of Protective Facilities under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1332	Re: Opening of Conferences of Kanto District Welfare Commissioners and Children Committees Classified by Blocs.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1334	Re: Allowance in Lump Sum of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Ji-hatsu No.678	Re: Application for Designation of Training Institutes of Nurses.	Governors, Iwate & 5 other Prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 19 Ji-hatsu No.690	Re: Distribution of 28-inch Bicycles for Transportation.	Governors, Shizuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Ho-hatsu	Re: Preparation of Welfare Pension Insurance Benefit Statistics Cards.	Governors, the urban & local Prefs.	Director, Insurance
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Aug. 16 En-butsu No.924	Re: Preferential Distribution of Rubber foot-gears to the Repatriates.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	Director, Relief Bureau
Aug. 16 En-butsu No.928	Re: Pay-disposal of the Disused and Cast-off and those to be Repaired among the clothings kept by Repatriation Relief Agency.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.932	Re: Application for Delivery of State's Share in Business Expenses of Emergency Relief Expenses Required for the Receipt of the Repatriates with no Relatives from Sagalien.	Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.933	Re: State Liability for Guiding Expenses of Livelihood Funds Advancing Work for the Needy Persons.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.934	Re: Supply of Purchasing Expenses of Fuels for the Repatriates from Abroad to pass Winter.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"

Aug. 17 En-go No.936	Re: Dispatch of Prefectural Personnel to the Landing Places.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	Director, Relief Bureau
Aug. 18 En-go No.939	Re: Authentication of the Fact of Repatriation.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Aug. 18 En-go No.941	Re: Relief at Stations (in Trains) after Enforcement of Cabinet Order, No.300.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.943	Re: Supply of Medicaments for Medical Cares in the Repatriate Trains.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.944	Re: "	Governor, Kyoto-fu	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.945	Re: "	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.946	Re: "	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.947	Re: "	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.948	Re: "	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.949	Re: "	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.950	Re: Sending of List of Koreans obtained approval of Repatriation by GHQ.	Governors, Tokyo & 17 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 20 En-shi No.954	Re: Opening of Research Council of Welfare Commissioners on Repatriation Relief.	Governors, of the urban local Prefs.	"
Aug. 18 Ichi-fuku No.3007	Re: Expenses of Escorting Demobilized Patients & Special Repatriate Patients.	Director of Civil Welfare of the urban & local Prefs.	Director, of Demobi- lization Bureau
Aug. 18 Ichi-fuku No.3007	Re: Special Cases of Dealing of Demobilized Patient.	"	"

SECTION II PEVENTINE MEDICINE DVISION

Poliomyelitis

The following news release from The American Medical Association on the subject of poliomyelitis makes pertinent recommendations for dealing with a threat of widespread poliomyelitis. Since the poliomyelitis season has not yet ended in Japan the contents of the news release are still pertinent and timely. Therefore, it is reproduced in full below for the information of all health officers.

It is suggested that the source of this information together with the information contained in the article be widely publicized among the Japanese public, all prefectural and city health departments, health centers, medical associations, and other groups interested, to the betterment of public health in general and the control of poliomyelitis in particular.

“AMA MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONBATING SPREAD OF POLIO”

CHICAGO -- Recommendations for dealing with the threat of widespread infantile paralysis are contained in an editorial in the current (August 20) Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial while offering suggestions for preventing the spread of poliomyelitis also speaks against disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community.

“Whatever is done to upset the usual routine of children in a household or of adults in their habits is likely to bring more trouble than good as far as control on infantile paralysis is concerned,” says the editorial.

It points out that the incubation period is seven to 14 days but may be as short as three days or as long as 45 days. The disease may be spread by contact through discharges from the mouth, body wastes and flies. It adds in part:

“During an epidemic infection is highly prevalent, but only a limited number of cases are clinically identifiable. For every known case between 10 and 100 persons have inapparent infection. Examination of the spinal fluid is an important although not specific procedure. The period of greatest communicability is the latter part of the incubation period and the first week of acute illness.

“At least three groups of strains of poliomyelitis virus are now known, and infection with any one of these may or may not render the person infected immune to attack from the other two. Susceptibility to infection is general. Thus far the known vaccines, drugs, serums or antibiotics are without specific value against the disease.

“The expectancy with regard to permanent crippling at the time of onset indicates that about 50 percent will ultimately emerge free, about 25 percent will have mild physical limitations, about 15 percent will have severe crippling and about 5 to 10 percent will die. Pregnant women are probably not more susceptible to poliomyelitis than other persons. Children born to women who have poliomyelitis during pregnancy or labor are normal. Fatigue in the early stage of poliomyelitis may influence adversely the extent of paralysis. Children should be prevented from becoming overfatigued during the poliomyelitis season.

“The following points are stressed among the recommended epidemic measures:

- "1. General notice to physicians of the prevalence or increase of incidence of the disease, description of usual characteristics of onset and necessity of diagnosis and medical care particularly for bed rest, and information to the public at large on similar matters.
- "2. Isolation in bed of all children with fever pending diagnosis.
- "3. Education in such technique of bedside nursing as will prevent distribution of infectious discharges to others from patients isolated at home.
- "4. Postponement of elective nose or throat operations or dental extractions.
- "5. Avoidance of excessive physical strain.
- "6. Avoidance of unnecessary travel and visiting especially of children during high prevalence of the infection.

“Patients with acute poliomyelitis are admissible to a general hospital if appropriate isolation precautions are employed. Isolation procedures used for the care of patients with acute poliomyelitis are similar to techniques used in the hospital care of other communicable diseases. Patients may be cared for at home if home facilities and medically supervised care are adequate.

“Public and private schools should not be closed during an outbreak of poliomyelitis nor their opening delayed except for specific reasons. Schools to which children are transported in buses from widely separated areas or boarding schools, excluding colleges and universities, should delay opening sessions if an outbreak of poliomyelitis exists in the area where the school is located. Summer camps should open as usual unless there is an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the area in which the camp is located. Places of recreation and amusement need not be closed; however, the attendance of children at such places should be discouraged.

“These recommendations were motivated by the desire to avoid as far as possible the effect of disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community”.

Public Health and Welfare Information

The Information Unit, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule of proposed information activities for the third quarter of 1949 covering the months, October, November and December. (See Inclosure No.1).

This schedule indicates the subjects on which release of information is desired by each Ministerial Bureau, and the month in which emphasis should be placed. This schedule is designed to serve as a guide to the prefectural health and welfare departments in planning their information programs. It may, however, be modified to meet existing conditions at prefectural and local levels.

Copies of this schedule written in Japanese together with descriptive details of each subject for the month of October have been distributed to all prefectural health and welfare departments. Descriptive details of subjects for November and December are being prepared and will be distributed at a later date.

Licensing of Biologics Manufacturing Laboratories

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin, Number 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119, 122 and 129.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended in December 1948. This suspension and the legal expiration of all manufacturing licenses in January 1949 automatically resulted in the closure of all biologics product laboratories.

A Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG 98, dated 12 April 1949, established criteria for issuing licenses to laboratories producing biologic products. This memorandum approved the immediate issuance of licenses to 11 laboratories and established provisions for issuing licenses to four others within a short period of time. All other laboratories still remain closed. (Twenty-eight laboratories).

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8, entitled “Regulations for the Control and Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products” dated 21 February 1949, defines a biologic product as “any virus, therapeutic serum, antitoxin or analogous product applicable to the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or cure of diseases or injuries of man”. The laboratories which are licensed for production at the present time are those producing the more common, more efficacious biologics required for use under the provisions of the Preventive Vaccination Law. In order to expedite the issuance of licenses to other laboratories a superficial division into four groups has been devised. These groups are based upon the type of biologic product produced according to the definition of a biologic product.

GROUP I. Those biologic products covered in the Preventive Vaccination Law and/or which specific minimum requirements are, or have been, issued. All products of this group must be assayed by, or under the supervision of the National Institute of Health prior to release for distribution. Procedures for the control of these products and for the issuance of licenses to the laboratories producing them were established in PHMJG 98.

GROUP II. Biologic products of the diagnostic antigen or serum type such as antigens for use in tests for venereal disease, blood grouping sera, immune sera, bacterial suspensions for use in the Widal Test, etc.

The establishment of specific minimum requirements for each product of this category will require a long period of time. General requirements for this group of products, in addition to those already established for all biologic product, will be established in the immediate future. Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category can apply for licenses, undergo inspection, and if found to fulfill the fundamental requirements for licensing, as stated in Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8, and “Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products” and PHMJG 98, licenses will be issued as rapidly as processing is completed. Each laboratory will be required to assay each lot of each product of this type produced and submit detailed production protocols and

protocols of assay, together with samples of each lot of each product to the National Institute of Health for approval prior to the release of each lot of the product for use. The December of the National Institute of Health may release each lot of material for use on the basis of the data submitted by the manufacturer or he may require at his discretion that the material be assayed by the National Institute of Health.

GROUP III. Biologic products for which specific minimum requirements have not been promulgated, for which official standards of potency do not exist, but which may be assayed under the provisions of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 and "Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products" for sterility, safety, purity, identity, and pyrogenicity, where applicable. Examples of products of this category are Schwartzmann's filtrate, AO vaccine, and Streptococcus Toxoid. Many products of this category are undoubtedly of questionable efficacy. The Ministry of Welfare will enforce criteria which have been established in order to determine whether production of these products can be permitted. Laboratories desiring to produce the products of this category should apply for licenses. If the laboratory can fulfill the requirement necessary for the issuance of licenses it may be permitted to resume production. It will however be necessary for these laboratories to meet all criteria specified in PHMJG 98 including the submission of samples for assay prior to the actual issuance of licenses by the Ministry of Welfare.

The National Institute of Health cannot establish potency standards for all products of this group at the present time. If the product in question passes sterility, purity, identity, safety and pyrogenicity tests, where applicable, and if the efficacy of the product is questionable, or not known, the Ministry of Welfare may issue a temporary production license. At the same time it will appoint a committee to undertake clinical evaluation of the product. If at the end of a specified period of time the product has been demonstrated to be of no value the license will be suspended and the product taken off the market. If the product is definitely demonstrated to be of value, specific minimum requirements will be issued and the product changed from Group III category to Group I category.

GROUP IV. Biologic products such as normal human plasma, normal human serum, citrated normal human whole blood and human blood derivatives. Specific minimum requirements for each product, known to be of this group, are in process of preparation at the present time. The nature of this type product is such that it would be impractical to require that each lot of each product be sent to the National Institute of Health for assay. The manufacturing, or processing laboratory will be required to comply with the minimum requirements by carrying out the assay of the product under the supervision of the National Institute of Health.

One example of the difficulty encountered in the assay of this type product is that each bleeding of normal human whole blood constitutes a "lot" of product. The manufacturer will be required to assay each lot for sterility, freedom from venereal disease, blood group and sub-types, etc., specific labeling and storage requirements, and specific requirements for the care of equipment in the processing of the material will be enforced. Minimum requirements for this group of products will apply only to those laboratories preparing products for commercial and/or other distribution. They are not intended to include hospital laboratories.

Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category should apply for licenses. If they are able to meet the requirements necessary for licensing, licenses will be issued.

In mid-August the Ministry of Welfare sent the above general information, to Prefectural Governors and Biologics Manufacturers. It is duplicated here for the information of all persons concerned in order to aid in the solution of any misunderstandings which may arise.

Japanese B Encephalitis Control Measures

Observations of Japanese B Encephalitis control measures in the field indicates a serious deficiency both in the application of mosquito control techniques and materials being used. In some cases control measures in and about the house where a case has occurred merely consists of very incomplete application of a cresol solution within the house together with the slipshod cleaning of ditches and cutting of weeds in the neighborhood.

The objective is to eliminate all adult and larval forms of mosquitoes, flies, mites, fleas and other household insects in the homes where cases have occurred as well as in and around all adjoining houses for a distance of not less than 50 meters. This requires proper and thorough application of 5% residual effect DDT spray in kerosene in the homes where cases have occurred and in all other houses within a radius of 50 meters. Addition of 2% cresol to the DDT spray will do no harm but its value is questionable. It is emphasized that the primary objective of treating

houses where cases have occurred is to destroy all insects and maintain an insect free environment for the remainder of the insect season.

Since mosquitoes are known to be vectors of Japanese B encephalitis through and complete larvacidal control measures must be carried out over a radius of not less than one kilometer from the house where the case has occurred.

Civil Affairs personnel should give all possible assistance to the Japanese health officials in order to insure that maximum efforts are made by the Japanese and that the techniques employed are effective.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nursing Conferences

On 15 and 16 September the Ministry of Welfare, Nursing Section, held a conference for chief nurses of prefectural health departments. The purpose of this conference was to give guidance in the establishment and development of nursing divisions or sections in prefectural health departments. Civil affairs nurses should give assistance to prefectural personnel in the formation of these sections in areas where there do not exist in order that nursing affairs activities can be planned and carried out through these sections under the guidance of the regional civil affairs nurses.

On 5, 6 and 7 October a conference for the presidents of the prefectural branch organizations of the Japan Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Clinical Nurse Association will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the National Association. The purpose of this meeting is three fold:

1. To study the Association constitution.
2. To discuss the duties and functions of the prefectural branch associations.
3. To gain a clearer understanding of the functions of democratic organizations for women.

Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the presidents of the regional associations by the national organization.

Between the 17 - 20 October a conference for public health nursing leaders will be held in Hakone; representatives to the conference should be sent from the prefectural health departments, prefectural health insurance federations or health centers. This meeting has been planned primarily for public health nursing leaders with the hope that it will serve as a means to plan public health nursing programs and discuss common problems. Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the prefectural health departments.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 1 Jan - 9 Sep 1949, a grand total of 126 cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported and classified into 47 confirmed positive cases and 79 suspects.

Swine Diseases

During the period of 1 January - 9 September 1949, totals of 383 cases of swine cholera and 828 cases of swine erysipelas have been reported. Miyagi Prefecture continues to have the greatest incidence of swine cholera reporting 51 new cases during 3 - 9 September 1949.

Current Report on Rabies

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies for the period 28 August - 3 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Case Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Dogs immunized During Period</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 January</u>	<u>Number Yet to be Immunized</u>
Tokyo	3	122	1,679	16,702	6,005
Kanagawa	2	42	119	13,396	2,104
Chiba	0	89	623	35,946	30,000
					(2nd treatment)
Saitama	5	70	0	45,794	500
Ibaraki	0	16	490	32,271	15,000
Gumma	0	49	1,075	13,718	14,400
Tochigi	0	2	1,457	11,929	11,158
Shizuoka	0	1	1,862	13,313	6,896
TOTAL	10	391	7,305	183,069	86,063

The number of dogs registered in all Japan as of 1 July 1949, is reported to be 652,756. In addition, it is estimated that there are 171,447 stray dogs running at large in Japan. The relationship between stray dogs and the incidence of rabies is generally acknowledged. Therefore, the Veterinary Affairs Section of Welfare Ministry was advised to institute a vigorous program to eliminate stray dogs. The Ministry of Welfare reported that during the period 1 January - 1 July 1949, 37,412 stray dogs have been destroyed. Furthermore, a program of re-vaccination of all registered dogs for the second time this year, is now starting.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Report of the Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association

Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, PHMJG 115, dated 13 September 1949, subject: "Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association", formally submitted the Report of the Mission which visited Japan during the month of July to study conditions in the pharmaceutical fields. The Mission which consisted of five representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association, headed by the Association's President Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, submitted the Report to SCAP setting forth findings of the Mission in the fields of pharmaceutical education, public health activities, professional organizations, interprofessional relations, legislation and enforcement procedures, the National Board of Pharmacy, the manufacture and production of pharmaceutical products, distribution of drugs, and hospital pharmacy. The Report also contains recommendations made by the Mission covering these various fields of activity, which in the opinion of the Mission, if adopted and/or implemented, will raise and improve the status of the pharmacist and his relation to the public health activities in Japan. The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare states that the report is turned over for reference and study and such implementation of its recommendations as the Ministry may desire. Copies of the Report have also been distributed to the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, the Japanese Medical Association, and the Japanese Dental Association. The Ministry of Welfare will translate the Report into Japanese and will make it available to all agencies and groups concerned and interested.

The summary of the recommendations as contained in the Report is as follows:

a. An early separation of medicine and pharmacy by legal and educational means be made to the end that the physicians diagnose and prescribe and the pharmacists secure, store, compound and dispense pharmaceutical products on the physicians' prescription.

b. Greater emphasis be given to theoretical and practical pharmacy, especially compounding and dispensing, and to biological sciences, pharmacy administration and pharmaceutical ethics in the pharmaceutical college curricula.

c.

(1) All persons compounding and dispensing medicines meet the same requirements for education, licensure and equipment.

(2) Prescriptions be required for powerful and poisonous drugs.

(3) Pharmaceutical Law specify that the National Pharmacists Committee be composed primarily of pharmacists.

d. Only qualified pharmacists be appointed to key positions concerned with the handling of pharmaceutical activities in government agencies.

e. A model pharmaceutical manufacturing plant be built to demonstrate proper manufacturing techniques; plant to be small in order to prevent interference of competition with free enterprise.

f. There be a greater exchange of teachers between colleges in Japan and between Japan and other countries.

g. A nation-wide survey be made to determine man power and educational needs in pharmacy and to determine proper distribution of both schools and graduates.

h. More study be given to a sound plan of financing pharmaceutical colleges to the end that they be less dependent on tuition.

Biologic Assay

During the period 23 August - 5 September the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity
Smallpox vaccine	Hokkaido Siyaku K.K.	70	72,200
		76	88,600
		80	100,700
Tetanus antitoxin	Kitasato Institute	270	14,000
		266	22,950
	Chiba Kessei	21	9,780
		24	9,600
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	19	19,720
		24	19,720
		27	19,720
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	115	17,020
		122	17,940
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	51	39,350
		52	39,350
	Fuji Saikin K.K.	85	37,700
		88	37,700
		94	37,700
		97	37,700

Guinea Pigs

The serious problem confronting the Ministry of Welfare concerning the supply of an adequate number of guinea pigs to the National Institute of Health for assay of biologics, was alleviated recently when the newly organized Gifu Prefectural Experimental Animal Association contracted to supply 6,000 animals per month beginning in September.

Sixty thousand guinea pigs will be required for assay purposes at National Institute of Health during the next twelve months and it is estimated an additional 100,000 animals will be required by biological manufactures, laboratories, and education institutions for the same period.

Decontrol of Critical Materials

The Economic Stabilization Board during August submitted to General Headquarters its proposals for the decontrol of specific critical materials and the retention of other materials on allocation and distribution control. Emphasis is being placed on the decontrol of materials insofar as possible in keeping with the plan of turning back to the Japanese the responsibility for administration of supply and demand matters. Items which are imported to

Japan using appropriated funds will remain on control until such time as indigenous supplies or production are sufficient to preclude further imports. The control of textile remains in force. The Economic Stabilization Board was instructed to submit to General Headquarters further justification for its proposals if decontrol of textiles is to be considered. The items which have been removed from control include certain fuels (coal and pitch coke), industrial chemicals and metals, and paper.

Production of Cyclopropane Anesthetic

Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the status of production of cyclopropane in Japan. As the present time, there is no indigenous production of this anesthetic. Some chemical manufactures had expressed interest and a desire to produce cyclopropane. Efforts are now being made to expedite the initiation of this production. The advantages of cyclopropane are:

- a. Very effective in concentrations providing an adequate supply of oxygen is available.
- b. Gives less pulmonary irritation than other.
- c. Less excitement of the patient during induction.
- d. Low toxicity.

Disadvantages of using this anesthetic are employed.

- a. Very explosive when oxygen-rich mixtures are employed.
- b. Lack of respiratory stimulation.
- c. Planes of anesthesia difficult to detect except by experienced individuals.
- d. Tendency to produce cardiac arrhythmias and headaches.

Dissemination of Information Regarding the Use of DDT Products

The Ministry of Welfare and the DDT Manufactures Association, along with other agencies of the Japanese Government, have planned an extensive advertising campaign to publicize the use, application and effectiveness of DDT products in the control of insects of medical importance. The campaign will receive special emphasis during September, which has been designated "National Clean-Up Month" by the Japanese Government. Such information will be disseminated through a wide variety of media of transmission including radio, newspapers, special publications, visual aids, exhibits, demonstrations, bill boards, pamphlets, and lectures. A documentary film, "The Tale of DDT", now in production, will be distributed to all prefectures in Japan during October.

Erratum

Attention is called to a typographic error in Bulletin No.138 (15 - 31 August), page 18, Biologics Assay. The column headed "Quality" should read "Quantity".

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The intensified drive against illicit peddlers of narcotics in Japan which was started in April has resulted in the arrest of many major violators and in the seizure of large quantities of opium, heroin and morphine.

The most recent seizure was made in Tokyo and Nagano Prefecture. Narcotic agents were successful in negotiating the purchase of four pounds of opium in Tokyo which led to the further seizure of 185 pounds of raw opium at Tokura Hot Springs, Nagano Prefecture. The opium, which represents the largest single seizure in Japan since 1946, was originally stolen from a Japanese Medical Supply Depot in Nagano at the end of the war by a Village Master who committed suicide when his crime was discovered in 1946. At that time, 180 pounds of opium were seized.

During April, 140 grams of morphine were seized in Yokohama by enforcement officials. The principal defendant involved in this illicit traffic was sentenced to seven and a half years penal servitude and a ¥ 100,000 fine. In June, two Koreans and one Japanese were apprehended for the illegal possession and smuggling of 266 grams of heroin. This seizure was made in Kobe.

The concerted drive in which police, Occupation enforcement personnel and Japanese narcotic agents are participating has resulted in the arrest of 1,283 Japanese, 203 Chinese and Formosans, four out of five of whom

were addicted to narcotics, and 59 Koreans. During this period, 383 Japanese, 96 Chinese and Formosans and 18 Koreans were found guilty of violating the Japanese Narcotic Law and SCAP Directives. Fourteen of the Foreign Nationals were sentenced to deportation after serving their term of confinement. The percentage of sentences suspended by Occupation courts has been reduced from 44.4% in January to 10.3% during the past five months.

Two Japanese received the maximum penalties under the Japanese Narcotic Law, five years penal servitude. The ratio of suspended sentences has dropped from 39.2% in January to 25.1% during the last five months. Fines totaling ¥ 1,641,300 have been assessed by the courts which the beginning of the year.

The degree of success of strict enforcement which has rendered illicit narcotic traffic extremely hazardous in Japan, as well as unprofitable, has resulted in some addicts surrendering themselves to the authorities and requesting confinement in order to control their addiction.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Study Abroad Opportunities for Japanese

The United National Division of Social Affairs is now offering fellowships to Japanese leaders in social work for the purpose of six months observation visits abroad. Approximately ten fellowships may be available for 1950 if transportation can be obtained through GARIOA funds which it is anticipated, may be approved in the next session of Congress. It is expected that said GARIOA funds will provide for a group of national leaders to make study visits of three to six months to the United States and for a limited number of one year graduate scholarships for study in specialized schools such as social work.

Dr. Jal F. Bulsara, Regional Director of the Southeast Asia Division of Social Affairs, United Nations, Office at Bangkok, visited Japan on very short notice the end of August at which time he interviewed in Osaka and Tokyo 48 possible candidates for the United Nations Fellowships. Details regarding the United Nations Fellowships will be forwarded to each Regional Welfare Officer.

Cooperative Agencies for Remittances to Europe and East (CARE)

Following is report of CARE activities for the month of August 1949:

	FOOD	WOOLFN	BLANKET	KNITTING	COTTON
Total number packages delivered	29,989	9,024	2,644	4,032	4,980
Minus damaged, lost, etc.	970	60	38	26	-
Number good packages received	29,019	8,964	2,606	4,006	4,980
Deliveries to Date	22,057	8,946	2,465	3,339	3,709
Total on Hand	6,962	18	141	667	1,271

Disaster - Typhoon Kitty

The following information of damage caused by typhoon "Kitty" was submitted by the Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Report is as of 1000 hours, 3 September 1949:

Dead	-	98
Persons injured	-	455
Persons missing	-	35
Houses totally damaged	-	2,745
Houses partially damaged	-	8,889
Houses lost	-	1,291
Houses flooded above floor	-	84,995
Houses flooded under floor	-	44,974
Non-resident houses damaged	-	4,450

Report covers the following 21 prefectures: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Niigata, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Saitama, Yamanashi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Miyagi, Iwate, Hokkaido and Aomori.

Japanese Red Cross

Junior Red Cross - Junior Red Cross Youth Leadership Training Center at Sakanoiki Beach, Oita Prefecture was held 1 - 7 August 1949. This year's training center was held on the regional level rather than on the national level, with 44 boys and girls representing seven Chapters in Kyushu Region. This group was comprised of 24 boys and 20 girls whose average age was 16.1 years. The students were mostly from the third year of middle school and several from the first and second year of the higher school. Seventeen members were not enrolled in Junior Red Cross.

Safety Section - Water Safety Instructor's Training Courses were given during June, July and August in Kanagawa, Kumamoto and Chiba Prefectures. One hundred eighteen persons attended and received instructions.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments Nos. 186, 194, 196, 198 and 199 arrived in Yokohama during July and totaled 68,969 tons of food, clothing, medical supplies and miscellaneous items.

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported to date now totals 9,666,699 tons.

Public Works Projects and Work Relief Projects

Considerable interest has recently been exhibited by the Japanese Government and others in the day laborer who secures his work through the Public Employment Security Offices (PESO). Welfare Division has recently rejected a national program for providing daily assistance to this group. There is, however, some evidence that more persons are registering for employment and that the average number of days of work per month is decreasing. Welfare officers are requested to review this problem in each prefecture periodically in order to determine the effectiveness of the work programs as they relate to possible need for public assistance in an area.

Many prefectures and local governments have not been able to take full advantage of public works projects because of lack of funds for matching purposes. It is to be noted that there are separate and distinct types of projects known as Work Relief Projects which may go into operation in the PESO area when certain criterion of employment needs are met. These criteria are:

a. (For day laborers only). If more than 200 day laborers fail to secure work for ten consecutive days, or if more than 200 fail to secure 12 days employment out of the past 30 days (usually, however, the calendar month) a work relief project may be started in that area. Generally, the PFSSO office attempts to rotate work among those who apply. The history of this group has been that they have generally averaged about 20 work days a month.

b. (For other types of laborers and other types of employment). A work relief project may be started when the number of men drawing unemployment compensation amounts to 1.2% of the total male non-agricultural labor force (not including the day labor type) and when one half of this 1.2% have drawn unemployment compensation over three months. The number of work relief jobs made available will equal the number of persons who have received unemployment compensation more than three months plus the number of registered non-recipients who have been registered over one month (generally six weeks).

An added advantage in Work Relief Projects is that the greatest portion of expense is borne by the national government.

The importance to the area of complete registration of all physically able unemployed should be emphasized to the Japanese if full advantage is to be taken of these funds in preference to public assistance. There have been known instances in which misguided PESO officials have refused further registrations because "there were not enough jobs to go around anyway".

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Attention of the Welfare Officers of Civil Affairs Teams is called to the following Ho-hatsus (Notices) issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Government, Insurance Section, regarding the social insurance programs under supervision of the Ministry. A brief summary as to the contents of the Ho-hatsus is given below.

Ho-hatsu No.70, dated 18 July 1949, subject, "Rules Concerning the Receipt and Payment of the National Subsidy to be Treated by the Post Office" and Ho-hatsu No.75, dated 3 August 1949, subject, "Regarding the Business Managed by 'Advance Payment' Officials in Welfare Insurance Account and Seamen's Insurance Special Account" pertain to benefit claims and attempt to effectuate a uniform system of prompt and convenient payment of such claims and to make such payment independent of the contribution collection operations. The Chief of the General Affairs Unit of the prefectural Insurance Section will usually be the "advance payment" official (local Finance Officer) for making payment of claims, which will be made in cash through a branch of the Bank of Japan or local Post Office, whichever is more convenient to the insured. This local finance official is named "advance payment official" because he can requisition necessary funds for operations in advance and not have to wait for the old procedure of the Government's quarterly allocation of appropriated funds. The Chief of the Prefectural Insurance Section has the responsibility for collection of contributions. Both of these officials must be national public servant officials.

Information and Education

The value and effectiveness of information and education in the reestablishment of the National Health Insurance program was conclusively shown in Akita Prefecture. The Insurance Section, Welfare Department, of Akita Prefectural Government reported they chose 31 localities, where the National Health Insurance program had been suspended, to conduct a comprehensive survey. The survey took four months, during which time every household in each locality was contacted. The principle questions were regarding income, cost of living, and the cost of medical care. The National Health Insurance program was discussed and the representatives from the Insurance Section gave information on various phases of the program.

At first the people were reluctant to discuss their income, as they thought the interviewers were actually from the tax office. When this feeling was dispelled, the Insurance Section reported the people were very willing to discuss their finances and the medical care problem. At the end of the survey a summary of the opinion was that 66% of the people interviewed favored National Insurance, 18% opposed it, and 16% were indifferent. Within a month following the survey, 28 of the 31 localities reorganized the National Health Insurance program.

The Welfare Department of the Prefecture Government took a particular interest in this survey in that it realizes the definite responsibility the Prefecture Government has for the National Health Insurance program. Further surveys are to be carried on throughout the Prefecture.

National Health Insurance

In Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.94, dated 17 October 1948, attention was called to the fact that the local public bodies could enter into negotiations to obtain medical care facilities designated for disposition by dissolving organizations. Inasmuch as the Agricultural Association, which established and operated medical care facilities is being dissolved, the localities in which their facilities are located should consider obtaining them for continuation as non-profit institutions. The law dissolving the Agricultural Association does, however, give the reorganized Agricultural Cooperative Association priority in obtaining the facilities belonging to the Agricultural Association. In the event the reorganized Cooperative does not exercise its right, the local government should give consideration for obtaining these facilities in connection with the National Health Insurance program.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>
113	8/6/49	Removal of Control on Designated Ration Goods.	No
114	8/26/49	Receipt and Distribution of Relief Supplies from UNICEF.	No
103/2	8/29/49	Application for Approval of Special Allocation of Streptomycin.	No
115	9/13/49	Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association.	No

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Proposed Information Activities Ministry of Welfare for the First Quarter in 1949.
2. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 August 1949.
3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases for Japan for the week ended 3 September 1949.
4. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 27 August 1949.
5. Japanese Hospital Report - July 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 140
For Period
16 - 30 September
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

29 August - 10 September

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Aug. 29	Kai-hatsu No.858	Re: Distribution of budget to be paid.	Governors Osaka & Fukuoka Prefectures	Chief, Accounts Section
Sep. 2	Kai-hatsu No.873	"	All Prefectural governors.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 31	Ei-hatsu No.897	Re: Transaction of cases in Tokyo area violating venereal disease prevention prostitution regulation & other regulations.	"	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No.717	Re: Names of clinics.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No.718	Re: Change in gist of dealing of research in national hospitals & sanatoria.	All, directors, medical affairs branch offices, national hospitals & sanatoria.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Yaku-hatsu No.1499	Re: Dealing of registration of local sellers in business cooperative association.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Aug. 30	Yaku-hatsu No.1545	Re: Marked amount of production to each simple ointment manufactory for the second quarter of 1949.	"	"
Sep. 2	Yaku-hatsu No.1555	Re: Allotment of distribution allotment quantity and partial change in licensed distribution quantity of designated rationed articles (medicine, remedy for infants) for the third quarter of 1949.	"	"
Sep. 2	Yaku-shu No.651	Re: Burglary of "Narcotics Supervisor Certificate" and "Pass for Public Services".	"	"

Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1556	Re: Establishment of standard for contraceptive appliances.	All Prefectural governor	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1557	Re: Notification of contraceptive names permitted to manufacture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1560	Re: Dealing of specified medicine examination regulation.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1370	Re: Consultation concerning permission to protecting facilities according to the provisions of Article 1, Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1373	Re: Problematical points in dealing with Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1390	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods (cereals).	"	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1391	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1392	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1399	Re: Change of use of Light Expense Clinic, Ichinomiya City.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1404	Re: Change of allotment of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1408	Re: Distribution of materials of knitwork for to work providing facilities.	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1413	Re: Abolition of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1414	Re: Dealing of medical care according to Daily Life Security Law to the Insured of National Health Insurance.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1423	Re: Addition of waterwork rate to living aid standard amount under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1424	Re: Consultation about establishment permission and state liability to equipment expenses of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Aug. 29	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.209	Re: Relation between Welfare Commissioner System and Public protection.	All prefectural governors.	"

Aug. 29	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.210	Re: Quorum of Welfare Commissioners.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.211	Re: Allotment of hemp cloth for use to run work- providing shops.	"	"
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.212	Re: Allotment of points of clothing tickets for relief in 1949.	"	"
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.213	Re: Short course for personnel concerned in guidance and training in each prefecture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.214	Re: Allotment of petroleum manufactures for use to run work-providing facilities.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.215	Re: Treatment of those who come under the provisions of Daily Life Security Law in B class patients taken in national hospitals or sanatoria.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.216	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for use in case of disaster.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 30	Ji-hatsu No.712	Re: Conference of personnel of child Welfare Centers	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 1	Ji-hatsu No.725	Re: Allotment of sporting uniforms for children in child welfare agencies.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 29	En-shi No.985	Re: Principle for operation of love campaign for repatriation relief.	"	Chief, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
Aug. 30	Engo No.992	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals who repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo-to & 13 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 30	Engo No.995	Re: Investigation of Korean nationals who have been permitted to be repatriated.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 30	En-i No.997	Re: Supply of medicals and drugs to be used for care in repatriation train.	Governors, Tokyo-to & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Engo No.1000	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	Governors, Tokyo-to & 8 other Pefs.	"
Sep. 2	En-shi No.1003	Re: Establishment of Nagano Branch Office of National Finance Bank (Kokumin Kinyu Kinko).	Governors, Nagano Pref.	"

Sep. 3	Hatsu-so No.747	Re: Notice of sending of partial amendment plan for "Operating Gist for Cabinet Order concerning maintenance of order of the repatriates"	All prefectural governors.	Assistant Director Repatriation Relief Agency.
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No.3036	Re: Use of imported streptomycin to demobilized patients.	Chief, Civil Welfare Department Each Pref.	Chief, Demobilization Bureau
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No.3038	Re: Foreshowing of delivery of expenses paid by each Service Section in 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Sep. 6	Kai-hatsu No.876	Re: Allotment of budget on expenditures.	Governors, Hiroshima & Fukui Pref.	Chief Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.912	Re: Official title on epidemics prevention personnel.	Governor, Nara Pref.	Chief Public Sanitation Bureau
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.913	Re: Approval for naming the Riyoshi training facilities.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.914	Re: Outline of sodium fluorid application to a region of the body.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No.926	Re: Changing the name of the Riyoshi Training facilities.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No.927	Re: Whether or not to use denatured alcohol for discharging persimmon tannin.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 10	I-hatsu No.752	Re: Medical care at hospitals and clinics.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1566	Re: Allocation, guidance and control of medicines, and national subsidized personnel handling medical supplies.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau.
and				
Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1567	Re: Allocation of 25 gram piece silver plates and platinum with gold stripes for dental use.	"	"
Sep. 5	Yaku-shu No.655	Re: Whether the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law is applicable or not for manufacture of solution.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1427	Re: Amount of local bonds for loan funds for 1949-50.	Governors, Tochigi & 5 other Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1428	Re: Allocation of leather bits for operating the workshops.	Governor, Tokyo Metro	"
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1439	Re: Purchasing alcohol as a result of lifting restraint on handling designated raw materials.	Governors, Okayama & Osaka Prefs.	"
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1441	Re: Transfer of LARA goods in custody.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1456	Re: Consultation on approval for the protection institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1457	Re: Overpayment of the basis livelihood aid sum under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1460	Re: Providing nutrition for the needy patients.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1461	Re: Extension of food providing period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1464	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law for the patients who are in national sanatorium and want artificial limbs.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1467	Re: Changing the allocation of textile out of LARA goods.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1471	Re: Consultation on approval for setup of the protection institutions and under the Daily Life Security Law, and national subsidy for the equipment.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1472	Re: A lump sum allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1474	Re: Allocation of LARA goods.	Governors, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1475	Re: Allocation of hemp for operating the workshops.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1476	Re: Extension of food providing and medical care period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1477	Re: Slash of transport expense on LARA goods.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"

Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1481	Re: Overpayment of the basic funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1483	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy for executive expense on accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 8 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1484	Re: Allocation certificate on rayon for operating the workshops.	Governors, Gumma & Wakayama Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1486	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy on livelihood aid fund for the needy Germans in Japan for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 3 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1487	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy on special women protection works.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 7 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1488	Re: Allocation of oil and fat for operating the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & Shiga Prefs.	"
Sep. 5	Sha-otsu-hatsu	Re: Operation of a popularizing drive on the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1491	Re: Allocation of threads for sewing clothes in connection with national health insurance.	Governors, Hokkaido & 12 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.218	Re: Sewing and price of hemp fabrics.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No.735	Re: Payment of subsidy and grant.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No.736	Re: Free of charge distribution of KAIJIN-SO preparations to the Child Welfare Agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No.740	Re: Payment of medical care fees in relation to care home.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No.745	Re: Questions and answers on the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.753	Re: Inquiry of report on approval for setup of the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Hiroshima & Akita Prefs.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.754	Re: Transfer of the donations for schools for the blind, dumb and deaf under the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"

Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.755	Re: Taking over the youth going out of the Musashino-Gakuin.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Children's Bureau
Sep. 8	Ji-hatsu No.757-2	Re: Number of cases handled at the Child Welfare Center (Monthly Report).	//	//
Sep. 9	Ji-hatsu No.760	Re: Extra ration to the personnel of the Child Welfare Agencies under the application of the Medical Service Law.	//	//
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 5	En-go No.1011	Re: Repatriation agents' train certifications and after payment of the fare on riding the repatriation train.	//	Chief Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep. 8	En-shi No.1021	Re: Mediation for providing quilts to the accommodation facilities for repatriates.	Chief of Welfare Div., Tokyo Metro	//
Sep. 9	En-butsu No.1023	Re: Allocation of slippers and clogs for the first quarter period.	Governors, Yamagata & Fukushima Prefs.	//

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Attention is invited to SCAPIN 2011 dated 28 May 1949, subject: Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan, Paragraph 3, which states "the threat of typhus fever in Japan is still existent." With the advent of colder weather, the incidence of typhus fever may be expected to rise which will necessitate the immediate application of proper prevention and control measures.

Based on result of complement fixation tests for typhus fever in Japan during 1948 (1 Jan - 31 Dec) on 1,366 serum samples representing 837 suspect cases, received for testing at the 406th Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, "both epidemic and murine typhus appeared in relatively small numbers scattered generally throughout the main islands"* Epidemic typhus (louse borne) was most prevalent in Osaka and Kyoto prefectures. (Osaka, 119 of 180 suspect cases; Kyoto 28 of 42 suspect cases). In Tokyo 12 of 125 suspect cases were positive for epidemic typhus. Murine typhus appeared to be scattered from Hokkaido to Kyushu with the greatest incidence in Gifu prefecture (21 of 54 suspect cases).

The presence of as yet an unidentified type of typhus fever must be kept in mind. Of the 405 total positive reactions obtained. 80 showed identical titers with both epidemic and murine antigens which undoubtedly points to the existence of a serologically intermediate form of typhus in Japan. This type may be the form in which typhus persists and, dependent upon the species of vector, lice or fleas, cases of epidemic or murine typhus may result.

With the low incidence of typhus reported during the nine months of 1949, complacency of the Japanese health officials concerning the danger of typhus fever, is apparent. It is urged, therefore, that Civil Affairs Teams stress the fact that typhus fever is still a potential threat in Japan and that the provisions of SCAPIN 2011 be vigorously executed from October through June**

Note: Interestingly enough the highest seasonal proportion of epidemic typhus positive sera was seen in specimens received in April through June 1948.

* Reference: Annual Historical Report - 406th Med Gen Lab, Tokyo, Honshu, Japan -1948.

** Memorandum to Japanese Government (SCAPIN 2011) dated 28 May 1949, subject: Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan.

Sanitation - Rodent Control

The Japanese Sanitary Teams are currently being reduced in personnel due to the close of the heavy mosquito and fly breeding season. The assistant inspector is retained on a 12 month basis and should have a plan for rodent control in his villages or district to be carried on during the months of October to April. During these months, rats migrate to homes and buildings in their search for warmth and food. In so doing they become much more of a public health problem as they are in close contact with humans, and their ectoparasites infest homes, and attack persons along with their rat hosts.

Also, rat extermination programs are more effective during these months as the rat's food supply is scarcer and they are found in more concentrated numbers which makes baiting and trapping programs very efficient.

The Insect and Rodent Control Officers were called to Tokyo for a week's briefing on the national government insect and rodent control plans and recommendations, 26 - 30 September.

It is advisable to assist the prefecture public health city, town and village officials in working out problems of financing planning, and directing rodent control programs using to the fullest extent the Ministry of Welfare Sanitary Team subsidy for this work.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections conducted by prefectural food sanitarians in establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of July.

Number of establishments	692,569
Number of establishments inspected	211,298
Number of establishments completing improvements	120,068
Number of administrative punishments	5,148
Number of food samples collected for analysis	9,473
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	1,922

All prefectures report that food establishment owners are making every effort to comply with the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.

This completely reverses the former attitude of establishment owners, for in the past, considerable objection and poor tolerance for food inspectors had been noted as evidenced by complaints from the inspectors.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases occurring during the month of August.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	4
Swine erysipelas	55
Swine cholera	370
Swine plague	41
Piroplasmoses	9
Swine paratyphus	20
Equine infectious anemia	319
Brucellosis	102

Trichomonas	151
Equine infectious abortion	14
Pullorum disease (fowl)	1,836
Equine encephalomyelitis	55
Bovine tuberculosis	45

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 17 - 23 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Suspect</u>
Iwate	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1	0
Miyagi	// //	13	0
Akita	// //	1	0
Tochigi	// //	39	4
Ibaraki	// //	5	0
Nagano	// //	1	0
Oita	// //	0	1
Miyazaki	// //	0	2
	Totals	60	7

This week's report now brings the total cases of Equine Encephalomyelitis to 297 of which 100 cases are classed as suspects pending confirmation.

Indications are that some horses that were immunized early at the beginning of the program, have shown mild clinical symptoms. Further investigations are being made as this may indicate that the vaccines utilized have poor anti-genicity properties and additional research will be necessary to correct this defect.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in the Kanto Region during the period 11 - 17 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Case Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Dogs Immunized During Period</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Number Yet to be Immunized</u>
Tokyo	2	128	849	18,957	3,850
Kanagawa	2	46	105	13,541	1,959
Chiba	0	101	1,231	37,505	28,441
Saitama	4	79	0	49,670	5,000
Ibaraki	0	16	1,405	34,501	12,770
Gumma	0	50	0	13,718	17,718
Tochigi	0	2	301	13,746	9,341
Shizuoka	0	1	523	13,853	11,664

The Ministry of Welfare issued further instructions in an effort to obtain more satisfactory compliance on the part of dog owners in observing the provisions of the present quarantine measures still being enforced.

The supply of rabies vaccine still remains insufficient to provide adequate amounts to all prefectures due to recent rejections of lots of vaccine during assaying tests.

The possibility of rats being a reservoir of infection still is being considered and laboratory tests are to be continued specimens of rats. This possibility exists in that very young puppies have shown rabid symptoms without the history of being previously bitten.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinarians conducted sanitary inspections of daily farms and milk plants during the month of July.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	6
Samples examined	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Number of Plant inspections	17
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	8,867
Samples examined	16,087
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1,237
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,013
Number of Plant inspections	3,870
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	522
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	375

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	39
Samples examined	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

Milk Produced on Daily Farms in July

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows & Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	5	136	27,547
Ordinary	57,768	111,869	22,965,399
Goat	7,177	9,507	207,269

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in July

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	5	14,178 Lit.	12,191 Lit.	
Ordinary	2,764		3,383,023	495,656
Total	2,769	14,178	3,395,214	495,656

Milk Products Produced in July

Powdered whole milk	164,425 kgs.
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added	222,786
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added	580,065
Sweetened condensed milk	847,776
Butter	361,895
Cheese	61,137

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report of sanitary inspections made by prefectural veterinarians on all establishments handling and processing seafood.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,408
Number of establishments inspected	1,017
Sanitary condition -	
Good	152
Fair	666
Poor	199
Total number of inspections	4,601
Amount of seafood examined	39,343,346 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	314,676 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	48,996
Number of establishments inspected	18,387
Sanitary condition -	
Good	3,144
Fair	10,957
Poor	4,286
Total number of inspections	20,409
Amount of seafood examined	3,003,701 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	3,067 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Seafood Process Plants

Number of establishments	10,452
Number of establishments inspected	3,510
Sanitary condition -	
Good	556
Fair	1,993
Poor	961
Total number of inspections	5,247
Amount of seafood examined	741,041 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	238 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conductors conducted ante and post-mortem and sanitary inspections on livestock slaughtered during the month of July.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,894	1,460	3,743
Body weight (kgs)	5,358,395	123,238	1,303,819
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,687,040	66,914	565,186
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	20	3	12
Partial	269	27	147
Viscera	3,210	69	630

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	55,485	15	212
Body weight (kgs)	4,639,681	598	4,082
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,743,456	283	1,739
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	7	0	0
Partial	312	0	4
Viscera	16,887	0	5

Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments processing and selling meat during the month of July.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	302
Number of establishments inspected	248
Sanitary condition -	
Good	70
Fair	142
Poor	36
Total number of inspections	629
Amount of seafood examined	118,635 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	6 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,457
Number of establishments inspected	8,016
Sanitary condition -	
Good	2,687
Fair	4,466
Poor	863
Total number of inspections	9,045
Amount of seafood examined	479,668 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	959 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologic Assay

During the period 6 - 25 September the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: Dose
<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	127	146,325
		125	247,200
		129	137,600
		126	166,500
		128	161,400
		120	207,000
		131	251,100
		133	142,675
		134	246,000

	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	23	294,800
		22	257,850
		24	289,800
		32	277,000
		29	287,950
		30	279,400
		31	269,150
		13	277,500
	Kitasato Institute	70	194,000
		68	93,650
		66	96,450
		67	92,900
		29	191,300
	Densenbyo Institute	51	700,000
		52	445,300
		53	451,600
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	80	137,000
		21	276,450
		33	254,450
		34	268,750
		35	288,250
		36	280,250
		75	114,500
		74	129,250
		71	131,500
		70	147,000
		69	116,000
		76	101,000
		67	151,000
		81	201,600
		73	143,500
		78	184,000
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	72	84,500
		81	144,000
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1-D	39,200
		1-E	45,000
		2-B	35,400
		2-D	36,200
		5-A	29,300
		5-B	38,000
		5-D	40,600
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	Chiba kessei Seizojo	106	37,500 Unit: cc
		27	39,250
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	23	9,820
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	4	9,740
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Hayashi Seiyaku K.K.	32	9,669
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	31	7,882
	Densenbyo Institute	2807	7,860
	Kitasato Institute	116	19,623
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Sukegawa Institute	1	9,060
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	9	27,654
		12	28,398
		7	34,458
		13	25,140
		15	22,230
	Kitasato Institute	2	16,110
		7	34,458

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Information

Instructions Yaku Hatsu No. 1622, (16 September 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfares, will result in all narcotic items bearing a control number on the label which will be a required part of the sales record. The system, effective as of 1 January 1950, will enable enforcement agents to trace any legitimate narcotics found in the illicit traffic determining the point of diversion either through theft or otherwise.

Enforcement

Information obtained during an investigation in Shikoku resulted in the seizure of 114 grams of heroin in Tokyo. One of the two defendants arrested has been released from Kosuge prison, where he had been confined on a fraud charge, only the night before.

The concerted drive of enforcement agencies on narcotic traffickers had led to the apprehension of two major narcotic peddlers in Yokohama, who had transferred the scene of their activities from Kobe. The defendants were in possession of 156 grams of heroin at the time of their arrest and had complete equipment for a "cutting" plant. Two hundred ponds of saccharin were also seized as a result of the narcotic seizure.

In Tokyo the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police, during one thirty-day period, seized 775 grams cocaine, 26 grams morphine, 20 grams heroin and 5 grams codeine in addition to smaller amounts of other narcotics. Thirty-two persons were apprehended and charged with illegal possession and sale of the above narcotics. Among those arrested was a group of 14 violators who were apprehended after one member of the ring committed suicide by swallowing the contents of a five-gram bottle of morphine.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - JRC Drive 1949-1950

In anticipation of the October Drive for Community Chest - JRC Funds throughout the nation, Ministry of Welfare and Fund representatives were called into conference with Public Health and Welfare Section to discuss certain of the weaknesses that were apparent in the last two campaigns.

As a result of this conference, the following "Nine-Point for Guidance" was developed for the guidance of public officials and private agency representative.

"For the past two years the Joint CCC-JRC Fund Campaigns have, by reason of the success of their mutual efforts, contributed greatly to the financial support of social works of the various communities of the nation. The campaign to be launched 1 October 1949 is as important, if not more important, than the preceding campaigns. Cooperation of all citizens is urged that the drive may represent at least as great a success this year as was evidenced in last year's campaign and to the success of the goal your earnest efforts are solicited. The following "Nine Points" are set forth as guiding principles to govern the conduct of the current campaign.

"1. The governor or other public officials undoubtedly will want to lend their good offices to the success of the joint drive for funds but every precaution must be taken that the campaign and the committees engaged therein are not dominated by public officials. Paragraph 5 of the Social Work Law requires prior approval and reports to the governors for fund campaigns to be undertaken for the support of social work undertakings; also subsequent reports as to the success of such fund campaigns upon their conclusion and a report of the allocation of funds contributed. However, this is in no way to be construed as giving any public official control over any portion or part of the funds or control over the allocation of same.

"2. Public institutions are supported by public funds derived from national or local tax and other revenue sources. Private agencies, on the other hand, are supported in the main by private contributions. Of course, prefectural and local governments in many instances support individuals in private institutions by paying for the care of such persons on an individual basis. However, private funds raised through Community Chest campaigns are intended for the support of private institutions and are not to be channeled to the support of public institutions or publicly supported institutions. Generally, the most acceptable practice is for public institutions to be operated by

public employees, however, in some cases public institutions have been entrusted to a private individual or private organizations for operation. If these private organizations or individuals apply for Community Chest funds, allocation committees should carefully screen the operations of these institutions to determine that the services which these agencies wish to provide are over and above those which the public is responsible for, in providing for the care of persons in that institution.

“3. Usually, a Community Chest organization at the prefectural level will include among its committees one on screening, one on fund raising, and one on allocations. In some instances the screening and allocation committees might be combined. Each committee should have in its membership persons in the community known for their integrity as well as their experience, leadership and judgment. Careful selection of committee personnel will do much to obviate later difficulties and to assure the general public that the program is of the utmost importance and deserving of full community support. Persons without integrity placed in positions of responsibility in Community Chest Work will bring immediate discredit not only upon the Chest but upon all agencies involved in the drive.

“4. Often times persons most effective in fund raising are those who have some responsibility for agency operation. While the positive assistance of all persons is solicited in the raising of funds, the allocation of funds should have no relationship to agency participation in the fund drive itself. This means that the allocation committee that handles the distribution of funds among participating agencies should not be dominated by fund receiving agencies or personnel. No agency nor agency representative included as an approved agency in the fund campaign should sit on the allocation committee. In fact, it is most desirable that the allocation committee have on it representatives of business, management, the professions, labor, farmers, fishermen and other segments of society interested in social work and character building programs, who can objectively evaluate the services provided by, and the financial requirements of agencies that have been approved for participation in the fund drive campaign.

“5. Prior to the launching of the campaign, the amount to be raised in each prefecture and the proposed allocations the rounder, i.e., the listing of agencies and funds proposed for their support, should be given widest possible publicity through the media of the public press, radio, and otherwise, as these medias offer widest coverage and could make their donation to the success of the drive by publicizing the scope and purpose of the campaign.

“6. After the campaign has been concluded and the success of the campaign is known, the public should again be advised through the press and otherwise as to the general success of the campaign and any necessary adjustments in allocations to agencies supported by the campaign together with detailed breakdown of all expenses involved. Note: Article 5 of the Social work Law also requires complete reports be made to the appropriate government office following such a drive.

“7. No commission or honorarium should be paid to any solicitor or official for his participation in the campaign. Such services are given gratuitously and without expectation of financial reward. Of course, this does not apply to full-time, paid JRC-CC officers or employees but it does apply to general solicitors and to public or private officials assisting in the drive.

“8. Welfare Commissioners are already engaged in a multitude of complex community problems. They are importuned on every hand to give both of their time and of their own private means in the diverse fields of social work; therefore, because they are already engaged to the maximum of their ability, they should not be expected to be engaged in their official capacity as Welfare Commissioners in JRC - CCCC fund raising, agency screening, or fund allocation.

“9. It has been found that some study groups or research organizations were erected in order to receive the allocation of funds. It is problematic whether funds should be allocated to any of these organizations. The careful study of such organizations must be made by established agencies which are familiar with the local social work services and screen out unqualified organizations of this kind.

“The above points and principles, if carefully adhered to, will obviate a great deal of criticism that has devolved around CCCC-JRC campaigns and private agency operations.

“The Community Chest Campaign about to be launched deserves the thoughtful consideration and positive assistance of every citizen. Its importance to the recovery of many individuals in the community and the rehabilitation of such individuals for work for the community in the future dare not be ignored.”

It is the desire of Community Chest-JRC Fund officials that the drive open promptly and close on schedule and that immediately thereafter, information relating to allocations to agencies, together with all expenses, in detail, be made public through the press, radio and other media.

Inclosure No.1 gives the goals established by each prefecture according to information forwarded to the CCCC Tokyo by Prefectural Community Chest-JRC Officers.

School Lunch Program

A release of 7,784 tons powdered skim milk has been made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Ministry of Education, with the approval of Public Health and Welfare Section and Economic and Scientific Section for October, November and December 1949. It will be noted that this release affords a daily issuance of 22 grams of powdered skim milk per school child per school day for 6,100,000 children. Imported powdered skim milk will be allocated to carry this number of children from 1 October 1949 to and including 30 June 1950 and contains the minimum daily requirements of animal protein for proper growth and development.

Every effort is being made by the Ministry of Education to see that this milk is utilized in those areas, principally rural, where the diet is most deficient in animal protein. Nutritionists and accountants are being added to the Ministry Staff to afford at least a minimum in supervision, guidance and council to prefectural officials. It is hoped that this minimum staff can be strengthened in the next fiscal year.

Inclosed herewith Inclosure No.2 is a breakdown of “Alloted Quota to Skim Milk for School Lunch Use”.

UNICEF Programs

UNICEF program details are being finalized by UNICEF representatives and the Ministries of Welfare and Education. Following are the four programs in which UNICEF is participating.

- (a) Demonstration school lunch feeding program.
- (b) Demonstration infant feeding program.
- (c) Demonstration nursery school feeding program.
- (d) Cotton clothing program.

As soon as the programs are complete in detail information will be given through the press (and in the Bulletin) for the information of all concerned. The program will require, as presently developed, approximately \$500,000.

UNICEF

The first shipment of UNICEF supplies for the UNICEF program in Japan, consisting of 1,382 bales of raw cotton, arrived in Kobe on 18 September 1949.

Public Assistance Report - July

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance report for the month of July. Figures for June 1949 and for July 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>July 1949</u>	<u>June 1949</u>	<u>July 1948</u>
Persons non-institutional	1,534,509	1,528,913	1,813,371
Persons institutional	133,663	132,310	142,198
Totals	1,668,172	1,661,223	1,955,569
Assistance - Cash*	848,419,481	767,113,119	399,900,645
	12,966,497	15,335,966	109,881,659
Totals	¥ 861,385,978	882,449,085	509,782,304

*Before deductions for repayment.

Prefecture Public Assistance Report

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.3) is public assistance report by prefecture for the month of July 1949.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.4) is a packet of materials for the Community Chest- JAPCROSS Fund Campaign. Included are: Campaign Handbook, Guide for School Children; Community Chest in America, Calendar for 1950, two Posters, Statistics on CC- JAPCROSS 1948 Campaign, assorted emblems and buttons, the Agreement between CCCC and JAPCROSS for 1949 and a periodical.

Disaster Relief

The following information concerning the flood disaster in Kami Mizuuchi-gun, Nagano-shi, Nagano Prefecture which occurred 23 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 26 September 1949:

Number of houses affected (approximately)	5,000
Number of houses washed away	18
Number of houses completely collapsed	21
Number of houses inundated above floorboards	1,275
Number of deaths	1
Number of persons seriously injured)	
Number of persons slightly injured)	6
Number of persons missing	27-28

Four Japanese Red Cross medical relief teams and water supply teams were dispatched from Nagano Prefecture. Relief supplies were dispatched from JAPCROSS Headquarters.

The following information concerning the fire disaster in Kagoshima City, which occurred on 19 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 28 September 1949:

Houses totally destroyed	58
Households affected	68
People suffering from fire	220
People slightly injured	7

JAPCROSS dispatched one (1) medical relief team. Local JAPCROSS chapter distributed home medicines to sufferers. The JAPCROSS volunteer service group rendered services for feeding the sufferers. National Headquarters sent out the following relief articles to actual scene on 24 September 1949:

- a. 140 towels
- b. 140 note books
- c. 140 pencils

The following information concerning the bridge disaster in Toyama Prefecture, which occurred on 22 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 29 September 1949:

Collapse of suspension bridge over River Jingu, Hosoiri-mura, Noi-gun, Toyama Prefectural resulted in the following:

People missing	29
People seriously injured	4

Local chapter of JAPCROSS dispatched one medical relief team to scene immediately, which rendered aid and assistance to authorities.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations

As of 21 August 1949 there has been an increase of 65 new associations established over the 31 July figures. The report for all prefectures, with the exception of Akita, Chiba, Toyama and Ehime from whom no reports were received, reflects the following totals:

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations	544
Voting members	673,888
Family members	2,391,501
Directors	8,056
Investment units	1,597,248
Yen Investments	88,746,390

Five Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Federations made up of 61 Associations.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Appeals Procedures and National Health Insurance Advisory Councils

Inclosure No.5, "Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 - Regulations for the Insurance Referees, the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the National Health Insurance Appeals Board, the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board," and Inclosure No.6, "Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 - Cabinet Order Concerning National Health Insurance Advisory Councils," implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appeals procedures and advisory councils.

Fundamental provisions concerning appeals procedures are found in Chapter VII of the Health Insurance Law as amended by Law 37 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law as amended by Law 38 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949, and Chapter VIII of the National Health Insurance Law. The 1949 laws named above included amendments which inserted in the respective social insurance laws provisions concerning secretaries and clerks for the appeals boards. Such provisions previously were contained in Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. Cabinet Order 334 of 15 September 1949 revised Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 to conform to the 1949 amendments to the laws. Since the National Health Insurance Law was not amended in the last Diet session, the Cabinet Order's provisions concerning secretaries and clerks relate only to the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards.

The 1949 laws named in the previous paragraph also included amendments which revised provisions concerning social insurance advisory councils and embodied in one chapter in each law (Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law, Chapter V of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and Chapter V of the Seamen's Insurance Law) matters heretofore distributed between the basic laws and Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 ("Regulations Governing the Organization of the Health Insurance Committee, etc."). As a result, Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 has been abolished. However, since no amendments were made to the National Health insurance Law in the last Diet session, provisions for the National Health Insurance Advisory Councils continue to be contained in Articles 8-(18) through 8-(22) of the National Health Insurance Law and in Cabinet Order 224 of 1948.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

10 Incls:

1. 1949 CCCC JRC Joint Campaign Goal by Prefectures.
2. Alloted Quota of Skim Milk for School Lunch Use.
3. Public Assistance - July 1949.
4. Packet of Materials for the Community Chest JAPCROSS Fund Campaign. (Information to Oaff Welfare Officers).
5. Cabinet Order No.274.
6. Cabinet Order No.224.
7. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - July 1949.
8. Japanese Hospital Report, August 1949.
9. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 10 September 1949.
10. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 17 September 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 141
For Period
1 - 15 October
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural government for the periods indicated:

12 - 24 September 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Ei-hatsu No.933	Re: Holding the Training Course on Hygienic Insects.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Sanitation Bureau.
Sep. 14	Ei-hatsu No.934	Re: Part of expenditures for preventing legal communicable diseases.	"	"
Sep. 15	Ei-hatsu No.938	Re: Inspection of articles with diluted or mixed pigments.	"	"
Sep. 16	Ei-hatsu No.953	Re: Submitting Special Monthly Report on hospital ration food, etc.	Sanitary Division chiefs, All Prefs.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 14	I-hatsu No.769	Re: Rationing gasoline to dental clinics.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Yaku-hatsu No.1607	Re: Fixing quantity of allocated sanitary materials for 3rd Quarter of 1949.	"	Chief, Pharma- ceutical Supply Bureau.
and				
Sep. 14	Yaku-hatsu No.1610	Re: Handling the renewal of registration provided for for in the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
Sep. 15	Yaku-hatsu No.1613	Re: Altering matters of the license for producing hexylresorcinol pills due to partial amendment and addition of the standards on hexylresorcinol & its preparations.	"	"
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No.1622	Re: Giving numbers to narcotic drugs.	"	"
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No.1623	Re: Addition articles to the List of Licensed contraceptives.	"	"
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No.1624	Re: Supervision of biological products.	"	"
Sep. 17	Yaku-hatsu No.1633	Re: Repercussions of the recovery of industrial right by the Allied nationals.	"	"

Sep. 17	Yaku-hatsu No.1634	Re: Allocation of medicinals ration.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau
Sep. 12	Yaku-shu No.695	Re: Additional allocation of designated medicines.	"	"
Sep. 15	Yaku-shu No.706	Re: Title on the Supplementary Book 1 to the National List of Medicines and Drugs, 1st edition.	"	"
<u>Special Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1493	Re: Production allotment of hand knitting yarns	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1499	Re: Lecturers of the Lecture Course for the Welfare workers.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1494	Re: Allocation of clogs & slippers to the social work agencies.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1500	Re: Special distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1510	Re: Consolation money for the sufferers from the accidents caused by the Allied Forces.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1511	Re: Approval for setup of protection institutions provided for in the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1512	Re: Consultation on approval for setup and national subsidy for equipment expense of the protection institutions provided for in the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1514	Re: Distribution of LARA goods for disaster-stricken people.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1515	Re: Altered allocation of LARA Textiles.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1526	Re: Disposal of sown-up clothing at the workshops in 1st program of 1948.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 15	Sha-hatsu No.1532	Re: The Kusanagi-ryo, the accommodation facility for women's welfare.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 15	Sha-hatsu No.1533	Re: Altering the setup program of the facilities based the Emergency Livelihood Relief Works.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No.1536	Re: Allocation of waterproof cloth to the workshops.	Governor, Nagano & another.	"

Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No.1537	Re: Extra rationing of staple food for workers at the official factories for repairing artificial limbs.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No.1538	Re: National subsidy on protection fund for special women.	Governors, Tokyo & 6 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No.1539	Re: National subsidy on administrative expense of the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped.	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.219	Re: Allocation of hemp yarn to the bamboo workshops.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.220	Re: Utilization and keep-in-custody of property of the defunct Manual Aids Association.	"	"
Sep. 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.221	Re: Holding the Training Course for prefectural officials in charge of guidance and training.	"	"
Sep. 14	Sha-otsu-hatus No.222	Re: Inspection of stock taking of textile materials at the workshops.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep.13	Ji-hatsu No.763	Re: Inquires on the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep.15	Ji-hatsu No.775	Re: Inquiries on partial amendment of the Child Welfare Law.	Governor,	"
Sep.16	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.40	Re: Distribution of diapers to the child welfare facilities.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Sep.12	Ho-hatsu No.80-2	Re: Carrying out the counter-measures on critical finance of Health Insurance.	"	Chief, Insurance Bureau.
Sep.12	Ho-hatsu No.40-3	Re: Reporting the monthly conditions on National Health Insurance.	"	"
Sep.13	Ho-hatsu No.62-2	Re: Benefits of medical care under the insurance.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep.12	Enshi No. 1029	Re: National subsidy on the housing expense for repatriates in charge of public works abroad during 1949.	"	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep.12	Enshi No. 1030	Re: Usual reports on public works during 1949.	"	"

Sep.13	Engo No.1037	Re: Payment of funeral expense to Japanese repatriates.	Governor, Fukuoka	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep.13	Engo No.1039	Re: Protection at railway stations and aboard repatriation trains.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep.14	Engo No.1046	Re: Forwarding the list of Koreans who are approved to repatriate by GHQ SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo & 20 other Prefs.	"
Sep.15	Enshi No.1055	Re: Carrying on the business to loan the rehabilitation fund.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep.15	Engo No.1057	Re: Public notice of the designators provided by the Cabinet Order Article 5 and 6 governing the public security of repatriates.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Sep.15	Enshi No.1059	Re: Setting up All Japan Karafuto League, a corporate aggregate.	Governor, Tokyo Metro	"
Sep.16	Eni No.1064	Re: Supplying medicines for medical care abroad repatriation trains.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Sep.17	Engo No.1072	Re: Revision of the time table on the repatriation train.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep.15	Ichifuku No.3071	Re: Amount of national subsidy <u>alloted</u> to each the Sewaka of prefecture for 3rd quarter.	"	Chief, Demobili- zation Bureau.
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Sep.22	Kai-hatsu No.935	Re: Field inspection on accounts.	Welfare Division Chief, Toyama Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep.19	Ei-hatsu No.962	Re: Report and field guidance of the Laboratorial Course at the Public Health Institute for July 11 to September 10, 1949.	Sanitary Division Chief, All Prefs.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep.19	I-hatsu No.778	Re: Application of the Medical Service Law.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Sep.21	I-hatsu No.787	Re: Political activities of the Ministers personnel.	Chief, all Local Offices.	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep.17	Sha-hatsu No.1544	Re: Consultation on the setup approval and the national subsidy for a protection agency and its equipments expense.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1545	Re: Allocation of LARA goods (grains).	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1546	Re: Allocation of foreign paper to the workshops for the 2nd quarter period.	Governors, Miyagi & 12 other Prefs.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1549	Re: Distribution of released textiles.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1551	Re: Admission to those who want to enter the facilities to accommodate and give jobs for the physically handicapped.	Governors, Hyogo & Kyoto Prefs.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1557	Re: Distribution of textiles released by the Allied Forces.	Governors, Aomori & 12 other Prefs.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1558	Re: A reply to the application for demanding the emergency clothing coupon.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1562	Re: Application for an approval to fix water charges in relief allowance of the Daily Life Security Law by the town or village which has water supply system.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1564	Re: Overpayment of the basic house-repairing expense in a lump sum allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep.21	Sha-hatsu No.1565	Re: Payment of transportation fees on medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Sep.22	Sha-hatsu No.1566	Re: Results of the guidance and supervision of enforcement business of the Livelihood Security Law and the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep.22	Sha-hatsu No.1569	Re: Allocation of rubber-belts to the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other Prefs.	"
Sep.22	Sha-hatsu No.1570	Re: Allocation of park properties.	Governor, Tokyo-to	"
Sep. 24	Sha-hatsu No.1572	Re: The training course for prefectural personnel in charge of social work guidance and training.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 20	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.223	Re: Liquidation of the point of the cloth-rationing coupon as emergency relief for 1948 - 49.	Governors, All Prefs.	"

Sep. 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.224	Re: Appropriation of the Community Chest Fund for purchasing bromine.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.225	Re: Special arrangement on allocation of paper rationing.	"	"
Sep. 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.226	Re: The training course for Prefectural personnel in charge of social work guidance and training.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 19	Ji-hatsu No.783	Re: Allocation of Alpha Powder (starch) for babies and infants.	Governors, Tokyo & Kanagawa Pref.	Chief, Children's Bureau
Sep. 20	Ji-hatsu No.785	Re: Consultation on appointment of the Child Welfare Worker.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Sep. 20	Ji-hatsu No.788	Re: Allocation of petroleum products (10 months portion).	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Ji-hatsu No.791	Re: Setup of prefectural institution for weak-minded children.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Ji-hatsu No.776	Re: Changing the setup scheme of the Mother and Children's Shelter at Kofu City for 1949-50.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Ji-hatsu No.777	Re: The Jinsen Foundation carrying on child welfare facilities.	Governor, Tokyo-to	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Sep. 21	Ho-hatsu No.82	Re: Amendment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Council Regulation and the Social Insurance Medical Fee Committee Regulation.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Insurance
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 19	Enshi No.1073	Re: Allocation of housing materials for repatriates as the public works for 1949-50.	"	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep. 19	Enshi No.1047 No.1079	Re: Supplying medicines for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governors, Niigata & 3 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 20	Enso No.1079	Re: Forwarding "the Confab to hear the repatriates heart who came home from the Soviet Zone"	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Enbutsu No.1085	Re: Paper rationing for the repatriation relief. Fukuoak Pref.	Governor,	"
Sep. 21	Enbutsu No.1087	Re: Submitting the List of Koreans who are permitted for repatriating home by SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo and another.	"
Sep. 21	Eni No.1090 No.1092	Re: Providing medicines for medical care aboard aboard the repatriation train.	Governors, Gifu & 2 other Prefs.	"

Sep. 24 Enshi No.1096	Re: Budget transfer of the fund in charge for setting up the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien who have no acquaintance in Japan.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	Chief, Repatriation Bureau
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26 September - 1 October

Public Sanitation Bureau

Sep. 29 Ei-hatsu No.984	Re: An opinion as information on the revision of the Preventive Inoculation Law.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Sep. 27 I-hatsu No.792	Re: Re-education of the officials to take charge of the training courses for Public health nurses.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Sep. 30 I-hatsu No.799	Re: A short-period training course for the medical care inspectors.	"	"
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Sep. 30 I-hatsu No.801	Re: Allocation of gasoline for dental care.	"	"
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Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

Sep. 30 Yaku-hatsu No.1681	Re: Holding the clerical confab by the Pharmaceutical Inspectors.	"	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
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Sep. 1 Yaku-hatsu No.1685	Re: Handling fly-papers or fly-killing -water inclusive of arsenic.	"	"
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Sep. 29 Yaku-shu No.764	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Control Law of Business of Poisons and Powerful Agents.	"	"
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Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1574	Re: Consultation on approval of the setup of the protective institution and the national subsidy for the equipment expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
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Sep. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1580	Re: Matters assigned to the Japan Red Cross Society according to the provision of Article 32 of the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
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Sep. 27 Sha-hatsu No.1589	Re: Approval for the continual management of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
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Sep. 29 Sha-hatsu No.1595	Re: Extra Distribution of leather shoes to the Welfare Commissioners.	Governor, Niigata & Tottori Pref.	"
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Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1596	Re: A lump sum allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1598	Re: Approval for the setup of the protective institution provided for in Article 7 Item 2 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1599	Re: The medical care examining organ provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1600	Re: The setup of the protective institution provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1601	Re: A lump sum allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1603	Re: Overpayment of the basic allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1604	Re: Additional distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Tokyo-to	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1609	Re: Supervision and guidance of the corporate Juridical person.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 30	Sha-hatsu No.1610	Re: Adjustment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Sep. 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.227	Re: The scope of the Welfare Commissioner's functioning.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.228	Re: Commendation of the Consumer's Cooperative Association.	"	"
Sep. 29	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.229	Re: Selecting the applicants for the training course of prefectural officials in charge of social work guidance.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 27	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.42	Re: Allocation of foreign paper for the 2nd quarter, 1949-50.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No.797	Re: Approval for the asylum for weak-minded children.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No.801	Re: Report on the approval for the setup of a foundation.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No.802	Re: Approval for the setup of a child welfare institution.	"	"
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No.806	Re: Sugar rationing for food supply at the fostering establishments.	All Prefectural governors.	"

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Resumption of BCG Vaccinations

The first lot of BCG to pass the new assay tests are now ready for release. Delay has been due to instituting new methods for producing the dried vaccine at the same time that the assay procedure was changed. It requires approximately three months to complete assay. During this delay the provision of the Preventive Vaccination Law were necessarily held in abeyance.

This law, now in effect, provides that every tuberculin negative individual will be vaccinated with BCG before six months of age and that he shall be retested with tuberculin yearly and revaccinated if found negative at that time. Only those persons over thirty years of age and those whom a physician certifies to have a tuberculous infection are exempted from procedure. For other definite contraindications the vaccination may be postponed certification of the reason by chiefs of health centers.

It has been estimated that 30 million doses of BCG will be needed to carry out the law this fiscal year. The prospects are that about 15 million doses will be produced. As a result, during the first year of operation of the law there will be a temporary shortage of vaccine, which will be overcome before July 1, 1950. Priority should be given to especially exposed individuals such as family contacts and health workers. The Ministry of Welfare is issuing instructions in this matter.

Ministry of Welfare instructions to prefectures, Yo Hatsu 1129 of 24 August 1948 provides that one health center in each prefecture shall each year make a careful follow-up in the case of 1,000 vaccinations. It is desirable that during the first year of this new program that extensive studies be made to evaluate the effect of the vaccination or the tuberculin at different time intervals. It is also desired that careful observations be recorded as to the extent of the local reactions, particularly at one, two and three month intervals after the vaccination.

In observing the vaccinations, it is desirable to separate those who received re-inoculations from those who were vaccinated for the first time. There is some evidence to indicate that the results may be different.

The Japanese generally classify the local reactions as (a) none (b) induration (c) pustule (d) ulcer (e) crust (f) scar. Should any more extensive reaction (such as lymphadenopathy) occur it should be promptly reported to national officials who will institute appropriate investigation.

Sanitation: Street cleaning and garbage and refuse disposal

Technical supervision to ascertain that garbage and refuse is collected and disposed of regularly in such a way as to prevent public health nuisances from arising therefrom is a responsibility of the Sanitation Section (EISEI-KA) of the Public Health Department (MINSEI-BU) of city, town and village.

The actual operation is performed by a cleaning section, (SEISO KA) which is operated by the city, town or village office. The cost of operating this section is usually defrayed by the salvaging and selling of the material by the operators. In many cities, however, it is necessary to pay from tax funds a portion of the cost of operation.

The actual operation is usually carried out by an association (KUMIAI) or private contractor.

The failure of satisfactory garbage and refuse services in the towns and villages is due to this "salvaging system" of financing the operation. The collectors pick over the material taking that which is useful and leaving behind the material that is of no value, which accumulates and eventually develops into a regular dumping place.

In sections thinly settled with scattered homes, no service is provided. The individual home owner is responsible for disposal of his own garbage and refuse.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

FAO Veterinarian Visits Japan

Dr. K.V.L. Kesteven, Senior Veterinarian, FAO, United Nations, at the invitation of PH&W, SCAP, recently spent six days in Japan inspecting Japanese veterinary installations. Special attention was given to the present methods now utilized in the production of veterinary biologics. Arrangements were made to introduce a new strain of hog cholera virus so that a more effective crystal violet vaccine can be produced. Tissue and lyophilized samples of the Nakamura III strain of Rinderpest virus were delivered to PH&W for immediate research, the purpose being to produce a vaccine that will supplant the present simultaneous serum and virus method of immunization. Development and production of a vaccine will, if produced in large quantities, be offered as an export item to Far East countries.

Regional Veterinary Association Meetings

Representatives of PH&W attended Veterinary Association meeting in Hokkaido, Kumamoto, and Tokyo. Attendance at these meetings was considered good, and the programs presented gave excellent indications that the veterinary professional standards are gradually improving.

Veterinary Public Health Refresher Courses

Lectures on the subjects of seafood inspection and the relation of veterinary medicine to public health were given to the veterinary students of the Eighth Refresher Course for Veterinarians at the Institute of Public Health.

Influenza of Cattle

An outbreak of an acute disease of cattle diagnosed as bovine influenza, manifested chiefly by high fever, reddened conjunctiva, serous nasal discharge, laboured respiration and lassitude has assumed epizootic proportions. The cases are mild, the duration of the disease being 2 - 3 days following the first noticeable symptoms. The disease appeared in August in Nagasaki Prefecture where approximately 40,000 head of cattle were effected. Sporadic cases have been reported from Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures. Mildness of the attack resulted in only a few of the initial cases being reported. Investigations are being carried out by Animal Hygiene Experimental Stations in the affected areas. The fatality rate is very low and is not accurately known at this date.

In 1925, a similar outbreak occurred and was diagnosed as bovine influenza. The history of that outbreak parallels the present outbreak.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the last three weeks a definite reduction in the number of cases of equine encephalomyelitis has occurred. Between the period 1 January - 14 October, a total of 384 cases were officially reported, of which 257 were positive and 127 classed as suspects. The symptoms shown were pathognomonic and the fatality rate, while not yet ascertained, appears to be much lower than that reported for the 1947 - 1948 epizootics. Although an immunization program was completed, history disclosed that some supposedly immunized horses developed the disease.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on the outbreak of animal diseases for the periods 1 - 7 and 8 - 14 October.

For the period 1-7 October

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Akita	Hog Cholera	4
Nagano	Anthrax	1 (horse)
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2 (suspects)
Iwate	" "	1 (positive)
Miyagi	" "	3 (positive)
Akita	" "	1 (positive)
Fukushima	" "	7 (3 pos.,4 sus)
Tochigi	" "	11 (positive)
Saitama	" "	1 (suspects)
Chiba	" "	1 (positive)

For the period 8-14 October

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Hog Cholera	5
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Equine Encephalomyelitis	10 (positive)
Akita	" "	2 (suspects)
Yamagata	" "	2 (suspects)

Rabies

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported 17 new cases of rabies in dogs in the Kanto Region for the period 25 September - 1 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total since 1 Jan</u>
Tokyo	5	135
Kanagawa	3	54
Chiba	5	110
Saitama	4	83
Ibaraki	0	16
Gumma	0	52
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1
Total	17	453

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Plan of Distribution of Imported Streptomycin

A recent shipment of streptomycin amounting to 400,000 grams arrived in Japan from U.S.A., 7 October, and is being prepared for distribution. The Pharmaceutical houses responsible for the storage and central distribution are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo Co, Ltd.	100,000 grams
Shionogi Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	50,000 grams
Tanabe Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	30,000 grams
Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo Co.,Ltd.	30,000 grams
Yamanouchi Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Dainippon Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Daiichi Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Sankyo Co.,Ltd.	20,000 grams
Torii Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	20,000 grams
Tokyo Tanabe Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams
Banyu Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams
Nakamura Taki Shoten Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams

The streptomycin in this shipment will be handled as a designated ration item under Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 70, 1947, and will be distributed throughout Japan in accordance with the plans formulated by the Ministry of Welfare and approved by PH&W. Local distribution will be through a limited number of local sellers designated in each prefecture by the governor. The distribution breakdown is as follows: (The column headed "For General Use" refers to distribution to Hospitals as indicated by local (prefectural) streptomycin councils).

	Population (1948)	TB Deaths (1948)	DISTRIBUTED AMOUNT (NUMBER OF PERSONS)						
			Total	For General Use	National Sanatoria	National Hospital	Medical Schools	Research Institutes	National sanatoria of other ministries.
<u>Hokkaido</u>	4,021,060	9,840	465	170	183	30	75		7
<u>Tohoku</u>									
Aomori	1,218,325	2,857	164	70	69	10	15		
Iwate	1,294,203	2,764	161	80	61	5	15		
Miyagi	1,596,307	2,575	269	70	90	25	60	20	4
Akita	1,283,701	2,290	117	70	42	5	-		
Yamagata	1,346,492	2,339	97	70	22	5	-		
Fukushima	2,026,482	3,129	137	50	52	20	15		
<u>Kanto Shinetsu</u>									
Ibaraki	2,044,578	2,359	174	60	66	25	-		23
Tochigi	1,557,860	2,028	135	50	60	25	-		
Gumma	1,608,874	2,330	116	70	23	8	15		
Saitama	2,132,221	2,951	145	70	65	10	-		
Chiba	2,140,511	3,088	322	60	177	55	30		
Tokyo	5,417,551	11,970	911	190	251	143	265	60	2
Kanagawa	2,317,551	4,411	390	130	180	65	15		
Yamanashi	815,485	852	59	40	14	5	-		
Niigata	2,435,451	4,532	211	70	96	15	30		
Nagano	2,079,682	3,061	183	60	95	13	15		
<u>Tokai Hokuriku</u>									
Gifu	1,524,812	2,978	170	70	80	5	15		
Shizuoka	2,407,102	3,475	204	70	90	28	-		16
Aichi	3,226,116	5,552	370	120	170	35	45		
Mie	1,451,100	2,233	142	60	49	18	15		
Toyama	998,349	1,888	137	60	77	-	-		
Ishikawa	941,772	1,724	186	60	66	30	30		
<u>Kinki</u>									
Fukui	733,374	1,208	85	50	32	3	-		
Shiga	872,775	1,447	82	60	22	-	-		
Kyoto	1,784,753	3,955	315	90	87	48	90		
Osaka	3,515,225	7,345	490	150	191	35	110		4
Hyogo	3,156,888	5,829	284	140	110	15	15		4
Nara	778,677	1,286	69	40	9	5	15		
Wakayama	979,982	1,539	59	40	4	-	15		

Population (1948)	TB Deaths (1948)	DISTRIBUTED AMOUNT (NUMBER OF PERSONS)							
		Total	For General Use	National Sanatoria	National Hospital	Medical Schools	Research Institutes	National sanatoria of other ministries.	
<u>Chugoku</u>									
Tottori	592,683	1,119	111	40	48	8	15		
Shimane	903,576	1,915	93	80	5	8	-		
Okayama	1,650,285	2,752	181	60	71	20	30		
Hiroshima	2,045,532	3,694	259	80	114	28	15	22	
Yamaguchi	1,405,532	3,215	182	70	57	40	15		
<u>Shikoku</u>									
Tokushima	869,290	1,532	124	40	69	-	15		
Kagawa	934,123	1,552	72	40	17	15	-		
Ehime	1,481,106	2,479	130	60	70	-	-		
Kochi	866,385	1,253	60	50	10	-	-		
<u>Kyushu</u>									
Fukuoka	3,312,577	7,223	469	140	182	68	75	4	
Saga	931,336	1,781	130	40	65	25	-		
Nagasaki	1,565,558	2,828	145	70	-	38	30	7	
Kumamoto	1,786,058	2,833	198	40	93	28	30	7	
Oita	1,245,689	2,475	108	60	25	23	-		
Miyazaki	1,052,483	1,794	96	60	26	10	-		
Kaoshima	1,766,514	2,952	193	60	115	3	15		
Total	8,011,616	145,232	9,200	3,380	3,500	1,000	1,140	80	100
Welfare Ministry Special Reserve (Streptomycin Council)			300	300					
Grand Total			9,500	3,680	3,500	1,000	1,140	80	100
Reserved			500						
			10000*						

* Units of 40 grams each, or total of 400,000 grams.

Biologic Assay

During the period 26 September - 10 October the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: Dose
<u>Smallpox</u>	Kitasato Institute	71	212,500
		72	231,500
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	37	269,450
		38	264,000
		41	261,600
		42	276,200

	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	132	153,000
		135	174,800
		136	158,700
		138	155,600
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	55	80,000
		66	100,200
		71	119,000
		82	191,000
		98	171,550
		100	402,000
		102	203,500
		104	179,000
		105	200,000
		106	191,000
		110	220,000
		111	209,000
		123	475,000
	Tashiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute	84	171,000
		85	213,000
		87	189,400
		88	251,200
		90	131,400
		91	188,600
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	6-A	50,700
		8-A	46,800
		8-C	48,700
		8-D	25,800
		8-E	26,500
		9-C	45,000
		9-D	37,200
		10-C	42,900
		11-E	31,900
		12-A	41,100
		12-B	35,000
		13-D	40,700
		13-E	41,800
		15-C	47,200
			Unit: cc
<u>BCG Vaccine (diluent)</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1	10,488
		2	11,688
<u>Typhoid and Para-typhoid</u>			
	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	98	37,500
		111	38,650
		113	36,000
		116	37,700
		117	37,300
		119	36,050
		122	37,250
	Kanagawa Vaccine	29	39,250
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K.	75	17,000
		61	16,700
		63	17,100
		65	16,550
		99	16,800
	Tokyo-to Saikin	48	17,800
		50	17,300

<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kitasato Institute	86	55,360
		93	119,000
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	17	26,730
		14	26,730

Penicillin Production in Japan

Penicillin production in Japan continued upward during August. A total of 159.1 billion Oxford Units passed assay of a record total 168.4 O. U. assayed. This amount represents the largest amount of assayed penicillin production reported for a single month and exceeds 1948 monthly average production by 6.4 times.

The Ministry of Welfare reported 81.2 billion O. U. procaine penicillin successfully passed assay during August. It will be distributed in vials of 300,000 - 1,500,000 - 3,000,000 Oxford Units. Monthly average production of all types of penicillin for the first eight months CY 1949 totalled 101.8 billion O.U., or, four times the monthly average production totals for CY 1948.

The outlook for future penicillin production is very promising. With the installation of newly designed 40 ton fermenting tanks at several manufacturing plants, it is estimated that production will reach 300 billion O. U. monthly. Conversely, prices are expected to be substantially reduced and will permit inclusion of penicillin on the Japanese export production schedule.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - August

The August report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,714
Arrests - Registered persons	31
Unregistered persons	176
(including 33 foreign nationals and 20 Koreans)	
Convictions - Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	45
(including 16 foreign nationals and 1 Korean)	
Thefts of narcotic (including 2 hospitals)	21
Losses by fire	3

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to one year penal servitude. Two out of four sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to two years penal servitude. Six out of 15 sentences of penal servitude and one fine were suspended. One was found not guilty but appeal was made by procurators. Penalties for Japanese tried in Military Courts varied from one year to five years penal servitude (Four out of seven received five years penal servitude). Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from 6 months suspended sentence and ¥ 36,000 fine to 5 years penal servitude. One out of 14 sentences of penal servitude was suspended. Five deportations were ordered.

Forty-five registrants were admonished and 25 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from one to six months. Eight non-registrants held for investigation were released because of insufficient evidence.

Three hundred fifty-seven violations of the Marihuana Law were reported. Of these 342 were admonished and 15 were arrested.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,185
Investigations originated	587
Investigations concluded	615
Investigations not concluded	312

Enforcement

A report has been received of the arrest of an executive director of a pharmaceutical company in Ehime prefecture. The director has been sentenced to one year penal servitude and ¥ 50,000 fine. Thirteen other persons, five of whom are fugitives, were involved in the illicit narcotic transactions.

The director of the company is reported to have sold ¥ 100,000 narcotics illegally since 1946. The company was never registered under the narcotic law, but retained possession of the narcotics which were purchased before the effective date of the narcotic law. Two pharmacists, two physicians and the other persons involved sold the narcotics for approximately ¥ 1,000,000.

The director of the company appealed to the higher courts. The Attorney General's office is following the prosecution of the case.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross

Safety Section - Headquarters of the National Local Police has decided to abolish the former first aid methods of the Japanese Police and adopt the Japanese Red Cross First Aid program in training Japanese Police in the use of first aid.

Volunteer Section - Tokyo Blind Association has started a Blind Women's Volunteer Service. Japanese Red Cross Headquarters is supplying them with knitting yarn and instructors.

Between 26-29 September, a Medical Social Work Orientation-Practice Conference was held at the Central Red Cross Hospital, sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund-raising Campaign for October 1949 reports, as of 5 October 1949, 17 prefectures have raised a total of ¥ 20,089,583 or 1.6% of the goal. Miyagi Prefecture is in the lead with 19.9% of its prefectural goal attained.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

With the view of economizing in the costs incurred in the shipping and handling of LARA supplies at the local prefecture, city, town and village level, the Ministry of Welfare made the following suggestions:

1. Development of a well-thought-out coordinated plan of distribution at each level.
2. Utilize railway express service rather than dispatching a truck beyond 1 day's journey within a given area. Utilize small government owned vehicles for local delivery.
3. Minimum number of persons to handles shipments at the warehouse.
4. Simultaneous distribution of food and clothing in order to reduce warehousing charges and possible loss of supplies.
5. Keep the maximum number of clothing items to 20, i.e., adult male outer garments - 1 item; underwear - 1 item; boys outer garments - 1 item; underwear - 1 item; adult female outer garments - 1 item, etc.
6. Utilize volunteers from institutions receiving LARA supplies and from private volunteer welfare groups.
7. Reuse packing and crating materials.

UNICEF

Attached as Incl No.1 is a press release on the UNICEF program in Japan.

Authorization for Experimentation in the Public Welfare Program

The Ministry of Welfare has issued Sha Otsu Hatsu #322 (10 Oct 1949) which concerns authorization for prefectures to carry on experimentation in the public welfare programs and has requested that close contact be made with Civil Affairs Teams in connection with the experimentation. The order was issued at the request of prefecture and Civil Affairs Team Welfare Officials.

It is anticipated that this order will give approval to those projects now in operation.

In view of the fact that an effort will soon be made to coordinate experimentation throughout the country on a Civil Affairs Team regional basis with Region Teams, Prefecture officials, and Ministry personnel cooperating on designated problems, it is suggested that additional experimentation be held in abeyance temporarily.

Child Welfare - Councils for Youth and juvenile problems

At the request of the Prime Minister a Central for the Problems of Youth and Juveniles has recently been inaugurated. The Council is for the purpose of insuring coordinated action among all Ministries and other governmental bodies on the problem of juvenile delinquency. Private citizens from interested fields are also members of the Council. Prefectures, cities, towns and villages have been requested to organize similar coordinated agencies, support for which is to be provided from the member agencies.

As a promotional device, the Council is proposing that a week be designated nationally, November 14 - 20, for the purpose of calling attention to the problem.

Welfare Department Personnel

Enclosed with this bulletin as Incl No.2 is a copy of Hei-no 1793, concerning advice to governors against transfer of welfare personnel.

Social Work Bibliography TB-PH WEL 21 (Incl No.3) includes a complete list of publications, in Japanese, on Social Work, and should prove very useful in the field.

Change in Staff

Mr. Tom Metsker, formerly Kanto Region Civil Affairs Team Welfare Officer, has joined the Welfare Division Staff and will assume the duties of Mr. Micklantz, who joins the International Activities Section of the American Red Cross.

Following extracts were made from the Civil Affairs Team reports for August

Application of special allowances - (Aichi) - Spot checks of families receiving public assistance indicate that failure to include in grants permissible allowances such as the education allowance and the special allowance for artificial feeding of infants has resulted in absence from school and malnutrition.

Consolidation of small welfare offices - (Aomori) - Presently under discussion in two districts in a plan for consolidating some of the small welfare offices.

Group applications - (Chiba) - Thirty-eight Korean families whose income from making illegal sake had been cut off and 20 Japanese families whose wage-earners had lost employment as a result of reduction in force in a local plant, made group applications for assistance. After individual case investigations, 11 Korean families were found eligible for assistance. Because the Japanese applicants still had funds available from the retirement allowances received at time of discharge, none were eligible. All were referred to the Labor Exchange.

Absorption of unemployed - (Fukushima) -After fluctuating during the past several months, the case-load appears to be levelling off. Apparently, new job openings to a great extent have absorbed the unemployed. Local

welfare and employment officials are successfully coordinating their efforts to place the unemployed, and localities are either establishing or expanding public works program.

Field supervision - (Hokkaido) - Prefectures and district officials are gradually assuming the responsibilities of field services. A uniform approach to the problems of local administration has been aided by development of standardized review schedules. Follow up by the team on reviews made by officials has revealed that recommendations made by field staff have been followed.

Adult homeless - (Kanagawa) - Housing for adult homeless is becoming a severe problem. Some facilities for temporary shelter tend to become permanent residence.

Improvement in administration - (Kyoto) - The team observes, as a result of reviews made in remote areas, that the overall improvement found in welfare administration would not have been possible a year ago. Welfare has become an accepted part of governmental organization and the concept of administrative responsibility has improved even in these areas not in close touch with prefecture offices.

Costs of minsei-ii and jido-ii - (Saitama) - A study of minsei-ii, jido-ii costs which included all types of activities subsidized and all public sources of funds was completed by the prefecture welfare department. Average cost per minsei-ii for the current fiscal year was ¥ 6,419; for the 3160 minsei-ii over ¥ 20 million. In March, welfare departments in the six cities had 64 full time employees, whose total pay for the month was ¥ 362,218. Minsei-ii expenses in these six cities now average ¥ 205,951 per month.

Social insurances finances - (Tokyo) - The general financial situation in this field has created serious problems. Although use of insurance benefits has increased, premium collections have decreased due to irregular wage payments and company liquidations. To meet the situation a third increase in premium rates has been made, to 5.5% of basic wage. In one instance, employer rate is 4.5%, with an employee rate of 1.5%.

Minimum standards in day nurseries - (Gifu) - Surveillance of the enforcement of the minimum standards as applied to day nurseries revealed that not all operators had been informed of the law. The plea was made that standards could not be met because of inadequate funds. The town observed, however, that this type of agency is in a better position to make improvements than any other type. The majority of day nurseries are privately operated and a "considerable profit" is being made.

Minimum standards, general - (Kyoto) - Prefecture Child Welfare Section staff have begun official inspections under the Minimum standards Law. First inspections observed by the team were thorough and painstaking. Inspection of all children's institutions will be completed by December.

Foster home placements and adoptions - (Hyogo) - Because it means a reduction in income under the Child Welfare Law, institution directors are refusing to release children for foster home placement and adoption. Directors have used the excuse that the institutionalized children were not suitable for placement, but, have been known to approve placements on receipt of a gift.

Medical fee payment - (Osaka) - A committee from the Osaka-Fu Medical Association reviews bills submitted by doctors for treatment of insurance patients. Medical Association representatives cooperated with officials from the Ministry of Welfare and Fu in investigating 60 doctors and dentists suspected of overcharging and giving unsatisfactory treatment to Health Insurance patients. Forty-two of the 60 were found guilty. Five were dropped from the program, and the remainder placed on probation.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Advisory Council on Social Security

In answer to several requests, a copy of the law establishing the Advisory Council on Social Security is attached to this issue of the Bulletin as Incl No.4.

Recently the Advisory Council held its seventh session at which the principal subjects discussed were the establishment of an administrative office for the Council and a recommendation regarding subsidies for the social insurance programs. The prime Minister's office informed the Council that recommendations would be made for

the supplementary budget to provide funds for meeting, in part, the request for establishing and staffing an administrative office.

At a previous meeting the Council passed and submitted to the Prime Minister's office a recommendation that the Government should give consideration to providing funds for meeting in full the cost of the social insurance administrative expenses and 10% of the cost for medical care benefits. The latter part of the recommendation resulted from the critical financial condition of the social insurance programs which provide medical care and cash sickness benefits. At present the Government's participation in the cost of administration varies with the several programs but it is very small.

The Government replied that the recommendation for meeting the administration costs from general revenues was being given favorable consideration but that the numerous financial problems involved in the economic stabilization program would initiate against increased subsidy for medical care. It was pointed out that more effective collection of contributions would diminish the need for government subsidy.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

During recent prefecture visits, conferences held with a number of doctors which revealed that many had an erroneous conception concerning the operations of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund and the causes for delay in the payment of medical care claims. The doctors were erroneously placing the entire blame upon the Government. In the opinion of a number of the doctors, the Government was obligated to finance the Fund and underwrite the payment of the medical care claims regardless of the receipt of social insurance contributions; therefore, they felt that the Government had failed to carry out its responsibility.

The doctors are now advocating a large subsidy by the Government to settle medical care claims and are ignoring the fact that the health insurance programs should be established on a sound financial basis. Few realized that the deposits in the Fund depend upon the remittance of contributions collected from the insured and their employees; also doctors seemed to be unaware of the fact that aside from delinquencies in the remittance of contributions, there has occurred cases of "milking" of social insurance funds by insured encouraged or condoned by some doctors. There is, however, a responsibility of government administration which should receive more emphasis and that is the collection of delinquent contributions.

It was evident that the insurance doctors were not receiving sufficient information and orientation regarding the operation of the social insurances. It is urged that the local Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils have frequent meetings with the local medical society so as to prevent and correct such erroneous conceptions. Furthermore, it was learned that few of the prefectural medical societies have a committee on social insurance. It is suggested that all of them establish such a committee to assist the advisory councils in disseminating pertinent information for the benefit of insurance doctors.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Press Release on UNICEF Program in Japan.
2. Hei-No. 1793 and Transfer of Posts of the Personnel concerned in Social Welfare Administration.
3. Social Work Bibliography TB-PH-WEL-21
4. Law Establishing Advisory Council on Social Security
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 24 September 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

Number 142

**For Period
15 - 31 October
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

3 - 8 October 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Oct. 3	Ei-hatsu No.1002	Re: Presentation of an application for national grant-in-aid for expenses on sanatoria for tuberculosis, juridical persons for the public benefit.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau
Oct. 4	Ei-hatsu No.1005	Re: Fund to be defrayed from the national treasury for expenses on anti-tuberculosis, communicable disease control and mental institutions and others.	"	"
Oct. 4	Ei-hatsu No.1006	Re: Examination for nutritionists for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Oct. 4	Ei-hatsu No.1007	Re: Notice on the meeting of the chiefs of the local research institutes of health in Japan.	"	"
Oct. 4	Ei-hatsu No.1012	Re: Operation of a eugenic marriage consultation office under the provision of Article 22 of the Eugenic Protection Law.	"	"
Oct. 6	Ei-hatsu No.1016	Re: Distribution of expenses on communicable disease control for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Oct. 7	Ei-hatsu No.1020	Re: Notice on the third meeting of the Society for Science of Public Health in Japan.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Oct. 8	I-hatsu No.827	Re: Enforcement Regulations of the Law for Dissection and Preservation of the Dead Body	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Oct. 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1690	Re: handling of business affairs on administrative measures of pharmacists.	"	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Oct. 7	Yaku-hatsu No.1768	Re: Change of matters to be registered pursuant to amalgamation, absorption and portion of cities, towns, villages and others.	"	"
Oct. 3	Yaku-shu No.777	Re: Qualifications for the keeper of business on poison and powerful agent.	"	"

Oct. 7	Yaku-shu No.788	Re: Service on drugs	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Oct. 7	Yaku-shu No.789	Re: A statement of transfer of a poison and a powerful agent.	''	''
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Oct. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1621	Re: Guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Oct. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1622	Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Kanagawa & 5 other prefectures.	''
Oct. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1623	Re: Report on the actual results of public works. results of public works.	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other prefs.	''
Oct. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1626	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Kanagawa & 6 other Prefs.	''
Oct. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1627	Re: Survey of number of students of the women's school being objects of allocation of LARA relief commodities.	Governors, Kanagawa & 4 other prefs.	''
Oct. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1628	Re: Survey of the needy woman's households.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other prefs.	''
Oct. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1632	Re: Special allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA.	Governor, Hokkaido	''
Oct. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1634	Re: The scope of application of the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	''
Oct. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1642	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other Prefs.	''
Oct. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1643	Re: Special allocation of drugs, relief commodity from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	''
Oct. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1646	Re: Application for approval of excess payment beyond the standard of funeral service expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	''
Oct. 6	SHA-hatsu No.1647	Re: The third nationwide simultaneous investigation into the state of protection for the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	''

Oct. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1653	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Oct. 5	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.231	Re: Execution of the community chest campaign in 1949.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Oct. 5	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.232	Re: Experimental measures for an agency dealing with business affairs on public protection.	"	"
Oct. 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.233	Re: Allocation of shoes, relief commodity from LARA.	"	"
Oct. 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.234	Re: Special allocation of relief commodity from LARA.	"	"
Oct. 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.235	Re: Invitation of applicants for entrance to the National Institution for Guidance on Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Persons.	"	"
Oct. 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.236	Re: Outline of distribution of soap in which consumer's associations are dealing.	"	"
Oct. 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.237	Re: Payment of fare required for doctoring under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Oct. 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.238	Re: Readjustment of work providing services.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.807	Re: Balancing national grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for child welfare workers for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Tokyo-to	Chief, Children's Bureau
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.808	Re: "	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.809	Re: Balancing national grant-in-aid for expenses on the child welfare board for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.810	Re: " Toyama Pref.	Governor,	"
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.811	Re: Balancing national grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for child welfare workers for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.812	Re: Recommendation of a motion picture beneficial for child welfare.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Oct. 3	Ji-hatsu No.814	Re: Settlement of expenses necessary for operation of the nationwide child welfare week for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"

Oct. 4	Ji-hatsu No.816	Re: National liability for expenses on guidance for health of the expectant or nursing mothers, the infants and the pre-school children for the fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Iwate & 14 other prefs.	Chief, Children's Bureau
Oct. 4	Ji-hatsu No.817	Re: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Oct. 6	Ji-hatsu No.819	Re: Approval of change of establishment of a child welfare center.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Oct. 4	Ji-hatsu No.815	Re: Allocation of petroleum products for October.	Governor, Osaka-fu	"
Oct. 4	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.413	Re: Submission of a survey-sheet on demand and supply of commodities.	All Prefectural governors.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Oct. 3	En-i Nos.1122-1125	Re: Supply of drugs for doctoring in the repatriation train.	Governors, Yamaguchi & 3 other Prefs.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Oct. 3	Engo No.1126	Re: Forwarding pamphlets.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Oct. 4	Engo No.1130	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	"	"
Oct. 5	Engo No.1133	Re: Situations of the repatriates from the Chinese Communist area.	"	"
Oct. 7	Engo No.1137	Re: Distribution of a repatriation agent's train certificate and another certificate under which such an agent may board a repatriation train on coffered payment of fare.	"	"
Oct. 7	Engo No.1140	Re: Forwarding the survey-sheet of the repatriation from the Chinese communist area.	"	"
Oct. 8	Engo No.1141	Re: Construction program of housings for the repatriates for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Oct. 3	Hatsu-en No.45	Re: Relief of the repatriates from the Chinese Communist area.	"	Vice- President Repatriation Relief Agency
Oct. 4	Hatsu-en No.46	Re: Transportation of baggages to be carried back by Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	"	"

10-15 October 1949

Public Sanitation Bureau

Oct. 11	Ei-hatsu No.1023	Re: Physical examination, etc., of the Japanese workers employed by the Occupation Forces.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Oct. 13	Ei-hatsu No.1031	Re: Distribution of expenses on nutrition survey.	"	"
Oct. 14	Ei-hatsu No.1044	Re: Administration of preventive inoculation against tuberculosis in 1949 under the Preventive Vaccination Law.	"	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Oct. 13	I-hatsu No.831	Re: Standards of allowances for public health nurses.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Oct. 11	Yaku-hatsu No.1719	Re: Investigation into the actual state of the sanitary material manufacturing industry.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Oct. 12	Yaku-hatsu No.1737	Re: Allocation of soap by prefecture for workers concerned with sanitary goods for the second half of the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Oct. 14	Yaku-hatsu No.1748	Re: Notice on the liaison conference on business affairs of narcotic inspectors.	"	"
Oct. 15	Yaku-hatsu No.1755	Re: Simultaneous control over the medical drugs, etc.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Oct. 11	Sha-hatsu No.1671	Re: Handling of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs, Bureau.
Oct. 11	Sha-hatsu No.1672	Re: Appointment of member of the disaster relief planning board.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1678	Re: Guidance for and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and also enforcement of the Disaster Relief Law due to the earthquake in Hokuriku Districts.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1679	Re: Guidance for employment of those protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"

Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1683	Re: Consultation on approval for the protective institution under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1685	Re: Approval for establishment of the accommodation facilities for the waifs, and national liability of the equipping expenses thereof.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1686	Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1693	Re: Awarding an honor to the excellent livelihood co-operative associations.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-hatsu No.1697	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Tokyo-to	"
Oct. 13	Sha-hatsu No.1699	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1705	Re: Allotment of rubber foot-gears for laborers at the social work agencies.	Governors, Saitama and two other prefectures.	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1707	Re: Allotment of paints for operation of the work-shops.	Governors, Hokkaido and 17 other prefectures.	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1710	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of living and under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto-fu	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1715	Re: Approval of the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law, and payment thereunder.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1717	Re: Application for approval of creation of an item of water charges among the standard amounts of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Oct. 14	Sha-hatsu No.1719	Re: Providing an artificial limb under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
Oct. 15	Sha-hatsu No.1720	Re: Application of Article 34 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu.	"
Oct. 15	Sha-hatsu No.1722	Re: Execution of guidance for and inspection of business affairs on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governors, Wakayama & Saitama Prefs.	"
Oct. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.239	Re: Allotment of relief clothings for the fiscal year 1949-50.	All Pref. governors	"
Oct. 14	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.240	Re: Members of the kept bicycles and bicycle-rear-cars	"	"

Children's Bureau

Oct. 10	Ji-hatsu No.824	Re: Application for qualifications for nursing teachers and also designation of schools.	Chief, Civil, Welfare Division, Kyoto Prefectural Government.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Oct. 10	Ji-hatsu No.830	Re: Answers to the matters desired by the conference of chiefs of Children's Sections and child welfare centers in Yamaguchi and other prefectures in Kyusyu Districts.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	//
Oct. 10	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.45	Re: Allotment of paper for the mother and child handbook for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1949-50.	All Pref. governors.	//
Oct. 12	Ji-hatsu No.839	Re: Consultation on approval of a child welfare agency under the provision of Article 35 of the Pref. Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	//
Oct. 12	Ji-hatsu No.840	Re: Allotment of commodities for the children accommodated in the child welfare agencies and also personnel engaged in child welfare work, and services thereof.	All Pref. governors.	//
Oct. 13	Ji-hatsu No.847	Re: The care and bringing-up juveniles movement.	//	//
Oct. 12	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.47	Re: Outlines of the training course for leader-physicians of maternal and child hygiene.	//	//
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Oct. 13	En-shi No.1154	Re: Distribution of fishery materials to repatriates.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Oct. 15	Ichi-fuku No.3117	Re: Unofficial announcement of increase of the amount to be borne by Service Sections for the fiscal year 1949-50.	//	Chief, Demobilization Bureau.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Status of Japanese Produced Biologic Products

The immunization program being carried out in Japan under provision of the Preventive Vaccination Law (Law #68, 30 June 1948) was temporarily halted in December 1948 when distribution of all Japanese produced biologic products was discontinued pending re-assay of already produced. Since that time the production and assay program has been carefully reorganized and necessary steps have been taken to insure that all products released for distribution are safe and effective.

All of Japan's pre-1949 regulations relative to the production and assay of biologic products have been or are in the process of being revised to conform to modern practices. All products in stock or in process of distribution in December 1948 have been re-assayed under stringent controls and all new stocks have been subjected to the same rigid assay tests. The program has progressed satisfactorily, however, a temporary shortage of vaccine still exists and is expected to exist for some time yet. All biologic products which have been released this year have passed the rigid assay requirements, all future products will be required to pass the requirements and both can be used with confidence.

Reports indicate that some Japanese centers and certain segments of the population still do not have full confidence in the Japanese biologic products. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section issued a public statement on 17 October 1949 clarifying the present status of the biologics assay program. The purpose of this statement was to give to the Japanese doctors of Japan, and the public at large, complete factual information on the status of this program in order to allay any apprehension which might still exist in Japanese confidence in Japanese produced biologic products. It is desirable that information in subject statement be widely disseminated, and for this reason a copy of subject press release is inclosed with this bulletin (Inclosure No.1) for the information and guidance of Civil Affairs Public Health officers. It is suggested that this material be disseminated to all prefectural public health personnel, to the doctors, and to the public within each prefecture.

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

Refresher training courses are scheduled at the institute of Public Health in Tokyo as follows:

- (1) Public Health Veterinarians - 28 November to 31 January.
- (2) Public Health Nutritionists - 28 November to 31 January.

Nutritionists employed in prefectural or municipal health departments or in health centers are eligible to attend. Prefectures which have a backlog of nutritionists in need of training may send more than one student to the course.

- (3) Public Health Nurses - 1 December to 31 March 1950 (sec Nursing Affairs).
- (4) Health Center Laboratory Technicians - 5 December to 9 February 1950 - limited to 30 students.

Effort should be made to see that well-qualified candidates are selected and sent to the above courses. Official announcements have been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Penicillin in the Treatment of Syphilis

Information has appeared in various technical journals from time to time on the effect of penicillin in the treatment of syphilis. Certain articles have also appeared in popular magazines for lay consumption. In a recent issue of Collier's magazine (2 July 1949) there appeared an article entitled "A One-Shot Cure for Syphilis" by Morton Sonthheimer. This article graphically summarized in layman's language the results of man's long search for a simple and effective cure for syphilis and describes the achievement of this epoch making event.

The article was checked for accuracy by Dr. John F. Mahoney, who is mentioned in the article; by the Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease, U.S. Public Health Service; by the Chief of the Biological Research Department of the Pfizer Laboratories; and by the assistant medical director of the Bristol Laboratories.

Because of the importance of the information contained therein, subject article has been reproduced and is inclosed with this bulletin (Incl. No.2) for the information and guidance of Civil Affairs Public officials in Japan.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

The ninth 4-month course for Public Health Nurses will begin at the Institute of Public Health on 1 December. Civil Affairs Nurses are again asked to aid the prefectural officials in the selection of a candidate. The public health nursing students of the Institute are now housed in a new dormitory in the same building where classes are held.

Nursing Literature

"The Handbook on Secondary School Programs" as prepared by the Ministry of Education under the guidance of Civil Information and Education Section and Public Health and Welfare Section has been completed. A copy of this handbook will be sent to the Education Section and the Public Health Section of each regional team in the near future. Copies have been made available to the Japanese Department of Education.

A Complimentary copy of "The Hospital Head Nurse" by Wayland has been sent to the Nursing Division, Public Health Section of each Regional Civil Affairs Team. This book may be purchased for 380 yen at the office of "Medical Friend Co.", 40 Momozonocho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to.

Class plans and suggestion relative for rotation of students in A & B Schools of Nursing are being prepared and will be sent to Civil Affairs Teams in the near future.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Milk Conference

Public Health and Welfare representatives held a conference with representative members and officials of the Japan Dairy Products Association, purpose being to assist in the planning of a more acceptable method in the manufacturing of indigenous milk products.

The proposed plan of reducing allotments of sugar to the processors, creates a necessity on the part of some to convert their plants so that other milk products not requiring sugar can be produced.

Physical Examination of Laboratory Animals

Plans have been formulated between officials of the Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, purpose being to complete to diagnostic tests and immunizations on all laboratory animals utilized in the production of human biologics.

Rabies Conference

A conference with prefectural officials concerned with rabies control in the Kanto Region, will be held 5 November. Present laxness on the part of the prefectural officials in enforcing rabies control measures has been an influencing factor in failure to eradicate the disease.

Bovine Influenza

A total of 57,180 cases of bovine influenza has occurred between the period of August to October. Of this number, 96 died and 70 were destroyed. The figures listed are still approximate in that the disease has been quite mild and in many areas no reports were received. Investigations are under way and laboratories have been successful in isolating a virus which is now undergoing serial passages in mice. The deaths have, in the majority of cases, been due to the invasion of secondary organisms with resulting pneumonias and septicemia. The symptoms have been mild and usually lasted only two or three days.

Institute of Public Health Veterinary Course

The eighth Refresher Course for Public Health Veterinarian was concluded on 29 October with a total of 42 students being graduated. Two Okinawan veterinarians attended this course, duration of which is two months.

Veterinary License Control

The first organizational meeting of the 25 Japanese veterinarians appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, was held in Tokyo on 29 October. This is an official governmental body authorized under the new Veterinary License Law to conduct national examinations for licensing of veterinarians. The council also has the authority for action in event of professional violations of the Law.

Veterinary Sub-committee on Assays

Under authority of the Pharmaceutical Law, the standards for veterinary biologics have been delegated to a sub-committee of veterinarians. On 29 October, a meeting of this group was held in Tokyo. An effort is being made to have the standards for veterinary biologics conform with these for human use in as far as it is compatible.

Monthly Animal Quarantine Report

During the month of September, animals and animal by-products were received and inspected in the following quarantine stations under supervision of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and forestry.

Animals

Yokohama ----- 1 elephant from Bangkok, Siam

Gross weight of by-products quarantined

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Hide</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Other Hair</u>	<u>Other goods</u>
Hakodate	-	-	-	-	-
Otaru	-	-	-	-	-
Yokohama	171,671	288,994	59	-	51,471
Nagoya	-	-	325,810.451	-	-
Osaka	-	2	11.4	-	0.2
Kobe	-	327,645	113,731	166 (Imp) 1,130.37 (Exp)	309,972
Moji	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>166 (Imp)</u>	
Total	<u>171,671</u>	<u>616,641</u>	<u>439,611.851</u>	<u>1,130.37(Exp)</u>	<u>361,443.2</u>

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Division, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the outbreak of new cases of rabies in dogs for the period 16 - 22 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total to Date</u>
Tokyo	7	155
Kanagawa	2	63
Chiba	11	125
Saitama	2	87
Ibaraki	4	22
Gumma	0	52
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	26	507

Investigations have disclosed that many pet owners have not registered their dogs and cats due to the high tax that has been placed on pets by Prefectural Ordinance. This has caused considerable difficulty in the rabies control program, in that owners will not submit their pets for immunization for fear of being taxed by the Prefectural authorities, and because the owners do not have the money available to pay the tax.

In order to correct the present conditions which are influencing the presentation of animals for immunization, the officials of Ministry of Welfare have them requested to set up a conference for 5 November with the prefectural officials concerned in the control of rabies in the Kanto Region. This action is deemed advisable in as much as effective controls are at ##### very lax.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period 22 - 28 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Akita	Swine Cholera	4
Shizuoka	" "	6
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	2
Kumamoto	Blackleg	1
Nagano	Anthrax	1
Chiba	"	1
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis*	3 (2 pos - 1 sus)
Fukushima	" "	5 (suspects)
Kagoshima	" "	1 (suspect)

* Note: Positive cases to date --- 268
Suspect cases to date --- 137

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted that following report on meat inspection as conducted by Prefectural Veterinarians during the month of August 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,655	1,411	3,685
Body weight (kgs)	5,532,635	1,321,174	1,361,582
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,802,768	62,451	569,842
Condemned ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	18	0	13
Partial	301	26	209
Viscera	3,536	77	620

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	58,627	8	120
Body weight (kgs)	4,935,558	322	2,961
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,923,792	148	1,250
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	3	0	1
Partial	271	0	0
Viscera	17,814	1	12

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments processing and selling meat during the month of August.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	---	262
inspected	---	207
Sanitary condition	Good	56
	Fair	124
	Poor	27
Total number of inspections	---	387

Amount of meat and meat products examined	---	56,331	
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	---	360	
Cause of condemnation	---	Putrefaction	
Disposition	---	Fertilizer	
<u>Retail Meat Shops</u>			
Number of establishments	---	14,451	
	inspected	---	8,065
Sanitary condition	Good	---	3,095
	Fair	---	4,089
	Poor	---	881
Total number of inspections	---	10,743	
Amount of meat and meat products examined	---	474,326	
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	---	1,530	
Cause of condemnation	---	Putrefaction	
Disposition	---	Fertilizer	

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of August.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Case</u>
Anthrax	3 (2 cows, 1 horse)
Blackleg	1
Swine erysipelas	12
Swine cholera	201
Swine plague	7
Piroplasmosis	1
Strangles	3
Equine infectious anemia	290
Brucellosis (cattle)	19
Trichomonas	128
Equine paratyphus	6
Pullorum disease (fowl)	2,776
Bovine tuberculosis	88
Equine encephalomyelitis	201
Rabies - cows	2

Equine encephalomyelitis after assuming a milk epizootic, now has become endemic with only sporadic cases being reported. A total of 405 cases have been reported, of which 137 were classified as suspects.

Monthly Food Sanitation Report for August

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by Prefectural food sanitarians in those establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of August.

Number of establishments registered	698,186
Number of establishments inspected	187,817
Number of establishments completing improvements	110,738
Number of administrative punishments	6,407
Number of cases to be tried under civil law	69
Number of establishments to be approved	23,668
Number of samples collected for analyses	7,494
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	1,952

During the month of August, a total of 86 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 1,511 people occurred with 33 death being recorded.

The number of food sanitarians new engaged in the inspection of food and beverages of non-animal origin totals 1,353.

The reduction of Prefectural personnel engaged in food sanitation has curtailed the inspection program considerably, resulting in fewer establishments receiving inspection. The remoteness of some of the food and beverage establishments in relation to the location of the Health Center prevents in many cases any attempt of carrying out inspection.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report for August

Prefectural Health Center veterinarians conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and dairy products plants. The number of inspections made and the laboratory findings are as follows:

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	---	6
Samples examined	---	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	---	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	---	1
Number of plant inspected	---	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	---	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	---	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	---	13,084
Samples examined	---	13,786
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000per cc)	---	1,750
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	---	812
Number of plant inspected	---	3,833
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000per cc)	---	570
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	---	371

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	---	42
Samples examined	---	48
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000per cc)	---	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	---	13

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in July

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	5	122	27,697 Lit
Ordinary	60,379	116,591	23,371,484 Lit
Goat	7,234	9,742	211,791 Lit

Note: This represents a gain of 410,757 Lit over the July production.

Quality of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in August

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	5	13,816	12,374	
Ordinary	2,769		3,635,932	5,005,014 Lit
Total	2,774	13,816	3,648,306	5,005,014 Lit

Milk Products Produced in August

Powdered whole milk	75,482 kgs
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added	156,241 kgs
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added	701,155 kgs
Sweetened condensed milk	802,264 kgs
Butter	238,855 kgs
Cheese	31,874 kgs

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of August.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments registered	---	1,475	
Number of establishments inspected	---	1,039	
Sanitary condition	good	---	166
	fair	---	684
	poor	---	189
Total inspections	---	6,855	
Amount of seafood examined	---	59,306,041 kgs	
Amount of seafood condemned	---	240,116 kgs	
Cause of condemnation	---	Putrefaction	
Disposition	---	Fertilizer	

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments registered	---	55,426	
Number of establishments inspected	---	19,156	
Sanitary condition	good	---	3,507
	fair	---	11,503
	poor	---	4,146
Total inspections	---	22,138	
Amount of seafood examined	---	22,945,949 kgs	
Amount of seafood condemned	---	4,062 kgs	
Cause of condemnation	---	Putrefaction	
Disposition	---	Fertilizer	

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments registered	---	10,828	
Number of establishments inspected	---	3,441	
Sanitary condition	good	---	574
	fair	---	1,939
	poor	---	928
Total inspections	---	5,934	
Amount of seafood examined	---	471,041 kgs	
Amount of seafood condemned	---	2,153 kgs	
Cause of condemnation	---	Putrefaction	
Disposition	---	Fertilizer	

Source: Ministry of Welfare

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

DDT Movie Short

On 26 October the Ministry of Welfare and the DDT Manufacturers Association presented the preview of "The Tale of DDT", a documentary film which demonstrates the use of DDT in the control of household insects, to approximately 700 interested spectators at the Mainichi Press Theatre, Tokyo. The film is based on a letter written by a public health nurse from Fukushima, which is read over the air on radio station JOAK on the "Our Opinion

Hour” program. “The Tale of DDT”, and informative and highly interesting film, is being distributed by the Ministry of welfare to all prefectures, for the purpose of stimulating public interest in insect control.

Biologic Assay

During the period 11 - 23 October the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	Unit: dose	
Small Pox	Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute	82	148,400	Unit: cc	
		83	248,000		
		86	225,200		
		Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	137		152,100
			139		128,800
			140		196,800
	141		140,400		
	142		216,875		
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	73	96,500		
		74	87,400		
		112	344,000		
	Kandai Biseibutsu Institute	128	471,800		
		39	285,400		
		40	248,750		
		43	296,500		
		44	293,800		
		45	297,300		
		47	252,650		
		48	262,000		
		49	266,050		
		50	131,800		
51	259,700				
B.C.G. Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	3	12,312		
		4	12,960		
		5	14,736		
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	35	8,919		
		2808	8,742		
	Beppu Chiryō Igaku Institute	15	8,841		
		25	9,297		
	Takeda Yakkuhin Kogyo K. K.	26	9,603		
		27	9,555		
28	9,507				
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kitasato Institute	264	18,880		
		263	7,880		
Typhoid & Para-typhoid	Chiba Kessei Institute	100	36,500		
		108	38,400		
		123	36,650		
		125	37,300		
		127	35,900		
	Chiba Kessei Institute	60	16,700		
		Takeda Yakuin Kogyo K. K.	64	17,300	
		Tokyo-to Saikin Institute	52	17,400	
		Mitumaru Seiyaku K. K.	5	17,350	
			36,300		

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total Registrants	93,952
Arrests - Registered persons	27
Unregistered persons	178
(including 32 foreign nationals and 7 Koreans)	
Convictions - Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	65
(including 15 foreign nationals and 5 Koreans)	
Theft of narcotics (including six hospitals)	26
Lossed by fire (including hospitals)	16

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5000 to ¥ 50,000 fine and from four months ##### and six months penal servitude. Three out of five sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 1000 to ¥ 50,000 fine and from two months to two years penal servitude. Five out ##### sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Twenty sentences were appealed by defendants and four by the prosecutors. The penalty of one Japanese tried in Military Court was two years penal servitude and one year suspended sentence. Penalties of foreign nationals and Koreans in Military Courts varied from one year suspended sentence to five years penal servitude. Of 18 cases before Military Courts, ##### as dismissed due to insufficient evidence, 16 received sentences of penal servitude, two received a partially suspended sentences and one a fully suspended sentence while six were ordered departed, before or after serving of sentence. Sixty registrants were admonished and 40 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from one week to three months.

Ninety-two violations of the Marihuana Law were reported. Of these 87 were admonished and five were arrested.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,728
Investigations originated	438
Investigations concluded	386
Investigations not concluded	509

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report - August

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of August. Figures for July 1949 and August 1948 were for purpose of comparison:

	August 1949	July 1949	August 1948
Assistance- cash	¥ 878,789,129	848,419,481	420,431,334
Assistance- kind	<u>13,350,923</u>	<u>12,996,497</u>	<u>58,633,714</u>
Total	¥ 892,140,052	861,415,978	479,065,048
Persons - Institutional	132,321	133,663	144,613
Persons - non-institutional	<u>1,548,845</u>	<u>1,534,509</u>	<u>1,758,926</u>
Total	1,681,166	1,668,172	1,903,539

*See Incl No.3 for prefecture public assistance report. Following extracts were made from Civil Affairs Team Reports for August Saitama Prefecture. The Prefectural Welfare Department in cooperation with the Saitama Red Cross Chapter is sponsoring seven (7) local ophthalmological consultation clinics during August for the purpose of examining visually handicapped persons.

Kochi Prefecture - In order to help children who could not attend school due to their lack of clothing, the Okimachi Red Cross had a clothing campaign. In less than a month, over 500 pieces of clothing were collected. This clothing is to be renovated and distributed in time for the next school term. Well over 50 children will benefit by this program. All excess clothing will go to nurseries in the village.

The Red Cross Information Program has met with great success throughout the prefecture. It was estimated the pictures were shown over 80 times with over 27,280 people present.

The Kure-cho Red Cross Volunteer Service Group (Hoshidan) was reported as having received a subsidy of ¥ 5,000.00 from the Town Office. This case was investigated by the Kochi Red Cross and found to be a violation of local autonomy, and the Volunteer Service Group was requested to return the money to the town office.

Kagoshima Prefecture - Medical attention required by children at the Child Welfare Station in Kagoshima, is now performed by doctors belonging to the Japan Red Cross Hospital, which is located next door to the station.

Nagasaki Prefecture - Nagasaki City had to relocate its transient shelter in August and was met with a demand by the League of Repatriates from the Russian Zones, that the seemed floor of the shelter be reserved entirely for repatriates, including those who had returned more than a year ago. The City Welfare Chief denied this request as he wished to maintain the service for any needy, homeless wanderers, rather than cater to one category. It has been found that when the repatriates from the Soviet are promptly adjusted in their homes and villages, and not segregated, they do not agitate, but conform to the community pattern. The eighteen who returned to Iki Island are all employed and assimilated into the family and social group.

Red Cross

Community Chest: Japanese Red Cross joint fund raising campaign for October 1949 reports as of 24 October 1949, 46 prefectures have raised a total of ¥ 218,956,881.64 or 17.9% of the goal. Fukushima prefecture is in the lead with 53% of its prefectural goal attained.

Disaster Relief: The following information concerning the fire disaster in Kochi-shi, Tanesaki-machi which occurred on 20 October 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 22 October 1949:

House completely burned	80
House partially burned	82
House completely collapsed	7
Persons slightly injured	4

Two Japanese Red Cross relief teams were dispatched and on duty. Relief supplies sent from Headquarters: 8 layettes - 80 children's garment - 160 towels - 160 notebooks - 160 pencils.

Appointment of Full-time Directors for Welfare Departments

The Ministry of Welfare has requested to the governors of Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Mie, Saga, and Miyazaki to appoint full-time directors for the prefecture welfare departments.

Minsei-iin - Reassignment of duties

Attached to this Bulletin as Incl No.4 is a copy of HATSU SHA #72 dated 31 October, subject: Service limit of Minsei-iin (Jido-iin) in Public Assistance and Child Welfare Program. The Order changes considerably the duties of Minsei-iin and Jido-iin in certain areas. It is effective 1 December.

In-Service Training:

Certificates were given to 55 students who attended the 17-day Institute on In-Service Training at the Japan School of Social Work during the closing ceremony on 27 October. These students return to their prefectures with the responsibility for organizing In-Service Training programs and are designated as In-Service Training Directors although separate positions as such have not been created as yet and they do have other duties in their respective welfare positions. In three prefectures, Miyagi, Fukushima and Akita, the Japan Social Work Association with funds from the Community Chest have employed In-Service Training Directors during the past year. These men shared their experience with the class. These prefectures having the six largest cities, Aichi, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Osaka, and Kyoto had on additional representative.

From the final papers turned in by the students, the eight best plans for In-Service Training were presented to the class, these being from the following prefectures: Saga, Okayama, Mie, Ishikawa, Ibaraki, Fukui, Ehime and Miyagi.

Although the papers presented by the 17 American ##### were given in Japanese translation to each student it has been decided to compile a back including the speeches, both written and oral, and a digest of the discussions in English and Japanese for future use in In-Service Training programs. A committee from the group has been organized to edit this material. The group also decided to form an ### so that they may continue to share their experience in this important field of staff development and improvement of job performance in the welfare field.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Claims for Damages Resulting from the Occupation

SCAPIN 1195 (GS), 11 September 1946, informed the Japanese Government that "...the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers recognizes no legal basis for liability with respect to (claims resulting from the Occupation), and accepts no responsibility for the adjustment and payment thereof."

Japanese nationals employed by the Special Procurement Board for the Occupation are protected under the Labor standards Law for on-duty injuries and illnesses, and by the Health insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws for off-duty injuries and illnesses. Prior to its being abolished in 1948 by the provisions of the new Constitution, the Employees' Relief Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance 382 of 1918) afforded such coverage.

Employees of private employers may be insured, of course, under the workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law, Health Insurance Law and Welfare Pension Insurance Law. Other persons may be insured under the National Health Insurance Law.

Aside from the benefits a person may be eligible for under the social insurance laws named above, or under the Daily Life Security Law, the Japanese Government has made special provision to compensate for personal disability and property damage resulting from the Occupation. This program is designated "#####" for these Damaged in an Accident Caused by Occupation Forces" and is based upon the following Cabinet Decisions and Ministerial and Bureau Notification.

Cabinet Decision of 31 May 1946,
Welfare Ministerial Notification 86 of 3 July 1946,
Social Affairs Bureau Notification 87 of 3 July 1946,
Cabinet Decision of 4 January 1947,
Welfare Ministerial Notification 2 of 8 January 1947,
Social Affairs Bureau Notification 12 of 27 January 1947,
Welfare Ministerial Notification 18 of 1 March 1949, and
Social Affairs Bureau Notification 61 of 8 March 1949.

Supervision of the program has been assigned to the Protection Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is designed to compensate these persons who are unable to obtain adequate indemnification from the person inflicting the damage or under the social insurance laws. The provisions apply to incidents occurring at any time since the termination of hostilities and there is no time limit prescribed in which claims must be filed following the date upon which damage was suffered. Application is made through the Liaison Office of the Prefectural

Government. Allowances are made for medical care, disability (¥ 60,000 maximum), survivors (¥ 50,000 maximum), personal property (¥ 5,000 maximum) and homes (¥ 10,000 maximum).

SECTION IX
MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG NO.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>
103/3	8/29/49	Plan concerning the Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin preparation.	None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Press Release on Reassay of Biological products Completed.
2. "A One-Shot Cure For Syphilis".
3. Prefecture Public Assistance Report for August 1949.
4. Hatsu-Sha No.72.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: August 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 8 October 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 15 October 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 143
For Period
1 - 15 November
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instruction

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

17 - 22 October 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Sections</u>				
Oct. 17	Kai-hatsu Nos.1021 1025	Re: Allotment of budget	Governors, Tokyo-to and 26 other Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section.
Oct. 19	Kai-hatsu No.1033	Re: Payment of the deposited funds from the former Military Aid Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Chief, Civil Welfare Division Nara Pref. Government.	"
Oct. 19	Kai-hatsu No.1034	Re: Repayment of the remainder of the construction works incidental to the Suruga Sanatorium for wounded Solders.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ei-hatsu No.1048	Re: Interpretation of a phrase "gyo to shite (as occupation)" used in laws concerned with business, such as the Public Bath Law, etc.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Public
Oct. 19	Ei-hatsu No.1259	Re: Survey over the present number of and the actual allowances for personnel of the health centers.	"	"
Oct. 19	Ei-hatsu No.1060	Re: Investigation on correction of jurisdiction of health centers.	"	"
Oct. 20	Ei-hatsu No.1069	Re: Allotment of sugar for food-service in hospitals for the third quarter.	"	"
Oct. 22	Ei-hatsu No.1070	Re: Execution of collective extermination of belly-worms.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Oct. 19	I-hatsu No.841 & Ichi-fuku No.3120	Re: Initial supply of crutches to the demobilized patients.	Chiefs, Civil Welfare Divisions, Prefectural governments; Chiefs, Demobili- zation Offices; Chiefs, Agencies under Medical Affairs Bureau.	Chiefs, Medical Affairs Bureau and Demobili- zation Bureau.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Oct. 17	Yaku-hatsu No.1763	Re: Standards of the narcotic storing facilities of the narcotic central wholesale dealers and the narcotic local wholesale dealers.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.836	Re: Dealing with medical drugs.	''	''
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.837	Re: A case of falsification of the pass-book for purchasing specified distribution goods.	''	''
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.838	Re: The assay approval label for (dried) B.C.G. vaccine and for a diluted solution of the same vaccine.	''	''
Oct. 21	Yaku-shu No.841	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	''	''

Social Affairs Bureau

Oct. 17	Sha-hatsu No.1723	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Aomori & 8 other Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1725	Re: Forwarding the certificate on allotment to the demanders of the used textile goods disposed of by the Government.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1728	Re: Application for accessory materials necessary for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Saga Pref.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1729	Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Tokyo To.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1730	Re: Allotment of materials for operation of the work shops.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
Oct. 17	Sha-hatsu No.1737	Re: Guidance for and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1740	Re: The Shizuoka Bereaved Families Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1744	Re: Allotment of cotton-cloth for operation of the work shops.	Governors, Hyogo & 8 other Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1748	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Aomori & 10 other Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1749	Re: Approval for establishment of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law, and consultation on Treasury's share for expenses on its facilities.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	''

Oct. 22	Sha-hatsu No.1755	Re: Solatia to those who have been victims of accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governors, Hyogo & Nagano Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Oct. 22	Sha-hatsu No.1757	Re: Report on situations of livelihood co-operative associations.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Oct. 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.241	Re: Survey by month over the conditions of protection given to the needy persons.	All Pref. governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ji-hatsu No.852	Re: Plan on establishment of the Day Nursery of Yoshii Village.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Oct. 20	Ji-hatsu No.857	Re: Distribution of Alpha-powder for infants.	Governors, Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.861	Re: Sending a price of dry skimmed milk for food-service in the child care institutions.	Governors, 45 To, Do, Fu and Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.862	Re: Allotment of sugar for food-service in the child care institutions.	Chiefs, Civil Welfare Divisions, all pref. government	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.863	Re: A case on commodities for food service in the child care institutions.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.864	Re: Answers to "selection of child care institutions as objects of food service agencies."	Chief, Civil Welfare Division, Kochi Pref. Government	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.868	Re: Change of contents of the full strength of national public service personnel to engage in business affairs of the Juvenile Home for Education and training.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.869	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for ships for November.	Governor, Osaka Fu.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ho-hatsu No.84	Re: Preparation of statistic cards on the subscribers of the welfare pension insurance.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Insurance Bureau.
Oct. 19	Ho-hatsu No.85	Re: Partial amendment to the table of points for medical treatment fees under social insurance.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Oct. 18	En-shi No.1168	Re: Treasury's share for expenses necessary for execution of the repatriation relief campaign of love.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Oct. 20	Engo No.1172	Re: Report on the cases of violation of Cabinet Order No.300.	"	"

24-29 October 1949

Accounts Section

Oct. 24	Kai-hatsu No.1050	Re: Repayment of money deposited from the former Military Aid Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Governors, Kyoto-Fu and two other Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
Oct. 27	Kai-hatsu No.1063	Re: Application for a registration number plate of a lent vehicle Tokyo-to.	Governor, Tokyo-To	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Oct. 24	Ei-hatsu No.1077	Re: Performance of compulsive eugenic operation under the provision of Article 11 of the Eugenic Protection Law.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau
Oct. 25	Ei-hatsu No.1084	Re: "The Rules for the Execution of Tuberculin Test" and "The Rules for the Execution of the Anti-T.B. Vaccination."	"	"
Oct. 25	Ei-hatsu No.1086	Re: The special tax to garbage and sewage disposal plant, and interpretation of the report by the Shoup mission.	"	"
Oct. 27	Ei-hatsu No.1090	Re: The second allotment of uniforms for the environmental sanitation inspectors (concerned with rodents and insects, and with business).	"	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Oct. 29	I-hatsu No.874	Re: Article 19 of the Enforcement Regulation for the Medical Service Law.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Oct. 24	Yaku-hatsu	Re: Control over cosmetics.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
Oct. 24	Yaku-hatsu No.1786	Re: Distribution allotment of "gold-platinum alloy wire (in 4 grams package)," designated precious metal for dentists.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Oct. 24	Sha-hatsu No.1768	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by Occupation Forces.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
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Oct. 24	Sha-hatsu No.1770	Re: Answers on the scope of transaction under the Social Work Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1774	Re: Allotment of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Akita & eleven other Prefs.	"
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1780	Re: Change of allotment of used textile goods.	Governors, Hokkaido & 14 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1782	Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-hatsu No.1790	Re: Change of allotment of Relief supplies from LARA	Governors, Aomori & 9 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-hatsu No.1791	Re: Distribution of clothings for winter which have been stored at ten per cent from among such for the repatriates and other needy persons in fiscal year 1947-48.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-hatsu No.1797	Re: The statement of settlement on the emergency living relief program for the needy persons.	Governors, Akita & 8 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-hatsu No.1798	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for operation of the social work institutions.	Governors, Iwate & 23 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 28	Sha-hatsu No.1801	Re: Allotment of soap for the laborers at the social work institutions.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Oct. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1809	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Tohoku and Hokuriku Districts.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.242	Re: Inspection and guidance of corporations for public benefit.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.244	Re: Treasury's share of expenses for guidance for welfare commissioners for fiscal year 1940-50.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Oct. 26	Jin-U-hatsu No.23	Re: Distribution of clothings from UNICEF.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Oct. 27	Jin-U-hatsu No.24	Re: Outlines of handling clothings, supplies from UNICEF.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Oct. 24	En-shi No.1182	Re: Relief for settlement of the repatriates.	All prefectural Governors	Chief, Repatri- ation Relief Bureau.
Oct. 24	En-shi No.1185	Re: Forwarding a questions on living state of from Dairen area.	''	''
Oct. 26	En-shi No.1189	Re: Treasury's share of expenses on equipping housing for the repatriates from abroad under the public works program for fiscal year 1949-50.	''	''
Oct. 26	En-shi No.1190	Re: Regular report on public works for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 40 other Prefs.	''
Oct. 28	En-shi No.1202	Re: Housing situations for the repatriates from the Chinese Communist area.	All prefectural governors.	''
Oct. 29	En-shi No.1208	Re: Equipping housing for the repatriates from abroad in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 6 Prefs. in Tohoku District.	''
Oct. 25	Ichi-fuku No.3137	Re: Instances to be attended duty of transportation leaders.	Chiefs, Service Sections, all prefectural	Chief, Demobili- zation

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control - Literature Available

The handbook entitled "The Modern Attack on Tuberculosis" by Henry D. Chadwick, M.D. and Alton S. Pope, M.D., has been translated into Japanese and recently published by the Far Eastern Literary Agency and Publishing House, Inc., Room 135, Finance Annex Building, 2 of 1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Telephone Ginza 57-5475.

The handbook, a Commonwealth Fund Publication, was first published in June 1942 with a second and third printing in October 1942 and February 1944. It was revised in 1946 with printings in April 1946 and March 1947.

This brief, 113 page, handbook is not a treatise on the bacteriological and immunological phases of tuberculosis since this is well covered in numerous other publications. Rather the authors have attempted to provide a concise digest of the experience of many workers and of present-day practices in a form servicable to the health officer and administrator. Because the facilities for tuberculosis control and forms of public health organizations vary widely, even in different parts of the same country, emphasis has been placed on principles rather than on exact methods that have been proved productive.

This book should be in the hands of every health officer and every doctor dealing with tuberculosis. The book is available from the publisher at the above the address at ¥ 90 per copy plus ¥ 20 postage. Also it may be procured locally by placing an order with the local book dealer.

It is suggested that Civil Affairs Health Officers inform the local health departments, health centers, hospitals and medical associations concerning the availability of this book and of its value particularly for health officers and other physicians concerned with the control of tuberculosis.

Information Activities

In the near future (on or about 18 November) the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the period January through March 1950, will be sent out to prefectural health departments, prefectural welfare departments, prefectural model health centers and prefectural information organizations.

This plan (sec Incl. No.1) indicates, by Bureau and by Section of the Ministry of Welfare, (a) subject on which information should be released and (b) the months(s) in which emphasis should be placed. The plan should be considered as a guide in planning public health and welfare information activities at prefectural and local levels.

In addition to this general plan a booklet containing details of some of the more important subjects is published semi-monthly by the Ministry of Welfare and sent to the offices mentioned above. It is suggested that the prefectural health and welfare departments be urged to furnish additional copies of the quarterly plan to local newspapers, local radio broadcasting stations and to all health centers.

The Ministry of Welfare, through its Information Unit, is planning to increase the release of information concerning the use of Hexylresorcinol in the treatment of cases of ascariasis. This program should be vigorously carried out at all levels of public health administration.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Course

In January 1950 a short course for midwives will be held in Tokyo under the guidance of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare. Although definite plans in regard to the course are not complete, it is suggested that Civil Affairs Nurses consider early the selection of applicants. It is recommended that the midwife of the Nursing Division be selected, or if the Nursing Division does not include such personnel at present, probably a midwife interested in working in the Division in the future could be chosen. Definite information regarding this course will be forwarded to the prefectural health departments.

According of Schools

Plans for the according of "A" Schools are being finalized by the Council. During the last of November and the first of December representatives from the Ministry of Welfare plan to meet with the Regional Examination Committees for orientation purposes in the following four areas: Hokkaido and Tohoku; Kanto, Kinki and Tokai; Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyusyu. Civil Affairs Nurses will be invited to these orientation meetings by the Ministry of Welfare and will be notified of the date by Public Health and Welfare as soon as the schedule is definitely established. A representative of the Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health & Welfare will accompany the Ministry officials on the tour of orientation. At this time all accrediting forms to be used in the evaluation of "A" Schools will be provided by Civil Affairs Nurses as well as to the Regional Examination committee members.

Tuberculosis Nursing Course

Beginning in 1950 the 4-month course sponsored by Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be given for nurses working in the tuberculosis sanatoria instead of for public health nurses as previously given. The course is being reorganized and will provide theory and practical experience in a tuberculosis sanatoria. Further notification will be given when the course plans are completed.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Japanese Veterinary Medical Association

Activities of the JVMA are gradually increasing month by month and association shows evidence of assuming definite leadership. The president and other executive officials of the JVMA have made it a practice to attend all recent regional veterinary conferences. The regional conferences have been well attended and promise mutual support to the national JVMA. The monthly JVMA journal is gaining in stature and contain items of more practical significance. Plans are in progress for an amplified annual 3 day meeting, proposed to be held in the latter part of March in Osaka. Sizeable representation from every prefecture including government veterinarians is imperative to accomplish the aims of the convention.

Mutual Aid Veterinary Clinics

Recent complaints by Japanese veterinary private practitioners in the Tohoku Region and Hokkaido District have been directed against the government subsidized competition offered by these Mutual Aid Veterinary Clinics. Authority for livestock insurance, treatment and care is authorized under Law No. 185, December 15, 1947, and amendment Law 201, June 8, 1949. Attention of all civil affairs veterinarians is directed toward the possible impact of this law on veterinary practice within their areas.

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in dogs in the Kanto Region during the period 23 October 29 October and 30 October - 5 November 1949.

Prefecture	New Cases	New Cases	Total Cases
	<u>23- 23 Oct</u>	<u>30Oct- 5Nov</u>	<u>To-date</u>
Tokyo	1	90	165
Kanagawa	4	0	67
Chiba	0	0	125
Saitama	1	3	91
Ibaraki	2	2	26
Gumma	0	2	54
Tochigi	0	0	2
Shizuoka	0	-	-
Total	8	97	530

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the periods 29 October - 4 November and 5-11 November 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>29 Oct-4 Nov</u>	<u>5-11 Nov.</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Cholera		2
Oita	Equine encephalomyelitis		1(suspect)
Kyoto		Swine erysipelas	339
Hiroshima		Swine cholera	5
Miyagi		Swine cholera	9
Mie		Anthrax	1

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Allocations of Cement

A total allocation of 21,800 metric tons of cement will be distributed to the various prefectures during the 3rd Quarter JFY 1949, for repair, maintenance and construction of welfare institutes, waterworks and national parks. Total quantities for these categories are as follows:

Welfare institutes	20,000 Metric Tons
Waterworks	1,500
National Parks	300
Total	21,800 Metric Tons

Inclosure No.2 furnishes the detailed breakdown, by districts and prefectures, of allocations of cement for October, November and December, to the above categories.

Official Prices of Biologics

The Price Board, Japanese Government, has announced the official prices for certain biologic products, effective as of 1 November 1949. The prices quoted are F.O.B. producing laboratory.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>
BCG Vaccine	1 dose	7.40
BCG Vaccine Diluent	12 cc	0.30
Tuberculosis	1 cc	4.80
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine	1 cc	2.04
Smallpox Vaccine	1 dose	4.25
Diphtheria Antitoxin	1 cc	42.00
*Tetanus Antitoxin	1 cc	42.00
*Typhus Vaccine	1 cc	23.00

* The Price Board has approved manufactures prices for the above biologic products. However, official prices have not been determined to date.

Biologic Assay

During the period 24 October to 7 November the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Institute	143	167,800 dose		
		144	222,600		
		145	196,400		
		146	193,850		
		147	176,225		
		148	219,075		
		150	284,700		
		151	306,900		
		155	220,500		
		152	188,500		
		153	148,900		
		154	112,075		
		156	296,400		
		Smallpox Vaccine	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	127	445,100
				136	176,650
				78	143,250
79	143,000				
90	215,000				
92	180,000				
93	165,000				
94	155,250				
87	160,500				
116	467,100				
77	120,725				
83	190,000				
85	260,000				
88	174,800				
96	208,000				
103	163,600				
95	190,300				
Smallpox Vaccine	Densenbyo Institute	54	100,000		
		61	94,000		
		62	96,700		
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsubyo Institute	46	296,500		
		52	261,300		
		54	247,000		
		56	247,000		

		57	247,000
		58	151,500
		59	153,850
		60	240,800
		61	220,100
		63	218,100
		64-A	112,000
		64-B	89,500
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	55	247,000
		62	20,900
		67	220,600
	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute	48	107,175
	Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute	68	166,000
		72	175,300
		77	156,200
		92	97,500
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	Chiba Kessei Institute		Unit: cc
		118	35,550
		130	35,800
		131	36,250
		136	36,100
	Kanagawa Vaccine	42	39,250
		44	39,250
		45	39,250
		46	39,250
		47	39,250
	Tokyo-to Saikin Institute	54	17,100
		55	17,350
		Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	62	16,850
	Nitto Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	109	39,700
		110	40,150
		111	41,600
Tetanus Antitoxin	Beppu Chiryō Igaku Institute	10	9,060 dose
	Kitasato Institute	275	17,360
		278	17,760
		269	17,800

	Chiba Kassei Institute	30	9,100
		26	10,840
	Kagaku and Kassei Ryoho Institute	5	9,700
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	20	9,465
	Densenbyo Institute	2806	8,928
		2809	8,799
Tuberculin	Kitasato Institute	6	19,400
	Kekkaku Yobokai	16	22,140
		18	29,682
		20	28,458
		21	28,356
		23	29,328
		24	28,710
BCG Vaccine(dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	17-A	41,300
		17-B	26,900
		17-C	26,000
		17-D	18,000
		18-C	43,200
		18-D	45,200
		19-A	26,600
		19-B	29,800
		20-A	38,500
		20-B	49,000
		25-A	38,500
		25-C	43,500
		26-A	45,200
		26-C	44,400
		26-D	45,200
BCG Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	7	13,200
		8	11,940
		10	13,608
			Unit: cc
Pertussis Vaccine	Tanpakushitsu Institute	203	19,700
		204	19,700
		206	19,700
		1006	39,700
	Tokyo Eisei Institute	1	2,000
		2	7,500
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	1	18,819

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Prosecution of Narcotic Violators

The Attorney-General's Office, Japanese Government, has announced that one or two procurators will be designated, from among government procurators stationed in each prefecture, to prosecute narcotic cases. The action will not increase the number of procurators but will enable the specially designated procurators to become more familiar with successful prosecution of narcotic cases. The program of appointment will be completed during

November after which time conferences and special instructions will be utilized by the Attorney-General's Office to improve prosecution of narcotic cases.

One of the appeal courts in Japan recently required two narcotic officials to appear in court and explain the illicit narcotic traffic situation in Japan. This is the first time such action has been taken and is indicative of the increased interest being shown by Japanese Courts in the suppression of illicit narcotic traffic.

Enforcement

Seizure of 459 grams of heroin in Kobe and the arrest of six persons allegedly engaged in smuggling and illicit sale has not only broken up a ring of narcotic traffickers but has also dealt a telling blow to underworld traffickers in the current enforcement drive which has been underway in Kobe and other port cities since April 1949.

The narcotic license of a drug wholesaler, who was burglarized as a result of the company's negligence, has been cancelled and the remaining narcotics have been transferred to another dealer.

Ten persons, all of them pharmacists or drug clerks, have been arrested in Kyoto Prefecture for illegal possession and sale of large quantities of narcotics and synthetic narcotics, a report of which had not been made as required by the Narcotic Law.

Nine persons, six of them narcotic registrants (physicians), have been arrested in Aichi Prefecture charged with supplying narcotics to an addict who was also arrested. Besides the six registrants, one defendant, a physician, had received a sentence of six months (suspended) and ¥ 50,000 fine for a narcotic violation committed in November 1948, from which time his narcotic license has been suspended. The other two defendants are relatives of the registrants.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Fund Drive

Latest information supplied by CCCC indicates that as of 11 November the Drive has reached 62.5% of the total overall national goal.

Fukushima, Saitama, Iwate, Shizuoka, Niigata, Akita, Aomori and Gifu have reached 100% of their goal. All prefectures have reported, and in comparison with last year's figures for the same time, are favorable.

Against the total fund goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000, ¥ 764,218,620 have been raised. A year ago at this time, against a goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000, 39.2% of goal had been raised, a total of ¥ 561,488,153.16. According to a report of a year ago, of the first six Prefectures to go over the top, Fukushima, Saitama and Gifu were included, and they are again this year among the first achieve their goal. (Incl. No.3)

National Conference of Social Work

In addressing the 750 delegates at the annual National Conference of Social Work held at the Japan School of Social Work, 8 through 10 November, Mr. N. Nakagawa President of the Japan Social Work Association, paid special tribute to the ##### given the development of Japanese social work by the welfare personnel of SCAP and Civil Affairs Teams. This conference indicated considerable development in concepts of social work when questions of policy were raised by members of the discussion groups under the following subjects:

1. Problems of administration.
2. Problems for which emergency welfare plans are necessary.
3. Problems of community organization and social work interpretation.

Resolutions and recommendations were made by each group and were presented to the general assembly at the end of the conference with a delegate designated to deliver them to the Ministry of Welfare and the Diet.

There was considerable discussion of the relation between public and private welfare, particularly because of Article 89 in the Constitution, the need for revision of the Social Work Law, and of new basic concepts in public

welfare such as the right of the citizen to public assistance. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the emergency period was over, therefore, more permanent programs were needed which resulted in further discussion of the need for social work education and in-service training.

Representatives at the conference included fifty people, all from the private field, who were given awards for outstanding service. They were chosen from workers having had over 15 years service, not previously honored, and recommended by the presidents of the prefectural social work associations.

The Social Work Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association conducted meetings 11 and 12 November, at which time papers were read in the following subject groups:

(1) Child Welfare; (2) Livelihood Assistance; (3) Rural Social Work and Social Work Administration and (4) Medical and related problems in social work. These papers have been published in a pamphlet and are available from the Japan Social Work Association, 266-3 Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Red Cross

On 25 October dedication of the additional buildings to the Yohohama Red Cross Hospital was held in the new building. Those present included Prince Takamatsu, Mr. M. Cooke (ARC), Mr. Uchiyama (Kanagawa Governor and President of the Kanagawa Red Cross Chapter), Vice-President of the Chapter and other Japanese Red Cross and prefectural and city officials. It was mostly through the efforts of the Kanagawa Chapter Director that funds were raised for the additional buildings. They consist of a 200 tsubo building for out-patient department and a 100 tsubo building for nurses dormitory, thereby adding 130 more beds for patients.

Extracts from Prefectural Reports for August

Oita Prefecture - A training course for social workers for all of Kyushu was held from 18 - 24 August. Representatives from the Welfare Ministry attended as "guest teachers".

Yamaguchi Prefecture - An inaugural ceremony of the establishment of a new Child Welfare Center building was held in Yamaguchi City on 2 August. This is the 3rd new child welfare center building to be established in this prefecture. The restoration of public parks for the benefit of the public at large is one of the major projects now underway under the surveillance of the Welfare Section.

Shimane Prefecture - There is a total of 84 schools participating in the school lunch program with a total of 51,141 children receiving meals. The lunch consists of canned food in the A, B, C, D & E Classes, skim milk and at times fresh fish and miso are served. The average cost meal is ¥ 4 in cities and ¥ 2.85 in towns and villages.

Wakayama Prefecture - Personnel surveys are being conducted of prefectural and district welfare departments to be used in conjunction with information gathered in administrative reviews for preparation of a special report on personnel practices in public welfare.

Shiga Prefecture - Under the direction of the prefectural Child Welfare Section 11 "Summer Sanatoriums" (Fresh Air Homes) were set up care for undernourished, underprivileged children. The sanatoria lasted ten days and accommodated 509 children from the 4th to 6th grades in school. The children were chosen by teachers and nurses according to need. Each group had one teacher per 20 children, plus three nurses, one doctor, one dietitian and three domestic workers. There were regular scheduled activities, lasting from 7a.m. to 7p.m. including organized recreation, free play, story telling, and music hour. The health centers and local governments aided the prefecture in this project. There was an average gain of 1lb per child at the end of the period. A follow-up is planned by nurses and teachers to help the parents with more adequate care of the children.

Osaka prefecture - Two more children's centers were opened in Joto Ikune Wards of Osaka City during August. These are located in crowded sub-standard neighborhoods. Their programs include scout troops, girls and boys chorus groups, neighborhood dramatic performances, reading rooms, supervised play and sports.

Osaka City Volunteer Association held a one-day nutrition training course on 26 August. This was attended by 51 workers from welfare institutions to teach nutritive values of everyday foods and a demonstration of the preparation and use of LARA and other foreign foods in combination with indigenous foods.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance - The National Health Insurance Central Society, which serves informally as the consolidated unit of the various National Health Insurance Federations, have proposed and emphasized a program regarding National Health Insurance sponsoring heavy national subsidies and amendment to the law to make it compulsory on a national basis.

In conferences, Public Health and Welfare representatives advised the Society that it consider the possible deterrent effects of their proposed program upon the objectives of the Shoup Tax Mission and the progress that has been attained in local government under the local Autonomy Laws. It was pointed out that unwarranted demands for subsidies and changes to make the Law compulsory on a national basis, without consideration of the responsibilities and rights of the insured persons, could tend to nullify the insurance phase of the National Health Insurance programs, and could engender National Health Insurance resistance, as experienced during the war years. It would not only affect those who would be covered by National Health Insurance but also those insured under other programs who would be compelled, through general taxation, to share in the National Health Insurance burden. At the same time the need for a sound educational program in utilization of the existing insurances at insured's level was stressed, along with an informational program to all doctors, dentists, and others interested in National Health Insurances, on the operations and problems of a successful National Health Insurance programs.

Social Insurance Officers - With the reorganization of the Civil Affairs Teams the prefectural teams were terminated and civil affairs activities concentrated in the regional teams each covering a number of prefectures. There are eight regional teams now under Eighth Army but will be under direct supervision of SCAP, with the completion of reorganization by 31 December.

The observation and reporting on social insurance has been and will continue to be the responsibility of the Welfare Division of the Teams. In the reallocation of program emphasis social insurances have been given a high priority. As there will be a variation in the number of welfare officers in each regional office it will be the chiefs of the Welfare Offices responsibility as to how this function is assigned. However, in three regions, where there is a heavy concentration of industrial employees and population it was possible to have one full time social insurance officer allotted in the Welfare Division table of organization.

The programs to be given close observation and survey will be those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare, namely National Health Insurance, Health Insurances, Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance. A close liaison, however, will be maintained with other social insurance programs under the jurisdiction of other Ministries and agencies of the Japanese Government, namely, Unemployment, Workmen's Accident Compensation and Mutual Aid Associations. All of the aforementioned social insurances programs and welfare programs have a close relationship and require emphasis on coordination.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Quarterly Information plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the Fourth Quarter of 1949 Fiscal year (January - March 1950).
2. Distribution of Concrete to Each Prefecture, Third Quarter 1949.
3. Community Chest Returns as of 11 November 1949.
4. Japanese Hospital Report for September 1949.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 22 October 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 29 October 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Five Week Period Ended 29 October 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 144
For Period
15 - 30 November
1949**

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SECTION I GENERAL

TRAINING COURSES AT THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The eleventh in the series of three-month refresher courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 9 January 1950 to 30 March 1950. Prefectures which have a back-log of untrained health officials may send more than one student to the course for medical officers. It is specially urged that health center directors receive this training. Well-qualified candidate should be selected. Official announcements of the two courses are being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

The ninth Veterinary Public Health course opened at the Institute of Public Health with 38 Prefectural Veterinarians and 2 Okinawan Veterinarians in attendance.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION: INDIVIDUAL PREFECTURES

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos. 87, 94 and 103 of 1948, in which comparisons were made between seasonal prefectural morbidity rates experienced in 1947 and 1948 for certain intestinal diseases.

A further comparison of prefectural rates is now offered for typhoid and dysentery morbidity as experienced during the 1949 season of July, August, and September compared with previous years.

Separate mention of paratyphoid is omitted from this discussion since it has a minor role compared to that of other intestinal diseases, accounting for about 1/4 as many cases and about 1/8 as many deaths as does typhoid. Disease control measures applicable to typhoid are also applicable to paratyphoid.

Encouraging progress was made in the reduction of typhoid fever. The national morbidity rate per 100,000 per annum for typhoid for the three months of July, August, and September was 42.7 in 1947, 19.2 in 1949. The percentage reductions in seasonal rates were 55 in 1948 and 36 in 1949.

Among the various factors influencing the typhoid incidence, the carrier rate requires consideration. Estimates made in other countries indicate that approximately one person out of every eight or ten who suffer from the disease become carriers for varying lengths of time. In the United States (F.H. Top) an estimated 2% of patients still harbor and spread the organisms of typhoid for period longer than one year after suffering from an attack of the disease. If we apply the approximations of 10% of cases as "one year" carriers and 2% as cumulative carriers it is evident that typhoid cannot be wiped out in a single year. A reduction in the previous season's number of cases presumably is accompanied by a similar reduction in the number of new carriers or potential sources of infection for the subsequent year. With fewer sources of infection, even with the same control measures being applied, a year decrease in number of cases should be apparent. Exertions to improve environmental sanitation would, during any one year reduce the number of new cases of typhoid by attacking the chain between source and the new case, but would not immediately reduce the number of sources (carriers). Such reduction in number of sources would become apparent in the morbidity experienced during the following year.

Immunizations also have both an immediate and a delayed effect in reducing the number of typhoid cases. Complete coverage by initial and booster inoculations would presumably prevent clinical cases except where the contamination (dosage of organisms) was severe. Relative immunity as provided by inoculations should reduce the carrier rate in the same way it reduces the mortality rate and the severity of symptoms in those cases which develop in spite of previous inoculation. In Japan, however, the coverage by inoculation has never been complete. A total of 25,155,901 initial immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid was reported to have been completed between 1 September 1947 and 30 April 1948. An additional 9,544,731 initial immunizations was reported completed between 1 May 1948 and 20 November 1948 with 18,178,524 booster immunizations given during the same period. There were no further typhoid-paratyphoid immunizations after 20 November 1948 until release of newly assayed vaccine stocks this spring. Only 18,934 initial and 353,701 booster immunizations were reported to have been given during the first six months of 1949. Thus less than 50% of the population had, since 1 September 1947, been given the protection against typhoid-paratyphoid which is afforded by immunization, whereas approximately 82% of the population would be so protected if the provisions of law regarding compulsory immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid were completely enforced.

Besides the usual control procedure of early diagnosis, reporting, isolation, treatment and disinfection which apply to all communicable diseases, another important factor influencing the typhoid morbidity rate is environmental sanitation. The consumption of pure drinking water and non-contaminated food is essential for freedom from intestinal disease. Thus the incidence of typhoid will to some extent inversely reflect the effectiveness of environmental sanitation measures, including the operation of sanitary teams and the maintenance of acceptable standards by suitable inspections. The participation of the public both generally and individually as accomplished through public health information and education activities will also contribute towards an elevation of environmental sanitation and a corresponding reduction in typhoid.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in typhoid morbidity rate for the three month period of 1949 to half or less than the same period of 1948 were Nagano (14%), Ehime (17%), Saga (28%), Yamanashi (29%), Oita (30%), Tochigi (30%), Hokkaido (31%), Kagoshima (39%), Gumma (43%) and Kanagawa (50%) of these eleven prefectures, six (Ehime, Saga, Yamanashi, Oita, Kagoshima and Gumma) had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 that of the national rate during the 1949 season. Two others, Yamagata and Kumamoto had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 the national rate but showed less reduction in comparison with their experience of the preceding year.

While it is recognized that environmental sanitation is an important factor in the control of all intestinal diseases, it is probably less important in typhoid fever than in dysentery. Whereas immunizations tend to depress typhoid incidence, and the presence of carriers tends to smooth out fluctuations in case rates, the dysentery case rate is not modified by these two factors and therefore reflects more directly the sanitation of the environment. The national morbidity rate for dysentery for the month of July, August and September was 157.5 in 1947, 51.8 in 1948, and 84.5 in 1949. The percentage changes were a decrease in 1948 to 33% of the 1947 seasonal rate, and an increase in 1949 of 63% over the 1948 rate for the same three-month period.

Recent studies in the United States (L.L. Falk) suggest that dust and insects are a major source of bacterial contamination of vegetables grown above the soil surface, acting as vectors from distant sources of contamination rather than necessarily directly from the soil in which the vegetables are grown. A review of the meteorological data for Japan made in connection with studies on the factors involved in the 1948 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis, indicated that conditions of heat and rainfall were abnormal during the spring and summer of that year. At this stage, nothing more than conjecture can be offered regarding the factors involved. However, in general, it can be pointed out that efforts to improve the environmental sanitation must be continuous and that it is dangerous to conclude that marked improvement noted in any one season is due entirely to human effort. Such thinking may lead to relaxation of control efforts which are important in the eventual relegation of dysentery to the status of a controlled communicable disease.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in morbidity rate for dysentery in the three-month period of 1949 as compared with that of 1948 were Hokkaido (38%), Fukui (48%), Saga (59%), Okayama (60%), Ehime (60%), Hyogo (65%), Shiga (88%), Fukushima (91%), Yamanashi (95%), Oita (96%) and Aomori (98%). All others had an increase. However, eleven others (Nagasaki, Tottori, Kumamoto, Osaka, Kagoshima, Mie, Fukuoka, Nara, Kochi, Wakayama and Toyama), although showing an increase over the preceding years season, had dysentery rates during July, August, and September 1949 of half or less than that of the national rate for the same period.

The following tables show the standing of individual prefectures both with regard to improvement of their own prefecture rates, and in relation to the national rate during the period of July, August and September.

TABLE I
I
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR DYSENTERY FOR THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	Ratio of 3 mo. 1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	Ratio of 3 mo. prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	--

Hokkaido	27.7	72.2	38	33
Aomori	30.2	30.7	98	36
Iwate	153.3	128.4	119	181
Miyagi	45.6	35.3	129	54
Akita	45.1	42.9	105	53
Yamagata	89.5	46.3	193	106
Fukushima	69.9	77.0	91	83
Ibaraki	148.6	110.2	135	176
Tochigi	112.1	54.5	206	133
Gumma	278.6	92.2	302	330
Saitama	269.1	56.8	474	318
Chiba	120.9	34.4	351	143
Tokyo	162.8	75.1	217	193
Kanagawa	116.0	32.1	361	137
Niigata	208.0	65.6	317	246
Toyama	42.3	16.9	250	50
Ishikawa	49.9	9.0	554	59
Fukui	43.8	92.2	48	52
Yamanashi	52.8	26.6	198	62
Nagano	84.3	35.2	239	100
Gifu	97.8	90.3	108	116
Shizuoka	125.9	39.3	320	149
Aichi	106.9	66.2	161	127
Mie	42.1	38.3	110	50
Shiga	28.3	32.2	88	33
Kyoto	57.5	42.4	136	68
Osaka	40.6	39.0	104	48
Hyogo	26.8	41.4	65	32
Nara	18.1	14.0	129	21
Wakayama	32.8	13.5	243	39
Tottori	35.7	34.6	103	42
Shimane	100.9	74.8	135	119
Okayama	21.8	36.3	60	26
Hiroshima	59.3	45.6	130	70
Yamaguchi	40.8	42.8	95	48
Tokushima	61.7	57.4	107	73
Kagawa	71.7	35.7	201	85
Ehime	42.5	71.2	60	50
Kochi	34.8	24.2	144	41
Fukuoka	35.1	31.3	112	42
Saga	33.6	57.0	59	40
Nagasaki	41.3	40.9	101	49
Kumamoto	30.9	29.7	104	37
Oita	64.0	45.6	96	52
Miyazaki	104.1	57.7	180	123
Kagoshima	27.3	25.1	109	32
All Japan	84.5	51.8	163	100

Table prepared by Health & Welfare Statistics Div. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP, 24 October 1949.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR TYPHOID FEVER FOR THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	Ratio of 3 mo. 1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	Ratio of 3 mo. prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
Hokkaido	5.9	18.8	31	48
Aomori	10.3	18.5	56	84
Iwate	11.8	12.1	98	97
Miyagi	16.4	22.7	72	134
Akita	5.5	10.0	55	45
Yamagata	3.5	6.6	53	29
Fukushima	1.2	14.7	76	92
Ibaraki	7.5	11.6	65	61
Tochigi	5.8	19.4	30	48
Gumma	3.9	9.0	43	32
Saitama	14.7	16.6	89	120
Chiba	7.7	19.9	39	63
Tokyo	18.9	26.0	73	155
Kanagawa	16.4	33.0	50	134
Niigata	16.1	18.8	86	132
Toyama	19.6	31.8	62	161
Ishikawa	8.3	12.4	67	68
Fukui	42.2	35.1	120	346
Yamanashi	1.4	4.9	29	11
Nagano	10.2	71.0	14	84
Gifu	23.9	35.6	67	196
Shizuoka	19.8	16.9	117	162
Aichi	17.6	23.6	75	144
Mie	33.4	31.9	105	274
Shiga	6.7	12.9	52	55
Kyoto	14.0	24.6	57	115
Osaka	11.5	17.7	65	94
Hyogo	16.9	19.8	85	139
Nara	20.1	30.5	66	165
Wakayama	17.6	13.1	134	144
Tottori	17.8	32.6	55	146
Shimane	15.6	16.5	95	128
Okayama	13.5	21.5	63	111
Hiroshima	21.6	22.2	97	177
Yamaguchi	6.8	11.8	58	56
Tokushima	13.5	21.8	62	111
Kagawa	8.4	6.9	122	69
Ehime	3.4	20.1	17	28
Kochi	14.5	27.9	52	119
Fukuoka	6.0	6.6	91	49
Saga	3.4	12.1	28	28
Nagasaki	6.8	4.6	148	56
Kumamoto	0.9	0.7	129	7
Oita	3.8	12.6	30	31
Miyazaki	4.8	5.7	84	39
Kagoshima	0.7	1.8	39	6
All Japan	12.2	19.2	64	100

Typhus Fever

Reports of the occurrence of suspect cases of typhus fever are being received from various prefectures in Japan, particularly in Kyushu. There are several points which should be re-emphasized in the typhus fever prevention and control program.

1. Louse borne (epidemic) typhus

a. prevention (before cases occur).

- (1) Louse population surveys conducted at frequent intervals among persons in poor, crowded areas of cities, jails, orphanages, old peoples' homes, mental hospitals, vagrant camps or shelters, and school children.
- (2) Immediate institution of delousing procedures, using 10% DDT dust, of all persons in any of the above mentioned places when the louse population appears to be building up (heavy infestation - 10 or more lice or numerous eggs easily seen on cursory examination of hair and clothing).
- (3) Protective immunization with typhus vaccine of persons in areas mentioned above.
- (4) Residual 5% DDT spraying of public conveyances.
- (5) Intensified case-finding work.
- (6) Information and Education program.

b. Control (when suspect cases on proven cases occur)

(1) Patients

- a) Immediate reporting of any suspect or definitely recognized case, a suspect case being any person with elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset, unless the person is suffering from some definitely recognizable disease. Reporting should be done within two hours after discovery.
- b) Immediate delousing of patient with 10% DDT dust only.
- c) Hospitalization of patient within 8 hours after discovery.

(2) Contents of patient(s).

- a) Immediate delousing of all known immediate contacts of the patient within the household, institution, camp, etc., within 8 hours after discovery of patient.
- b) Delousing of all other known contacts (relatives or visitors of the patient).
- c) Immunization of persons in 2 (a) and 2 (b) above.

(3) Fecal delousing (hair, clothing, extra clothing, bedding) of all living in the vicinity of the patient or suspect (work from home to home). Repeat in 7-10 days.

(4) Zonal delousing (if necessary) i.e. an entire ward (ku) of a city or other large prescribed areas. (Repeat in 7-10 days)

(5) Fecal or zonal immunization of persons living in prescribed areas.

(6) Expansion and intensification of case-finding efforts.

2. Flea borne (murine) typhus.

a. Suspect cases should be regarded as probable epidemic typhus and should be treated as such.

b. Emphasis should be placed on the control of fleas. Ten percent DDT dust applied to clothing and bedding will be effective against both fleas and lice. Fleas can transmit the rickettsii of epidemic typhus, likewise lice can transmit the rickettsil of murine typhus.

c. Pre-dusting of houses (under tatami) sheds, stores and other buildings infected with rate should precede rat control campaigns by 6-7 days. Apply 10% DDT dust along rat-runways, rat harborages, around entrances to rat burrows, under and around buildings, in attics and other places frequented by rats and mice.

d. Rodent control operations using all recommended methods.

e. DDT residual effect sprays (containing 2% cresolis in final solution) will tend to control rat-mite infestations in homes. (Rat mites have also been incriminated as vectors of typhus fevers). Such spray also has a long lasting killing effect, on straying lice, on fleas, and miscellaneous household insects. This type spray will also destroy rickettsiae which may be present in fecal droppings of lice, fleas and mites.

3. It is urged that serum samples from any suspect or clinically diagnosed case of typhus fever be obtained for laboratory confirmation.

1st sample - at date of onset or as near that date as possible.

2nd sample - during the latter part of the 2nd week of illness following date of onset.

3rd sample - during the latter part of the 3rd week or early part of the fourth week of illness.

Samples should be sent to the National institute of Health, Tokyo.

4. Control measures should not wait for laboratory confirmation of suspect cases.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

A short course for midwives will be held at the Aikukai institute from 16 January to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send one representative selected on the following order of preference:

1. The Midwife of the prefectural nursing section or division or one who might be employed there in the further, or,

2. The chief midwife of an obstetrical hospital, or,

3. A midwife of the health center staff.

Only those who have a midwifery license and have had working experience in midwifery will be admitted to the course.

A short course in nursing school administration will be held in Tokyo at the Red Cross Hospital from 6 February to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send the clinical nurse of the prefectural nursing section or division. This course is planned for the purpose of assisting the prefectural clinic nurse to give better consultant service to nursing schools.

Nursing Books

Two new booklets of interest to nurses have recently been published.

1. Duties of Nurses Working in Hospitals

This booklet, published by the Ministry of Welfare, was prepared under the guidance of Public Health and Welfare. It outlines the duties of the staff nurse, head nurse, night supervisor, superintendent of nurses, instructors and educational directors.

It also contains a collection of laws and ordinances related to nurses, public health nurses and midwives.

Distributor: Kokumin Kyoiku-sha
174 Miyamae-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to
Price: 48 yen (postage additional)

2. Laws and Regulations Concerning medical. Nursing and Pharmaceutical Affairs

Distributor: Jiyuhyoron-shin
6-1 Minato-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
Price: 450 yen (postage 40 yen)

Accreditation of Nursing School

In order to carry out the provision of the Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Nurse Law No. 203 (July 1948) nursing schools will be inspected and graded by the regional examination committees early in 1950. Plans for the accreditation procedure for Class "A" schools have been completed by the National Nursing Council. Representatives of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare will meet in four places with the Examination Committee members on the following dates:

Tokyo	1 December (Kanto region)
Sendai	13 December (Hokkaido and Tohoku region)
Osaka	16 December (Kinki and Tokai region)
Okayama	19 December (Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu region)

Plans for the inspections and accreditation of Class "B" schools will be finalized in the near future so that all nursing schools will be graded before April 1950.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Bovine influenza

A survey of those prefectures in Kyushu, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kinki Regions where bovine influenza occurred, discloses a reported total of 101,101 head of cattle having been attacked during the period of August through November. A total of 289 head died from secondary invasion of organisms, of which *pasteurella bovisepitiosa* appeared most frequently. Those cases regarded as other than mild, did in the majority of cases exhibit symptoms of hemorrhagic septicemia. It is estimated that approximately 300 - 400 cases exist at this in Mie and Gifu Prefectures, with some sporadic cases still being reported from these areas where the disease has already abated. The fatality rate is 0.29 percent.

Research to date discloses that a virus has been isolated and that the *pasteurella bovisepitiosa* organism has been demonstrated in the specimens obtained in the field from living and dead cattle. Research is continuing, and a symposium is being planned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for all Veterinary Chiefs in charge of animal disease control programs. The date of the symposium will be announced through regular channels upon completion of plans.

Food and Mouth Disease in Algeria

1. The Office of International Epizootics, Paris, France, has notified the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in cattle has occurred in Algeria on 12 November 1949, origin of infection being in cattle recently imported from France.

Rinderpest in Formosa

Information received via radio from the Bangkok Office, FAO, regarding the outbreak of Rinderpest in Formosa, states that rinderpest is checked, 95 cattle dead, one cremated, prevention continuing, no further cases to date.

Action was taken in recommending the suspension of importation of livestock or livestock products from Formosa to Japan.

Monthly Meat inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of September.

	Cattle	Claves	Horses
Number slaughtered	17,071	1,403	4,210
Body wt. (kg)	6,050,958	125,099	1,350,469
Dressed wt. (kg).	3,075,657	59,818	628,189
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	2
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	12	2	12
Partial	323	21	199
Viscera	3,903	49	651
	Swine	Sheep	Goat
Number slaughtered	60,166	22	254
Body wt. (kg)	5,039,690	843	5,564
Dressed wt. (kg).	3,096,954	393	2,236
Condemned ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	11	0	0
Partial	549	0	0
Viscera	19,043	3	1

2. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of September.

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	----	292
Number of establishments inspected	----	239
Condition -		
Good	----	61
Fair	----	147
Poor	----	31
Total number of inspections	----	455
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	61,776 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	0

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	----	14,417
Number of establishments inspected	----	8,135
Condition -		
Good	----	2,907
Fair	----	4,117
Poor	----	811
Total number of inspections	----	10,043
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	435,151 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	436
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

1. Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of September.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	7
Samples examined	----	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	----	1
Number of plant inspected	----	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1

Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	----	1
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
Number of farms inspected	----	12,442
Samples examined	----	17,059
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	1,094
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	865
Number of plant inspected	----	4,528
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	437
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	394
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Number of farms inspected	----	38
Samples examined	----	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	9

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in September

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows and Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	119	28,353 Lit.
Ordinary	61,055	114,222	24,016,587
Goat	7,163	9,744	208,450

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in September

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows and Goat</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	13,599	12,829 Lit	
Ordinary	2,871		3,310,738.9	4,913,091.1
Total	2,877	13,599	3,323,567.9	4,913,091.1

Milk Products Produced in September

Powdered whole milk	----	116,655
Powdered whole milk modified -15% sugar added	----	143,517
Powdered whole milk modified -35% sugar added	----	623,608
Sweetened condensed milk	----	849,631
Butter	----	208,127
Cheese	----	20,980

Monthly Seafood inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of September.

a. Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	----	1,409
Number of establishments inspected	----	943
Condition -		
Good	----	151
Fair	----	616
Poor	----	176
Total number of inspections	----	4,422
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	27,517,587 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	164,176 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

b. <u>Seafood Processing Plants</u>		
Number of establishments	----	11,266
Number of establishments inspected	----	3,794
Condition -		
Good	----	676
Fair	----	2,187
Poor	----	931
Total number of inspections	----	5,873
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	614,043 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	1,088 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer
c. <u>Seafood Retail Shops</u>		
Number of establishments	----	52,941
Number of establishments inspected	----	20,312
Condition -		
Good	----	3,725
Fair	----	12,040
Poor	----	4,547
Total number of inspections	----	24,334
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	1,430,911 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned		2,309 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Sanitation Report for September

1. The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by prefectural food sanitarians in those establishments processing, handling, and selling food and beverages during the month of September.

a. Number of establishment registered	----	771,281
Number of establishment inspected	----	227,919
Number of establishment completing improvements	----	137,918
Number of administrative punishments	----	3,754
Number of cases to be tried under civil law	----	9
Number of establishments to be improved	----	27,003
Number of samples collected for analysis	----	7,740
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	----	1,525

b. During the month of September, a total of 208 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 4,510 people occurred with 52 deaths recorded.

c. The number of food sanitations now engaged in the inspection of food and beverages of non-animal origin totals 1,405.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

1. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following number of animal diseases occurring during the month of October.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	387
Swine cholera	26
Swine plague	6
Piroplasmiasis	3
Filariosis (Horses)	6

Strangles	7
Equine infection anemia	228
Brucellosis	42
Trichomonas	164
Equine infection abortion	25
Pullorum diseases (Fowl)	8,596
Bovine tuberculosis	90
Equine encephalomyelitis	32

Inspection of Animals and Animal By-products at Quarantine Stations During the Month of October.

1. Veterinarians assigned to the Animal Quarantine Stations inspected the following animal by-products on import consignment prior to their release to domestic channels.

Quarantine Stations	Hides	Wools
Hakodate	None	None
Otaru	None	None
Yokohama	397,085 kgs	94,388 kgs
Nagoya	None	422,456 kgs
Tsuruga	None	None
Osaka	25,400 kgs	3.75 kgs
Kobe	None	256 kgs
Moji	None	None
Nagasaki	None	None
	422,485 kgs	517,103.75 kgs

Weekly Rabies Report

1. The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on the number of Rabies occurring during the period 13-19 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Cases To Date</u>	<u>Number of Dogs Awaiting Immunizations</u>
Tokyo	3	169	23,501
Kanagawa	3	78	797
Chiba	4	129	25,718
Saitama	3	104	32,000
Ibaraki	0	26	11,500
Gumma	0	54	10,204
Tochigi	0	2	3,056
Total	13	562	106,776

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Phenylaminopropan and Phenylmethylaminopropan (Benzedrine)

Recent newspaper publicity has been given to the misuse of phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaminopropan (benzedrine) preparations by juveniles and others. This problem was recognized by the Ministry of Welfare last March when action was taken to amend the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. These two drugs had been designated as powerful drugs, with certain exceptions. Ministry of Welfare ordinance No.14, 28 March 1949, deleted all exceptions as previously specified. Reference Bulletin No.128 (6 - 12 June) page 18.

On 31 May 1949, as Ministry of Welfare Notification No.102, Supplement No.1 of the National Formulary was published, which removed thee from the National Formulary. These drugs in the form of powder and tablet had been included in the National Formulary previous to publication of Supplement No.1. This action made it necessary for a manufacturer to obtain license in order to produce these drugs as non-official medicines. No such licenses have been issued to date.

The injection preparation had never been included in the National Formulary. Licenses had been issued to several manufacturers to produce injections as non-official remedies. Thus at the time of the recent newspaper publicity these manufacturers were legally entitled to produce, and distribution was permissible as powerful drugs.

Recent emergency action to control the misuse was taken by the Ministry of Welfare. Under date of 27 October, the Vice-Minister of Welfare instructed prefectural governors (Kosei-sho-hatsu-yaku No.164) that phenylaminopropan and pharnylmethylaminopropan had been deleted from the National Formulary, and that manufacturers of the injection were requested to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Simultaneously, individual letters to manufacturers were dispatched pointing out the dangerous misuse of these infection materials, and requesting them to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Under date of 25 November, the manufacturers notified the Ministry of Welfare they are complying with this request.

The Ministry of Welfare recognizes that these preparations are of value in medical practice. They are now formulating plans which will insure strict control over distribution so that administration will be permissible only under professional advice. Such plans will be put into effect as soon as possible. Manufacture will then be resumed.

Penicillin Production

The Ministry of Welfare reported a total of 222.4 billion Oxford units of penicillin passes assay during October. This amount included 111.4 billion Oxford units of procaine penicillin, a substantial quantity of which contained 2 percent or more of aluminum monostearate. Penicillin producers have indicated that retail sales have increased perceptibly since 1 October when the lower price revisions were announced by the Japanese Price Board.

Biologics Production

New biologic production valued at 85 million yen successfully passed assay tests at the National Institute of Health during October, as follows:

Product	Passed Assay
BCG Vaccine	932,800 doses
BCG Vaccine Diluent	100,932 cc
Tuberculin	239,523 cc
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	747,350 cc
Smallpox vaccine	16,300,250 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	73,824 cc
Tetanus Antitoxin	26,760 cc
Typhus Vaccine	174,360 cc

All biologics undergo preliminary assay tests at the manufacturers' laboratories before being submitted to National Institute of Health for final assay.

Biologic Assay

During the period 8 November to 21 November the following biologics have been assay and found to meet minimum standards:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity doses
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsu Inst.	53	247,000
		66	215,000
		68	207,500
		72	227,200
		74	206,300
		75	239,200
		78	240,800

	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	86	100,000
		97	254,700
		114	445,700
		115	341,000
		117	365,000
		118	456,600
		125	465,500
		131	376,100
		132	203,000
		134	230,000
		135	185,400
		137	215,010
		139	259,100
		142	221,400
		143	200,500
		144	151,695
		145	228,125
		148	126,425
		149	105,000
		150	192,500
	Kagaku and Kessei	159	181,000
BCG Vaccine	Kekkaku Yobokai	32-A	47,700
		32-D	33,600
		33-A	50,400
		33-B	41,100
		33-C	40,700
		35-C	48,100
		35-D	44,700
		39-C	45,900
		39-D	52,400
		39-E	46,000
		40-A	41,800
		40-B	53,500
BCG Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	15	10,656
		16	6,880
		17	8,070
		18	8,480
		19	15,588
Tuberculin	Kitasato Inst.	4	16,160
		5	19,350
		9	19,400
		10	19,500
	Kekkaku Yobokai	10	27,150
		19	22,206
		25	28,176
		27	27,132
		28	29,166
		29	29,010
		30	25,428
		33	27,276

Typhus Vaccine	Sukegawa Inst.	3	9,540
	Kitasato Inst.	89 99	118,500 110,080
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Chiba Kessei Inst.	101 107	38,200 36,300
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K.	77	17,050
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Inst	17	37,850

Hexyresorcinol

Some improvement in hexylresorcinol capsule production was noted in October when 650,971 grams successfully passed assay. This amount included 3,365,000 capsules of 0.1 gram content and 1,572,000 of 0.2 gram hexylresorcinol content. A nation-wide educational program is being inaugurated by manufactures and the Ministry of Welfare, for the purpose of disseminating to the public the superior benefits of hexylresorcinol as an anthelmintic.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Prosecution of Narcotic Violators

Forty-nine District Procurators, eight High Public Procurators, and two Supreme Public Procurators have been designated by the Attorney-General's Office, Japanese Government, to prosecute all narcotic cases in the District Courts, Appeal Courts at Supreme Court. In addition two officials in the Attorney-General's office have been assigned to review and coordinate the work of narcotic procurators throughout Japan in an effort to eliminate narcotic trafficking.

Enforcement

Seizures of heroin in the amounts of 198 grams in Tokyo, 125 grams in Chiba, 70 grams in Yokohama and 918 grams in Kobe have been reported in individual cases resulting from intensive undercover investigations within the past thirty days. Narcotic enforcement authorities working toward discovering the source of illicit traffic successfully negotiated for the purchase of the narcotics.

Information

Improved storage of narcotics will result from instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare (Yaku-Hatsu No.1763, 24 October 1949) which provide that in the future no local or central narcotic wholesaler will be granted a license unless a ferro-concrete vault is especially constructed to meet minimum specifications. Even should the specifications be met the license will not be granted unless public need is demonstrated. All presently licensed narcotic wholesalers have been advised to bring their storage facilities up to standard as soon as possible.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Report as of 22 November 1949

Latest information supplied by Provisional Fund Raising Headquarters of Japanese Red Cross reflects the following:

As of 22 November 1949 the combined CCC and Japanese Red Cross drive had reach 81.1% of the total overall national goal. Against the total fund goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000, ¥ 990,124,910.09 has been raised as of 22 November 1949.

Fukushima, Aichi, Shizuoka, Saitama, Akita, Aomori, Gifu, Iwate, Oita, Yamanashi, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Niigata have reached 100% or over their goals. These prefectures were first to go over the top in last year's campaign.

Extracts from Civil Affairs Team Reports for August

Chiba - During July in Chiba Prefecture there was an increase of nine more chapters and six new junior Red Cross groups totaling 360 members. A series of 34 lectures and demonstrations were given on life saving and first aid, eight individuals received instructor's licenses and five aid licenses. The traveling Japanese Red Cross clinic examined a total of 560 people in four villages - 8 doctors, 16 nurses, and 4 clerks participated.

Iwate - It is anticipated by the Community Chest that a Social Welfare Council be established in each city (4) and gun (12) in Iwate Prefecture. The money to be used in the support of the new councils is to come from Community Chest funds which last year were used as gifts to persons receiving public assistance. The purpose of these councils is to coordinate all social activities within their areas and between other areas, including those of the Minsei-iin Renmei and the Iwate Social Work Association.

Akita - Staff conferences at the prefectural, district and local levels are conducted monthly. Subject matter is planned in advance and directed discussions are coordinated by trained instructors. Subjects covering practical matters are preferred to theoretical ones. In the immediate future short courses for local welfare officials, standing commissioners of Minsei-iin and nursery teachers are being planned. The re-education leave policy is now in practice and one district official is attending the Japan School of Social work.

Kanagawa - The Child Welfare officials, in addition to their regular routine functions, planned and carried out in an elaborate program known as "Summer vacation Children's Meeting." The purpose of the meeting was to meet children and their parents as a group and to stress the importance and the Child Welfare Law. Child Welfare officials made talks, led discussion groups and directed recreational activities. A Demonstration Child Consultation Center was set up in order to acquaint the public with the kinds of services available.

Social Work Bibliography: refer to TB-PH-WEL 21 for correction in first paragraph of Part I. The Information Unit is in the General Affairs Section (not Social Affairs Section) Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Welfare. (Statement in Japanese is correct.) It is suggested that inquiries for social work material in Japanese may also be directed to the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai), 266-3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo since this association published in October 1949 a bibliography in Japanese entitled "Shakai Jigyo Tosho Mokuroku" and is responsible for a large number of the Japanese publications on social work.

Institute of Social Research:

Papers presented at the two-day session of the Institute of Social Research of the Japan Social Work Association following the National Conference of Social work are available in a preliminary pamphlet from the Japan Social Work Association entitled: "Zenkoku Shakai Jigyo Kenkyu Happyo-kai: Happyo Shushi." The papers cover the following subjects: Child Welfare, Protection of Livelihood, Rural Social Work, Medical Protection Problems, Social Work Administration, In-Service Training for social workers and an analysis of modern social work in Japan today. When all of the papers have been edited they will be published in final form.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following public assistance figures for the month of September. Figures for August 1949 and for September 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	Sept 1949	Aug 1949	Sept 1948
Persons - Institutional	132,683	132,321	144,882
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,857,864*	1,548,845	1,773,108
Totals	1,990,547	1,681,166	1,917,990
Assistance - Cash	892,053,116**	878,789,129	519,141,920
Assistance - Kind	64,118,727	13,350,923	23,266,546
Totals	956,171,843	892,140,052	542,408,466

* Approximately 260,000 persons received assistance as a result of Typhoon Kitty.

** Before deductions for repayment.

Inclosure No.1 Lists September Public Assistance Data by prefectures.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Medical Care Councils and Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils

Inclosure No.2 "Cabinet Order 367 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Care Councils", and Inclosure No.3, "Cabinet Order 368 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils", implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appointment and supervision of insurance doctors and the determination of medical care fees for the social insurance programs.

Fundamental provisions concerning medical care advisory councils are found in Article 43-(5) of the Health Insurance Law and Articles 282(5) and 28-(6) of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949. Prior to the 1949 amendments, the Seamen's Insurance Law contained no specific reference to the medical care advisory council set up in January 1949 under the Health insurance Law and Cabinet Order 23 of 1949 although the Seamen's insurance program had participated in the operations of these councils prior to the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949.

Provisions in the social insurance laws concerning medical fee calculating councils are found in Articles 43-(6) and 43-(7) of the Health Insurance Law, Articles 28-(6) and 28-(7) of the Seamen' Insurance Law and Articles 8-(5) and 8-(7) of the National Health Insurance Law. As in the case of the medical care advisory councils, there was no specific reference to the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the medical fee calculating councils until the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949 although the Seamen's Insurance program had participated in the operations of the medical fee calculating committee established in January 1949 by the provisions of the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order 24 of 1949.

Because of technical legal effects of the 1949 amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law, it was necessary to set up separate medical care advisory councils for the Health and Seamen's Insurance and separate medical fee calculating councils for the Health, Seamen's and National Health Insurances. However, Cabinet Orders 367 and 368 of 1949, which supersede Cabinet Order 23 and 24 of 1949, provide that the comparable bodies for each program will act jointly in their deliberations.

The two central medical care advisory councils will coordinate the activities of two advisory councils established in each prefecture. There will be but one medical fee calculating council for each of the three programs and no such bodies in the prefectures. The fees for medical care under Health Insurance, including both government-managed and society-managed, and under Seamen's Insurance, are set by the Welfare Minister upon the recommendation of the calculating councils but the individual National Health insurance Associations establish their own medical care fees, subject to the approval of the prefectural governor and using the recommendations of the medical fee calculating council only as a guide.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance Report for September, 1949.
2. Cabinet Order No.367 for 1949.
3. Cabinet Order No.368 for 1949.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1949.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 5 November 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 12 November 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 19 November 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 145
For Period
1 - 15 December
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Influenza:

In anticipation of possible cases or outbreaks of influenza during the coming winter season, the Ministry of Welfare has published new instructions on case reporting, serologic diagnosis, and control measures. The new instructions are contained in EI-HATSU No.1244 of 14 December 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of Influenza". These instructions supercede those published last winter in YO-HATSU No.75 of 27 January 1949 and YO-HATSU No.151 of 17 February 1949.

The new EI-HATSU requires reporting by telephone or telegram and later by written report of initial cases and of epidemics of influenza with daily reporting of new cases both suspect and confirmed, together with the number of serologic tests performed and the number positive. In order to adequately utilize existing services of the national government in identifying an epidemic at the earliest possible date, sera from 8 to 10 patients early in any local outbreak suspected to be influenza are to be sent to the National Institute of Health. At least two serum specimens of not less than 5 cc each are to be collected on each patient to be tested, one as early as possible in the course of the illness, preferably within 48 hours of onset but not later than the 5th day, and the second from the 10th to the 14th day after onset. When an earlier report is desired an additional specimen may be submitted 5 or 6 days after the first, but a definite laboratory report requires comparison between an early serum specimen and one taken at the calculated height of serologic response, about two weeks after onset.

EI-HATSU 1224 also outlines routine control measures to be followed such as disinfection, home isolation, and where indicated, the prohibition of public gatherings.

Typhus Fever and Sanitation of Public Conveyances.

Attention is invited to SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan." Particular attention is called to paragraph 3(d) (e) pertaining to disinfection and disinfestation of public and private transportation utilities, etc. Reports and observations reveal that disinfestations and disinfection procedures are being done in a haphazard manner in many instances and not being given a thorough residual effect DDT spray treatment. Particular fault lies in the proper application of spray to the 3rd class railway coaches, buses and electric cars. Some transportation companies, particularly certain of the bus companies, are still using pyrethrum emulsion spray. This spray is not the equivalent of 5% DDT residual effect spray and its use should be discouraged in this work. Wettable DDT dust and DDT emulsions when applied as 5% sprays are considered to be the equivalent of the 5% DDT oil sprays and their use should be encouraged as stocks become available. At the moment investigation work and field trials continue in an effort to produce acceptable wettable DDT dusts and DDT stock emulsions. Until such time as these products are available only 5% DDT residual effect spray should be used. The addition of cresolis to the residual spray in a concentration of not less than 5% in final solution is still recommended for its action against the rickettsia of typhus fever which may be present in the fecal droppings of lice and fleas mixed with dirt particles on the floors and seats of all public conveyances.

It is important that the attention of all transportation officials be directed towards the improvement of the residual spray treatment of transportation utilities and also to seek a decided improvement in the generally poor sanitation of these utilities.

Streptomycin Dosage

Recently a copy of Minutes of the Seventh Streptomycin Conference which was held in the spring of this year, was presented to the Ministry of Welfare for translation and distribution to those to whom it might be considered to be of interest or benefit. This report which is quite voluminous (about 400 pages) was published by the Veterans Administration and represents the collective studies and opinions available concerning streptomycin therapy. Considerable space was given to the development of streptomycin resistance. Results of treatment in various types of tuberculosis are reported as guaged by different criteria - clinical, x-ray, laboratory, etc.

It is important to note that the report gives the regime consisting of 1 gram a day for forty-two days top rating in the evaluation of all the treatment regimes studied. This is very close to the 1 gram a day for forty days which has been suggested as standard for Japan from the inception of the program here. The only change which might be indicated here at present, is the giving of one gram in one dose daily rather than multiple doses. Recent

experience seems to indicate that a high level on blood streptomycin once a day will accomplish as much or more than a continued intermediate level. This procedure has not yet been adopted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Streptomycin Study

Attention is directed to Inclosure No.1 EI-HATSU No.1189, which orders the furnishing and describes the form of the first interim report concerning the results obtained from the use of the first lot of imported streptomycin.

The method of evaluation indicated is very similar to those which have been used in the United States.

This document is published for information only.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Japanese Veterinary Medical Association

The Board of Directors of the JVMA recently in Tokyo with full representatives from every region in Japan. One entire day and evening was devoted to current problems with active participation of the regional representatives. The Board selected the City of Osaka for the annual national convention on March 26-27-28, 1950. Support is requested for the attendance of all prefectural veterinary leaders and especially government officials. A sectional meeting will be devoted to veterinary public health.

Veterinary Biologics Assay Laboratory

Plans are now on the drawing board for the first unit of a new assay laboratory. It will be located in Tokyo on the site of the old Animal Hygiene Experiment Station, Committees on assay standards for veterinary biologics have been active in recent months and the list of approved methods is becoming more complete.

Record of Certificates Covering Fumigation of Straw Rope and Animal Diseases Status.

A total of 455,849 bundles of mandarin oranges were shipped to Vancouver, B.C. Canada. The final shipment took place from Kobe and Shimizu on 29 November 1949.

As required by the Canadian Veterinarian Director General, Department of Agriculture, certificates were prepared for each shipment to cover the fumigation of the straw ropes that were utilized for binding the cases together, and also to include the status of animal diseases in Japan in which Foot and Mouth disease, Rinderpest and Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia are specifically mentioned.

Bovine Influenza

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted a report in which no new cases of bovine influenza were reported from the Prefectures. There still remains a remote possibility that a few sporadic cases still exist which are not being reported. Recovery of approximately 300 cases in Gifu and Mie Prefectures is expected as the incidence of the disease was very low therein.

At the present time, Drs. Kono and Someya of the Institute of Public Health are engaged in research on the relationship of bovine influenza virus with that of the human strain. Materials consisting of nasal mucus, blood and tissue specimens from diseased cattle in Hyogo were collected on 9 November and research is continuing.

A virus has been isolated from the specimens and it is now undergoing comparative study with the human strain of influenza virus. A serological study is being made of the antibody reaction of bovine influenza in blood of cattle when challenged with the virus of human influenza. A report of findings is expected sometime during the month of December.

Correlation of the research study has been carried with Dr. Tajima of National Institute of Health.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Division, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report concerning the incidence of rabies in Kanto Region, and the number of cases reported for the period 20 - 26 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total cases Since 1 Jan.</u>
Tokyo	2	171
Kanagawa	1	79
Chiba	0	129
Saitama	4	108
Ibaraki	0	26
Gumma	0	54
Tochigi	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	7	569

Since August, the incidence of rabies in the Kanto Region has become more localized in those Prefectures showing active cases as of this report. The Prefectures have exerted effort in trying to immunize all dogs regardless of whether or not they have been registered with city offices. The high tax that is placed on each dog has been in many cases, responsible for increased incidence of rabies as the owners were not offering their dogs for immunization. Plans are now under way to modify present city ordinances so that they do not serve as a barrier to future immunization programs.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in dogs in the Kanto Region during the period 27 November 3 December 1949;

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Cases to Date</u>
Tokyo	2	173
Kanagawa	1	80
Chiba	4	133
Saitama	4	112
Ibaraki	0	26
Gumma	1	55
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	12	581

Weekly Animal disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period of 26 November 2 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Swine erysipelas	2

Note: Number of swine erysipelas cases occurring since 1 January now total 1,412.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period of 3 - 9 December 1949:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Hog Cholera	1
Miyagi	Hog Cholera	1
Hiroshima	Hog Cholera	13
Kumamoto	Black leg	2

Note: Number of swine choleras cases occurring since 1 January now total 1,657.

SECTION III NURITION BRANCH

Nutrition Survey

The result of the August 1949 nutrition survey (See Incl. No.2) for the areas covered, Tokyo, 11 large cities, other cities and the 46 rural prefectures, evidenced in the average per capita consumption of food, a light decrease compared with the May 1949 survey. Rural areas show the usual higher calorie diet over that of the urban areas with the still greater deficit in animal protein. However, the figures given below indicate the general improvement in the consumption of food by Japanese in the August 1949 survey when compared with the August 1948 survey.

<u>Month Year</u>	<u>Calories</u>		
	<u>All Japan</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
May 1949	2084	2000	2127
Aug. 1949	2052	1948	2103
Aug. 1948	1987	1946	1998

While the consumption of leafy green and yellow vegetables and legumes are definitely less, there is a slight increase in the consumption of other fruits and vegetables. This may account for the drop in vitamin A intake and the slight increase in the vitamin C content in the diet.

Nutritional deficiency symptoms of bradycardia, edema, loss of knee jerk, and anemia, show a general increase. Hyperkeratosis and glossitis are especially evidenced in the rural areas. Vitamin B1 deficiency is wide spread in all Japan, particularly at this season of the year (August) when the low nutritive value of the Japanese diet is more in evidence.

Losses in body weight are noted in the 16 year age group. This too may be attributed to seasonal influences when high temperatures demand greater need for vitamin B in the diet. The decrease in ration foods at this time may also be another factor contributing weight losses.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

License to Practice Pharmacy

Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197 of 1948) limits the classification of individuals who are entitled to be licensed to practice pharmacy in Japan, as follows:

“License of pharmacist shall not be given to any person who does not fall under one of the following classifications:

- a. A person who has passed the National Pharmacist Examination.
- b. A person who is licensed as a pharmacist in a foreign country designated by the Minister of Welfare.”

Ministry of Welfare Notification No.254 published in the Official Gazette 21 November 1949 designates the United States of America under paragraph 2b of Article 3.

Reorganization of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

A partial reorganization of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has been effected. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.38 (Enforcement Regulation of the Ministry of Welfare Establishment Law, Law No.151 of 1949), promulgated 25 October in the Official Gazette, sets forth the present organization in Articles 35 through 41. The Bureau consists of six sections as follows:

Enterprise Section
Pharmaceutical Affairs Section
Drug Manufacturing Section
Inspection Section
Biologic Section

Narcotic Section

The major changes from the previous organization are the creation of the Enterprise Section and the absorption into the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the defunct Medical Material Section. The Enterprise Section has been established to strengthen the activities of the Bureau concerned with economic affairs, both domestic and foreign (export).

Chloromycetin

Chloromycetin has been used successfully in treating typhoid fever and the typhus fever group of rickettsial diseases. It has been produced on an experimental scale by Japanese scientists, by both the fermentation and synthesis methods. Efforts are being made to inaugurate commercial production in Japan of this valuable drug.

Critical Raw Materials

The Ministry Welfare announced allocations of critical raw materials for the production of essential medical supplies and equipment, for January, February, March 1950, are the largest since the Occupation began. For the first time, sufficient quantities of such medical items as textile sanitary materials, rubber medical goods, artificial limbs and certain controlled medicines, will be produced to meet minimum domestic requirements.

Biologics Assay

During the period 22 November to 5 December the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	157	287,400 doses
		158	201,300
		162	184,800
		163	230,200
		164	167,000
		165	179,400
		166	193,200
		167	179,200
		168	250,600
		169	265,600
		170	161,200
		171	148,400
		172	193,400
		173	179,800
		174	244,200
		175	232,200
		176	191,800
		177	204,000
180	290,600		
181	191,000		
182	194,000		
183	181,550		
184	170,200		
	Handai Biseibutsu Inst.	65	215,400
		69	209,800
		70	204,500
		71	220,300
		76	230,800
		77	243,300
		80	246,000
		81	247,700
		82	221,900
		83	216,700

		84	186,600
		85	151,150
		86	161,800
		87	180,800
		88	160,950
		89	198,600
		90	225,900
		91	201,100
		92	179,400
		94	170,600
		95	172,150
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	119	421,000
		122	450,000
		126	461,000
		129	383,425
		133	142,225
		140	217,500
		153	158,500
		154	137,000
		155	238,695
		157	149,700
		158	126,425
		159	104,050
		160	100,000
		161	170,000
		162	130,000
		163	188,750
	Densenbyo Inst.	63	92,700
	Kitazato Inst.	77	190,950
		79	164,500
		81	179,000
		82	159,000
BCG Vaccine (Dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	10-B	43,000
		18-E	43,400
		25-E	42,800
		36-A	51,400
		36-B	44,400
		44-A	41,100
		44-B	28,500
		44-C	30,600
		44-D	23,800
		45-B	30,500
		45-C	28,300
		46-A	33,900
		46-B	31,000
		46-C	31,000
		49-A	11,200
		49-C	19,600
		49-D	23,800
		49-E	25,600
		50-A	37,300
		50-B	33,800
		50-C	42,500
		50-D	36,500
		51-A	36,900
		51-B	31,200

		51-C	32,600
		51-E	25,000
		52-A	22,900
		52-C	15,500
		52-D	24,500
		53-B	31,600
		53-C	47,200
		53-D	34,600
		53-E	37,900
BCG Vaccine (Diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	13	100,300
		20	65,500
		21	102,100
		22	86,700
		23	97,600
		24	90,100
		27	86,400
		28	85,500
		29	75,500
		30	79,000
		31	79,100
		32	89,800
		33	101,300
		34	99,500
		35	88,000
		36	111,000
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	22	25,734 cc
		34-A	21,756
		34-B	39,100
		35	29,790
		36	26,480
		37	25,065
		38	25,790
		39	25,945
		40	26,780
		41	25,070
		42	27,120
		43	21,470
		44	24,540
		46	27,055
		47	27,850
Typhus Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Inst.	8	49,760
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine	Tokyo Eisei Inst.	49	17,500
		53	16,400
	Chiba Kessei Inst.	97	38,250
		103	34,850
		110	36,050
		134	35,550
		135	35,250
	Takeda Yakuhim Kogyo K. K.	66	18,100
		67	17,050
		68	17,500
		69	14,250
		70	18,200
		71	18,050
		72	18,300

		73	17,650
		76	18,200
		90	18,350
		91	17,800
		92	18,550
		94	18,350
	Kanagawa Vaccine	37	39,250
		38	39,250
		39	39,250
		40	39,250
Cholera Vaccine	Kitazato Inst.	34	16,700 cc
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kitazato Inst.	279	16,920
	Chiba Kessei Inst.	28	10,480
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	36	9,900
	Beppu Chiryō Igaku Inst.	18	8,420
		20	7,716
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K.	29	9,387
		30	8,295
		31	8,535
Pertussis Vaccine	Tokyo Eisei Inst.	5	19,700 cc
	Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Inst.	141	3,120

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - October

The October report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total Registrants		93,869
Arrests -	Registered persons	33
	Unregistered persons	146
	(including ##### foreign nationals and #####)	
Convictions -	Registered persons	6
	Unregistered persons	46
	(including eight foreign nationals and two Koreans)	
Theft of narcotics (including nine hospitals and one local wholesaler)		31
Losses by fire		7

Penalties for registrants varied from two months penal servitude and ¥ 5,000 fine to six months penal servitude and ¥ 10,000 fine. One sentence of penal servitude was suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to three years penal servitude. Nine out of 39 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Fifteen sentences were appealed by defendants and two by procurators. Penalties for foreign national varied from \$100 fine to four years confinement at hard labor. Seven defendants were sentenced to confinement in hard labor including two defendants who were sentenced to deportation after a term of confinement in hard labor. There were no suspended sentences. Three defendants were found not guilty.

Forty-three registrants were admonished and 11 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from two weeks to three months.

Twenty-seven violations of the Marihuana Law were reported and all defendants were admonished. One defendant, previously arrested, was fined ¥ 1,000.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,557
Investigations originated	215
Investigations concluded	236
Investigations not concluded	441

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare Cases

The Children's Bureau is requesting each To, Do, Fu and prefecture to submit one or two cases handled by child welfare officials and any good case handled by a child welfare center or child welfare institution. From these cases, to be at the Children's Bureau by the end of December 1949, a committee will select a group of 10 to 20 to be published in a pamphlet for training purposes. The selection will be completed by 15 February 1950. Refer to pamphlet in Japanese entitled "Child Welfare Work", a collection of 12 cases selected from over 200 cases submitted by child welfare officials and child welfare workers, published by the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation. The new pamphlet is to be primarily for child welfare officials and other child welfare personnel not voluntary, but in paid positions, and therefore the cases are expected to be more professionally handled. Considerable detail about this project is given in Ji-Otsu-Hatsu-No.55 dated 24 November 1949 sent to each prefectural welfare department through the governor.

Child Welfare - Law, Rules and Regulations as Amended

Attached (Incl No.3) are copies of the Child Welfare Law, Cabinet Order, and Ministry Regulations as amended during the past session of the Diet. Amended portion of the Law and orders are underlined.

CCCC

As of 8 Dec 1949, 89.9% of the total goal set for the Community Chest drive had been reached. In comparison at this last year only 74.9% of the goal had been obtained.

Against the total fund goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000 for this year ¥ 1,086,608,750 has been collected. A year ago at this time, against a goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000 a total of ¥ 879,631,985.05 yen had been raised.

Public Assistance - Personnel

The Ministry of Welfare has secured funds for 1950-51 fiscal year for subsidization of additional employees in the public welfare field - particularly for those localities which will delegate public welfare responsibilities to full time paid workers and which do not have sufficient staff to competently carry on the work. It is hoped that such funds may primarily be used to secure more competent staff than that now employed. Hatsu-Sha #77 (Incl No.4), subject: "Qualifications for the Welfare Official in Charge of Public Assistance Service" attempts to point out to the governors that these officials should meet certain minimum qualifications. In addition to this the Ministry will soon release an analysis of the job of the paid worker for further guidance. This material will be included in a future Bulletin.

Public Assistance - Distribution of UNICEF Clothing

Attached (Incl No.5) is a copy of Ji-Hatsu #33, dated 14 Nov 49, subject: "About Distribution of UNICEF Supplies" which set up the criteria by which UNICEF clothing will be distributed. Included therewith is a list of the clothing, by prefecture, of the first allotment (children under 9 years). The Ministry hopes to complete distribution by 1 January 1950.

Public Assistance - Distribution of Winter Relief Clothing

Attached (Incl No.6) is a copy of Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #254, dated 15 Nov 49, subject: "Special Distribution of Winter Relief Clothing to the Persons in Need." It will be noted that distribution is free of charge to public assistance recipients.

Housing for Repatriates - Repair & Purchase

Enclosed with this Bulletin (Incl No.7) is a copy of En-Shi #1277, dated 18 Nov, subject: "Concerning Repairing of Residences for Repatriates from Abroad" which deals with allocations of funds for the stated purpose, sets up standards for such repair, and describes standards for management. Inclosed also as Inclosure No.8 is a copy of En-Shi #1278, dated 18 November, subject: "Purchase of Companies Building: Used as Repatriates Housing", which describes procedure for the purchase of certain buildings now used for housing of repatriates.

Plan for Tidal Wave Forecasts

In accordance with Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 000.92 (3 Oct 49) GC-O, SCAPIN 2049, 3 October 1949, subject: "Earthquake Reports and Tidal Wave Forecasts", the National Disaster Planning Board has developed a national system for disseminating tidal wave warnings to the indigenous population. The plan is comprehensive in nature and if effectively applied will insure warning to danger areas with least possible delay. A "Test run" is scheduled for 20 December 1949 in the Miyagi-Sendai area as a demonstration of the practical operation of the plan.

Reference

"As United Nations Fellows See Us - Observations of Foreign Visitors on American Public Welfare", an article by Elma H. Ashton appearing in the October 1949 Social Work Journal is recommended as a highly informative review of the reactions of United Nations foreign study visitors to social work programs in America.

Outline of Welfare Objectives for 1950-1951

Attached to this Bulletin as Inclosure No.9 is an outline of objectives which will be used as a guide by Public Health and Welfare Section and the Ministry of Welfare during the coming year in further shaping the organizational and administrative structure considered essential for an effective system of national welfare services in Japan. Those objectives have been presented to the Ministry and have been agreed upon in principle. The Regions will, of course, recognize that the initial implementation of the objectives will require a great deal of staff work and coordination before practical working plans and procedures will be perfected by the Ministry for release and direction of affected agencies of the Japanese government. However, it is expected that the Ministry will immediately inform the Prefectures of the general nature of the objectives and the steps contemplated in their accomplishment and strongly advise against any abortive efforts at their implementation pending the release of detailed and uniform procedures by the Ministry. Every effort will be made to keep the Regions currently informed concerning the efforts of the Ministry in carrying out the several programs. The Ministry has asked for and been assured of maximum assistance from Public Health and Welfare Section and Region Civil Affairs Teams in the development and execution of the programs. Accordingly, the role of the Civil Affairs Welfare Officers will be detailed and released to the field through appropriate channels with the least possible delay. In the meantime, the Regional Welfare Officers will consider the attached outline as informative only and will wish to discourage the development of interim projects and demonstrations upon which their advice and assistance might be requested by the prefectural or local Japanese officials.

The application of Ministry instruction Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.322 (10 October 1949), reference PHW Bulletin No.141, dated 1 - 15 October 1949, and Hatsu Sha No.72 (31 October 1949), reference PHW Bulletin 142, dated 15 - 31 October 1949, during the immediate interval suggest certain problems particularly in light of the above statement. Projects and demonstrations which have already been started should, of course, be contained as seems necessary and desirable. The cities affected by the latter Ministry directive, it is hoped, will proceed with the instructions concerning utilization of paid workers but will delay general reorganization pending further and uniform instructions from the Ministry. Further comments on such problems will be contained in future PHW Bulletins.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law and Ordinances

The attached inclosure (Incl No.10) contains the basic legal sources governing the operation of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund, to wit: Law No.129 of 10 July 1948 as amended by the Law No.167 of 30 May 1949 establishing the Fund as a non-governmental institution but supervised and partially endowed by the National government, and two Ministerial Ordinances, No.34 of 30 July 1948 as amended by No.27 of 7 July 1949 containing general rules for the enforcement of the above Law, and No.56 of 13 December 1948 as amended by No.28 of 7 July 1949 regulating scope and exercise of the function, given to representative prefectural committees, of examining and certifying bills submitted by purveyors of medical care.

One further legal source implementing the law, to wit: Cabinet order No.277 of 31 August 1948, "Registration Ordinance of the Social Insurance Medical Payment Fund" has here been omitted. It merely specifies the mechanics of registering the Fund pursuant to Article 6 of the basic law and in keeping with other provisions of civil law.

It should be borne in mind that, owing to the above-said nature of the Fund, these legal instruments constitute only one part of its basis of operation. While the Fund derives from authorization under certain conditions and in certain way to render services to the several social insurances, it derives its mandate to do so from contracts entered into with the several insurers or federations thereof. These contracts set forth the mutual obligations of the Fund and the insurer subscribing to its services. In regard to the government-managed part of Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance one contract is entered into by the Ministry of Welfare as the representative of the insurer (the National government). In regard to society-managed Health Insurance the national Federation of Health Insurance Societies acts as representative of the insurers and signs one standard contract for all of them. In the cases of the National Public Service Mutual Aid associations separate contracts are signed by the Fund with the head-office of each association cooperating (23 out of the 30 associations existing at this time). As regards National Health Insurance, the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance carriers or their Central Society would seem to be the logical parties to the contract. However, after an abortive attempt of one such prefectural federation effectively to utilize the services of the Fund, National Health Insurance is not cooperating for the time being and probably won't do so until its finances have been stabilized. Thus the contracts new in existence number 25 in all.

Further sources regulating the business of the Fund and its 46 branch offices are the "Detailed Articles" adopted by the Fund and approved by the Welfare Minister and, finally, the directives on procedure, reporting requirements, forms, etc. issued to the branch offices by the Chief Director of the Fund. As a result of the latter there are now in use standard notification forms to the insurers, doctors and banks involved in the bill examination and payment process as well as a uniform system of record keeping and accounting by each branch office.

The following figures, all pertaining to the first business year of the Fund (only seven months, September 1948 through March 1949) will convey a general idea of the scale and volume of business transacted.

1. Total personnel:	16 directors
	4 auditors
	693 bill examiners
	368 secretaries
	<u>1,160</u> clerks
Grand total	2,241

2. Total budget of the Fund ¥ 74,591,610
3. Total deposits received from insurers (Includes ¥ 90,136,708 for the administrative expenses involved) ¥ 5,186,423,593

Of the above total the individual programs cooperating with the Fund during the period specified above account for the following amounts:

Insurance program	Deposits for payment of medical and allied care bills	Deposits to defray cost of administration
	¥	¥
Government-managed Health Insurance	2,979,944,993	56,867,002
Seamen's Insurance	149,101,606	1,974,985
National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations	600,450,592	9,115,171
Society-managed Health Insurance	1,365,236,656	22,145,654
National Health Insurance	<u>1,553,038</u>	<u>33,896</u>
Total	5,096,286,885	90,136,708

4. Total payment made to purveyors of medical and allied care ¥ 485,951,697
5. Total number of medical care cases ¥ 8,474,088
6. Total number of doctors and dentists paid through the Fund is estimated in excess of 50,000 or better than 80 percent of all the doctors and dentists cooperating with the social insurances serviced by the Fund.

SECTION VIII
MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>
116	17 Nov 49	Rescission of Memo Pertaining to General preventive Measure Against Typhus Fever.	None
117	1 Dec 49	Travel of Japanese National Leaders to United States of America.	None
118	3 Dec 49	Disposition of Deteriorated Imported Streptomycin.	None
119	15 Dec 49	Production of Perussis Vaccine.	None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

14 Inclusions:

1. Ei-Hatsu No.1189.
2. Results of Nutrition Survey - Japan, August 1949.
3. Child Welfare Law, Cabinet Order and Ministry Regulations as Amended During Past Session of the Diet.
4. Hatsu-Sha No.77.
5. Ji-Hatus No.33
6. Otsu-Hatsu No.254.
7. Ei-Shi No.1277.
8. En-Shi No.1278.
9. Outline of Major Welfare Objectives - 1950-1951.
10. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.
11. Japanese Hospital Report - October 1949.
12. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 26 November 1949.

13. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Four Week Period Ended 26 November 1949.
14. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 3 December 1949.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section**

BULLETIN

**Number 146
For Period
15 - 31 December
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Diphtheria Immunization program

Sufficient toxoid has been produced and assayed to fill about 40% of the annual requirement. Since diphtheria immunization is scheduled twice annually, the balance of this year's inoculations will be performed about six months hence. The Ministry of Welfare has allocated the toxoid now available according to estimated population of the age group whose immunization is required by law, modified by reported case rates for diphtheria during the past year. Advice to prefectures regarding the priority which they are to follow in preparing lists and administering the toxoid to certain age groups of children has been published in Ei-Hatsu No.1212 of 6 December 1949, subject "Opening of Preventive Vaccination against Diphtheria", a copy of which is attached to this bulletin (Inclosure No.1). An attempt is being made to immunize as many as possible of those children who would have otherwise been given toxoid during the past year if toxoid had been available.

Additional toxoid is expected to be available in time for use during the coming program and will be allocated to supplement the initial distribution. If stocks (re-assayed and approved lots of toxoid) on hand are not usable due to improper storage or deterioration, information concerning the matter should immediately be sent by prefectures to the Ministry of Welfare so that consideration may be given when making additional allocations.

Typhus Fever

Errata. Attention is invited to the article entitled, "Typhus Fever and Sanitation of Public Conveyances", which appeared in Bulletin No.145 for period 1 - 15 December 1949. The last sentence of the first paragraph should read as follows: "The addition of cresolis to the residual spray in a concentration of not less than 2% in ##### dilution ...".

Publicity. In keeping with the general public health information program it is urged that at this time of the year emphasis be placed on publicity programs relating to the prevention and control of epidemic (louse-borne) typhus and murine (flea-borne) typhus in Japan.

Quarantine

Routine immunization requirements for entry into Japan were revised by SCAP Circular 17 of 30 July 1949, subject, "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan." This circular extended from one year to three years the period of validity for certificates of immunization against smallpox, retained typhoid-paratyphoid validity of twelve months and included the requirement of yellow fever immunizations of persons arriving in Japan from endemic yellow fever areas.

The above circular also gave the duration of validity of various immunizations, when required, as calculated from the date of immunization as follows:

Cholera	7 days to	6 months
Plague	10 days to	6 months
Smallpox	14 days to	3 years
Typhoid-Paratyphoid	14 days to	12 months
Typhus	12 days to	12 months
Yellow fever	10 days to	4 years

Special requirements applicable to persons coming from epidemic areas of quarantinable disease have been revised by SCAP Memorandum, File AG 720.4 (29 Nov 49) PH of 29 November 1949, subject "Quarantine Regulations". The only special requirements now applicable are:

A valid certificate of inoculation against cholera of persons entering Japan by air from Calcutta.

A certificate showing successful vaccination against smallpox within 60 days of all persons entering Japan from Batavia.

Immunization Records

Reference YO-HATSU No.39 of 12 January 1949, subject "Individual Permanent Record Card". By reference YO-HATSU the adoption of the individual record card was required of all model health centers and advised for all others. However, national funds were available as subsidy only to model health centers, and a temporary record in the form of a ledger continued in use in most health center districts. These were described in YO-HATSU No.1355 of 15 October 1948, subject: Temporary Records of Immunization for Smallpox, Diphtheria and Typhoid-paratyphoid and in YO-HATSU No.38 of 13 January 1949, subject, "Temporary Record of Preventive Inoculation Against Tuberculosis".

The Ministry of Welfare has now published Ministry of Welfare Notification No.255 of 16 November 1949 (Inclosure No.2) which directs discontinuation of the use of temporary records of immunization effective 31 March 1950, after which date all records of immunization are to be entered on the individual record cards as described in reference YO-HATSU No.39 and amended by YO-HATSU No.128 and No.233.

The form to be used for individual records is a card 6 1/8 x 8 3/4 inches, printed on both sides, as indicated below:

(Front Page) Paper size ... A5

INDIVIDUAL RECODE OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

No.	Name of Person				Health Center			
Residence				City, Town, Village				
Date of Birth	Year	Month	Day	Sex				
Head of the Household		Relationship to the Household-head		Date of Card Year Month Day				
Smallpox		Typhoid & Paratyphoid A & B			Tuberculosis			
Date of Inocul,	Date Exam,	Result Seal	Date of Inocul,	Amt, Seal	Tuberculin Reaction	Test Reading Date	BCG Incl Seal	
				Date of Inocul,	Reaction	Reading Date	Method	
					x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
Diphtheria					x ()			
Date of Inocul.	Amt.	Seal			x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
Peutussis					x ()			
Date of Inocul.	Amt.	Seal			x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
					x ()			
Death				Change of Residence				
Others								
Name of Vacc, Date of Inocul. Amt. Seal				Remarks				

Note:

- (1) Each separate injection of the initial series as well as of later inoculation will be recorded in the proper column.
- (2) In recording "Reaction" of tuberculin test, enter the long and the short diameters of redness in millimeter on either side of (x) (in case of redness, its outer diameter). Indicate double redness "D" induration "I", vesicles "V" and necrosis "N" by initial within the parenthesis.
- (3) In recording "reading" of tuberculin test get the average of the two diameters of redness and indicate (-) if less than 4mm, (=) if 5 to 9mm, (+) if larger than 10mm, (- +) if induration is present, (- ++) if induration is accompanied by double redness or vesicles, necrosis etc.
- (4) Method of BCG inoculation will be shown "Intradermic" or "scarification."
- (5) The following information should be recorded under "remarks";
 - a. Severe reaction; b. Name of disease, date of onset, severity recovery or other results; c. In case of T.B., patient, name and relationship of any other member of the family or household who is a T.B. patient, date of onset.

Training Course at the Institute of Public Health

Sanitary Engineers. Because of a scarcity of candidates for training, the three month course for sanitary engineers scheduled to begin on 9 January at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo has been postponed until 3 April. A questionnaire sent to prefectural health departments indicated only 7 students available to take the course if it was held in January. It is hoped that a larger number of candidates will be ready for training by April.

Medical Health Officers. Medical Health Officers attending the next three month course beginning 9 January will be housed in new dormitory rooms recently completed on the fifth floor of the Institute of Public Health building. Meals will be served in a dining room located in the basement. Thus living arrangements for medical officers while in Tokyo will be much more comfortable and convenient than they have been in the past.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Nursing Schools

Ihatsu No.1031, dated 27 December was sent to prefectural governors by the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This notification outlines the plans for the establishment of the one year public health nursing schools in accordance with Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law No. 203, July 1948. As previously recognized at the regional nurses conference (October 1948) only a few public health nursing schools will be needed in the immediate future. Ihatsu No.1030 outlines the necessary qualifications for instructors of these schools.

Institute for Health Insurance Nurse

From the budget of the National Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare funds will be allotted to each prefecture (except Kochi) for a 5-day Institute for Health Insurance Nurses to be held between February - April 1950. The nine health insurance nurses of Kochi will be included in the Ehime program. This institute has been jointly planned by the Nursing Section of Ministry of Welfare and the Educational Committee of the Public Health Section of the Nurse Association. Nursing procedures for public health nurses are to be taught. Teaching materials are being prepared by the Educational Committee of the public Health Section of the Nurses Association and will be sent to the chairman of Public Health Sections of the Prefectural Nursing Associations.

Detailed plans regarding the institute were sent by the above mentioned Educational Committee to the Chairman of the Public Health Section of the Nurse Association on 16 December 1949.

Educational Materials

Educational materials in the form of models, dolls, and instruments to be used in teaching programs in nursing schools may be obtained from the following sources:

Yamakoshi Seisakiyo
1, 3-chome, Okachi-machi, Taito-ku, Tokyo

Hisakata Shoten

17, 1-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa, Taito-ku, Tokyo-to

Takizawa Seisaku-jo
9, 2-chome, Yumi-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to

National Okiya Sanatorium
Ojiya-kyoku-nai, Niitaga-ken

Shimaza Seisakujo
18, Kuwabara-cho, Nishi-no-kyo, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi

A new book "Safer Ways in Nursing to Protect Against Tuberculosis", has just been translated and published. This book may be obtained from the Medical Friend Company, 40 Momozano-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to, for the sum of 75 yen and postage. This book was originally prepared by the Joint Tuberculosis Advisory Service of the National League of Nursing Education, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National Tuberculosis Association.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Hygiene Experiment Stations

A comprehensive semi-annual report for period 1 April - 30 November 1949, on the experiments being performed at the National Annual Hygiene Experiment Stations has been submitted. It is believed that the current programs are being pursued with more vigor and practical objectiveness than heretofore. Major programs being continued include studies on Japanese Equine Encephalitis, Equine Infectious Anemia (improvement of diagnostic methods), abortion diseases of equines and bovines, and the treatment of lumber paralysis of sheep and goats.

The recent importation of the Weybridge strain of hog cholera virus and the ##### strain and Newcastle disease virus has renewed the hope of making successful vaccines against these diseases. Beginning 1 January 1950, a series of experiments will be conducted to determine its adaptability in Japanese swine and poultry.

Bovine Influenza

Final survey by Prefectural Veterinarians discloses that approximately 145,622 cattle were attacked by Bovine Influenza during the period August to November 1949. Deaths totaling 551 were reported, and were a result of secondary bacterial invasion of pasteurilla organisms. A specific virus has been isolated and is undergoing serial passages in mice. Research is continuing and findings will be compiled and published. Past history discloses that Bovine Influenza has been present in Japan, but due to its mild nature, it was never included in the list of reported diseases as required by law. Necessary steps are now being taken.

Monthly Food Sanitation Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by prefectural food inspectors in those establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of October.

a.	Number of establishments registered	----	841,858
	Number of establishments inspected	----	277,428
	Number of establishments completing improvements	----	128,262
	Number of administration punishments	----	147
	Number of cases to be tried under civil law	----	3
	Number of establishments to be improved	----	22,648
	Number of samples collected for analysis	----	4,423
	Number of establishments requesting food analysis	----	1,296

b. During the month of October, a total of 90 outbreak of food poisoning involving 681 people occurred with 34 deaths recorded.

c. Number of food inspectors now total 1,433.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of October.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	-----	6
Samples examined	-----	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	-----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-----	0
Number of plant inspected	-----	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	-----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-----	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	-----	13,648
Samples examined	-----	15,448
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	1,061
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	-----	978
Number of plant inspected	-----	3,920
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	429
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	-----	343

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	-----	42
Samples examined	-----	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	-----	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	-----	3

Milk Produced on Daily Farms in October

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	132	27,865 Lit.
Ordinary	61,526	114,846	24,253,570 Lit.
Goat	7,140	9,719	211,730 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in October

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	13,716	11,762 Lit.	
Ordinary	2,749		3,614,137	5,153,408 Lit.
Total	2,755	13,716	3,625,899	5,153,408 Lit.

Milk Products Produced in October

Powered whole milk	-----	200,157 kgs
Powered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added	-----	771,599
Powered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added	-----	30,704
Sweetened condensed milk	-----	1,054,224
Butter	-----	199,609
Cheese	-----	18,263

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of October.

a. Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	----	1,464
Number of establishments inspected	----	1,018
Condition		
Good	----	156
Fair	----	701
Poor	----	161
Total number of inspections	----	2,633
Amount of seafood examined	----	41,907,557 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	----	1,261,664 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction		
Disposition - Fertilizer		

b. Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	----	10,857
Number of establishments inspected	----	3,444
Condition		
Good	----	695
Fair	----	2,024
Poor	----	725
Total number of inspections	----	8,308
Amount of seafood examined	----	2,202,809 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	----	560 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction		
Disposition - Fertilizer		

c. Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	----	53,981
Number of establishments inspected	----	20,398
Condition		
Good	----	3,517
Fair	----	12,039
Poor	----	4,842
Total number of inspections	----	22,545
Amount of seafood examined	----	1,943,031 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	----	8,861 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction		
Disposition - Fertilizer		

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of November.

Diseases	No. of Cases
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	234
Swine cholera	26
Texas Fever	2
Strangles	56
Equine infectious enemia	246
Brucellosis	17
Trichomonas	66
Equine infectious abortion	1
Pullorum disease (fowl)	18,587
Tuberculosis	73

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspection on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of October.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	20,860	1,389	5,700
Body wt. (kg)	7,532,724	139,051	1,648,371
Dressed wt.(kg)	3,814,207	66,492	759,131
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	16	2	17
Partial	316	20	223
Viscera	4,255	81	775
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	59,048	16	559
Body wt. (kg)	4,874,056	615	11,256
Dressed wt.(kg)	2,971,825	295	5,353
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	13	0	0
Partial	288	0	3
Viscera	4,637	3	7

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of October.

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	----	290
Number of establishments inspected	----	234
Condition		
Good	----	62
Fair	----	151
Poor	----	21
Total number of inspections	----	460
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	77,632 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	938 kgs

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	----	15,383
Number of establishments inspected	----	8,825
Condition		
Good	----	3,085
Fair	----	4,785
Poor	----	955
Total number of inspections	----	10,558
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	495,600 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	119 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction		
Disposition - Fertilizer		

Source: Ministry of Welfare

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Amendment to Enforcement Regulation of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.40, published in the Official Gazette 15 December, amends parts of the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, 1948, which is the Enforcement Regulation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, 1948. The purpose of these amendments is:

1. To bring the Enforcement Regulation in line with Article 17 of the Law Revising Parts of Local Finance Law, Law No.168 (31 May 1949). This article amends the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, in conformity with extension of local autonomy, to allow prefectures to set and collect fees for licensing of pharmacies and sellers of drugs, rather than the Minister of Welfare who previously did so.

2. To add to the list of poisons and powerful drugs, Appendix No.1, certain drugs and their preparations newly licensed for manufacture in Japan. This action is taken upon the recommendation of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Drugs added to Appendix No.1 are:

Carbamylcholine chloride
 Sodium p-hydroxy m-nitrohydroxymercuribenzene
 Sodium p-hydroxy m-dinitro c-hydrxy #####
 Sodium p-hydroxy o-toluylic acid
 p-Carbaminophenylarsonic acid
 Molecular compounds of diallyl-barbituric acid and aminopyrine
 Procaine penicillin

Removal of Control from Designated Ration Goods

Ministry of Welfare Notification No.266, published in the Official Gazette 16 December, deletes 15 items of drugs and 3 items of infant foods from those designated for ration distribution by Ministry of Welfare Notification No.70, 1947, as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason for Removal from Control</u>
<u>Medicines</u>	
Liquid phenol	Production in excess of sales
Ephedrine hydrochloride (including racemic)	"
Evipan (including Evipan soda)	"
Emetine hydrochloride	No production. Substitutes are used: Sulfa drugs, etc.
Pilocarpin hydrochloride	Production in excess of sales
Procane hydrochloride	"
Phenol	"
Nupercaine	"
Barbital	"
Dextrose	"
Bromdienthylacetylurea (Carbromal)	No production. Substitutes are used: evipan soda, phenobrabital, promvalerylurea
Hexylresorcinol pills	Production in excess of sales
Phenol disinfectant	"
Powdered extract of nux vomica	"
Magnesium oxide	"
<u>Foods</u>	
Dextri maltose	"
Malt soup extract	"
Rice powder for babies	"

With the publication of Notification No.266, hexylresorcinol capsules have been removed from distribution control. It is expected that such release of control will stimulate the sale of this valuable anthelmintic drug. The Ministry of Welfare is planning a wide program of public information, based on results of clinical tests now in progress, to acquaint the general public and the professions with the worth of hexylresorcinol in the fight against intestinal parasites.

Sulfadiazine Production

Production of sulfadiazine during October and November totaled 1,436 kg., which amounts to 11 times the total production for CY 1948. This greatly increased production is explained by the receipt of 4.8 metric tons of pyridine scheduled under CARIFOA FY 1949. A second shipment of 5.2 metric tons of pyridine will arrive in Yokohama this month.

Buffered Penicillin Tablets

The Ministry of Welfare announced 457,046 buffered penicillin tablets of 100,000 Oxford units each, were produced in Japan during November. Six manufacturers are producing the tablets which retail for ¥ 120 each. Total penicillin production for the period reached the all-time high figure of 236.1 billion units.

Precious Metals for Medical and Dental Use

To maintain a minimum standard of health, and for use in the production of medicines and dental materials, the Japanese Government will release precious metals for the first quarter, CY 1950, in the following amounts: Gold - 311,330 grams, Silver - 273,435 grams, Platinum - 569 grams, Palladium - 1,395 grams and Silver foil - 30,600 grams.

Hexylresorcinol Production

Ten hexylresorcinol manufactures produced 1,461kg of hexylresorcinol crystals and 901,392 grams (adult dosage) of hexylresorcinol capsules in November. All passed assay, 2,426,114 grams of hexylresorcinol (capsules) are stockpiled in manufacturers' warehouses.

Biologics Assay

During the period 6 December to 21 December the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	42C	38,900 doses
		42F	46,000
		42E	32,900
		56A	46,100
		56B	52,100
		56C	50,100
		56D	49,600
		56E	45,000
		57B	50,300
		57C	46,700
		57D	44,500
		58A	42,000
		58B	56,500
		58C	51,100
		58D	44,000
58E	47,000		
BCG Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	25	112,500
		26	864,000
		40	84,200
		41	76,200
		43	78,400
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	16	37,600 cc
		18	37,300
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	34	8,937

Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biseibutusbyo Kenkyukai	93	173,550
		96	242,800
		97	250,200
		98	179,700
		99	207,900
		100	196,400
		101	246,900
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	99	209,600
		120	468,000
		121	447,700
		124	450,000
		130	395,100
		138	441,200
		151	169,920
		152	155,000
		164	135,000
		166	150,000
		167	160,000
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	168	145,000
		185	204,800
		186	195,200
		189	159,000
		190	172,400
		191	165,400
		192	172,800
	Kitasato Kenkyusho	196	176,400
		76	128,750
		83	185,800
		84	178,350
		85	194,500
	Toshiba Seibutsurikagaku	86	179,000
79		101,500	
95		99,000	
Tetanus Antitoxin	97	283,000	
	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	25	9,640 cc
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	7	9,780
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	104	37,200 cc
		105	37,250
		109	35,800
		126	36,400
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	105	18,000
		106	17,100
		Nitto Yakuhin K.K.	74	42,350
	Takeda Yakuhinkogyo K.K.	76	38,100
		77	37,800
		78	22,250
		80	17,850
		83	17,300
		85	17,600
		86	17,150
		87	17,650
		88	17,300
		89	18,000
95	18,450		
96	18,700		

		98	18,300
		100	18,050
		103	17,950
		104	18,050
		106	17,500
		107	17,100
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Kenkyusho	101	104,120 cc
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	31	30,312
		51	29,030
		53	27,280
		54	27,230
		26	28,610
		32	23,870
	Kitasato Kenkyusho	12	19,400

During the period 29 August to 22 Novembe, the following lots of Diphtheria Toxoid have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
Chiba Kessei Sieszoshō	2	19,760	
	6	19,700	
	24	19,760	
	28	19,760	
	29	19,760	
	30	19,760	
	31	19,760	
	3	19,760	
	33	19,760	
	35	19,760	
	Hokkaido Siyaku K.K.	68	7,180
		77	7,540
	Kitasato Kenskyusho	104	16,520
115		18,900	
166		19,760	
173		19,600	
177		19,600	
178		19,600	
179		19,600	
181		19,560	
182		19,600	
183		19,600	
184		19,560	
186		19,600	
192		19,600	
194		19,560	
200		19,760	
202	19,760		
203	19,600		
205	19,600		
207	19,600		
208	19,760		
214	19,760		
215	19,760		
218	19,400		
219	19,760		
220	19,760		
221	19,560		

	222	19,760
	230	19,560
	231	19,760
	232	19,560
	233	19,760
	234	19,760
	235	19,560
	237	19,760
	238	19,760
Nippon Saikin Seiyaku K.K.	2	7,420
	3	7,580
	4	18,360
	5	9,120
Rikagaku Inst.	56	18,560
	62	18,360
	72	18,560
Toshiba Seibutsurikagaku Kenkyusho	60	18,160
	63	18,560
#### Kagaku K.K.	15	38,220
	16	56,360
	17	37,860
	18	56,060
	21	39,320
	24	58,420
	29	99,420
	30	99,440
	32	39,240
	34	39,480
	38	18,780
	39	18,820
	40	18,600
	41	17,980
	42	18,680
	43	19,600
	44	18,660

The lots of Diphtheria Toxoid (listed below) which are in storage at prefectures indicated, have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards. Use of these lots should be made only when storage conditions have been proper. Reference is made to letter to all commands, (File AG 444.2) PH dated 6 December 1949, subject: "Release of Japanese Produced Diphtheria Toxoid for Human Use". Paragraphs 3 and 5 subject letter follow:

"3. At the present time, 113 lots of diphtheria toxoid are ready for release for use: Of these, 45 lots were under the control of the various prefectural health departments throughout Japan at the time its use was suspended in December 1948. During the past year these lots have been in storage within the various prefectures wherever they were located. Conditions of proper storage should have been 0-5°C, refrigerator temperature. Inspections and reports indicate that some of this material has not been stored properly. However, it has not been possible to determine accurately which lots, or portions of lots, have and which have not been stored properly. The material which has not been stored properly is unsuitable for use and should not be used even though it may be included in the lots released.

"5. Prior to release and distribution of diphtheria toxoid on or about 15 December 1949, the Ministry of Welfare will notify the Chief of each Prefectural Health Department of the material to be released and that reassayed material which has not been properly stored is not be used. It will then be his responsibility to see that such material is not used and that it is destroyed."

<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Prefecture</u> <u>Where Stored</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total for</u> <u>Prefecture</u>			
Kitasato Inst.	Akita	27	500	9,380			
		38	1,740				
		50	3,600				
		71	2,560				
		83	<u>980</u>				
Kitasato Inst.	Tochigi	27	1,800	7,440			
		38	1,040				
		71	2,560				
		89	1,540				
		90	80				
		125	400				
		135	<u>20</u>				
Kitasato Inst.	Saitama	57	1,020	57,280			
		90	1,220				
		103	1,500				
		112	660				
		125	3,500				
		127	2,060				
		147	4,360				
		149	4,220				
		150	1,500				
		151	1,040				
		152	6,580				
		Yashima Kagaku			5	4,000	27,370
8	7,500						
14	<u>18,120</u>						
Kitasato Inst.	Shizuoka	124	1,140	27,370			
		125	3,180				
		127	820				
		135	150				
		142	2,160				
		147	280				
		149	3,360				
		150	1,540				
		151	520				
		152	960				
		Yashima Kagaku			5	1,020	27,370
					8	11,760	
14	<u>480</u>						
Kitasato Inst.	Toyama	83	740	27,370			
		127	2,540				
		147	1,520				
		149	580				
		150	260				
		151	2,740				

Yashima Kagaku		14	<u>260</u>	
				8,640
Kitasato Inst.	Ibaraki	89	360	
		112	220	
		125	<u>60</u>	
				640
Kitasato Inst.	Tottori	112	<u>60</u>	
				60
Kitasato Inst.	Aichi	83	980	
		150	200	
		151	1,600	
		513	<u>17,240</u>	
				20,020
Chiba Kessei	Chiba	11	18,260	
		12	2,000	
		14	17,380	
		18	19,700	
		20	22,680	
		21	17,700	
		22	20,620	
		23	14,760	
		25	20,560	
		26	19,260	
		27	<u>19,760</u>	
				192,680
Kitasato	Tokyo	124	3,620	
		125	<u>3,040</u>	
				6,660
Kitasato Inst.	Ishikawa	150	<u>20</u>	
				20
Kitasato Inst.	Kanagawa	147	<u>520</u>	
				520
Kitasato	Fukushima	124	680	
		127	140	
		135	540	
		142	<u>1,200</u>	
				2,560
Kitasato Inst.	Nagano	124	20	
		####	20	
		125	20	
Chiba Kessei		18	40	
		21	80	
Chiba Kessei		25	600	
		26	150	
		142	<u>1,000</u>	
				1,930
Beppu Chiryō	Oita	1	3,600	
		2	1,580	
		3	<u>2,080</u>	
				7,260

Hokkaido Seiyaku	Hokkaido	86	18,700	
		87	8,550	
		88	<u>25,750</u>	53,000
Takeda	Yamaguchi	75	14,740	
		99	<u>97,820</u>	112,560
Takeda	Kagawa	75	<u>18,000</u>	18,000
Takeda	Osaka	513	<u>380</u>	380
Toshiba	Niigata	39	12,020	
Kitasato Inst.		31	<u>15,360</u>	27,380
Kashima Kagaku	Gumma	5	4,020	
Kitasato Inst.		83	<u>1,980</u>	6,000
Kitasato Inst.	Ehime	38	<u>100</u>	100

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Conclusive evidence has been obtained that heroin being supplies to the illicit traffic in Japan is originating from the Asiatic Continent. Seven hundred eighty-two grams were seized during an attempt to smuggle the heroin into Niigata. On another occasion one pound of heroin was seized among contraband goods destined for Kobe. The smuggling of narcotics into Japan is significant in that it demonstrates the under world must rely on sources outside Japan.

The seizure of 70 grams of heroin in Yokohama led to the seizure of 260 grams in Osaka as the source of supply. The Osaka case resulted in the arrest of a well-known narcotic peddler who was free on bail pending trial at the time of his arrest.

Ten persons were arrested in Gumma Prefecture as the result of seizure of 510 grams of cocaine in a hotel in Takasaki City. Additional amounts of heroin, morphine and other narcotics were seized in the home of the leader of the racketeers. Investigation of the source of the narcotics is continuing.

Eight Japanese in Yokohama were arrested and charged with illegal possession and sale of narcotics which are believed to have been obtained by the burglary of a hospital in the same city.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Central Committee

As of 21 December, 92.3% of the total goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000 had been collected, or ¥ 1,129,891,122.57. Sixteen prefectures as of that date have made 100% or more of their quota, the highest being Aichi with a total of ¥66,192,028.18, or 110.3%.

Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association in Japan

At present there are 720 Consumer Cooperative Associations in Japan and seven Consumer Cooperative Federations (84 Cooperative Association members).

Total amount invested is ¥ 123,990,450 in 2,173,725 investment units.

Red Cross

The main building of newly constructed Red Cross Hospital at Musashino City (Tokyo-to) was formerly dedicated and opened for business on December. Construction was financed by the JRC Tokyo Chapter and JRC National Headquarters.

The JRC has received in the United States a gift of \$ 15,052.01 from the liquidation committee of the Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises. This donation will be held in account by the ARC in Washington, D.C., to meet dollar obligations of the JRC, primarily in financing travel and incidental expenses of Red Cross Study-visitors to the United States.

Public Assistance Statistical Report - October

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the attached figures for the month of October. Figures for September 1949 and for October 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>Oct. 1949</u>	<u>Sept. 1949</u>	<u>Oct. 1948</u>
Persons - institutional	133,551	132,683	143,806
Persons - non-institutional	<u>1,563,633</u>	<u>1,857,864</u>	<u>1,720,106</u>
Totals	1,697,184	1,990,547	1,863,912
Assistance - Cash	897,392,826	892,053,116	565,029,472
Assistance - Kind	<u>13,379,457</u>	<u>64,118,727</u>	<u>25,126,018</u>
Total	¥ 910,772,283	956,171,843	590,155,490

Public Assistance Statistical Report by Prefectures

Attached to this Bulletin as Inclosure No.3 is a copy of the prefecture public assistance totals. The Ministry of Welfare gives two reasons for decreases in the number of recipients. First, a decrease in disaster relief, and, secondly, decreases in 29 prefectures as a result of annual recertification of public assistance cases.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Inclosure No.4 summarizes in tabular form the current financial provisions governing the several social insurance programs effective in Japan. The financing of these programs is briefly stated under three headings: (1) the basis and (with reference to National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance) method of assessing contributions, (2) their rate and appointment, and (3) the nature and extent of subsidization from general government revenues.

It is hoped that this summary will be helpful as a reference for orientation and surveillance purposes.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Opening of Preventive Vaccination Against Diphtheria
2. Ministry of Welfare ##### No.255.
3. Public Assistance Report - October 1949.
4. Financial Provisions Governing the Several Social Insurance Programs Effective in Japan.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - October 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 10 December 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 17 December 1949.