

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
1 February - 7 February  
1948  
Number 58**

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## 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<br>(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  
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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.<br>to date<br>31 Jan. | No. Mfgd.<br>1-7 Feb. | Total Mfgd.<br>to date .<br>7-Feb | Total Shipped<br>to date .<br>7-Feb | Balance<br>On Hand | To be<br>Mfgd. |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| DDT Dusters                                | 84,696                            | 1,650                 | 86,346                            | 78,756                              | 7,590              | 3,654          |
| Sprayer, knapsack<br>type, 3 gal. capacity | 39,443                            | -                     | 39,443                            | 21,419                              | 18,024             | -              |
| Sprayer, pump type,<br>semi-automatic      | 23,808                            | -                     | 23,808                            | 13,724                              | 10,084             | -              |
| Sprayer, hand type,<br>1/2 gal. capacity   | 37,910                            | -                     | 37,910                            | 29,324                              | 8,586              | -              |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>185,857</b>                    | <b>1,650</b>          | <b>187,507</b>                    | <b>143,223</b>                      | <b>44,284</b>      | <b>3,654</b>   |

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  
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SECTION VIII - Medical Service  
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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.<br>to date<br><u>7-Feb</u> | No. Mfgd.<br><u>8-14 Feb</u> | Total Mfgd.<br>to date<br><u>14-Feb</u> | Total Mfgd.<br>to date<br><u>14-Feb</u> | Balance<br><u>on Hand</u> |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| DDT Dusters                                | 86,346                                 | 1,550                        | 87,896                                  | 78,756                                  | 9,140                     |
| Sprayer, Knapsack<br>type, 3 gal. capacity | 39,443                                 | 1,550                        | 40,993                                  | 21,539                                  | 19,454                    |
| Sprayer, pump type,<br>semiautomatic       | 23,808                                 | 900                          | 24,708                                  | 13,834                                  | 10,874                    |
| Sprayer, hand type,<br>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<br><u>1947 Production</u> |     | January 1948<br><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.<br><u>to date 14 Feb.</u> | No. Mfgd.<br><u>15-21 Feb.</u> | Total Mfgd.<br><u>to date 21 Feb.</u> | Total Shipped<br><u>to date 21 Feb.</u> | Balance<br><u>on Hand</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| DDT Dusters                                | 87,896                                | 3,120                          | 91,016                                | 79,260                                  | 11,756                    |
| Sprayer, knapsack<br>type, 3 gal. capacity | 40,993                                | 2,950                          | 43,943                                | 21,655                                  | 22,288                    |
| Sprayer, pump type,<br>semi-automatic      | 24,708                                | 1,240                          | 25,948                                | 13,860                                  | 12,088                    |
| Sprayer, hand type,<br>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  
29 February - 6 March  
1948  
Number 62**

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 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<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.172)           | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Investigation of number of motor vehicles and vessels for sanitary works.   |
| 19 February<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.176)           | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture<br>Subject: National Subsidy on Construction of VD Hospital.  |
| 19 February<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.177)           | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Report on condition of Payment of Government Employee.  |
| 20 February<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.190)           | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Preventive work for Infectious Disease and Venereal Diseases at health centers.                                   |
| 20 February<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.194)<br>Fiscal | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture<br>Subject: National Subsidy for Infectious Disease Prevention and VD Prevention for<br>year of 1948.                     |
| 20 February<br>(Hatsu-Yo, No.205)           | From: Chief, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Procedure of Handling certificate issued according to Art.6 of Venereal Disease<br>Prevention Law.                |
| 18 February<br>(Hatsu-Koho, No.9)           | From: Chief, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Distribution of Budget for Fiscal year of 1947.  |
| 21 February<br>(Hatsu-Koho, No.107)         | From: Chief, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Information on the establishment of National Park Department in the Ministry.  |
| 21 February<br>(Hatsu-I, No.87)             | From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Appointment of Narcotic Control Directors according to Imperial Ordinance<br>No.528.                                 |
| 18 February<br>(Hatsu-Ji, No.66)            | From: Chief, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Business Conference for Chiefs of Children's Sections in the Prefectural Offices.   |
| 17 February<br>(Hatsu-Gyo, No.158)          | From: Chief, Relief Bureau Repatriation Board To: All Prefectural Governors<br>Subject: Treatment of Properties Belonging to Okinawans who repatriated from Japan<br>after the Termination of War. |

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      | Uchimaruru Morioka-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<br>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<br>Nippon Medical University                      | 90  |
|                        |                             | Sendagi-cho, Bunkyo-ku                   | Second Hospital Attached to<br>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<br>to Medical Faculty of Tokyo University | 50  |
|                        |                             | Shiroganedai-machi, Shiba                | Infectious Diseases Research Institute                                       | 30  |
|                        |                             | Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku                | Women's Medical College Attached<br>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<br>Hokuriku      | Ishikawa                    | Zuchitoriba Naga-machi,<br>Kanazawa-city | Kanazawa Medical University  | 130 |
|                        | Gifu                        | Hongo-machi, Gifu-city                   | Gifu Prefectural Women's Medical<br>College                                  | 90  |
|                        | Aichi                       | Higashi-ku, Nagoya-city                  | Nagoya University  | 110 |

|          |           |   |   |      |
|----------|-----------|---|---|------|
|          |           | Yatomi-machi, Showa-ku<br>Nagoya-city     | Nagoya Women's Medical College                          | 70   |
|          | Mie       | Otani-machi, Tsu-city                     | Mie Prefectural Medical College                         | 10   |
|          |           | Total                                     |   | 410  |
| Kinki    | Kyoto     | Yoshida-machi,<br>Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-city    | Kyoto University  | 355  |
|          |           | Kawara-machidori,<br>Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto-fu | Kyoto Medical University                                | 260  |
|          |           | Kyoto-fu                                  | Women's College Attached to<br>Kyoto Medical University | 15   |
|          | Osaka     | Kita-ku, Osaka-city                       | Osaka University  | 235  |
|          |           | Makikata-machi, Kochi-gun,<br>Osaka-fu    | Osaka Women's<br>High Medical College                   | 45   |
|          |           | Higashi-ku, Osaka-city                    | Hospital Attached to Osaka<br>Dental Medical College    | 10   |
|          |           | Nishiogyi-machi, Kita-ku,<br>Osaka-city   | Osaka Municipal Medical College                         | 75   |
|          |           | Takatsuki-city, Osaka-fu                  | Osaka Medical University                                | 60   |
|          | Hyogo     | Kusunoki-machi, Kouto-ku,<br>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,<br>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<br>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<br>of Kyushu University | 30   |
| Kagoshima | Kamoike-machi,<br>Kagoshima-city | Kagoshima Prefectural<br>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.<br>to date 21 Feb. | No. Mfgd.<br>22-28 Feb. | Total Mfgd.<br>to date 28 Feb. | Total Shipped<br>to date 28 Feb. | Balance<br>on Hand |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| DDT Dusters                                | 91,016                         | 1,630                   | 92,646                         | 79,452                           | 13,194             |
| Sprayer, knapsack<br>type, 3 gal. capacity | 43,943                         | 1,200                   | 45,143                         | 21,763                           | 23,380             |
| Sprayer, pump type,<br>semi-automatic      | 25,948                         | 400                     | 26,348                         | 14,412                           | 11,936             |
| Sprayer, hand type,<br>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.