

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8 March - 14 March
1948
NUMBER 63**

SECTION I - General
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SECTION I GENERAL

For the information and guidance of Military Government Health Officers, Army Film Library films on medical subjects which are classified "restricted", cannot be shown to Japanese audiences.

Model Health Center

Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, will officially open the Model Health Center in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, on Monday, 15 March, with a brief lecture on the purpose, function and organization of a health center.

Following the opening address, Public Health and Welfare and Ministry of Welfare officials in addition to the Model Health Center staff, will participate in conducting the initial week long program, designed to show the 12 functions of a health center, by means of lectures and clinical and field demonstrations.

Carefully planned and prepared American and Japanese visual and auditory aid material, depicting the functions and organization of a health center, has been placed throughout the center.

In addition to the demonstration periods, outlined in Section VII, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #61 (22-28 February) an addition period, 26 April to 1 May, has been planned for Japanese Public Health Officials.

Every effort has been made to make these demonstrations as complete as possible. The value and importance the Model Health Center holds in the reorganization, expansion and improvement of all health centers in Japan cannot be over emphasized.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals

Every prefectural governor was informed on 9 March by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that canned goods for the foreign residents will be distributed on the 10th of every month, effective as of 10 March. Some delays may be anticipated but it is desired that foreign nationals accept their ration on the day designated by local officials.

On 9 March all governors of prefectures were requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to inform the Ministry on the following:

- a. What kinds of canned goods were being offered foreign nationals.
- b. What action is being taken by prefectures to make available assorted kinds of canned goods.

The Ministry desires that prefectural officials offer a variety of choice in canned goods.

Kure and Hiroshima have been directed to furnish the Ministry information on - what kinds of canned goods have been received by them during the last six months and why only Bean Soup and Corn Starch has been offered to foreign nationals.

Distribution of Child Welfare Officials

The Ministry of Welfare has authorized the following number of Child Welfare officials. Totals in the first column were previously mentioned in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #54, for the period 4-10 January.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHIEF WELFARE OFFICIALS

Prefecture	Officials Authorized in 1947	Increasing Number of Officials prearranged in 1948	Total
Hokkaido	17	11	28
Aomori	3	3	6
Iwate	3	2	5
Miyagi	5	2	7
Akita	3	1	4
Yamagata	4	2	6
Fukushima	4	3	7
Ibaraki	3	3	6
Tochigi	4	3	7
Gumma	4	3	7
Saitama	6	6	12
Chiba	7	6	13
Tokyo	50	31	81
Kanagawa	23	16	39
Niigata	6	5	11
Toyama	4	2	6
Ishikawa	5	3	8
Fukui	3	0	3
Yamanashi	3	0	3
Nagano	6	2	8
Gifu	4	4	8
Shizuoka	9	7	16
Aichi	20	18	38
Mie	7	5	12
Shiga	3	1	4
Kyoto	16	8	24
Osaka	34	27	61
Hyogo	19	15	34
Nara	3	0	3
Wakayama	4	3	7
Tottori	3	1	4
Shimane	3	1	4
Okayama	4	3	7
Hiroshima	9	5	14
Yamaguchi	10	9	19
Tokushima	3	1	4
Kagawa	3	2	5
Ehime	6	5	11
Kochi	3	0	3
Fukuoka	19	11	30
Saga	3	0	3
Nagasaki	7	6	13
Kumamoto	6	3	9
Oita	5	3	8
Miyazaki	3	3	6
Kagoshima	4	3	7
Total	373	248	621

Overseas relief supply shipment, number 52, 53 and 54 respectively, to LARA have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

- a. 52nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Oregon Mail on 28 February and contained 2.09 tons (clothing).
- b. 53rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 2 March and contained 57.72 tons (food, 56.97 tons - clothing, .75tons).
- c. 54th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Marine Leopard on 5 March and contained 69.95 tons (food, 55.26 tons - clothing, 14.69tons).

Monthly Public Assistance Report - January

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following Public Assistance totals for the month of January. Other figures are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>Jan 1948</u>	<u>Dec 1947</u>	<u>Jan 1947</u>
No. of Persons in Institutions	137,796	138,623	100,545
No. of Persons in Non-Institutional	<u>2,061,798</u>	<u>2,702,650</u>	<u>2,790,791</u>
Total	2,199,594	2,841,273	2,891,336
Assistance in Cash*	393,573,119	399,638,024	160,259,872
Assistance in Kind	<u>14,329,113</u>	<u>39,704,857</u>	<u>91,344,697</u>
Total Yen	407,902,232	439,342,881	251,604,569

* Before deduction fore repayment

Monthly Prefectural Public Association Report - January

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	13,391	62,228	1391603	21,194,913
Aomori	842	33,430	1,713	6,064,154
Iwate	460	42,359	72,739	6,368,616
Miyagi	1,636	49,082	63,000	5,692,937
Akita	1,043	49,362	799,679	8,398,807
Yamagata	1,743	42,473	32,952	6,411,191
Fukushima	904	54,945	277,895	8,649,643
Ibaraki	1,387	44,017	363,456	5,357,428
Tochigi	596	24,722	-	4,471,391
Gumma	3,795	52,466	480,397	6,758,569
Saitama	1,109	43,012	336,781	7,484,406
Chiba	2,393	44,131	41,587	6,834,868
Tokyo	19,309	128,174	-	37,825,972
Kanagawa	4,799	43,154	-	11,794,648
Niigata	10,814	64,362	44,797	9,738,975
Toyama	1,146	30,588	-	5,459,443
Ishikawa	1,126	33,262	298,170	6,589,038
Fukui	835	23,351	493,268	3,719,141
Yamanashi	428	20,856	858,673	3,392,053
Nagano	2,828	54,590	34,157	9,697,393
Gifu	1,836	36,465	499,022	6,536,311
Shizuoka	5,028	52,080	418,614	10,063,239
Aichi	7,238	76,201	974,280	13,901,745
Mie	911	37,266	-	7,599,070
Shiga	476	29,121	-	3,372,498
Kyoto	2,870	55,596	1,868,793	12,744,790

Osaka	8,522	73,215	19,538	21,603,491
Hyogo	6,538	86,637	-	24,746,446
Nara	517	23,291	4,218	4,045,713
Wakayama	392	30,883	26,630	5,979,859
Tottori	564	19,136	-	3,163,766
Shimane	609	28,088	-	4,526,952
Okayama	2,834	43,161	42,050	7,718,946
Hiroshima	1,985	54,071	157,622	10,553,264
Yamaguchi	8,814	35,182	5,659	7,680,640
Tokushima	1,446	29,208	78,509	4,716,647
Kagawa	1,411	27,135	869,096	4,048,085
Ehime	694	36,509	527,205	6,419,469
Kochi	556	19,618	315,339	3,789,348
Fukuoka	3,601	69,856	307,309	13,486,339
Saga	2,003	35,735	449,856	4,674,622
Nagasaki	1,460	37,806	165,741	7,803,513
Kumamoto	2,107	42,897	89,669	6,872,256
Oita	1,474	22,841	-	3,752,806
Miyazaki	1,054	37,682	1,860,690	4,062,854
Kagoshima	2,272	81,554	58,406	7,709,428
	137,796	2,061,798	14,329,113	393,475,683 **

** After deductions for repayments.

Technical Bulletin on Welfare Subjects

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin concerning welfare subjects carry the Symbol PH-TB-WEL, and are intended for the use of the Welfare Officer of the Military Government Team. One copy of a Technical Bulletin is sent to each Military Government Team with the Public Health and Weekly Bulletin. The following Technical Bulletins have been issued concerning welfare matters:

	Subject	Month Issued
TB-PH-WEL-1	Foreign Nationals	January 1947
TB-PH-WEL-2	Japan Social Work Association	August 1947 (Revised)
TB-PH-WEL-3	License Agencies for Relief in Asia	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-4	Financing of Community Welfare Activities in Japan	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-5	Glossary of Japanese Welfare Terms	September 1947
TB-PH-WEL-6	Duties and Functions of Welfare Officers, Military Government	October 1947
TB-PH-WEL-7	Minsei-iiin	November 1947
TB-PH-WEL-8	National Welfare Agencies in Japan	December 1947
TB-PH-WEL-9	Foreign Nationals Ration	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-10	National disaster Law	January 1948
TB-PH-WEL-11	The Child Welfare Law	February 1948

A translation of the Chief Welfare Law was sent out with TB-PH-WEL-11. Also of importance to Welfare Officers is a Technical Bulletin, subject: "Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan". TB-PH-Atm-3, dated February 1948. Section I, "Ministry of Welfare" and Section II, "Public Welfare and Social Insurance" have been issued.

Information concerning the Social Insurance Programs is contained in TB-PH-SS-1, subject: "Social Insurance in Japan", dated March 1948.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The third national dental examination will be held 4 May in Tokyo, Osaka and **Kokure**. Members of the board have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare.

Strict surveillance should be maintained to assure that dental technicians and others without dental license are not practicing dentistry.

SECTION
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of this Division attended a conference in Kyoto for the purpose of revising the present Tuberculosis Eradication Law in effort to stimulate the use of the intradermal method of testing in lieu of the subcutaneous method now employed. A discussion on payment of indemnities was held and received favorable comment from all parties concerned.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period of 6 - 12 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

Quarantine

Seventy head of hogs entered the quarantine station at Yokohama to undergo a period of quarantine prior to being shipped to Okinawa. These hogs were treated with anti-hog cholera and swine erysipelas vaccines.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The National Tuberculosis training program for nurses included five months of theory and experience as outlined below.

Theory which included the medical aspects of Tuberculosis was 157 1/2 hours and nursing aspects total of 157 1/2 hours.

The practical training of a two months period was divided into the following subjects and hours:

A. clinical Practice -- Anti-Tuberculosis Association Clinics 18 hours (1/2 week)

- 1) Assisting with Physical Examinations.
- 2) Giving Instruction and Advice.
- 3) Assisting with X-ray and Mass Examinations.

B. Home visiting to Tuberculous Patients 90 hours (2 1/2 weeks)

- 1) Visits to newly diagnosed patients -- teaching isolation technique, nursing care to some member of family, value of sanatorium care and importance of contact examinations. (Nurses gave and read tuberculin tests in the home)
- 2) Follow-up on known cases of tuberculosis who had lapsed in coming to clinic for pneumothorax.

C. Sanatorium Nursing Experience -- Hoseiyen Sanatorium 60 hours (1week)

- 1) Routine nursing care
- 2) Nursing care to operative patients.
- 3) Observation of Tuberculosis Surgery.
- 4) X-ray practice, fixing and developing.
- 5) Laboratory practice, feces, urine, sputum and blood examination.

D. Observation of programs at Research Institute and Keio Nutrition Institute, 4 weeks.

- 1) Demonstration and practice of use of Tuberculin and BCG Vaccine.
- 2) Demonstration and practice in Laboratory examinations.

- 3) Demonstration and pathological anatomy in TB (case studies).
- 4) Demonstration and practice in food preparation and diet for the Tuberculous patient.

The 25 nurses from 15 prefectures who have just completed this special course are well qualified to assist in the prefectural Tuberculosis program and should be contacted for this work and given supervision. The following were represented in this five-month course: Niigata, saga, Fukuoka, Ishikawa, Tokyo-To, Aichi, Fukushima, Gifu, Akita, Iwate, Oita, Toyama, Chiba, Miyazaki and Hyogo.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster & Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 29 February - 6 March:

	Balance 28 Feb	No.Mfgd. 29 Feb - 6 March	Total on Hand	Total Shipped to Date 6 March	Balance on Hand
DDT Duster	13,194	2,200	15,394	1,344	14,050
Sprayer Knapsack Type 3 gal, capacity	23,380	2,126	25,506	354	25,152
Sprayer pump type semiautomatic	11,936	620	12,556	30	12,526
Sprayer hand type 1/2 gal, capacity	11,014	600	11,614	100	11,514
Power Duster	16	11	27	0	27
	<u>59,540</u>	<u>5,557</u>	<u>65,097</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>63,269</u>

A total of 4,531,087 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 342,748 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 189,450 Vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of Ministry of Welfare as of 6 March.

Distribution

In the period 29 February to 6 March a total of 1,828 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment were shipped to ten prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision. Details of these shipments follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	408	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	204	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Niigata	480	0	0	60
Ishikawa	24	0	0	0
Aichi	192	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	40
Hyogo	0	80	0	0
Hiroshima	0	70	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	30	0
TOTAL	1,344	354	30	100

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The January report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	76,253
Arrests - Registered persons	17

Unregistered persons	60
Conviction - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	24
Thefts of narcotics	53
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 6,000 yen fine to one year six months penal servitude and for non-registrants from 200 yen fine to two year penal servitude plus 10,000 yen fine. In addition to the above figures, charges against 21 nonregistrants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 19 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations.

The decrease in the number of registrants from 88,420 in December 1947 to the present figure is attributed to:

1. Exempt narcotic dealers who did not re-register because of the scarcity of exempt narcotic preparations.
2. Pharmacies who have stocked no narcotics, filled no narcotic prescriptions, and therefore did not re-register.
3. Narcotic dealers who through negligence or oversight allowed their registration to lapse.

Reports from Tokyo-To indicate 7 to 8 percent of the delinquent registrants in Japan probably re-registered in February. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised as follows:

1. To advise all prefectural narcotic agents to circularize delinquent registrants advising them that penalties will be incurred if registration is not made immediately.
2. To have all registrants notified in November of each year that their registration certificates expire 31 December.
3. To provide penalties to be imposed for late registration.

During the training school for narcotic agents which opens in Tokyo 15 March, preventive measures to curtail thefts will be thoroughly discussed.

Late reports from four prefectures hindered preparations of the January report by the Ministry of Welfare. Headquarters Eighth Army Military Government has advised prefectural Military Government Teams will be instructed to take corrective action to assure that monthly reports are forwarded by Japanese prefectural officials to the Ministry of Welfare before the 10th of each month.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation Section

Sanitary teams are to be organized on the basis of 1 per 10,000 population. In case of necessity these may be increased to as many as one team per 2,000 people. The Japanese government has set up in its budget, funds to pay to the prefectures, 50% subsidy for the labor costs and 33-1/3% of the cost of sanitary supplies and equipment to finance the Sanitation Program.

The teams will consist of:

- 1 Sanitary inspector and foreman.
- 1 Assistant foreman who will keep record and supervise workers.
- 4 workers.

This is designed as a flexible unit a part of the sanitation section of each health center, that can be adapted to the various operations necessary to environmental sanitation. The teams should be assigned to a specific area within the health center district and are responsible for the control of:

- a. Street sanitation.
- b. Cleaning of open sewers and drains.
- c. The removal and disposal of accumulations of refuse, debris or waste material which might contribute to a public health hazard.

d. The control of flies, mosquitoes, fleas, lice, rodents and any other vector of insect borne diseases, the control to consist of elimination of breeding areas, to make the necessary inspection of private and public premises, water supplies, waste collection and disposal facilities necessary to plan the work program within the district and the procurement of supplies and equipment, necessary in control programs.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. Dale L. Rose has been appointed Social Insurance Analyst for the Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP.

Ministry of Welfare officials reported on the agenda of the meetings held 3 and 4 March in Tokyo which were attended by the chiefs of all prefectural insurance sections and branch offices and all social insurance referees. The conference emphasized: (1) the need for greater efforts in collecting premiums from employers delinquent in reporting or payments and (2) the responsibilities and functions of the referees. It was outlined that the referees should devote themselves to acquainting the public with the right of appeal and appeal procedures pending the period when their time will be consumed with actual hearings.

Medical Care Pavement under Social Insurance

Representatives of a sub-committee of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee presented a verbal report on the surveys they had conducted relative to the cost of medical care under the Health Insurance program. The Medical Fee Calculating Committee of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of which representatives of the above committee are members, held several meetings regarding the fee-for-service for medical care under all insurances. Similar committees exist in the prefectures.

As previously announced, the national committee did recommend an increase in the fee for medical services for all social insurances except National Health Insurance. Because of a difference of opinion, the fee-for-service rate now is being further surveyed by both the Medical Association and the Research and Statistical Section in the Insurance Bureau relative to the probability of setting a new rate for the ensuing fiscal year. One subject where there is a wide difference of opinion is the cost of medical supplies and the amounts available through official rationing channels. The Sub-Committee has reports that approximately 80% of required medicines are available through the rationing system, and the representatives of the doctors claim only about 20% are available. Upon conferring with the Medical Supply Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, it was learned that the supply of rationed medicines is increasing and that approximately three-fourths of required medicine is being produced and distributed through channels in sufficient quantities to meet needs. The greatest difficulty which undoubtedly influenced the medical representatives' opinion is that doctors frequently fail to follow through on their requests for medicines. For reference regarding the rationing system, refer to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.53 for the period of 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, No.59 for the period 9 - 14 February; No.60 for the period 15 -21 February, and No.61 for the period 22 -28 February. As much of the difficulty regarding the fee-for-service rate is affected by the National Health Insurance program, the opinions from the various prefectures have been effective in determining the general recommended rate.

National Health Insurance

In some prefectures officials of the Welfare Bureau's Insurance Section were found to continue holding positions in the prefectural Federation on National Health Insurance Associations in addition to their government positions. In some cases a part of the total pay of such officials was derived from this source. For example, the Chief of the Subsection in charge of National Health Insurance would act simultaneously as representative or executive secretary of this Federation, or the Insurance Chief himself would hold a director's post. Wherever such practices were discovered the officials concerned were advised that, regardless of the alleged "savings" due to such cumulation of offices, they were not in keeping with stated policies. The prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations ought to represent the point of view of the insured; their personnel should be clearly divorced from that of the prefectural Insurance Section.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#60	4 Mar 48	Plan for Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives Manufactured in Japan	No	MG HQ 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare offering no objection to a plan for the distribution of released quinine derivatives.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:
Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 February 1948.

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

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instruction

The following instructions were forwarded by the various bureaus in the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period indicated.

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| 23 February
(No.110) | From: Director, Public Health Bureau
Subject: Additional distribution of culinary salt for hospital meal. | To: Each Governor of all the prefectures |
| 23 February
(Yo-Hatsu, No.210) | From: Director, Prevention Bureau
Subject: Renewal of time period for the approved substitute lunatic asylums. | To: Each Governor of all the prefectures |
| 23 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.68) | From: Director, Children Bureau
Subject: Reclamation of Farm for Instruction of War-orphan and Waifs. | To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture |
| 23 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.74) | From: Director, Children Bureau
Subject: National subsidy for 1948 -- 49 fiscal year under Child Welfare law. | To: Chief, Welfare Division, Ehime Prefecture |
| 23 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.176) | From: Director, Relief Bureau
Subject: Repatriation of Koreans who lived in Japan proper. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.113) | From: Director, Public Health Bureau
Subject: Slaughterer's Monthly. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Repatriation Relief Board.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.91) | From: Director, Medical Bureau
Subject: Regulations for procedures of distribution of precious metal for dentists. | To: Every Governor of all Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.34) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Prevention of outbreak of fine at the social Institutions. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.35) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: National subsidy for Expenses Disbursed for Relief of Disaster. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Sha-B-Hatsu, No.36) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Application of Regulations Honor System for Contributions to Community Chest. | To: Every Local Governor |
| 24 February
(Ji-Hatsu, No.80) | From: Director, Social Bureau
Subject: Holding the Preliminary Assembly of Children Section Chiefs of All Prefectures. | To: Every Governor of all |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.224) | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Dissemination of Knowledge on Insurance Referee System. | To: Governor Every Prefectures |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.225)
Dental | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Amendment of National Health Insurance Law. | To: Presidents of All- Japan Town-or-Village-Masters Association Japan Medical Association, Japan Associations and Japan Pharmaceutical All over the Country. |
| 24 February
(Ho-Hatsu, No.226) | From: Director, Insurance Bureau
Subject: Payment of the Temporary Allowance (Livelihood Reconstruction Fun's equal to the Q.B Month-salary) to the Government personnel. | To: Governor of Every Prefecture and Chiefs of Social Insurance Branch Offices All over the Country. |

25 February (No.117) From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Guidance and control of Meat Products and Flooded Food.

25 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.218) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro.
Subject: Investigation of Commodity Requirement for Important Labor.

25 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.219) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Survey on the present Pay of Preventive Medicine Officers.

25 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.37) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Every Local Governor
Subject: Relation between the Daily Life Security Law and the Allowance for Persons Not Demobilised

25 February (Repatriation Relief Board. Hatsu-Gyo, No.184) From: Director, Relief Bureau Prefecture. To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Sending procedure of 2nd Class Property Held by Koreans.

25 February (Hatsu-Batsu, No.186) From: Director, Relief Bureau, Social Bureau, and Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry To: Governor of Every Prefecture
Subject: The Third Allocation of Clothing Materials to Needy Persons in 1947-48 Fiscal Year.

26 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.231) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Survey on Parasite-egg Carriers and Result of Such Parasite Extermination in 1947-1948 Fiscal Year.

27 February (Yo-Hatsu, No.234) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture
Subject: Survey on Cleaning-workers.

27 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.38) From: Conferred with Director of Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry To: Every Local Governor
Subject: Allocation of Clothing for Needy Persons for 1947-48 Fiscal year.

28 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.134) From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Special Ration of Staple Food-stuff to In-patients.

28 February (Sha-B-Hatsu, No.88) From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governor of Every Prefecture.
Subject: Dissemination of Pharmaceutical Knowledge and Technique.

28 February (Repatriation Relief Board. Hatsu-En, No.200) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido and the 6 Prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: The Institutions for Repatriates which are to be Established.

28 February (Hatsu-En, No.202) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido and the 6 Prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: Guidance on the Matter of rehabilitation loans.

1 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.238) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture and 24 other Prefectures.
Subject: On the Investigation Chart of the Activities of the Tuberculosis Care Committees.

1 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.239) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture and other 13 Prefectures.
Subject: On the Investigation of the Facilities for Tuberculosis Control in Health Centers.

3 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.250) From: Chief of Prevention Section To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: Investigation on the Progress of the Formation of the Tuberculosis Control Woman's Association

3 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.256) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefectures.
Subject: The Renewal of the Designated Term of the Substitute Clinics for Venereal Diseases.

3 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.102) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of Osaka-fu
Subject: The Training Course for Midwives

3 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.103) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefectures.
Subject: National Subsidy on Local Children's Welfare Committee Expenses, Expenses-for founding the Children's Welfare Officials, and Expenses for the Guidance of the Members of Children's Committee in the Fiscal Year of 1947.

4 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.258) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: Dealing of the Agricultural Lands Owned by Mental Diseases Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals and Leprosariums.

4 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.259) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Head of Sanitation Department of the Urban and Local Prefectures.
Subject: On the Progress Report of the Results of Spot Researches by National Institute of Health.

4 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.104) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: On the Application for the Allocation of Cement for the Use of Children's Institutions in the 3rd Quarter.

4 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.105) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Holding Business Conference of Chief of Children's Sections of the Urban and Local Prefectures.

4 March (Ko-ho-Hatsu, No.150) From: Director of the Public Health Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Increased Distribution of Food to the In-Patients.

5 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.261) From: Director of the Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: Allotment of the budget for the payment of Salaries for the Local Preventive Personnel.

5 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.108) From: Director of the Children's Bureau To: Governor of Aichi Prefecture.
Subject: The Application for the Admission to the National Juvenile Correction Institutions.

5 March (Ko-ho-Hatsu, No.155) From: Director of the Public Health Bureau To: Governor of the Urban and local Prefecture.
Subject: On the Use of the Classified Table of Occupations Used at the National Census of 1946.

1 March (Ho-Matsu, No.284) From: Director of the Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: National Subsidy for the Establishment of Clinic Facilities fo National Health Insurance in the Year of 1948.

2 March (I-Matsu, No.97) From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: Business Manager of Agricultural Associations.

2 March (Sha-Matsu, No.39) From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
Subject: Participation of Government and Public Officials to Community Chest and Fund Allotment to the Public Institutions.

2 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.210)	From: Director of Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Bureau Subject: Reporting on list of Koreans Permitted to Return to Korea by General Headquarters.	To: Prefectural Governor
3 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.214)	From: Director of Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Bureau Subject: Conference on the Loan of Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (I-Hatsu, No.96)	From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Employment Exchange for Nurse.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.40)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Guidance and Supervision of National Relief Association.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.41)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Policy on Cash Assistance under Daily Life Security Law for Persons who have some income.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.43)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Investigation of Progressing Condition of Construction of Facilities Under Urgent Living Relief Work and Daily Life Security Law.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.44)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Nation-wide Investigation of Relief Work for the Indigent Persons under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Prefectural Governor
8 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.270)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Additional Research Work on Japanese Encephalitis.	To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
8 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.271)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Putting a Mark for DDT Dusting on Steamship Passengers between Aomori and Hakodate.	To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, Hokkaido and Aomori
8 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.46)	From: Director of Social Bureau Subject: Report on Actual Payment of Disbursement to Indigent Persons under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Governor of the Prefecture
10 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.281)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Survey on Isolation Hospitals, and Isolated Wards.	To: Governor of the Prefecture
10 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.282)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Custody of Imported Medicines.	To: Governor of Hokkaido
10 March (Hatsu-ken, No.15)	From: Vice-Minister Subject: Subsidies for Expenses of Officials for Improvement of Nutrition for 1947-48	To: Governor of the Prefecture
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.42)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Closing of Community Chest Drive.	To: Prefectural Governor
4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.45)	From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Organization of Local Committee for Assistance to the Handicapped Persons.	To: Prefectural Governor
11 March (Yo-Hatsu, No.288)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Monthly Report of Relief for Lepers.	To: Governor of Kagawa Prefecture
11 March (Hatsu-ken, No.17)	From: Minister Subject: National Subsidies for Expenses of Full-time Officials for Health Statistics.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
11 March	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: Governor of the Prefectures

(Ko-Hatsu-ken, No.166)

Subject: Change of Standard Fee for Performance of Physical Examination of Japanese Employed in Connection with Occupation Forces.

4 March (Sha-Hatsu, No.47)	From: Director of Social Bureau Subject: National Subsidies for Rehabilitation Fund to Indigent Persons.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
4 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.229)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: National Subsidies for Rehabilitation Fund to Indigent Persons.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
11 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.234)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Enforcement of Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.181)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Report on General Accounts for 1947-48.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.236)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Survey on organization Received Rehabilitation Fund.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
12 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.240)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Procedure of application for Rehabilitation Funds.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.184)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Delivery of a Sanatorium and equipments.	To: Governor of Fukushima Prefecture
13 March (Kai-Hatsu, No.187)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Signature and Number on a Certificate of Mutual Aid Association of Officials of Welfare Ministry.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.168)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Subsidies for Expenses of Fulltime Officials for Health Statistics at Prefectural Offices.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.241)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: Additional of Expense Regarding Second Repatriation of Germans and Indonesians.	To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.242)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: National subsidy for Expense for Rehabilitation Fund for Needy Persons for 1947-48.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
13 March (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Gyo, No.245)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: Opening of an Exhibition on Industries for Rehabilitation of Repatriates, etc.	To: Governor of the Prefectures
9 March (Ji-Hatsu, No.281)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Method of Allocation of building materials for Child Welfare Institutions.	To: Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture
13 March (Ichi-Fuku, No.1871)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Submitting of Investigation of moners borne by Demobilization Section.	To: Chief-accountant, every Prefecture

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 7 February Prohibiting Prefectural officials from holding office in the prefectural branch of Dobo Engo Kai and directing the Association to secure office space outside the prefecture building. (References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.61 for period 22 - 28 February, subject: Dobo Engo Kai and Ministry of Welfare Instruction (Hatsu-sha No.17, dated 7 February). The national office of Dobo Engo Kai issued similar instructions dated 7 February concerning, "Organization of the National Relief Association and Management of its Activities". In compliance with these instructions each prefecture branch of the Association has changed its chief and moved its office. The situation as of 10 March is reported to be as follows:

1. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association where the Prefectural governors have already been replaced by private citizens as their chiefs: Iwate, Miyagi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Shiga, Kyoto, Shimane, Oita, Kagoshima and Ehime. (Total - 12 Prefectures).

2. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association where the prefectural governors are no longer their chiefs, pending the nomination of their successors from among private citizens: Hokkaido, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto. (Total - 31 Prefectures).

3. Prefecture branches of the National Relief Association whose offices which were in the promises of prefectural governments have already been removed to private sites: Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. (Total - 35 prefectures).

Public Assistance

Questions have been frequently raised regarding the status of welfare institutions formerly under the Mutual Assistance Association for Disabled (kyojo kai) and similar dissolved organizations. For guidance of the field, institutions from the National Government to the Prefectures state that assets will become the property of the government and will not be dissipated at time of dissolution. Such welfare institutions, if it is necessary that they continue to operate, will do so under the direction of, and as, a national or prefectural (public) agency. (References: Office of Prime Minister and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance #1, dated 31 January 1948 and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance #4, dated 31 January 1948).

In order to clarify the confidential nature of information secured concerning welfare clients, a directive has been issued by the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the prefectural governors, Social Affairs Bureau Instruction No.399 (Sha-Hatsu #399) subject: Handling of case records of households requiring protection, dated 19 March.

This directive provides that: "In dealing with the protection of needy households, public officials, such as these working with the Local Administrative Office, city town or village and the welfare commissioners (minsei-iin) are required to keep strictly secret the knowledge concerning privacy of persons which has been obtained in the course of performing their duties.

They should not make public such privacy, or allow other persons access to the case records. Care and discretion must be exercised when it is necessary to discuss cases in the welfare commissioner councils so that the needy persons involved will not suffer embarrassment.

You are advised herewith to see to it that the privacy of the persons requiring protection will be kept strictly secret except for official purposes in the handling of cases by officials and welfare commissioner concerned in meting out protective measures".

Tokyo Conference of Prefecture Chief of Children's Sections

Chiefs of Children's of Prefectural Departments of Welfare met in Tokyo, 18 and 19 March for indoctrination in the Child Welfare Program, by Ministry of Welfare officials, This principle discussed at the conference were:

1. Duties of child welfare officials and head of stations.
2. Discussion of duties and aims of child welfare boards.
3. Relationship of child welfare officials and child welfare workers. (Minsei-iin)
4. Discussion of importance of child welfare stations.
5. Definition of nursing teachers and the proposed program for training.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

No cases were reported for weekly period ending 19 March. (Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry).

Quarantine

A final inspection was made of 70 head of hogs and their release from quarantine approved for shipment to Okinawa on 22 March.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The National Refresher Courses in Tokyo which is being sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and National Nurses Association for Children nurse instructors is proceeding favorably. These nurses have been selected as leaders from their hospitals and will return to from the teaching nucleus for the class A Schools.

Tokyo Model Demonstration School of Nursing

Entrance examinations were given 15 March. St. Lukes have selected 20 students out of 65 applicants. To date, the Japanese Red Cross has 32 students from the prefectures and others are being selected from Tokyo area.

Enough coal has been secured to allow the nurses bath water once a week.

Okinawa National Hospital School of Nursing

The program for the initial class has met with such favorable response that applications exceed the quota of 40 students that can be accepted. The National Hospitals and the Ministry of Education are endeavoring to secure the services of the excess applicants. This is a real step forward in nursing education.

National Nurses Association

Plans for the National Nurse's Association meeting to be held in Kyoto 26-27-28 April are nearing completion. The buildings for the use of the group as well as section meetings have been arranged: transportation and billeting have been provided. Representatives from Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP will attend and confer with leaders as they discuss their National problems and plans for the future. Military Government officials are invited to attend any of the meetings. Cooperation and assistance received from all groups has been appreciated. To date there are approximately 20,000 active members.

Personnel

Miss Agnes Des Marais, Public Health Nurse has arrived here for orientation prior to assignment to Miyagi Prefecture as the Public Health Nurse.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 7 - 13 March:

	Total Mfgd. to date 6 Mar.	No. Mfgd. 7-13 Mar.	Total Mfgd. to date 13 Mar.	Total Shipped to date 13 Mar.	Balance On Hand
DDT Dusters	14,050	1,600	15,650	871	14,779
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal capacity	25,152	1,590	26,742	356	26,386
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	12,526	770	13,296	1,052	12,244
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	11,514	600	12,114	164	11,950
Power Dusters	27	11	38	0	38
Total	63,269	4,571	67,840	2,443	65,397

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during February totaled 289,090 lbs. 10% DDT Dust, 50,520 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Spray and 174,970 Vials of typhus vaccine. The following is a detailed breakdown of the distribution during February to prefectures and various governmental departments:

Prefecture or Department	10% DDT Dust		5% DDT Spray		Typhus Vaccine	
Hokkaido	70,000	lbs.	980	gal.	-	
Iwate	-		-		150	vials
Miyagi	-		-		7,500	"
Yamagata	4,200	lbs.	-		33,100	"
Ibaraki	1,500	lbs.	7,500	gal.	-	
Gumma	-		-		100	vials
Tokyo	-		-		50,000	"
Kanagawa	50,000	lbs.	3,000	gal.	10,480	"
Niigata	10,000	lbs.	-		-	
Gifu	20,000	lbs.	-		5,000	vials
Shizuoka	-		-		1,000	"
Aichi	50,000	lbs.	7,500	gal.	25,000	"
Mie	-		-		560	"
Toyama	-		-		325	"
Shiga	-		-		500	"
Kyoto	-		-		4,500	"
Hyogo	-		-		1,785	"
Nara	-		-		220	"
Wakayama	6,000	lbs.	-		-	
Tottori	-		-		100	vials
Shimane	-		-		250	"
Okayama	5,000	lbs.	-		-	
Hiroshima	-		-		720	vials
Tokushima	10,000	lbs.	-		-	
Ehime	-		5,000	gal.	-	
Kochi	-		-		60	vials
Fukuoka	-		-		31,500	"
Kumamoto	30,000	lbs.	1,000	gal.	-	
Nagasaki	-		-		11,000	vials
Oita	-		-		1,000	"
Miyazaki	30,000	lbs.	-		-	
Quarantine Stations: Nagoya	-		-		100	vials

Ministry of Transportation:

Nagoya	-	6,000	gal.	-
Hiroshima	-	2,000	"	-
Moji	-	3,000	"	-
Ministry of Welfare	560	lbs.	188	gal. 20 vials
Ministry of Labor	400	"		-
Imperial household	200	"	200	" -
Shipment #1	(*)1,230	"	(*)342	" -
Miscellaneous	-		250	" -
Total	289,090		50,520	gal. 174,970 vials

(*) To replace losses during shipping.

Concerted efforts have been made by the Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, during 1947 to supervise the quality of essential medicine production and to investigate production method and final products to be assured that essential medicines meet adequate standards. Random samplings of manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer stocks for subsequent assay tests were made on all types of medicines, injections, sulfa drugs, venereal disease control drugs, anthelmintic, etc. A total of 6,039 samples were tested, of which 3,782 failed assay tests. Companies manufacturing and marketing medicinals without proper license were prohibited from further manufacture. Willful violators were prosecuted and stocks confiscated. Further investigations with no relaxation of effort will be carried out by the Ministry to assure that only top quality medicinal products will be marketed for Japanese consumption.

Distribution

A total of 2,443 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to ten prefectures during the period 7 - 13 March under direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	300	0
Yamagata	0	12	0	0
Fukushima	0	144	0	0
Tokyo	0	50	6	0
Shizuoka	0	0	696	0
Nagoya	367	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	80
Hiroshima	0	0	0	84
Miyazaki	504	0	50	0
Fukuoka	0	150	0	0
Total	871	356	1,052	164

In addition to the x-ray film agencies listed in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, the following have been designated by the Konisiroku Photo Industries Company.

ADDITIONAL KONISHIROKU X-RAY FILM AGENCIES

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Tokyo	Wako Shoji	835 Kamirenjaku Mitakamachi Tokyo
"	Kinokuniya Pharmacy	2-689 Yogamachi Tamagawa Setagayaku, Tokyo
Nagano	Kyowa Ikakikai Co.	Niitacho Chuodori Nagaoshi
"	Uchida Pharmacy	Torimachi Inamachi Nagaoshi
Niigata	Kanaya Yujo Pharmacy	Shinbashiku Naoetsushi Niigata
Fukushima	Yayoi Photo Inc. Co.	13 Himiju Aja Fushioigami Fukushimaashi
	Fukushima Office	
Aomori	Enami Kogeisha	15 Yanagawa Furukawa Aomorishi
"	Toko Store Photo Shop	Shimodote-cho Hrosaki City
Shizuoka	Juichiya	17 Ikemachi Hamamatsushi
"	Sugiyama Photo Shop	7 Denmachi Shizuokashi
Aichi	Yoshidanomise	Shinecho Nakaku Nagoyashi

"	Yokoikichisuke Shoten	7 chome Mikimotocho Nagoyashi
"	Ikuta Shoten	13 1-chome Jinmucho Showaku Nagoyashi
Shiga	Takeuchi Photo Shop	65 Shijukumachi Hikoneshi
Kyoto	San Photo Shop	Nishiiru Higashiogi Marutamachi Sakyoku Kyoto-shi
Hyogo	Yoshida Photo Shop	34 1-chome Motomachidori Ikutaku Kobeshi
"	Chiyo-Yoko	4-chome Motomachidori Ikutaku Kobeshi
Kumamoto	Yayoi Photo Inc. Co. Kyushu Office	2918 Jinnai Mijumatacho Kumamotoshi

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Close liaison between Tokyo-To narcotic agents and the police resulted in the arrest of the criminal and the recovery of all the narcotics on the day following the burglary of a Tokyo hospital by a former employee. In addition, the police reported the arrest of the person responsible for the burglary of two other hospitals. During the Narcotic Training School which is now being held in Tokyo, emphasis has been placed on the necessity of narcotic agents investigating each reported narcotic theft or burglary and the necessity of enlisting the aid of the police in each such instance.

A prefectural pharmaceutical affairs official, who was charged with stealing and selling narcotics while on a mission to receive some X-ray film from a warehouse, was found guilty and given a suspended sentence of three years penal servitude and 5,000 yen fine. The procurator immediately appealed the case to the Tokyo Higher Court since the Prosecution Section of the Attorney General's Office has taken a strong stand against officials who are guilty of malfeasance in office especially with regard to narcotics.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Waterworks and Sewerage Construction: The need for repair and expansion of Japanese water works and sewerage systems is becoming increasingly important both from a public health and economic standpoint. It is expected that greater quantities of construction materials will become available during the coming year. Requests for materials and grants-in-aid from cities, town and villages for waterworks and sewerage projects must be approved by the local governors prior to their submission to the national government. It is important that the governors consult both the Public Works Department (Doboku-bu) as well as the Sanitary Department (Eisei-bu) before approving any project.

Public Health and Welfare Section will screen the requests submitted and set up priority lists of projects to facilitate the most equitable distribution of materials made available. It is recommended that Military Government Team Public Health Officers contact the Military Government Region Sanitary Engineer and request that project designs be reviewed by him prior to sending them to the national government. Team Commanders and Commerce and Industry officers should be advised that Military Government Sanitary Engineers are available. After construction materials have been released to the prefectures further spot checks should be made by Military Government Teams to insure their proper usage. The Public Health officials should encourage the prefectural Sanitary Department to work more closely with the Public Works Department in order that a joint concurrence may be obtained on all public works projects related to public health. A similar procedure of joint approval has been established at the national level between the Ministry of Welfare and the Construction Board.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 20 February shows 3,401 hospitals with a capacity of 208,179 beds of which 96,905 were occupied. During this same period, 305,429 out-patients were treated.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 27 February shows 3,429 hospitals with a capacity of 208,133 beds of which 98,179 were occupied. During this same period, 203,330 out-patients were treated.

Election of officers to the Japan Medical Association was completed on 9 March, culminating the efforts of two years of reorganization work involving all constituent organizations. Results of the elections were very

satisfactory and reflected the sincere efforts of Japanese and Military Government personnel to produce a truly representative organization of physicians in Japan.

In accordance with the provisions of the new construction, Takahasi Akira, graduate of the Fukuoka Medical College and Director of the Teishiu Hospital, was elected president of the new association and will serve for a term of one year.

Two vice-presidents serving a one year term were elected. They were Kawakita Shintaro, director of the Kawakita Hospital in Tokyo and Izeki Takeo, general practitioner and vice-president of the Osaka Prefectural Medical Association.

Membership of the Board of Directors is represented by a good cross section of prefectures throughout the nation as well as representing special medicinal interests.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Military Government Welfare Officers are advised of the following changes in charts forwarded with PH-TB-SS-1:

a. Coverage provisions: Under amount of wages taxable for Health Insurance, 2,000 yen has been raised to 5,100 yen.

b. Benefits for Workers in private Employment Health Insurance:

- (1) Delivery grant minimums have been raised from 300 yen to 600 yen and from 150 yen to 300 yen.
- (2) Nursing allowance has been increased from 30 yen to 100 yen.
- (3) Funeral benefit minimums have been raised from 600 yen to 1,800 yen and from 300 yen to 900 yen.

Appeals System

The following has been issued to prefectural social insurance officials by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, Insurance Bureau Instructions No.224 (Ho-Hatsu No.224) dated 23 February.

Prefectural governors are requested to advise Chiefs of Insurance Sections and Directors of Health Insurance Societies to take immediate steps to insert the following in all notices to claimants concerning the action taken on their individual claims: "In case the insured person is dissatisfied with the amount of this insurance benefit he may, within 60 days receiving this notification, make application in writing or orally to the insurance referee for a hearing."

National Health Insurance

More than any other social insurance system National Health Insurance has depended on governmental subsidies. On the national level there is a standard grant-in-aid formula for subsidies granted to each operating association. In the local levels, however, great variation has been found to exist, and very little effort seems to be made in some prefectures by either the prefectural government or the towns and village to lend financial support, to this insurance system, although it was designed from the beginning as a community enterprise.

National subsidies to the individual association and composed of up to seven different components, to wit:

1. Clerical and other office expenses;
2. Travel expenses of staff members;
3. Public health nurses' salaries and travel expenses;
4. Salaries for insurance doctors engaged on a part-time contractual basis (whoever such arrangements have been made);
5. Publicity expenses;
6. Expenses for the construction of clinics or hospitals (wherever such are being built);
7. Special costs caused by flood damage.

In all these cases the national government bears a stated part of the cost, namely one-half of (1) above, one-third of (2) - (6), and varying amount under (7) on the basis of standard costs or, in case of (6), prior estimate.

By way of contrast, prefectural and other local subsidies have been made without regard to need and usually without specifications. Supposedly the amount of subsidy granted by the local assemblies is based upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor's office. But frequently no money is given at all. The smallness of local subsidies and the lack of continuity from year to year have proved serious obstacles to a well-planned program of financing. (Comparative data will follow.)

However, a more systematic approach to the problem reportedly is being taken in at least a few prefectures in connection with the preparation of next year's budget.

A recent staff visit revealed that two prefectural governments have announced their subsidy allotments for the 1948 fiscal year for the National Health Insurance program. The particular items for which the subsidies were allotted are: establishment of more medical care clinics; employment of public health nurses; and the information, education, and training program. The last is of considerable importance in order to educate the people in the concept and working of social insurance.

The question of exempting from doctors' income tax the income received from insured patients under National Health Insurance has been raised on several occasions. Such exemption is not possible under the law. The doctors claim their assessment is based on the number of patients they treat and not on their actual net income. The situation which gave rise to the doctors' complaint has been explained by an income tax consultant as follows: It is understood that many tax offices have long used a short-cut method in assessing the amount of tax on doctors by using information supplied by doctors' associations as to the number of patients a doctor treats in a day, month, or year and the average pay received from each patient. This is an out-of-date method, but some tax offices continue to use it because, with their lack of personnel, they consider it a time-saver. Inasmuch as doctors are privileged to deduct all operating expenses from their gross returns, it is possible that net returns are considerably less than those upon which taxes are levied. In the event that a doctor feels he has been overtaxed he should be encouraged to submit an itemized return to the district tax office in the nature of an appeal for readjustment. Where doctors claim that they do not make anything above cost on insured patients they should be encouraged to submit an appeal for an adjustment of their income tax assessment.

The National Health Insurance Statistical Branch has revealed that adequate reports on this program are not available. The reasons given are: All reports accumulated from the beginning of the program in 1938 to the beginning of the war in 1941 were destroyed by fire as a result of bombing; no reports were accumulated during the war; and the restoration of the reporting system since the war has not been rigidly enforced due to unstable financial conditions in many associations and lack of personnel. A few reports of the early activities of the program have been collected from some prefectural offices which escaped the bombing. The above reasons are acknowledged, except for the laxity in enforcing the reporting requirements since the end of the war.

A now and shorter reporting from has been instituted by the Ministry of Welfare with the following schedule: The monthly reports from the associations to the prefectural office are to be submitted on or before the twentieth of the following month, and the prefectural office forwards a compiled summary to the Ministry on or before the tenth of the next month. The annual report from the associations should be submitted to the prefectural office on or before the 31st of May following the end of the fiscal year. The prefectural office submits a compiled summary to the Ministry on or before the 31st of July. The annual reports from the associations accompany the prefecture's annual report. The annual report for 1946, however, has not been completed by many prefectures for reasons previously stated. The slowness of the reporting causes considerable difficulty in properly evaluating the progress of the program, especially during this period of changing economic conditions.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 6 March 1948.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 13 March 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Period ended 28 February 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22 March - 28 March
1948
Number 65**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Dental Affairs
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Medical Service
SECTION IV - Social Security
SECTION V - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Glossary of Social Work Terms

The Japan Social Work Association has prepared a Glossary of Social Work Terms which contains Japanese words, phrases and titles most frequently used in translating material concerning welfare. The Glossary is not intended to serve as a dictionary since it does not contain all possible translations of Japanese and English welfare terms. The intention is to provide the most common and acceptable translation.

One copy of the Glossary for each Military Government Welfare Officer is being mailed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Japan School of Social Work

The second class which graduated from the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo, on 26 March, totaled 23 students, including four women, who completed the one year course of study.

Of the 23 students graduated a total of 14 have already secured employment. These students will be employed in the following places: Minsei-iin Federation (2) Tokyo; Setagaya Welfare Center, Tokyo; Social Affairs Section, Oita Prefecture; Children's Section, Aichi Prefecture; Children's Section, Kanagawa Prefecture (2); Social Affairs Section, Kanagawa Prefecture; Sanki-Ryo Zenkoji, Nagano Prefecture; Hodo-in, Saitama Prefecture; Osaka Community Chest; Dozen-Kai (Children's Institution) Tokyo; Social Work Association (Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) Tokyo; Maternal and Child Health Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The first class that graduated from the school in November 1947 included 39 students. The next term of the school will begin 16 April. The Japan School of Social Work now occupies the former Naval Museum Building located at No.226-2, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ward, Tokyo.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The official closing date of the Community Chest Campaign (for reporting purposes) has been set for 31 March.

The previous progress report of the Community Chest Campaign reflected a total of 558,260,046 yen raised towards the national goal of 683,500,000 yen, or 81.6% of the quota. This report included "estimates" for nine prefectures (Hokkaido, Aomori, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Ishikawa, Kyoto, Osaka and Kagoshima).

The most recent summary of the progress of the campaign, dated 20 March, includes only one "estimate" (Kanagawa Prefecture) and reflects a reasonably accurate accounting of the current status of the campaign returns based on the revised national quota of 678,200,000 yen. This summary reveals 540,619,045 yen raised, or 79.7% of the quota. The differential in this amount reported as raised in relation to the previous report is the result of "estimates" being higher than actual returns in eight out of the nine prefectures that were included in the reports under "estimated" returns.

Military Government Team Reports

Monthly Activities Reports and Special Reports received from Military Government Teams frequently carry information that is of general interest to all Military Government Welfare Officers and whenever such information is received, it will be briefed, as necessary, and published in the Welfare Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin:

A Special Report from the Kinki Military Government Region, subject: "Community Organization", covering a resume of the Kyoto Military Government Team Monthly Activities Reports for several months, is given below because of its general content and interest.

“Citizen’s Committee”

“The background and need for a Citizen’s Committee grew out of the recognition that a well integrated and successful welfare program called for an informed, interested and responsive community in which, to develop and function. In order to have the public informed and responsive, it was necessary to build an organization representative of all segments of the community; a strong organization which would survive changes of personnel and the passage of time; an organization which would survive the withdrawal of occupation guidance and support; an organization which would be non-partisan and non-political; an organization which would, and could, insist on the maintenance of already established welfare standards and services; an organization not in competition with anyone for public recognition, instead an organization integrating and leading the community into an acceptance of what civic duties and responsibilities are within a democratic society.”

“It was also recognized that the structure and nature of Japanese Society had militated against the development of a social conscience, against the acceptance of social and civic responsibilities. In all countries, not only Japan, community organization has always lagged behind the development for social services, whereas it should have led the way and acted as the spearhead because it had the weight of public opinion behind it. Realizing that Japan had more to overcome than the public indifference which is, in varying degrees, the norm in many countries, something was called for which would stimulate, instruct and afford leadership to the community at large. It is hoped that the interest and leadership thus developed will be the source for maintaining a critical yet constructive attitude toward all welfare programs with emphasis on the public program.”

“With the foregoing in mind, it was decided to form this Citizen’s Committee immediately so that it could develop with the general program for which the foundation was being laid. Contact was made with the head of the Department of Sociology of Doshisha University. With his help a comprehensive committee of representative citizens was formed. The following professions and interests are represented on the committee: teaching, social work, law, medicine, labor, YWCA, City Council, Prefectural Assembly, Diet, the press, business and industry.”

“As a part of the orientation and to acquaint them with some of the pressing social problems, two full days during the summer were spent visiting institutions. The committee went in a body, and from 16 to 20 members visited eight representative prefectural, city and private institutions. These visits plus reports on welfare problems and needs convinced them of the need for such an organization. After the committee was organized and officers selected, the Team Welfare Officer retired to the position of advisor. The committee chairman has been tireless in his efforts, and has been rewarded by excellent response and support from all the committee members. Problems which the committee could understand and cope with have since then presented themselves in quick succession.”

“The first problem of any size was the organization for the Community Chest. In traditional Japanese fashion it was proposed, by the group of citizens who were called together to discuss the organization of the Chest movement, that the Governor, Vice-governor, Mayor and other officials be named as officers, and chairman of the various committees and sub-committees. This was vigorously opposed by those members of the Citizen’s Committee who had been asked to participate in this organizational meeting. Their insistence on an election of officers with the elimination of all officials threw the meeting into an uproar, but they carried the day. Some compromises were called for, on elections, with the result that the Governor was elected honorary chairman, and the Mayor elected one of the four consultants. All other officers were elected from among representative citizens with several members of the Citizen’s Committee being elected to six important committees, including the significant Distribution Committee.”

“The Citizen’s Committee then set itself the task of making a survey of all institutions eligible to share in Community Chest funds. A questionnaire was sent to all institutions. Those institutions not responding were personally visited by a member of the committee. A compilation was made of all the facts and figures collected. This study, financed by the Citizen’s Committee, will be given careful consideration by the Distribution Committee of the Community Chest, and some of their decisions were based on those recommendations presented by the Citizen’s Committee.”

“At a subsequent meeting one of the members summarized and commented on the new Child Welfare Law. Another member had prepared an interesting graph showing child distribution throughout the prefecture, age distribution, and other pertinent factors which will be significant in a good administration of this law. The committee then went on record as being opposed to the Governor’s appointee to the head of the Child Welfare Section. This was followed up by a visit to the Governor by about 15 committee members voicing their opposition to this appointment. They were not satisfied with the reasons set forth by the Governor for supporting his appointment, and they will continue to offer opposition.

At the same time they approached the Governor about buildings in the Imperial Palace Compound which they would like to see used for a Community Center. The Governor's reaction was favorable, and even though there are other requests, he promised them full consideration."

"The newly appointed Kyoto-city, Welfare Chief was invited to attend the Citizen's Committee meetings and has attended and commented on his future plans. He was advised that the committee looked to him for an improved city welfare administration."

"Sub-committees will be named within the Citizen's Committee to further some of the many projects under consideration. One of these projects envisions a study plan for institutional personnel to be made in conjunction with welfare officials, the Social Work Association, as well as institutional staff who should be asked to contribute to such a study. Committee members will assist in instruction. A study will also be made by another of the sub-committees on ways and means to improve the standard of work done by the Minsei-iin."

"Throughout all of this the press members of the Citizen's Committee have given unlimited coverage to developments in the welfare field, news stories with welfare angles, feature stories, round table discussions, pictures, and straight factual reporting on institutional abuses and poor administration. That this coverage is reaching the public is evidenced by the many comments that reach the Military Government Team from the community at large."

"At the time the Citizen's Committee was formed it was planned to use it as the nucleus for an organization which would correspond to the Councils of Social Agencies in the United States. It was hoped before too long to expand it into such an organization. Great impetus will be given to such an organization if the buildings in the Palace compound are made available for a Community Center. This Community Center could also be a study center for all types of community welfare improvement projects. It would embrace such model projects as a nursery, kindergarten, clinic, playground and recreation facilities, children's library, lecture rooms, conference rooms, and be the center, as well, for training projects for welfare officials, Minsei-iin and institutional personnel. If this can be accomplished, then a solid foundation has been laid upon which a worthy community."

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Junior Red Cross Handbook for the use of teacher personnel, which has been in preparation since the Summer of 1947 is now at press and it is expected that it will be ##### and ready for distribution by the Japanese Red Cross, through the Military of Education, on or about 15 April.

English translations covering the text material in the Junior Red Cross Handbook have been completed for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel and are being distributed with this Bulletin (Inclosure 1).

Statistical Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures failed to send monthly statistical reports as of 27 March:

Miyagi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Kumamoto.

The present deadline set by the Ministry of Welfare for the receipt of "Prefectural Monthly Statistical Reports" (statistics of the previous month) is the 25th of the month. There is a tendency, on the part of many prefectures, to be consistently tardy in transmitting their monthly reports and Military Government Welfare Officers are encouraged to make every effort to impress upon prefectural welfare officials the importance of submitting their monthly reports promptly.

SECTION II DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Election of officers for the reorganized Japan Dental Association was completed 26 March. This is the first meeting held under the provision of the new democratic constitution and by-laws.

A short course designed to train Public Health Nurses as dental hygienists for ultimate employment in Health Centers if being conducted at the Tokyo Medico-Dental College by the Ministry of Welfare.

In a recent Oral Hygiene Essay Contest conducted in Osaka and Tokyo, 230,000 school children submitted entries.

SECTION III VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the weekly period 20-26 March, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Plague	6
Saitama	Swine Cholera	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	7
Kumamoto	Swine Cholera	17

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Graduation exercises for the 3-year clinical nursing course were held on 24 March, at the Model Demonstration School, Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo. Thirty-one St. Lukes students and 68 Red Cross students received diplomas. There were also 23 St. Lukes students who finished the fourth year (Post-Graduate) course and received certificates.

The four-month Public Health Nursing course was completed 27 March and certificates were awarded to 51 students who finished the course.

The five-month National Tuberculosis course sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association was completed 27 March and graduation exercises were held at Toin Gakuen, with 25 nurses receiving certificates.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies, (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments, and surgical dressings), for February, totaled 1,054,494,050 yen. In comparison to the 1946 and 1947 production monthly averages attained, a general increase in medicine production is noted.

Compared to the 1946 production monthly average attained, February production of controlled medicines increased approximately 288,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 300,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 250,000,000 yen; biologicals, 2,000,000 yen; dental materials, 5,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 12,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 11,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 8,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 12,500,000 yen.

Compared to the 1947 production monthly average attained, February production of controlled medicine increased approximately 170,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 218,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 187,000,000 yen; dental materials, 2,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 7,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 5,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 7,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 9,000,000 yen. During February only biological production decreased below the 1947 monthly production average figure.

The decrease in biological production is not significant since adequate stocks of all vaccines are on hand to meet requirements and further production schedules have been established to provide necessary total amounts of vaccines to implement contemplated immunization programs. While the overall large increases in all other types of medical supplies are in part reflections of the revised increased price schedules now in effect, the increases at the same time reflect the additional quantities of coal, electricity, and manufacturing raw materials made available to the medical supply industry. As additional quantities of raw material become available, further increases in production may be expected.

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies & Equipment

	<u>Monthly Average</u> <u>1946 Production</u>	<u>Monthly Averages</u> <u>1947 Production</u>	<u>February 1948</u> <u>Production</u>
Production Controlled Med.	Yen 1,734,057	Yen 122,575,138	Yen 290,491,252
Non-controlled Medicines	59,170,511	145,154,863	363,513,917
Patent Medicines	61,168,515	138,329,888	325,794,165
Biologicals	7,746,754	22,009,946	9,282,600
Dental Instruments	2,738,162	8,915,947	15,119,439
Dental Materials	1,058,437	4,224,578	6,765,114
Rubber Sanitary Goods	---	6,756,005	11,580,262
Sanitary Materials (Surgical Dressings)	2,252,291	5,855,477	14,832,289
Medical Instruments	9,452,412	10,223,865	17,115,012
Totals	Yen 145,321,139	Yen 464,045,707	Yen 1,054,494,050

Production of biologicals for February totaled 9,282,600 yen. While there was no production of cholera and typhus vaccines, adequate stocks are on hand. February production represents a yen value of 13,000,000 below the 1947 monthly production average figure.

Production of Biologicals - February 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	—	—	875,300 cc.	4,418,470 cc.
Typhus	—	—	—	631,647 cc.
Triple				
Typhoid	3,210,000 cc.	470,000 cc.	1,977,500 cc.	11,038,250 cc.
Diphtheria				
Tox.	1,944,200 cc.	1,550,640 cc.	5,205,600 cc.	2,675,180 cc.
Smallpox	1,530,150 doses	1,640,210 doses	15,035,850 doses	2,331,680 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	—	60,000 cc.	—	202,829 cc.

Production of x-ray film during February increased substantially over that production reported for January. An overall increase in all sizes of film was effected. Production of x-ray film during February totaled 28,111 square meters, this representing an increase of 5,644 square meters over the production during January of 22,467 square meters. February production of x-ray film, compared to both the 1946 and the 1947 monthly production averages, is an increase of 4,000 square meters approximately.

Production of X-Ray Film (By Sizes) - 1948

Size of Film	<u>Month</u>	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
2-1/2"×3-1/2"	—	3,201 doses
4-3/4"×6-1/2"	934 dozens	1,158 dozens
5"×7"	540 dozens	3,376 dozens

6-1/2"×8-1/2"	788 dozens	5,282 dozens
8"×10"	1,514 dozens	3,547 dozens
10"×12"	14,386 dozens	13,111 dozens
11"×14"	684 dozens	422 dozens
14"×17"	1,826 dozens	2,654 dozens
Dental	—	500 dozens

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during February continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Compared to January's production, February production showed an overall increase. While Antu production remained approximately the same due to large inventory stocks presently on hand. Nekoirazu (rat poison) production was doubled, DDT duster production doubled, and all types of spraying equipment were produced in sizable quantities in accordance with the 1948 production program. Large adequate stocks of DDT dust and DDT spray are on hand.

Production - Insect and Rodent Control Supplies and Equipment - February 1948

Antu (rat poison)	1,500 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,370 kgs.
DDT Dusters	9,000 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	7,326 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	3,160 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	3,400 each
Engine Duster	27 each
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-29 February 1948	289,090 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-29 February 1948	50,520 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-29 February 1948	174,970 vials

The weekly report of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for the period, 14-20 March. A total of 5,451 pieces were manufactured.

	Number On Hand <u>14 March</u>	Number Manufactured <u>14-20 March</u>	Total On Hand <u>20 March</u>	Number Shipped <u>14-20 March</u>	Balance On Hand
DDT Dusters	14,779	1,800	16,579	592	15,987
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	26,386	1,910	28,296	624	27,672
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	12,244	1,030	13,274	1,074	12,200
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	11,950	700	12,650	216	12,434
Power Dusters	38	11	49	...	49
Totals	65,397	5,451	70,848	2,506	68,342

A total of 4,557,364 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 515,786 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 136,127 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 20 March.

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control distributed in the period 14-20 March totaled 2,506 pieces. The ten prefectures listed below received shipments as specified, directed by the Ministry of Welfare.

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Aomori	0	0	300	0
Iwate	0	504	0	0

Tokyo	120	0	0	60
Chiba	288	0	0	96
Shizuoka	0	0	696	0
Aichi	180	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	60
Hyogo	0	120	0	0
Saga	0	0	12	0
Kagoshima	0	0	66	0
Totals	(*)588	624	1,074	216

(*) In addition, 4 DDT dusters were taken for use by the Ministry of Welfare.

A further reduction in the number of medicines under distribution control was made possible by developments in the supply situation. Thirty-nine items were removed control, effective upon publication of Ministry of Welfare Notification No.14 in the Official Gazette dated 10 March 1948. Notification No.14 amends Notification No.70, dated 11 November 1947, by cancellation of 39 items of medicines, and substitution of two items of quinine derivatives in altered form. This leaves a total of 85 items of medicines remaining under control. Cotton sanitary materials and nourishments remain unchanged. Bismuth subsalicylate injection and mapharsen are both removed from control, but are to receive special consideration by public health officials to assure that adequate supplies are made available to public health clinics for venereal disease control. Listed below are the items removed from control.

Medicines Removed from Distribution Control

Acetosulfamin Injection
Alcohol, Diluted
Aminocordin (Pyridincarbonate Diethylamido-Solution)
Aminopyrine Tablets
Aspirin Tablets
Bismuth Subsalyclate
Bismuth Subsalyclate Injection
Calcium Chloride, Crystallized
Calcium Chloride, Injection
Chiretta, Japan, Powder
Chloroform for Anesthesia
Digitalis
Digitalis Injection
Epinephine Hydrochloride (Epirenamin)
Ether for Anesthesia
Ethyl Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (Oxydol)
Iodine, crude
Iodine, purified
Insulin
Lobeline Hydrochloride
Lobeline Hydrochloride Injection
Mapharsen
Mercuric Chloride Disinfectant
Metigal (Thiantol)
Potassium Bromide
Procaine Hydrochloride Injection
Procaine Hydrochloride Tablets
Scopolamine Hydrobromide
Scopolia, Extract of
Silver, Colloidal
Silver, Protein
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets
Sodium Chloride Solution, Physiological
Sulfamin Tablets
Sulfaguanidin

Sulfaguanidin Tablets
Theophylline W/Sodium Acetate (Theofirol)
Zinc Oxide Ointment

Substitutions

In place of "Quinine Iron" and "Quinine Iron Ampules" the following are substituted as items under control:

Quinine and Iron Tablets
Quinine and Iron Pills

Upon publication in the Official Gazette, dated 24 February 1948, of Ministry of Welfare Notification No.7, the new ration plan for distribution of precious metals for dental use became effective. The plan is quite similar to the ration plan of distribution for controlled medicines now in effect. The designated metals will be made available to authorized agencies by allocation at national and prefectural levels. Allocations may be claimed by presentation of ration coupons or certificates to the designated licensed sellers. Following is a list of the designated precious metals.

Designated Precious Metals for Dental Use

Platinum (5-gram plate)
Gold (5-gram plate)
Gold leaf
Gold-platinum alloy
Silver (25-gram plate)
Silver alloy for plates
Silver alloy for casting
Silver solder
Silver solder for silver alloy
Silver-tin amalgam alloy
Nickel chrome alloy solder
Karate metal
Solder metal

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The training school for narcotic agents held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March was attended by 52 narcotic agents with judicial police power. Training included classroom instruction as well as practical demonstrations in which the agents participated. Subsequent schools will be held to provide training for all the narcotic agents in Japan.

Reports have been received of pressure being placed on prefectural authorities to transfer narcotic agents who are carrying out strict enforcement of the narcotic law. Such a procedure would defeat the purpose and effectiveness of the narcotic law. Ministry of Welfare narcotic officials have been advised unjustified complaints will probably increase as illegal traffic in narcotics becomes more difficult and hazardous because of more efficient and effective enforcement.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunizations

As a result of questions by Military Government Health Officers concerning typhoid immunizations, a summary of past instructions and an outline of present plans and policy for the current year are as follows:

Plans made during 1947 and instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare and Public Health and Welfare implementing those plans called for immunization of all persons (except where contra-indicated) between the ages of five and sixty years, using three inoculations of TAB vaccine at weekly intervals. Said vaccine was to be

Japanese produced and assayed TAB vaccine made from the same strains as those used by the U.S. Army. Plans also called for immunization with a booster dose (1cc) on or about 1 May each year.

Due to production difficulties sufficient vaccine was not made available by 1 June 1947 as anticipated. Vaccine did not become available until September 1947. The delay in starting the immunization program and the inefficiency of execution has resulted in a partially completed program. Approximately 35,000,000 people, or 55% have completed their immunizations as of 31 March 1948.

Because the program has not been completed and because most of the immunizations were done during the last three months of 1947, booster doses will not be required this season for those who have been immunized with three doses of vaccine since September 1947. However, concerted efforts will be made to complete original immunizations (3 inoculations) of all persons falling within the age groups requiring immunization.

The Ministry of Welfare informed the prefectures of original plans in Prevention Bureau Instruction #302 (YO HATSU No.302) 31 May 1947. This plan was reemphasized in Prevention Bureau Instruction #922 (YO HATSU No.922) 24 November 1947. Public Health and Welfare Section outlined the plan in Weekly Bulletin #20 (for period 11-17 May 1947). Other references to the program are to be found in bulletins nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 46, 51 and 58. It is to be emphasized that immunizations are compulsory. It is expected that an immunization law, now being considered by the Japanese Government, will be enacted soon. When this bill becomes law, it will require immunization against typhoid fever as outlined above.

Excellent results have been obtained as a result of past typhoid immunizations and sanitary programs. The rates have not been reduced to a minimum however, and it is necessary that the immunization program as outlined above be completed without delay. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to issue the necessary instruction to the prefectures and Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance over this program in order to insure completion as soon as possible and not later than 31 May.

Diphtheria Immunization

Health Officers are reminded that when using alum precipitate toxoid a longer interval is required between doses than when using plain fluid toxoid. An interval of at least three months is considered desirable in order to obtain maximum efficacy of the product and highest immunity levels. It is therefore recommended that toxoid, when it is received, be used entirely for first doses as long as first doses remain to be given and that the material not be held back for the administration of the second dose because of the fear that additional shipments will not arrive in time.

Venereal Disease Control

It has been reported that the Venereal Disease Control program is being hampered by the lack of legal authority to detain "street girls" in hospitals for compulsory treatment. Reference is made to regulation No.45, "Complementary Regulation for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law", issued by Ministry of Welfare 22 November 1945. Article 4, which states: "A local governor shall be empowered to order a person in the infectious stage, whose occupation involves liability of spreading venereal disease, to be admitted to a hospital". Once a diagnosis of venereal disease is established the patient may be compelled, either under the regulation cited above or under the provision of the infectious disease law, to receive treatment until the disease is considered non-infectious.

Tuberculosis Control

Japan has been using BCG vaccine for some years, and the results of that practice are of great value. It must be remembered, however, that proper evaluation of these results requires very careful records of its use. The patient's name, dosage, date of inoculation, age of the individual, address, and the name of the physician or clinic who has given the vaccine should all be accurately recorded. While 23,000,000 or more people have been given this vaccine, the study is far from complete until all these individuals have been rechecked with tuberculin tests to determine their positive state, and revaccinated again if necessary to maintain that state. Every prefecture should make every effort to keep these records up to date and as accurate as possible. Together with this study, it is necessary that very careful records be kept of all tuberculosis cases and deaths, with particular attention to the age at the time of death, and with very close attention being paid to the diagnosis, and age of the patient at onset of the disease.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 5 March shows 3,423 hospitals with a capacity of 207,806 beds, of which 100,204 were occupied. During this same period, 298,666 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IV SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance - Subsidies

(Ref. Weekly Bulletin No.64)

The Ministry of Welfare reports that national subsidies allotted to National Health Insurance associations which were active during the current fiscal year, ending 31 March, **totalled** 377,911,644 yen. This sum was composed of the following items:

1. Clerical and other office expenses	171,362,724 yen
2. Travel expenses of staff members	7,350,000 yen
3. Public health nurses' salaries and traveling expenses	39,600,000 yen
4. Salaries for insurance doctors engaged on a part-time contractual basis	18,400,000 yen
5. Publicity expenses	7,000,000 yen
6. Construction of clinics and hospitals	123,600,000 yen
7. Special subsidies to associations struck by disaster (mainly flood and fire)	10,000,000 yen

The total number of associations subsidized has been reported as 7,276, covering an estimated 29,000,000 insured.

In addition to these subsidies to individual association, the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance association (one in each prefecture) received a national subsidy **totalling** 598,920 yen to pay for one-half their personnel cost, mainly to enable them to attend to their functions of inspecting and tendering advice to the individual associations.

Request for subsidies to be given in the next fiscal year, beginning 1 April, have been roughly tripled in amount in an effort not only to stem but to reverse the downward trend in National Health Insurance. It is expected that, by virtue of an intensified clinics construction program, the number of active associations will be increased by about 1,000, bringing their number approximately to 8,000 with an estimated 32,000,000 insured. At present these subsidy requests are undergoing scrutiny by the Finance Ministry. To date 40 prefectures have submitted their National Health Insurance associations' requirements for clinics to be established in the 1948 fiscal year. A complete report for the entire country depends on the associations' applications being forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare or before 31 April. From the reports received a subsidy is necessary for a total of 874 clinics, which would increase the total number of associations with clinic to 2,562.

The total number of operating associations in the country is recorded as 7,276 out of a total of 10,349 cities, towns, and villages which at one time had a National Health Insurance association. However, a recent survey by the National Health Insurance Section in the Ministry has revealed that in 40 prefectures 1,230 towns or villages do not have a doctor and 2,077 are lacking minimum medical facilities and personnel. Recent petitions addressed to the National Government from various sections of the country in support of National Health Insurance have emphasized the need for subsidies in the establishment of clinics, both by national and prefectural governments, and also for an extensive information and education program as to the value and need for social insurance. There appears to be considerable sentiment in favor of uniform contributions and medical care fees.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Handbook on Japanese Junior Red Cross Organization in Schools in Japan.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan - Week Ending 20 March 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 March - 4 April
1948
Number 66**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Narcotic Control
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Social Security
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Training Courses

The attention of all Military Government Health Officers is directed to the opening on or about 7 May of a new 12 weeks course for Sanitary Engineers (7 May to 30 July) and that of an eight weeks course (7 May to 2 July) for Nutritionists. These courses will be conducted at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Those elected to attend should be provided with 2500 yen per month for subsistence -- or 7500 yen for the Sanitary Engineers and 5000 yen for the Nutritionists courses. The official invitations to the prefectures will be sent out by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that suitable candidates be selected and properly provided for financially in order that they may devote full time to their studies.

Salary Scale of Japanese Governmental Officials

Military Government Health Officers have repeatedly expressed concern about the low salaries of Government officials and the inability to secure and retain qualified professional personnel to staff health organizations. Many Military Government Health Officers have asked for information relative to pay and allowances for such personnel. For the information of those concerned a brief resume is given below of the salaries of Japanese Government workers with examples taken from the public health and welfare field. This digest is based on the salary scale applicable to persons employed with the National Government. Government workers employed with the prefectures receive their pay according to scales which, according to the Local Autonomy Law, must be based upon the national scale. Therefore variations are to be expected but should not be appreciable.

SALARIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WORKERS 1/

1. At present the pay of all persons employed by the national government is made up of five to six different elements:

a. Base pay, as revised in July 1946.

b. Temporary additional pay (Zantei Kakyu), varying in inverse relation to the level of base pay. In the lowest salary and wage groups this temporary additional pay is higher than the base pay; in the higher salary groups it levels off and falls below one-half of the base pay. On the average, it is said to amount to 90% of the base pay.

c. Temporary or emergency increase (Rinji zokyu), amounting to 60% of (b).

d. Family allowance (Kazoku teate), a flat allowance of 150.00 yen for each dependant not earning a major share 2/ of the cost of his upkeep. The following qualify as dependents: the employed person's wife and members of his household if they are either.

- (1) 18 years or below or 60 years or over, or
- (2) disabled.

e. Working area allowance (Kimmuchi teate), computed on the basis of all four items (a) - (d) taken together and graduated as follows:

- (1) In the "special area", comprising the six metropolitan cities, 30% of the sum total of (a) - (d);
- (2) In "area A", comprising all other cities, 20%; and
- (3) In "area B", comprising towns and villages, 10%. 3/

f. Temporary allowance (Rinji teate), a flat one-eighth, or 12.5%, of all the foregoing items (a)-(e) taken together.

2. Within this composite salary or wage scheme the pay of each government worker is determined according to the salary or wage grade which he has. 4/

His civil service classification as a first, second, or third class "official" or as an employee of one type or another - see below (3) - is not necessarily related thereto but is primarily a title indicating differences in status. Nevertheless, the higher service and class therein comprises as a rule the higher paying positions.

3. On the basis of (1) and (2) the following salary scale is in force today:

a. "Official" (Honkan) 5/

- (1) First class officials (Bureau Chiefs and above in the Ministry of Welfare, Chiefs of the Welfare Ministry's Medical Bureau's regional branch offices, Directors of National Hospitals or Sanatoria, etc.) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No. 25 to No.30.

Accordingly the monthly salary of such officials come within the following minimum and maximum:

	<u>No.25</u>	<u>No.30</u>
Base pay	Yen 1,500	Yen 2,000
Temporary additional pay	800	800
Temporary or emergency increase	480	480
Family allowance (depending on number of dependents)		
Working area allowance (depending on place of work)		
Temporary allowance (12.5 percent of the respective totals)		

If we assumed two officials, one in the minimum and one in the maximum grade, to have three dependents each and to be stationed in Tokyo, their total pay (before taxes) would amount to 5,239 yen and 6,061 yen respectively.

- (2) Second class officials (doctors, dentists, chief clerks, occasionally chief nurses, etc. employed in larger medical installations) fall, as a rule, in salary grades No.18 to No.24.

Accordingly their monthly salaries would lie within the following range:

	<u>No.18</u>	<u>No.24</u>
Base pay	Yen 1,000	Yen 1,400
Temporary additional pay	730	800
Temporary or emergency increase	438	480
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)		
Temporary)		

Assuming two officials of the above two grades respectively to be stationed in an "area A" city and to have three dependents each, their monthly salaries would be 3,927 yen and 4,695 yen.

- (3) Third class officials (nutritionists, many nurses - including most of the chief nurses, X-ray, dental, and laboratory technicians, statisticians, clerks, etc.) generally comprise salary grades No. 4 or 5 to No.17.

Hence their monthly salaries will range from:

	<u>No.4</u>	to	<u>No.17</u>
Base pay	Yen 390		Yen 950
Temporary additional pay	380		710
Temporary or emergency increase	228		426
Family)			
Working area) Allowances - See above (1)			
Temporary)			

Assuming two officials of the above grades to live in a small village, each having three dependents, their respective salaries will be 1,991 yen and 3,487 yen.

b. Other government employees. 6/

- (1) Koin (nurses and technicians of various types) usually rank from grades No.19 or 20 to No.42 of the "employee" scale or, in terms of pay, from:

	<u>No.20</u>	to	<u>No.42</u>
Base pay	Yen 380		Yen 1,200
Temporary additional pay	370		810

Temporary or emergency increase	222	486
Family)		
Working area) Allowances - computed in the same way as for		
Temporary) "Officials", see above (a).		

- (2) Yonin (janitors, watchmen, maintenance workers) are found, as a rule, to reach into the lower wage brackets, e.g. grade No.13, which carries a monthly bas pay of 240 yen, temporary additional pay of 260 yen, temporary or emergency increase of 156 yen, and the three types of allowances as above. Their top grades are the same as for "Koin" but are seldom reached.
- (3) Shokutaku or "temporary" government workers are non-career officials serving in a full-time or part-time capacity. Some of them are "treated as officials" as regards status and privileges, but all who receive pay - some serve without compensation - are rated according to the pay scale for "employees". Almost any occupation or profession has been represented in this group. It includes social service and welfare workers, statisticians, technicians, clerks, etc. The salary range is the same as that of the other two groups except that their minimum salaries or wages usually start at a higher bracket.

4. Current pay scales for Japanese government workers may thus be summarized as follows (we assume three dependents in all cases):

a. "Officials"

			<u>Minimum</u>		<u>Maximum</u>
(1) First class	("special area"	Yen	5,239	Yen	6,061
	("area A"		4,845		5,596
(2) Second class	("special area"		4,254		5,086
	("area A"		3,927		4,695
	("area B"		3,560		4,304
(3) Third class	("special area"		2,353		4,121
	("area A"		2,172		3,804
	("area B"		1,991		3,487

b. Other government employees.

(1) "Koin"	("special area"	Yen	2,310	Yen	4,787
	("area A"		2,133		4,319
	("area B"		1,955		4,051
(2) "Yonin"	("special area"		1,797		4,787
	("area A"		1,659		4,319
	("area B"		1,521		4,051
(3) "Shokutaku"	("special area"		2,765		4,787
	("area A"		2,553		4,319
	("area B"		2,338		4,051

5. Currently, Government salaries and wages are in the process of renegotiation. The government has proposed to increase the present "standard" salary of 1,800 yen ^{7/} by almost two-thirds to 2,920 yen per month. Pending this revision a temporary increase to 2,500 yen is being offered retroactively as of 1 January 1948. Both increases are expected to benefit low-paid workers to a greater extent than high-paid ones and to favor those with large families.

1/ As of March 1948. Source: Accounting Section, Ministry of Welfare.

2/ Originally no family allowance was to be given on behalf of a dependent whose income from other sources exceeded 200 yen per month. In practice this provision has been disregarded and the above, somewhat vague, formula substituted in its place.

3/ By special ruling of the Ministry of Finance towns and villages adjacent to large cities may be designated as belonging to one of the higher cost areas.

4/ There are two pay-scales, differing in the number of grades and in the compensation attached to them. One applies to the “officials”, the other to all those government workers not classified as “officials”.

5/ This service comprises career civil servants who may be classified as “jimukan” roughly corresponding to our CAF service-or as “gikan”-roughly corresponding to our P service. It contains three classes and thirty salary grades.

6/ Government workers not classified as officials are not considered career civil servants. They form separate services and are paid according to a separate scale of 42 salary or wage grades. There is no proper collective name for them; mostly they are just called “employees”.

7/ The actual income most closely approximating the present “standard” salary of 1,800 yen per month, including all additional payments and allowances, is that of a third class official in grade No.5 (or other government employee in grade No.22) stationed in Tokyo and receiving a dependent’s allowance for one member of his household.

Ministerial Instructions:

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period indicated:

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Butsu, No.255)
Subject: Allotment of materials to be used for the construction of accommodation facilities for repatriates.

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Butsu, No.258)
Subject: Allotment of mattings to be used for accommodation facilities for repatriates without relatives.

March 15, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Governors of Urban and local Prefectures
(Ichifuku No.1874)
Subject: Unofficial notification on increase of grants of Demobilization Sections for 1947.

March 15, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section,
(Ichifuku No.1875) Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Service Section,
Urban and local Prefectures
Subject: Concerning white cloth to be used to wrap ash boxes.

March 16, 1948 From: Director of Children’s Bureau To: Governor of Saitama, Hiroshima
(Ji-Hatsu, No.128) and Shizuoka Prefectures
Subject: National Subsidy for the establishment of Children’s Welfare Station and Temporary Protection Station for 1947.

March 16, 1948 From: Vice-Director of Repatriation To: Governor of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka
(Repatriation Relief Board, Relief Board and Hyogo Prefecture
Hatsu-Gyo, No.265)
Subject: On the 3rd Repatriation of German Nationals.

March 16, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ichifuku No.1878) Bureau
Subject: Inspection of Books and Safes by Accounting Official at the end of Fiscal Year.

March 16, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section,
(Ichifuku No.1881) Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Service Station of Urban
and local Prefectures
Subject: Statistics of number of the demobilized as of the date of Landing.

March 16, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1882)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: A Partial Amendment of Ichifukuku No.1552.	To: Chief of Service Station of Urban and local Prefectures
March 16, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1883)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: Payment of Allowance for the Deceased and Wounded in Recruited crews.	To: Chief of Service Station of Urban and local Prefectures
March 17, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu No.1970)	From: Chief of Accounts Section Subject: Transference of Documents concerning the Construction of Sanatorium.	To: Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.106)	From: Director of Medical Bureau Subject: Designation of Narcotic Control Officers as Officials to Perform the Duty of Judicial Policies under Imperial Ordinance No.528,1923.	To: Governor and Public Procurator's Officer of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.356)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau Subject: Concerning Facilities which are kept up by Special Account of Welfare Pension Insurance for Fiscal Year of 1947.	To: Governor and Head of Social Insurance Office Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.134)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: Allotment of Materials for Construction for the Fourth Quarter.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.269)	From: Director of Relief Bureau Subject: National Grant to be Used for Rehabilitation Funds.	To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Hatsu-Gyo, No.270)	From: Vice-Director of Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allotment of expenses needed for sending out of Properties left by Koreans.	To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1885)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Unofficial Announcement for April of Demobilization Section for 1948.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1886)	From: Chief of Archive Section, Demobilization Bureau Subject: Gist of making Demobilization Statistics.	To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and Local Prefectures
March 17, 1948 (Ichifuku No.1890)	From: Director of Demobilization Bureau Subject: Disposition of Personnel in the Offices in Relation with the Demobilization in Future.	To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and Local Prefectures
March 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.137)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: Expenses Required for the Enforcement of Child's Welfare Law.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
March 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.135)	From: Director of Children's Bureau Subject: On Inquiry for the Training Course for Nurses.	To: Director of Welfare Dept., Nagano Prefecture
March 18, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu No.307)	From: Director of Prevention Bureau Subject: Notification on Change of Location of Bureau Office.	To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture

March 18, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.110)
Subject: Allotment of Designated precious metals to be used by Local Dentists.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.111)
Subject: 2nd Distribution of Medical Supply released by U.S. Army.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(I-Hatsu No.113)
Subject: Change of Repeal of Designated Items (Controlled Medical Supply).

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.184)
Subject: Nutrition guidance in connection with rationing of Sweet Materials for Sick Persons for the Fourth Quarter.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.186)
Subject: Increase of Fresh Fishes, Shells and Fuels for the Patients in Hospitals.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.188)
Subject: Allotment of Local Grant for the Vital Statistics.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section and Branch
(Ho-Hatsu No.369) Office of Social Insurance Urban and
Local Prefecture
Subject: Distribution of Funds for Payment from Special Account for Seamen's Insurance and
Unemployment Insurance for 1947.

March 19, 1948 From: Vice-director of Repatriation To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo No.290)
Subject: Repatriation of the Okinawans to Okinawa Islands.

March 19, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section, To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1905) Demobilization Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Management Expenses Required for Investigation of War Crimes.

March 19, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1906) Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Regulations Dealing with Allowances for Undemobilized persons.

March 19, 1948 From: Chief of Archive Section To: Chief of Service Section, Urban and
(Ichifuku No.1907) Demobilization Bureau Local Prefecture
Subject: Amendment of Gist of Payment and Collection of Revenue for the Expenses for 1947.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu No.313)
Subject: Appointment of Personnel to be used for Epidemic Prevention in Health Centers.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu No.316)
Subject: On Overall Research Work for Intestinal Parasites.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.191)
Subject: Guidance for Hospital Lunch Program.

March 20, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Governor of Urban and Local Prefecture
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.192)
Subject: Cooperation of Butchery Inspectors for the Production of Skin.

March 22, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of all Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.318)
Subject: On Expenses of Chlorine for Chlorination of Water.

March 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounting Section To: Governor of Chiba Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.218)
Subject: Request for Data for Expansion Work of Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounting Section To: Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.223)
Subject: Receipt of Document Concerning “Tenryu-So”, The National Sanatorium.

March 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.49)
Subject: Contributed Relief Fund from Ministry of Imperial House-hold.

March 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.50)
Subject: National Grants for Guidance of Minsei-iin for Year of 1947.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.116)
Subject: On Allotment of Approved Distribution Quantities.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.201)
Subject: On Survey of Amusement Places.

March 24, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ho-Hatsu No.399)
Subject: On Contract for Treatment of Patients by Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance at National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.338)
Subject: Grants for Expenses of Training Courses on Tuberculosis.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.330)
Subject: Grants for Mental Hospitals.

March 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu No.48)
Subject: Allotment for Fourth Quarter of Building Materials in 1947.

March 26, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.107)
Subject: On Distribution of Released Quinine Derivatives.

March 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures
(Ho-Hatsu No.406)
Subject: On Report on National Health Insurance.

March 27, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of All Prefectures

(Ji-Hatsu No.145)

Subject: On Accounting Business of Budget for the Execution of Child Welfare Law in 1947.

March 27, 1948

From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Board To: Governors Tokyo, Kanagawa, Hyogo,
Shizuoka

(Hatsu-Gyo No.305)

Subject: On Repatriation of German Nationals.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Kansai Social Work Education Committee

The monthly meeting of the Kansai Social Work Education Committee was held in Osaka on 17 March. Persons attending the meeting included representatives of public and private welfare agencies, educational institutions and Welfare Officers of the Osaka Military Government Team and Kinki Military Government Region.

It was reported that a total of 13 colleges and universities in the area are to institute courses in sociology and social work during the school year beginning in April. None of the schools, however, have established a complete social work training curriculum. Plans for a one-year training course in Osaka have been established and it is expected that such a course will begin when final plans for financing are completed and approved.

The problem of adequate training for personnel for day nursery and child welfare institutions was reviewed. It was the consensus that incompetency of present teachers is largely due to inadequate training.

The next meeting of the committee is to be held in Kyoto on 14 April.

International Conference on Social Work

The fourth International Conference on Social Work will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, during April. Japan was represented at the three International Conference previously held. The first conference was held in Paris, France in 1928; the second in Frankfurt, Germany in 1932 and the third in London, England in 1936. Conferences were not held in 1940 and 1944.

A member of Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the fourth conference as a representative of SCAP in order that the information presented may be made available to Japanese responsible for administering public and private welfare programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama, consisting of the following:

55th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. President Cleveland on 8 March and contained 91.20 tons (clothing, including shoes, 3.80 tons-food, 87.06 tons-miscellaneous, 0.34 tons).

56th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 11 March and contained 20.15 tons (food).

57th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. Capitol Victory on 19 March and contained 18.7 tons (clothing, including shoes).

58th Shipment:

Arrived aboard the S.S. President Taylor on 25 March and contained 85.45 tons (clothing, including shoes, 76.6 - food, 5.14 tons - miscellaneous, 3.71 tons).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

A picture display of Junior Red Cross activities has been completed and will be shown in the Japanese Red Cross Society's exhibit at the Takashimaya Department Store (Tokyo), 6 - 25 April. This exhibit will also be displayed at the Hiroshima Goodwill Festival (3 May) and at Uji Yamada City Peace Exhibition (1 April - 31 May).

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, is now considering several sites that have been proposed for the contemplated "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center" to be held during the Summer (July or August) 1948. It is tentatively planned to hold two such Leadership Training Centers, each of one week's duration, for the purpose of training boys and girls to become Junior Red Cross leaders within the schools of the particular Red Cross Chapters (prefecture) they are selected to represent and to demonstrate to adult leaders of other youth organizations, how to conduct training centers for developing youth leadership. The proposed Leadership Training Centers have been coordinated with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and if they are held, representatives of Public Health and Welfare, CI&E and American Red Cross will participate as advisors on the faculty of the Centers.

Conference of Tohoku Region Welfare Officers

A Public Health and Welfare representative attended subject conference at Sendai, 30 - 31 March. The conference agenda included the following; discussion of the Child Welfare Law and Ordinances and functions of Welfare Officers in its implementation; Public Assistance Program and related Ordinances; administrative reviews and Annex B-2 reports; in-service training for Japanese Welfare Officials and Minsei-iin; "aids" to Public Welfare Officers and a round table discussion of local problems.

Juvenile Training and Educational Institutions (Kyogo-in) under the Ministry of Welfare

The following institutions, sometime called correctional institutions, are not to be confused with those which were operated under the former Ministry of Justice, and now under the Attorney General's Office. With the exception of the first and the last two listed, all are prefectural institutions. The last two are private institutions, that in Hokkaido being the institution from which the idea of such institutions originated, and the one in Yokohama being an institution for girls. According to the Child Welfare Law, children under 18 may be placed in these institutions. Clarification as to types of children to be placed awaits enactment of the Juvenile Court Law (now scheduled for July).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
National	Musashino Gakuin	1,030, Daimon Village, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Hokkaido	Onuma Gakuin	Nanae Village, Kameta-gun, Hokkaido
Aomori	Aomori Gakuen	Sinjo Town, East Tsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture
Iwate	Toryo Gakuen	27, Aza Kuboyaki, Mitsuware, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture
Miyagi	Shuyo Gakuen	Osa-machi, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture
Akita	Chiaki Gakuen	Nakajima-cho, Akita City, Akita Prefecture
Yamagata	Yotokuen	Mikka-machi Mikkaichi, Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture
Fukushima	Kuntoen	Nakamura Town, Soma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture
Ibaraki	Ibaraki Gakuen	Godai Village, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture
Tochigi	Nasu Gakuen	Nozaki Village, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
Gumma	Gumma Gakuen	Amakawa-cho, Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture
Saitama	Saitama Gakuen	Kamio Town, North Adachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture
Chiba	Seijitsu Gakko	Oihama Town, Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture
Tokyo	Seimei Gakuen	Kasumi Village West Tama-gun, Tokyo-To
	Hagiya Jitsumu Gakko	Higashimurayama Village, North Tama-gun, Tokyo-To
Kanagawa	Kokufu Jishu Gakko	Kokubu Village Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Niigata	Niigata Gakuen	Uchino Town, West Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture
Toyama	Jotoku Gakuen	225, Harime, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture
Ishikawa	Kano Jishu Gakko	Uchinada Village, Kawakita-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
Fukui	Kanabashi Gakko	Asaikutsu Village, Asibe-gun, Fukui Prefecture
Yamanashi	Koyo Gakuen	Usaguchi Village, East Yasiro-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture
Nagano	Hada Gakuin	Hada Village, West Chikuma-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Gifu	Gifu Gakuen	Toyoki Village, Sii-gun, Gifu Prefecture
Shizuoka	Mikatahara Gakuen	Sekisi Village, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
Aichi	Aichi Gakuen	Tasiro-cho, Chigusa-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture
Mie	Kokuji Gakuen	Kurima Village, Kagei-gun, Mie Prefecture
Shiga	Tankai Gakuen	Simosakamoto Village, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture

Kyoto	Kiyo Gakko	Sonobe Town, Funai-gun, Kyoto-Fu
Osaka	Shotoku Gakuin	Kasiwabara Town, Middle Kawachi-gun, Osaka-Fu
Hyogo	Jikyo Gakuin	Tokaino Village, Yamabe-gun, Nara Prefecture
Wakayama	Senkei Gakuen	Sioya-cho, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture
Tottori	Shotoku Gakko	East Fukuhara, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture
Shimane	Yagumo Gakuen	Kuru-machi, Village, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture
Okayama	Seitoku Gakko	Hiraiyoneyama, Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Gakuen	Kawakami Village, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
Yamaguchi	Ikusei Gakko	Ouchi Village, Yosiki-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture
Tokushima	Tokushima Gakuin	Okinosu-cho, Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture
Kagawa	Shindo Gakuen	West Hamasinmachi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture
Ehime	Kateijitsugyo Gakko	Koromoyama-cho, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture
Kochi	Kagamigawa Gakuen	Koisiki-cho, Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	Kusagaehon-cho, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture
Saga	Shintoku Gakko	Kasuga Village, Saga-gun, Saga Prefecture
Nagasaki	Kaisei Gakuen	Iwayago, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture
Kumamoto	Shiralawa Gakuen	Simizu-cho, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture
Oita	Niho Gakuen	Ueno-cho, Oita City, Oita Prefecture
Miyazaki	Shinshu Gakko	Ichimanjo-cho, Tojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture
Kagoshima	Makinohara Gakko	Sikine Village, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
*Hokkaido	Katei Gakko	Engaru Town, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido
	Shinabuchi Bunko	
*(Authorized)	Yokohama Katei Gakuen	Kamadai-cho, Hodogaya, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Laws Concerning Delinquency

The Attorney General's Office was established by Law No.193, 1947, effective 15 February 1948, to replace the former Ministry of Justice. This law creates several bureaus within the Attorney General's Office including a Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau and an Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau.

Concerning the responsibilities of these bureaus article 10 of the law provides that:

“The Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning planning of policies in respect to the prison affairs and the rehabilitation of offenders, and concerning adjustment of the business thereof;
2. Matters concerning prisons, houses of detention, juvenile protection offices, public reformatories and other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation of juveniles;
3. Matters concerning culture and training of the staff for correction and rehabilitation;
4. Matters concerning prison affairs rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.
5. Matters concerning prison affairs and rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.

“The Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of adults;
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of adult offenders;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work of adults.

“The Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters;

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of juveniles.

2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work for juveniles placed under correction by the juvenile court”.

Article 15 of the statute provides that:

“The Attorney General shall have jurisdiction over private institutions for correction and rehabilitation which have, hitherto, fallen under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, until 31st March 1949 but shall be required, from 1 July 1948, to obtain the advice of and exchange opinions with the Minister of Welfare regarding operation of such institutions, as shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

“The Attorney General shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction over matters concerning rehabilitation of juveniles as has been exercised by the Minister of Justice until 30 June 1948. From 1 July 1948 jurisdiction over juveniles about whom there is apprehension of delinquency will be transferred to the Minister of Welfare, except over those who have been placed under correction by Juvenile Court.

“The Attorney General will examine the records of all inmates of the institutions mentioned in paragraph one of this article and those juveniles about whom it has been ascertained that they have committed crimes or those who have been placed under correction by the Juvenile Courts will be removed to public reformatories or other public institutions for correction and rehabilitation by 31 March 1949, by which date there are to be no private institutions used for reformatories or for correction and rehabilitation.

“Until removals mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been finished, the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Minister of Welfare, will supervise strictly all private institutions for correction and rehabilitation and all private reformatories to insure maintenance of high standards of conduct and operation”.

Status of Welfare Laws

Inquiries have been received concerning the status of certain welfare laws most of which have been rescinded by the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law. The status of eleven such statutes is included in the following list:

1. Law for Protection of Cruelty to Children
Law No.40, 1 April 1933
Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law
2. Juvenile Education and Training Law (Shonen Kyogo-ho)
Law No.55, 5 May 1933; amended by Law No.12, February 1941.
Rescinded by Article 65 of Child Welfare Law
3. Poor Relief Law
Law No.39, 2 April 1929
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
4. Military Aid Law
Law No.1, 8 July 1917
Amended by Law No.27 of March 1931 and Law No.20 of March 1937
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
5. Mother and Child Protection Law
Law No.19, 31 March 1937; amended by Law No.36 of 1941
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
6. Medical Aid Law
Law No.36, 6 March 1941
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law
7. War Time Damage Relief Law
Law No.71, 25 February 1942
Rescinded by Article 44 of Daily Life Security Law

8. Non-Remobilized Persons Relief Law
Law No.182, 15 December 1947
In Effect
9. Law Concerning the Treatment of Sick or Deceased Wayfarers.
Law No.93, 28 March 1899
In Effect
10. Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo-ho)
Law No.59, 31 March 1938
In Effect
11. Public Pawnshop Law
Law No.35, 31 March 1927
In Effect

Training Institute for Welfare Personnel

The Japan Social Work Association has scheduled a welfare institute to be held from 18 - 24 May at Zenhoji (Temple) Saigo Mure, Nishi Tagawa Gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

The institute will be attended by 50 welfare workers from Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Hokkaido. Persons to attend the institute will be selected by the prefectural governors.

Administrative Review

Reports from Military Government Teams indicate there is a need for strong field supervision from Ministry of Welfare. At present the Protection Section, Social Affairs Bureau, has a total of seven employees who inspect prefectures concerning "supervision and guidance of business affairs related to the Daily Life Security Law". The following information concerning this administrative review has been provided by the Ministry of Welfare:

"The Ministry of Welfare is sending out field supervisors in order to make clear the actual condition of the business affairs related to Daily Life Security Law and to secure the proper application of the law and to make the further operation of the law as smooth as possible.

1. Guidance and inspection is done concerning the following matters:

- (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law in prefectures (Management of business affairs, guidance on business affairs and the state of income, expenses and budget). Generally a day is set aside to give guidance and inspection on the business affairs in general relating to the administration of Daily Life Security Law in prefectures.
- (b) The administration of Daily Life Security Law in city, town and village (Management of business affairs, income expenditure and budget management and the operation of the Law). Generally one day is spent in each city, town or village".

2. "Selection of the wards in five large cities which are inspected and of cities, towns and villages, except the cities where the prefectural governments are located, is made by the field supervision upon their arrival in a prefecture.

- (a) Cities where the prefectural governments are located (in 5 large cities; the prefectural government office and 2 wards).
- (b) Besides the cities mentioned above (sites of the prefectural government) one each of city, town and village."

3. "The total number of days spent for guidance and inspection of a prefecture is generally 8 days (10 days are given to large prefectures)."

4. "When necessary, observation may be made of the actual condition of institutions and clients. After an inspection has been completed, the matters reviewed are discussed with the Minsei-iin concerned. Beginning on 28 March a visit was made to Kanagawa Prefectural office and cities in the prefecture. Towns and villages in the area will be visited later. Although no definite date has been decided as to the visit to Kyoto, it is expected to be about the middle of April".

Disaster Relief Law

With this Weekly Bulletin two copies of the Official Gazette, English Edition for Saturday, 18 October 1947 are being sent out to Military Government Teams. This issue of the Gazette contains official translation of the Disaster Relief Law (Law No.118). It is suggested that one copy of the Gazette be made available to the Welfare Officer and one copy be used by the Legal Officer of the Military Government Teams.

SECTION III VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for weekly period 27 March-2 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control distributed during the period 21 - 27 March totaled 1,818 pieces of equipment. Shipments to six prefectures were made by direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	600	0	0	0
Tochigi	240	18	0	12
Shizuoka	0	0	608	0
Aichi	0	60	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	80
Nagasaki	0	150	50	0
Total	840	228	658	92

A production program for dark field microscope apparatus is now in progress. The Ministry of Welfare dispatched requests for present requirements to 19 prefectures whose needs were not fully met in the distribution during 1947. The following prefectures were queried by letter, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #15 (Yaku-Hatsu No.15) dated 12 January:

Hokkaido	Nagano	Aomori (*)	Kyoto	Iwate (*)	Osaka (*)
Tochigi	Hyogo	Tokyo	Nara	Kanagawa	Wakayama
Niigata (*)	Tottori	Ishikawa (*)	Shimane	Yamanashi	Ehime

Chiba was queried under date 23 March, file Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #336 (Yaku No.336). To date, replies from only five prefectures have been received by the Ministry, those asterisked above.

Production

A total of 4,484,710 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 409,601 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 137,908 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 27 March.

A total of 5,731 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 21 - 27 March. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirement.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Tentative plans have been made for the second training school for narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo during May. Definite dates will be announced as soon as plans are completed. To conserve funds all the remaining narcotic agents in Japan with judicial power of arrest will attend the school thereby eliminating the necessity for a third school. Improved enforcement has already been noted as a result of the first school held in March.

Special attention is being given to all cases in which quantities of narcotic particularly crude opium and heroin, are seized in an effort to determine the source. A recent seizure of 6,750 grams of opium revealed the narcotic was processed at a factory operating illegally in 1943. Further investigation is being made of this pharmaceutical plant.

The arrest of a Nisei, with dual citizenship, revealed he was a morphine addict and had obtained narcotics for his addiction from a Japanese physician in 1946 soon after the effective date of the narcotic law. The physician has had his narcotic license suspended for a six-months period. Other sources of narcotics for the addict are being investigated.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Refrigeration of Vaccines:

Inspection trips still reveal that considerable amounts of vaccines are being stored without proper refrigeration. Many instances were uncovered in which vaccines were stored without refrigeration of any kind and which has resulted in a natural loss of potency. This has been, on many occasions, brought to the attention of the proper Ministry of Welfare officials and action again is being taken to correct this condition.

Military Government personnel in their routine inspections of manufactures and pharmaceutical distributing agencies can assist by observing that proper steps have been taken to insure proper vaccine refrigeration.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent conversations with Ministry of Welfare officials have brought out that the translations of Article 16, Paragraph 2, of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law; Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Health Insurance Law; and Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Unemployment Insurance Law, concerning persons compulsorily covered by these programs, have been misleading. The articles provide that "offices of individual persons in which not less than five workers are habitually employed" are compulsorily covered. This has been interpreted to mean office or clerical employees in such cases are covered. The true translation is that "offices" means establishments or places of business and that all employees of a corporation or that legal body, as compared to a natural person, which regularly employs five or more workers, are covered. However, as previously indicated, employers of religious bodies are exempted in all cases, as are government employees under the Health and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws. Government employees entitled to equivalent unemployment benefits under other laws are exempted from the Unemployment Insurance Law. This modifies the statement under Health Insurance in the column headed "Industrial Wage Earners" of the chart entitled "Coverage Provisions" which was transmitted to Military Government Teams with PH-TB-SS-1.

1948 - 49 Budget

Budget request by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as cleared by the Ministry of Finance aggregate 910,256,000 yen. This sum is projected total amount of national government expenditures for the social insurances, other than unemployment compensation in the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1948 and ending 31 March 1949. This total is to be allocated as follows:

1. Overall coat of administration including research and appeals system (social insurance references) - 5,797,000 yen.

2. Cost of administering Health Insurance - both government managed and society managed on the national level and partial cost of administration on the local levels, including Advisory and Fee Calculating Committee - 58,239,000 yen.

3. Total administrative expenses and roughly one-tenth of the expected benefit cost of Welfare Pension Insurance including the Welfare Pension Advisory Council - 182,482,000 yen.

4. Cost of administering National Health Insurance on the national level and subsidies to the prefectural governments, the individual associations and prefectural federations thereof. (The bulk of these subsidies is to be paid to the associations in part-payment of their administrative, doctors, and nurses costs and the expenses of establishing clinics) - 565,958,000 yen.

5. Total administrative cost and roughly one-fifth of the benefit cost (one-third of unemployment benefits) of Seamen's Insurance including Advisory Council and Appeals Committee - 97,780,000 yen.

The total of 910,256,000 yen is less than twice the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 - 48. In view of the general price rise, increase in government salaries, expected upward revisions of benefit scales and an intensified program for the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics, supplementary requests may be expected in the course of the year. The above figures are awaiting clearance by SCAP.

National Health Insurance

Frequently on prefectural surveys the following reason has been given for the suspension of some National Health Associations and their failure to reorganize: the former chairman was no longer town master or mayor and the newly elected mayor has not taken any initiative because he does not know enough about the National Health Insurance program to serve as chairman of the board which may think is required by law. The law does place the mayor or town master in the position of chairman. However, it also provides that he can authorize another person to act for him under provisions of Article 28, paragraph 2 of the National Health Insurance Law. This point is emphasized because it makes it possible for someone other than the mayor or town master to serve as chairman of the association, an expedient which may prove useful for the purpose of getting many suspended associations reorganized.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

I Inclosure: Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces: Japan and Each Prefecture - January 1948

NOTE: The weekly report of communicable diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 March has been delayed due to the fact that reports have not been received from 13 prefectures.