

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
5 April - 11 April
1948
Number 67**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following instructions were forwarded by the designated Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to Prefectural Government offices during the period 28 March - 3 April:

March 29, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No.51)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Procedure for deciding minimum standard of living.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (I-Hatsu No.105)	From: Director, Medical Bureau Subject: Form of making death-certificate (Examination certificate of dead-body)	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.150)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: National grant for health guidance of prospective mothers for 1947.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 30, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No.420)	From: Director, Insurance Bureau Subject: On Report on governmental Health Insurance enterprise.	To: All Prefectural Governors
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.151)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: On investigation report of feeble-minded children.	To: Governor, Saga Pref.
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.153)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: Allocation of national grant to expenses for temporary detention places and child guidance clinics.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.155)	From: Director, Children's Bureau Subject: National grant for facilities of staff training for 1947.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No.52)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: On appointment of Minsei-iin.	To: Governors
March 31, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-gyo No.319)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allocation of expenses necessary for 2nd and 3rd German National repatriation.	To: Governors, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Hyogo
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.158)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Approval of establishment of Juridical Foundation, Sei Juji Gakuen, (Holy Cross School).	To: Governor, Tokyo-to
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.159)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Reference to use of dormitory building of Kyojo-kai.	To: Governor, Tokyo-to
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.162)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Allocation of 2nd two-quarters of National grant for Juvenile protection for 1947.	To: Governors, All Prefectures
April 1, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.164)	From: Vice-Director, Repatriation Relief Board Subject: Appointment of Welfare Officers.	To: Governors, All Prefectures

April 1, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-shi No.323)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: Governors, Hokkaido, 6 Northern District Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning receiving measures of repatriates from Sagalen who have no relations at home.	
April 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu No.117)	From: Director, Medical Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning forwarding of application papers for pharmacists.	
April 2, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu No.377)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Concerning preparation designated by Minister of Welfare in Art. 27 Regulation on Asses of Biological Products.	
April 2, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.163)	From: Director, Children's Bureau	To: Governor, Nara Prefecture
	Subject: Concerning National grant for execution of Child Welfare Law.	
April 2, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.164)	From: Director, Children's Bureau	To: Governors, All Prefectures
	Subject: Announcement of promulgation of Ordinance and Regulation on Child Welfare Law.	

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare - Cabinet Order and Ministry of Welfare Regulations.

Inclosed with this Bulletin is approved translation of the Cabinet Order for enforcement of the Child Welfare Law (Seirei No.74, dated 31 March 1948) and the approved translation of the Ministry of Welfare Regulations concerning the law, (Kosei Sho Rei No.11, dated 31 March 1948). Note: Information concerning the national budget, which may limit certain features of the law, will be made available as soon as received.

Determination of Need in a Family with Income and Method of Determining Daily Life Security Law Grant.

The following statement has been prepared in order to clarify the present method of determining the "Limit of need" by Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin), with particular reference to Social Affairs Bureau Instruction #7 (Hatsu-sha #7), issued 23 January 1948 and Hatsu-sha #59, issued 29 March 1948. This statement has been reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Welfare and may be considered to represent the official interpretation.

Hatsu-sha #7 was issued in an effort to get a true picture of the family's income and expenses on official record, since the Ministry of Welfare had reason to believe that both families and Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) were concealing resources; and to offer a guide as to determination of the "Limit of need" in all families, but particularly those in which there was income.

Hatsu-sha #59 was issued when it became apparent that further control was necessary. It is expected that these orders will be revoked when the standard allowances are increased to more nearly meet existing conditions and the standard allowance may again be considered to be the "limit necessary for a minimum living". It is not known at present when such increase of the standard allowance will be made.

Hatsu-sha #7 states that while it may be generally accepted that the standard allowance is sufficient to provide a minimum living, it cannot be said to fit the needs of all families, because of differences in age, health condition, nature of employment, instability of rationed items, or other factors. It is suggested that while the "limit of need" may deviate from the standard allowance, such deviation shall not be a marked degree, and that in such instances, where the limit of need is higher than the standard allowances, income shall be deducted from the limit of need, the resultant figure to be the allowance for the family.

Hatsu-sha #7 also attempts to designate certain types of resources which shall not be considered as deductible income. These are designated as follows:

1. LARA goods and other charitable contributions.
2. Temporary remuneration or money or goods received from friends of neighbors.
3. Small sums and unstable income during a period of apprenticeship.

4. Small sums and unstable income from home jobs undertaken in leisure time.

The order also points out that decisions regarding the “limit necessary for a minimum living” concerning individual families shall be made by the Welfare Committee meeting.

Hatsu-sha #59 again points out that the limit necessary for a minimum living will normally not deviate markedly from the standard allowance. The order provides no limitation more definite than that statement, but does provide certain administrative procedures which will tend to provide such limitations. The provisions are as follows:

1. If the Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) and the Welfare Committee determine that a family’s limit necessary for a minimum living exceeds the standard allowance by an amount up to 50% of the standard allowance, approval of such action must be secured from the head of city, town or village.

2. If the limit necessary for a minimum living is determined to be from 50% to 100% higher than the standard, further approval must be contained from the prefecture governor.

3. If the limit exceeds the standard allowance by over 100%, approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare.

Information regarding each case must be submitted on a prescribed form. It will be noted that nothing in these orders alters the prescribed method of securing approval for increasing the amount to be paid more than the standard allowances (by prefecture governor and Ministry of Welfare). Note: Items such as “Aid for Nutrition” or “School Lunch Aid”, when added to the amount to be paid, do not require such approval as above noted.

Those items can be considered to be a part of the standard allowance, and may be provided in addition to the standard allowance. Such items, however, should be properly noted on the official family record.

Hatsu-sha #59 does provide that submission of a request for increase in the amount to be paid more than the standard allowance and increase in limit necessary for a minimum living for a particular family may be submitted on the same form.

Appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin)

The Ministry of Welfare has issued the following notification to prefecture governors concerning appointment of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin):

Ministry of Welfare Instruction #52 (WM/SHA-OTSU-HATSU No.52) 30 March 1948

“In view of the fact that Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) function in charge of designated areas or of special matters and serve the entire community and not a group thereof, and are not allowed to represent special interests of a group, it would not be appropriate to commission as Welfare Commissioners, persons who are not Japanese citizens. You are requested to act accordingly in dealing with this matter, with such an understanding as stated above”.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Additional LARA shipments, number 59 and 60, of relief supplies for distribution, through official Japanese Governmental welfare channels, under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

1. 59th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. General Meiyu on 26 March and contained 3.53 tons (food, 2.4 tons - clothing, 1.13 tons).

2. 60th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Grete Maersk on 30 March and contained 1.28 tons (food).

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

All Japanese Red Cross Chapters have completed the survey questionnaire on community needs. The completed reports are being studied by the Volunteer Service Section and other officials at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross and the compilation of the surveys is being made. Volunteer projects will be planned in relation to needs determined by the survey.

The dates for the Volunteer Leadership Training Conference have been set for 4 and 5 May. At this time there will also be a training conference on disaster relief. The meetings will be held at the National Headquarters office in Tokyo and will be attended by all chapter directors as well as paid staff members from each chapter who are responsible for Volunteer Service and Disaster Service. Each chapter director has been requested to appoint a woman chairman of Volunteer Services for each prefecture and it is hoped that such a chairman will be present from each chapter at the Training Conference.

The first day, the training conference will cover the general plan for the administration and extension of all Red Cross Services at every level—chapter, branch and sub-branch. This will be presented to the total group. The second day the Volunteer Service Section and the Disaster Section will hold separate conferences in which details of these services will be discussed. A handbook on the administration and organization of Volunteer Services is being prepared to be used at the training conference.

Japanese Publications Concerning Welfare

Numerous suggestions and requests have been made concerning publications in Japanese on welfare subjects. One of the difficulties has been that persons are not aware of some of the literature already written in Japanese. The Social Work Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association issued in April 1947 a short bibliography of publications concerning history of social work in Japan. This pamphlet lists 22 books and indicates briefly the contents of each. Some of the books listed are:

Outline of Relief System by T. Inoue, 1909

History of Japanese Christian Social Work by T. Nanae, 1931

Social Work and Buddhism by Z. Tsuji, 1936

Development of Japanese Social Work by M. Yamaguchi, 1938

Social Activities by Early Japanese Christians and Western Medicine by A. Ebizawa, 1944

The Social Work Research Institute is preparing other bibliographies of social work literature. None of this material has been translated into English.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, inspected the National Veterinary Laboratory in Aomori Prefecture. Recommendations were made to raise the laboratory to a standard basis comparable with United States Laboratories and to set up a program for the submission of samples of each lot of biologicals produced for assay prior to their release for the purpose intended.

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 3 - 9 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Black-leg	1
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	2

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The fourth Public Health Nurses' refresher course opened 5 April at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo. There are 63 students present representing 45 prefectures. This is the largest attendance since the beginning of the courses. The students have all received mimeographed copies of the lectures in order that they may study and prepare for classes. Physical examinations including chest X-rays and serological tests have been done on all students.

On 5 April the Japanese Medical Magazine Ltd. gave 20,000 yen to the National Nurses Association for a Scholarship Fund.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,273,555 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 403,023 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 132,344 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in factories and wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 4 April.

A total of 6,561 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 28 March to 3 April. All requirements are being met and large stocks are on hand.

Distribution

Spraying and dusting equipment for use in insect and rodent control was shipped to nine prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 28 March - 3 April. Total of 2,753 was distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Ishikawa	288	0	0	96
Aichi	240	0	0	240
Osaka	1,008	150	0	204
Kyoto	0	0	0	120
Hiroshima	0	0	0	60
Yamaguchi	0	0	60	0
Nagasaki	0	200	0	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	24
Total	1,584	350	(*)60	744

(*) In addition Ministry of Welfare received 15 semi-automatic sprayers for use by the Repatriation Board.

Supplemental allocation for February and March of six controlled medicines was made to all prefectures by directive from the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction #163 (YAKU #163), dated 9 February 1948. The following are the medicines concerned:

1. Sulfamin
2. Mercuric Bichloride for disinfection
3. Procaine-hydrochloride
4. Injection of Acetylsulfamin
5. Alcohol
6. Sulfathiazole tablets

The allocations for the quarter, April, May and June 1948, of controlled medicines were dispatched to the prefectures by the Medical Affairs Bureau Instruction (IHATSU) No.116, dated 19 March 1948.

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

Total registrants	80,019
Arrests- Registered Persons	13
Unregistered persons	58
Convictions-Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of narcotics	25
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 3,000 yen fine to six months penal servitude plus 1,000 yen fine, sentence suspended for two years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to two years penal servitude. In addition to the above figures, charges against 17 defendants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 48 registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations. Five hospitals and 20 clinics lost narcotics through theft and burglary. One hospital and five clinics lost narcotic through fire.

An inspection trip to central and southern Honshu by the Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all enforcement agencies in Japan, concerned with narcotic control, revealed there is no substantial evidence that narcotics are being smuggled into Japan. Several suspects of general smuggling activities are under surveillance in an effort to detect reported narcotic smuggling.

The arrest of a Japanese female by a narcotic agent for illegal possession of narcotics resulted in the arrest of 20 defendants in another prefecture. The investigation, which is continuing, indicates the foreign national husband of the arrested female was probably the leader of the group of illicit traffickers.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

A conference of the Ministry Government Regional Sanitary Engineers was held in Yokohama on 8-9 April. Lectures and demonstrations on sanitation problems and control procedures were given. Organization and training of Sanitary Teams and the setting-up the Sanitation Division of the Health Centers were accentuated.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Attention is invited to Insurance Bureau Instruction (Ho-Hatsu) No.284 of 1 March concerning "National subsidy for the establishment of clinic facilities for National Health Insurance in the year of 1948", listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.64 for the period of 15 to 21 March. The replies of prefectural Insurance Section to this notice should have been important elements in the determination of budget appropriations for the fiscal year of 1948. Since the publication of the notice was so late and the deadline date (30 April) set for replies is a month after the beginning of the fiscal year, the replies were little help in original budget decisions. However, the notice also provides that requests for funds will be given consideration at any time, and it is hoped that data supporting subsequent requests will provide needed information as to the actual requirements and condition of local medical facilities (clinics, general hospitals, and maternity hospitals).

The following standards are prescribed in this notice as basic qualifications for subsidization of medical facilities: (1) There is a definite need for the facility. (2) The facility will be directly controlled by the National Health Insurance Association. (3) The operations of the Associations will be improved by the facility and it is not likely to become a financial burden in the future. (4) The facility is of the nature provided for in the National Health Insurance Law, except in unusual cases. (5) It will be completed within the current fiscal year (1948).

The application for a subsidy is submitted by the Association to the prefectural government which forwards it, with appropriate comments, to the Ministry of Welfare. If the Ministry of Welfare approves the application, the Ministry will determine the amount to be awarded and will inform the Association via the prefectural government.

Ordinarily no part of the subsidy is paid to the Association until construction is completed, but an exception may be made where it is established that the Association cannot proceed with the construction without a partial advance. (See inclosure #1)

Health Insurance

The number of employers participating in government-managed Health Insurance gradually decreased from a peak of 169,896 in 1942 to 82,227 in June 1946. However, the number of workers insured continued to increase until January 1945 when a high point of 4,958,698 was reached. This difference in trends was explained by the combining of small enterprises into large companies for purpose of war-time efficiency. From January 1945 to June 1946 the number of insured workers followed the decrease in number of industries resulting from bombing, and later, dissolutions due to the termination of the war. However, Ministry of Welfare figures indicate that by November 1947 there had been approximate increases of 7% in insured workers over June 1946. As of November 1947 there were 88,226 employers and 2,404,179 employees participating in government-managed Health Insurance.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 March shows 3,430 hospitals with a capacity of 207,571 beds, of which 102,927 were occupied. During this same period, 301,566 out-patients were treated.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 March shows 3,460 hospitals with a capacity of 208,685 beds, of which 96,838 were occupied. During this same period, 313,915 out-patients were treated.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps

3 Inclosures:

1. Data for the National Health Insurance.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 27 March 1948.
3. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 3 April 1948.

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12 April - 18 April
1948
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 61st and 62nd LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 61st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Bear on 5 April and contained 113.62 tons (food)
- b. 62nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Jefferson on 11 April and contained 132.16 tons (food).

Since the first LARA shipment, which arrived on 30 November 1946, total amount received as of 11 April is 4,429.72 tons, consisting of:

Food	3,384.07 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	906.74 tons
Medicine	59.24 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>79.67 tons</u>
*Total	4,429.72 tons
* <u>286.46 tons monthly average</u>	

Heifers for Relief Committee:

This committee, with Headquarters at 30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena 4, California, working through the LARA Committee, has announced plans for the shipment of 2,000 goats to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects.

The goats will be shipped in lots of approximately 300 with the first shipment leaving San Francisco, California, on or about 18 April. Subsequent shipments will be made on or about 1 June, 2 June, 12 July, 3 August, 24 August and 14 September.

A sub-committee on Agriculture of the Central LARA Committee (Tokyo) with representatives from SCAP (PH&W, NRS and ESS), LARA and the Japanese Government (Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and Education) have held preliminary conferences regarding the receipt, allocation and distribution of the 2,000 goats. It has been tentatively agreed that the allocation would be on the following basis:

- 40% (800 goats) Ministry of Welfare (for public and private institutions)
- 40% (800 goats) Ministry of Agriculture (for goat villages and demonstration projects)
- 20% (400 goats) Ministry of Education (for Agricultural Schools)

The first shipment of 300 goats has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and will be distributed during May, as follows:

Tokyo-to, Nishitama-gun, Nariki-mura	60 goats
Saitama-ken, Iruma-gun, Kanagawa-mura	60 goats
Gumma-ken, Oura-gun, Tarara-mura	60 goats
Kanagawa-ken, Kamigun, Kamihataro-mura	60 goats
Shizuoka-ken, Mishima (& Neighborhood)	<u>60 goats</u>
Total	300 goats

Note: The Ministry of Agriculture has dispatched a field representative into those villages given above and will make the necessary arrangements (goat assignments) for the most effective distribution. The Farmer's Association, within the villages, will be responsible for submitting reports, etc., as required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Status of Welfare Laws

Public Health and Welfare Section, Weekly Bulletin No.66 (for period 29 March - 4 April) carried a partial list of laws of interest to Welfare Officers. The following additional information completes the list.

1. Regulation concerning Rice Granting to Deserted Children

(Kiji Yoikumai Kyoyo Kata)
Dajokan No.300, 20 June 1871
Rescinded

2. Regulation concerning Assistance of the Poor Family with Newly Born Triplets
(Sanshi Shussan no Hinkonsha e Yoiku Ryo Kyuyo Kata)
Dajokan No.79, 3 March 1873
Rescinded

3. Poor Relief Regulation
(Kyogo Kisoku)
Dajokan No.162, 8 December 1874
Rescinded

4. Disaster Relief Fund Law
(Risai Kyujo Kinki-ho)
Law No.77, 22 March 1899, amended by Law No.36 of 1905
Law No.29 of 1910, Law No.30 of 1916, Law No.19 of 1918,
Law No.33 of 1932, Law No.60 of 1940, Law No. 13 of 1941,
Law No.17 of 1946 and Law No.44 of 1947.
Rescinded by Disaster Relief Law No.118, October 1947.

5. "Hokkaido" Natives Protection Law
(Hokkaido Kyu Dojin Hogo Ho)
Law No.27 of March 1899
In effect

6. Sea Disaster Relief Law
(Suinan Kyogo-ho)
Law No.95 of 29 March 1899
In effect

7. Reformatories Law
(Kanka-in ho)
Law No.37 of 10 March 1900
Rescinded by Juvenile Training and Education Law

8. Disabled Soldiers Home Law
(Shohei-in ho)
Law No.29 of 7 April 1906
In effect

9. State Reformatory Ordinance
(Kokuritsu Kankain Rei)
Ordinance No.108 of 20 August 1917
In effect

10. Juvenile Delinquency Law
(Shonen ho)
Law No.42 of 11 April 1922
In effect

11. Correctional Institutions Law
(Kyosei in ho)
Law No.43 of 17 April 1922
In effect

12. Insane Law
(Seishinbyo Sha Kango ho)
Law No.38 of 10 March 1900

In effect

13. Daily Life Security Law
(Seikatsu Hogo ho)
Law No.17 of 9 September 1946
In effect

14. Disaster Relief Law
(Risai Kyujo ho)
Law No.118 of 18 October 1947
In effect

15. Child Welfare Law
(Jido Fukushi ho)
Law no.164 of 12 December 1947
In effect

16. Juvenile Vagrant Measure
(Furoji Hogo ni Taisuru Ken)
Hatsusha No.115 Welfare Ministry, 15 September 1946
In effect

Schedule of Prefectural Trips for Field Supervisors of the Ministry of Welfare

The Ministry of Welfare has announced the following schedule for its field supervisors for April, May and June:

Osaka	14-23 April
Kyoto	20-19 April
Yamaguchi	5-12 May
Nara	13-20 May
Chiba	24-31 May
Ibaraki	7-14 June
Kanagawa	10-17 June
Fukui	21-28 June

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of February. Figures for January 1948 and February 1947 are for the purpose of comparison.

	<u>Feb.1948</u>	<u>Jan.1948</u>	<u>Feb.1947</u>
Persons - institutional	135,684	137,796	98,837
Persons - non-institutional	2,020,410	2,061,798	2,602,670
Totals	2,156,094	2,199,594	2,701,507
Assistance in cash*	376,219,148	393,573,119	156,629,107
Assistance in kind	51,971,621	14,329,113	16,037,571
Totals	428,190,769	407,902,232	172,666,678

* Before deduction for repayment by families

Prefecture public assistance report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Relief Exp. Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	12,430	62,771		21,100,505
Aomori	1,778	32,196	20,943	5,762,507

Iwate	423	42,463	98,166	6,928,707
Miyagi	1,129	48,120		5,404,150
Akita	933	47,649		7,963,369
Yamagata	1,315	40,495	82,418	5,978,529
Fukushima	929	52,980	14,375	7,988,483
Ibaraki	906	42,739	13,589	5,271,078
Tochigi	694	24,846	2,206	4,515,347
Gumma	3,673	46,722	35,070	6,605,015
Saitama	1,142	42,778		7,271,356
Chiba	2,393	44,131		6,834,868
Tokyo	19,857			35,218,039
Kanagawa	4,637	42,629		11,138,742
Niigata	7,933	64,975		9,156,575
Toyama	1,228	29,404		5,279,194
Ishikawa	1,043	30,579	52,505	6,593,125
Fukui	582	22,905		4,212,823
Yamanashi	435	20,546		3,723,854
Nagano	2,816	53,810		8,875,436
Gifu	1,604	34,791		5,950,798
Shizuoka	4,936	50,081		10,134,553
Aichi	7,536	72,492		13,274,875
Mie	752	36,490		6,195,468
Shiga	521	27,243		4,796,928
Kyoto	2,957	51,549		11,235,154
Osaka	8,413	78,730		19,197,607
Hyogo	6,765	87,987		19,183,694
Nara	547	22,820	11,864	4,560,331
Wakayama	375	29,925		5,605,744
Tottori	609	19,537		3,424,058
Shimane	532	26,062	23,604	4,353,087
Okayama	3,021	42,343		7,815,129
Hiroshima	2,203	50,401		12,004,504
Yamaguchi	8,454	34,751		7,257,134
Tokushima	1,753	27,414	59,754	4,921,119
Kagawa	1,389	25,883		3,239,560
Ehime	632	34,451		6,138,302
Kochi	564	20,125	2,162	3,940,333
Fukuoka	3,705	84,571		13,085,128
Saga	2,932	50,550		4,350,678
Nagasaki	1,383	38,471		7,715,052
Kumamoto	2,454	39,251		6,505,419
Oita	1,534	22,283		3,582,834
Miyazaki	1,017	31,381		4,374,334
Kagoshima	2,820	63,827	85,204	7,315,668
Total				375,979,193

* After deductions for repayment by families

National Child Welfare Week

National Child Welfare Week, 5-11 May, is being sponsored this year by the Ministry of Welfare, the prefectures, Japan Social Work Association, All Japan Welfare Committeeman's League. (Minsei-iin Renmei), Mother & Child Care Institute (Boshi Aiiku-kai), National Relief Association (Dobo-Engo Kai) and Japan Juvenile

Training and Education Association, and is being supported by the Prime Ministerial Board and all Ministries. Note: Local Communities are authorized to adjust the dates to suit their convenience. Sunday, 9 May, has been declared "Mother's Day".

Dobo-Enko Kai is sending 100 posters to each prefecture and the Children's Bureau is distributing 200,000 pamphlets on the Child Welfare Law. Central Government will publicize the program through the press and radio channels, but prefectures are urged to publicize their own programs. It is suggested that children's institutions may be opened to the Japanese public as a part of the program.

Welfare Officers may wish to assist the prefectures in their planning and operations.

Foreign Nationals

Reference: SCAPIN-1841 (PH) file AG 430 (9 Jan 48) subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons.

The above directive was issued to the Japanese Government for the purpose of removing the Foreign National problem from one based on nationality to one of group treatment (Occidental - Oriental) as it related to food.

Outside of making food available for purchase, which is necessary for the health of Foreign Nationals, no other SCAPINS have been issued regarding "Foreign Nationals" treatment with the exception of SCAPIN-775 "Public Assistance" dated 27 February 1946 which provides that the Japanese Government will take necessary action to provide these minimum standards necessary for the health and welfare of all persons residing in Japan. This directive should not be interpreted as meaning that the standard of living enjoyed by Foreign Nationals pre-war time, is to be guaranteed by the Government. The Foreign National must provide, above the minimum need, by his own efforts or arrange with his mission for repatriation to his own country if unable to cope with the post war conditions in Japan. SCAPIN-775 means, if the Foreign National is unable to provide for himself the minimum standard necessary to sustain life, assistance be furnished to the individual in the form of relief in kind by the Japanese Government pending the individuals repatriation to his home country. All foreign nationals now remaining in Japan have certified to their ability to maintain themselves without becoming charges of the Japanese Government and when not able to do so will be considered subject to repatriation.

SCAP assumes no responsibility of assisting Foreign Nationals to solve their housing problems. If a Foreign National is evicted from his abode, it is up to the Foreign National himself to find new quarters without assistance or help from the Occupation Forces. If he feels he has been unjustly evicted, his recourse is through the Japanese courts and not through the Occupation Forces, since interference with the normal functions of the courts would weaken the judicial system of Japan.

The Chinese Association, with the consent of the Chinese Mission has entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to accept Ration "A" for all Chinese in Japan. This agreement has the approval of SCAP, and precludes individual Chinese from choosing the "B" ration in the future. No attempt should be made by Occupation Force personnel to require Japanese Officials to allow individual Chinese to change their ration.

Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an Allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representative will receive the same ration as Japanese Nationals. This applies to all Niseis including American and Canadian. A passport showing citizenship is not sufficient as the individual may have voted in this country or in some other way may have lost his citizenship. If the appropriate mission refuses to certify their subjects, then the individual will not receive the Foreign Nationals' ration but only the Japanese ration.

The Certificate of Registry is a document issued by the Consular Officials which certifies that the subject is a citizen and entitled to the protection of his respective country.

Japanese Red Cross

Nursing - (See Nursing Affairs Division)

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 10 - 16 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine plague	8
	Swine erysipelas	12
Ishikawa	Foot & Mouth Disease (Suspected)	2

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Courses

The third series of Midwifery Courses was completed 10 April in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture. A SCAP Midwifery Consultant delivered a series of midwifery lectures, also furnished a complete set of lectures, in Japanese, to each student. There were 327 midwives present for the 10 day course representing all four prefectures in Shikoku.

Tokushima Prefecture		16
Ehime	"	13
Kochi	"	6
Kagawa	"	266
Special students		26
Total		327

Red Cross Nursing Service

A Red Cross Home Nursing Instructors Course was held at Morioka, Iwate Prefecture with Iwate Chapter serving as host. The course was held for two weeks (29 March to 11 April) and 83 hours of practice teaching was given. Fourteen nurses completed the course. This was given under the Supervision of Red Cross Nursing Consultant.

Personnel

Mrs. J. Watterworth, PHN has arrived for duty and will be assigned to Shikoku Region as Regional Nurse.

Training Courses

The National Hospital (Model Demonstration School) in Okayama will hold opening exercise Saturday 1 May. Refresher courses currently being held, are proceeding favorably.

The First National Hospital in Tokyo will have opening exercises for nurses on 3 May. This is to be a Model Demonstration School in connection with the Model Hospital, set up by Medical Services Division of PHW, GHQ, SCAP.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped to ten prefectures at the direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 4-10 April. A total of 660 pieces of equipment were distributed as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Fukui	72	60	-	48
Kyoto	-	-	-	50
Fukuoka	24	-	-	12
Saga	24	-	-	-
Nagasaki	24	-	-	-
Kumamoto	24	-	-	-
Oita	24	-	-	-
Miyazaki	24	-	50	-
Kagoshima	24	-	-	-
Ehime	-	120	80	-
Total	240	180	130	110

A plan for distribution of outdated penicillin released to the Japanese Government by U. S. Army, consisting of 10,801 vials of 100,000 oxford units and 991 vials of 200,000 oxford units was approved. This penicillin is allocated to all prefectures which indicated desire for this type of penicillin in the previous survey. Allocations were made on the basis of population. Distribution will be through normal ration distribution channels. Instructions to the prefecture by the Ministry of Welfare will set up allowable inventories and indicate a deadline for reply on quantities desired. Listed below are the allocations. Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Kyoto received no allocations:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>100,000 Unit</u>		<u>200,000 Unit</u>	
Miyagi	241	vials	22	vials
Yamagata	186		17	
Yamanashi	134		12	
Akita	186		17	
Hyogo	421		39	
Tokushima	137		12	
Kanagawa	374		34	
Shiga	148		14	
Nagasaki	260		24	
Osaka	543		50	
Ehime	215		20	
Nara	100		12	
Shimane	153		14	
Kochi	137		12	
Fukuoka	528		47	
Niigata	339		34	
Fukushima	267		25	
Kagawa	146		13	
Ibaraki	272		25	
Hiroshima	321		29	
Saga	166		15	
Nagano	292		27	
Mie	210		19	
Okayama	266		24	
Tochigi	224		21	
Gifu	221		20	
Kumamoto	310		28	
Toyama	162		15	
Fukui	126		12	
Aichi	319		29	
Gumma	155		14	
Shizuoka	323		30	
Yamaguchi	267		23	

Miyazaki	160	15
Saitama	274	25
Ishikawa	180	16
Tottori	101	9
Oita	207	19
Chiba	341	31
Wakayama	156	14
Kagoshima	265	24
Tokyo	962	89
Total	10,795 vials	991 vials

All controlled medicines are now distributed according to the provisions of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.30, dated 11 November 1947. This provides for allocation of authorized dealers by prefectural officials, and issue of ration credentials to these dealers which will enable them to purchase allocated amounts from licensed local sellers. The term "dealers" is defined in Ordinance No.30, Article 2, as follows:

"By 'dealers' is meant hospital, clinic, veterinary hospital, pharmacy, retailer of medicines and other medical supplies and any other who uses medical supplies by trade and whom the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture designates."

It will be noted that pharmacies and drug stores are designated as dealers, and are thus authorized and entitled to receive equitable allocations of all controlled medicines, including sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, penicillin, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen. This change in method of distribution of these medicines became fully effective 1 February. Reference is made to this subject in recent issues of the Welfare Bulletin.

Production

A total of 4,141,455 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 419,022 gallons of DDT Spray and 132,344 vials of typhus vaccine represents stocks on hand in factories and wholesale depots of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 April.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during March totaled 153,816 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 81,207 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 146,400 vials of typhus vaccine. The stocks on hand as of 1 April were as follows: 4,273,555 lbs. 10% DDT dust, 403,023 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 132,344 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Aomori	-	1,000 gallons	1,120 vials
Iwate	10,000 lbs.	-	70
Akita	15,000	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	5,041
Gumma	20,000	5,000	25
Saitama	9,000	1,000	1,440
Chiba	-	-	2,000
Tokyo	-	-	32,838
Kanagawa	-	-	3,254
Niigata	1,840	400	880
Yamanashi	14,620	2,500	200
Gifu	20,000	-	12,540
Shizuoka	4,600	4,900	-
Aichi	-	5,000	50,000
Mie	-	-	1,080
Toyama	20,000	1,000	-
Kyoto	-	-	8,000
Osaka	-	-	5,000
Wakayama	-	-	150
Tottori	-	-	300
Hiroshima	-	-	720

Yamaguchi	-	-	500
Kagawa	-	-	500
Ehime	-	3,000	-
Kochi	1,000	300	-
Kumamoto	-	-	2,500
Miyazaki	-	-	8,000
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	-	-	5,000
Maizuru	-	-	5,000
Hakata	-	-	100
Shimizu	-	-	100
Ministry of Transportation:			
Sapporo Dept.	-	6,000	-
Sendai "	-	4,000	-
Tokyo "	-	10,500	-
Nagoya "	-	3,000	-
Niigata "	-	4,000	-
Osaka "	-	8,000	-
Hiroshima "	-	4,000	-
Shikoku "	-	1,500	-
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry			
		3,000	-
Ministry of Welfare	35,686	12,310	42
Losses in Transit	<u>2,071</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>-</u>
	153,816 lbs.	81,207 gallons	146,400 vials

Reference is made to Ministry of Welfare Disease Prevention Bureau Instruction (YOHATSU) No.914, subject, "Epidemic Prevention for Eruptive typhus", dated 25 November 1947, and Ministry of Welfare Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Instruction (YAKU) No.240, dated 27 February 1948, from Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau and Chief, Epidemic Prevention Section, Disease Prevention Bureau to Chiefs, Prefectural Sanitation Sections, subject, "Dealing of DDT". Item 6, paragraph 4, distribution of DDT from prefectural stocks to medical practitioners only, for self-dusting use, will be limited to an absolute minimum, the prefectural sanitation section to be held responsible for determining this minimum.

A total of 7,281 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 4 April - 12 April. An adequate reserve is on hand to meet all needs.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL

Complaints have been received from narcotic agents that pressure from superior prefectural officials has hindered the narcotic agents in diligently enforcing the Narcotic Law. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to report each such instance in order to determine the proper action is taken in respect to any officials who exert such pressure.

The draft of the new narcotic law which will be submitted to the Diet has been completed. In addition to the provisions of the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance number 25, dated 19 June 1946, the draft has several new provisions which will aid in strict enforcement.

The second training school for narcotic agents will be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 June. Conflicting schedules necessitated postponing the school from May to June.

Arrest of a trafficker in narcotics in Tokyo has widened the investigation to include doctors, in several other prefectures, who participated in dividing the narcotics and other medicines of a government hospital in the latter part of August 1945.

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health Train

Following is the schedule of the Public Health Train for the Kinki Region:

<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>		<u>Date</u>		<u>Period</u>
Ujiyamada	Yamada	April	24-29		6
Nara	Nara	May	1-4		4
Wakayama	Wakayama		3-7		3
Tanabe	Kiitanabe		9-10		2
Osaka	Minatomachi		12-15		4
	Umeda		17-20		4
Tokuyama	Tokuyama		22-27		6
Matsue	Matsue	May	30-1	June	3
Tottori	Tottori	June	2-4		3
Maizuru	Nishimaizuru		6-8		3
Kyoto	Umekoji		10-14		5
Otsu	Otsu		15-17		3
Kobe	Minatogawa		19-22		4
Himeji	Himeji		23-25		3

Return to Shinagawa station in Tokyo on June 27.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 March shows 3,472 hospitals with a capacity of 208,996 beds, of which 106,299 were occupied. During this same period, 335,832 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Reference is made to Insurance Bureau Instruction (Ho-Hatsu) No. 420 of 30 March, subject "On Report on Governmental Health Insurance Enterprise", listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.67 for the period 5-11 April 1948. The Instructions disseminate information on how to file reports concerning the classification of industries covered by government-managed Health Insurance. The reports are requested for the fiscal year 1947 which ended 31 March. (See inclosure No.1) While a suspense date was not noted, it is reasonable to expect that all reports will be made on or before 1 July.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Government Managed Health Insurance.
2. Weekly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - Week ended 10 April 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - 4 week period ended 27 March 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 April - 25 April
1948**

NUMBER 69

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April 10, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Prefectural Governors
 (Kai-hatsu, No.286)
 Subject: Correction of Classification of Distributed Budget.

April 10, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.463)
 Subject: Expenditure Necessary for Establishment of the Model Health Center.

April 10, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.184)
 Subject: Distribution of Budget for the National Subsidy for Expenses to be Disbursed for the Purpose of Protection under Child Welfare Law.

11 - 17 April

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.149)
 Subject: Control of Advertisement Concerning Business of Midwives.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.151)
 Subject: Name of Patent Medicine Parasiticide which do not contain Santonin.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.186)
 Subject: Standard of Establishment and management of the Day-nurse Training Institution.

April 12, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-Hatsu, No.57)
 Subject: Allocation of Subsidies for Expenses of the Institution for Daily Life Security Law, and for Expenses of Institution for Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.468)
 Subject: Regional Meetings for Execution of Food Sanitation Law.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (I-Hatsu, No.153)
 Subject: Administration for Control and Inspection of Narcotic (Cultivation of Hem) in 1948-49.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.187)
 Subject: Application for Reclamation of a Farm for Accommodation of War Ophans and Waifs.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.190)
 Subject: Special Distribution of Cotton Goods.

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metro
 (Ji-Hatsu, No.191)
 Subject: Proposed Direction of Approval for Establishment of Zaidan-hojin Doho-no-kai (Compatriots' Association).

April 13, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau, To: Prefectural Governors
 (Ho-Hatsu, No.513) Chief of Accounts Section.
 Subject: Notification of Disbursement Program of General Accounts of Ministry of Welfare.

April 14, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
 (Koho-Hatsu, No.477)

(Ji-Hatsu, No.204)

Subject: Distribution of a Pamphlet, Child Welfare Law.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.387)

Subject: Service for the Site for the Housing Project.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Hatsu-Gyo, No.379) and other 29 Prefecture

Subject: Forwarding of a list of Korean National Approved for Repatriation by GHQ, SCAP.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.58)

Subject: The State Subsidy for Expense Disbursed under the Disaster Relief Law.

April 15, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.60)

Subject: Business for Protection under Daily Life Security Law.

April 16, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section. To: Prefectural Governors
(Kai-Hatsu, No.314)

Subject: A Final Account of Expenditure under the Jurisdiction of Welfare Ministry

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu, No.486)

Subject: Survey of Status of Destruction Caused by the War of the Public Parks and the Green Place.

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Medical Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.157)

Subject: Execution of the Second National Examination for Dentists.

April 16, 1948 From: Director of Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Hatsu, No.62)

Subject: Encouragement of Social Work Organizations.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 63rd and 64th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 63rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. New Zealand on 14 April and contained 4.85 tons (clothing, including shoes).
- b. 64th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Monroe 19 April and contained 2.8 tons (clothing).

The amount of LARA relief supplies received in Japan now totals 4,437.37 tons, consisting of:

Food	3,384.07 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	914.39 tons
Medicines	59.24 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>79.67 tons</u>
	4,437.37 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Japanese Junior Red Cross Handbook sets forth the regulations governing Junior Red Cross Groups and rules for Junior Red Cross enrollment. English translations covering the text material in this Handbook were contained in Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.65 (for period 22-28 March 1948).

The first letter to all Red Cross Chapter Directors regarding Junior Red Cross enrollment procedures was forwarded on 15 April. English Translations of this letter are inclosed for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel (Inclosure 1). Any additional letters or pertinent information on Junior Red Cross forwarded by the National Red Cross Headquarters to Red Cross Chapters will be translated and included in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Disaster Relief Law

Reference: Public Health Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin, No.66 (for period 29 March - 4 April 1948).

The Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Government reached an agreement on 13 April regarding Red Cross disaster relief responsibilities under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Law. The agreement (English translation) is quoted below for the information and guidance of Military Government personnel:

“Agreement upon the Co-operation of the Japan Red Cross Society in the Relief in accordance with the Disaster Relief Law

“I. The principle is that inasmuch the relief in accordance with the Disaster Relief Law is rendered under the responsibility of the State, the Prefectural Governor will assume the responsibility for the execution of relief work, and the Japan Red Cross Society should co-operate with the Prefectural Governor. The provision of Article 21, Paragraph 1 gives a summarized and declarative statement concerning the co-operation duty of the Japan Red Cross Society in the relief work by the Disaster Relief Law.

“II. Matters to be entrusted to the Japan Red Cross Society from the government.

(1) Matters to be entrusted to Japan Red Cross Society from the government under the provision of Article 32, Disaster Relief Law, considering the capacity of J.R.C.S. at present, shall be medical and maternity care for the time being.

(2) In order to perform medical and maternity care entrusted from the Prefectural Governor, each Prefectural Chapter of J.R.C.S. shall organize more than five medical care teams composed of the staff J.R.C.S. In case doctors not belonging to the staff of J.R.C.S. are mobilized under contract, because of being shorthanded only with the staff of J.R.C.S., it will be regarded as the activities of J.R.C.S. itself, and all the obligations will be accompanied under the responsibility of J.R.C.S.

J.R.C.S. shall, as the subordinate organization of its own, organize Medical Care Team composed of the medical personnel concerned in that locally for every city, special ward, local administrative, town and village office. J. R.C.S. shall organize J.R.C. Volunteer Service Group consisting of volunteer rescue workers to render first Aid.

(3) In case the above Medical Care Teams are required to go and give aid to other prefectures, it is performed by order of the governor of that prefecture or Welfare Minister, but not among the J.R.C.S. Chapters, or merely by order of the President of J.R.C.S. Efforts should, however, be made to get a close liaison between the J.R.C.S. Headquarters and Prefectural Chapters, and among the J.R.C.S. Prefectural Chapters one another.

(4) The extent to be entrusted, regarding medical and maternity care in view of the actual situation of every prefecture, shall be agreed between the Chief of the Prefectural Red Cross Chapter and the Prefectural Governor concerned, and the agreement shall be approved by the headquarters of J.R.C.S. and Welfare Ministry.

“III. Matters to be connected and coordinated by J.R.C.S.

(1) J.R.C.S. has two positions; one is to do its voluntary relief activities with the same capacity as that of other private organizations or individuals and the other is to have its position to connect them and coordinate their activities. The position to connect private organizations and individuals and coordinate their activities is that which is given only to J.R.C.S. regarding the Disaster Relief Law.

(2) In case of connection and coordination, J.R.C.S. will consult with the Committee. J.R.C.S. will call up the committee meeting in which it shall become a chairman and will get permission from the Prefectural Governor concerning the plan formed by the committee. The Prefectural Governor always has to grasp an accurate active capacity of private organizations and individuals through this committee. "To coordinate" the activities of private organizations and individuals means "giving direction" to their voluntary activities.

(3) As matters to be connected and coordinated, relief articles and fund raising, labor volunteer service, and medical maternity care are now under consideration.

National Child Welfare Board

The initial organizational meeting of the National Child Welfare Board was held on 22 April at The Tokyo Industrial Club. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, addressed the members of the Board and emphasized their responsibility in protecting Japanese children from exploitation by untrained, unqualified or unscrupulous persons and the challenge that is their's in safeguarding Japan's children.

The National Child Welfare Board, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of Welfare, was established by the Child Welfare Law passed by the Diet on 21 November 1947. Membership on this Board includes publishers, representatives of both labor and industry, radio and newspaper officials, educational leaders, law enforcement officials and other men and women possessing long experience in social work.

Film for Child Welfare Week

Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, has been informed by Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, that the following films, which may be used in connection with the Child Welfare Week, will be in the Regional Military Government offices (Information Section) by 1 May.

The films are:

- Lets Play Baseball
- Children's Supervised Play
- Everyone's School

The films are Japanese adaptations of American releases. Japanese interested in securing these films and projectors should be referred to the Team Information Officer who will have the films or will be able to secure them from his Regional Information Officer.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 17 - 23 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine cholera	20

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A refresher course was held 1 March - 23 April at the Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing for Directors of Nursing Schools and Instructors of Nursing Arts. It was under the auspices of the Ministry of Welfare and Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section. Fifty students representing 29 schools of nursing, graduated on 23 April.

Instructions were given on the following subjects:

1. Nursing Arts 81 hours

2. Principles of Nursing Education	39 hours
3. Practice Teaching and Discussion	59 hours
4. Anatomy and Physiology	16 hours
5. Medical Nursing	17 hours
6. Surgical Nursing	24 hours
7. Personal Relations	10 hours
8. School Administration	27 hours
9. History of Nursing	<u>7 hours</u>
Total	280 hours

Following the lectures, practical teaching demonstrations were given in which each nurse was permitted to participate under the observation of the teaching staff. A "Practice Teaching Observation Chart" was maintained on each nurse to permit "on the spot" corrections.

This was the initial refresher course for directors and instructors.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped under Ministry of Welfare Direction to ten prefectures during the period 11 - 17 April. A total of 1,200 pieces were shipped as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Chiba	624	-	-	-
Hiroshima	-	150	-	-
Nara	-	-	40	-
Oita	-	-	86	-
Tochigi	-	-	6	-
Osaka	-	-	96	120
Kumamoto	-	-	6	-
Fukuoka	-	-	60	-
Nagasaki	-	-	6	-
Miyazaki	-	-	6	-
Total	624	150	306	120

Production

A total of 203,000 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 11,500 gallons of 5% DDT Residual effect spray, and 17,901 vials of typhus vaccine were received during the period 11 - 19 April. At the same time, 363,329 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 69,075 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 18,310 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. A total of 4,131,356 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 355,447 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,328 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 April.

A total of 7,020 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 11 - 19 April. All requirements for this equipment are being met and large stocks are on hand.

The following table indicated allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by prefectures and water treatment plants for the period April - June. Allocation tickets are being mailed to prefectures at the present time. While it is realized that the total quantity allocated for this period, April - June, is an increase over the quantity allocated for the previous period, January - March, further efforts will be made at the national level to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefecture health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

Allocation of Liquid-Chloronia for April, May, June 1948 for Water Works and Sewerage (Unit: Kg.)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>		<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Sapporo	City	2,500

		Hakodate	"	5,000
		Otaru	"	2,500
		Muroran	"	600
		Kushiro	"	700
		Iwamizaka	"	150
		Hiroo	"	110
		Nippon Steel Refining Factory		90
		Muroran Manufacturing Factory		90
	Sub-Total			<u>11,650</u>
Tohoku	Aomori	Aomori	City	4,000
		Hirosaki	"	120
	Iwate	Morioka	"	2,500
		Ichinoseki	"	150
	Miyagi	Sendai	"	6,600
		Ishinomaki	"	300
		Shiogama	"	1,500
	Akita	Akita	"	1,000
	Yamagata	Yamagata	"	2,000
		Tsuruoka	"	300
		Sakata	"	180
		Tsuruoka	Town	120
	Fukushima	Fukushima	City	2,000
		Wakamatsu	"	300
		Koriyama	"	700
		Taira	"	300
		Sukawaga	"	300
		Yokura	Town	24
		Onahama	"	100
		Ena	"	60
		Motomiya	"	30
		Yumoto	"	<u>50</u>
	Sub-Total			<u>22,634</u>
Kanto	Tochigi	Mito	City	350
		Ota	Town	50
		Hidachi Water Work Co., Ltd.		150
		Ashikawa	City	100
	Gumma	Maebashi	"	1,000
		Takasaki	"	200
		Kiryu	"	500
		Ota	Town	1,500
	Saitama	Tokorosawa	City	200
		Hanno	"	90
		Saitama-ken Water Work Union		600
		Chiba	City	1,600
		Choshi	"	100
	Tokyo	Tokyo Metro.		285,120
		Hachioji	City	100
		Ome	Town	60
		Dai-Nippon Mine Co., Ltd.		150
		Water Work Machine Co., Ltd.		210
		Isomura Industry Co., Ltd.		300
	Kanagawa	Yokohama	City	70,000
		Yokosuka	"	14,000
		Kawasaki	"	28,600

		Kanagawa-ken	15,000
		Sagamihara Water Work	
		Establishment Office	1,200
Yamanashi		Kofu City	1,500
		Tanimura Town	50
		Otsuki "	50
Nagano		Nagano City	2,500
		Matsumoto "	1,500
		Suwa "	900
		Ueda "	2,500
		Iida "	500
		Okaya "	750
Niigata		Niigata "	2,500
		Nagaoka "	200
		Takata "	350
		Sanjo "	345
		Kashiwasaki "	270
		Shibata "	100
		Niitsu Town	60
		Misuhara "	100
		Mitsuke "	150
		Tsubame "	280
		Make "	100
		Shirane "	50
		Kameta "	120
		Kosudo "	60
		Nippon Steel Refining Co., Ltd.	<u>350</u>
	Sub-Total		436,465
Tokai	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu City	100
Hokuriku		shimizu "	150
		Atami "	100
		Kakegawa Town	50
Aichi		Nagoya City	60,000
		Toyohashi "	1,500
		Okazaki "	1,000
		Ichinomiya "	500
		Seto "	650
		Handa "	250
		Toyokawa City	350
		Sanya Town	181
		Inuyama "	300
		Nagoya Railway Co., Ltd.	-
		Shinmaiko	-
		Nagaura	-
Mie		Yokkaichi City	30
		Tsu "	432
		Kuwana "	200
Gifu		Gifu "	1,000
Fukui		Fukui "	0
Ishikawa		Kanazawa "	1,300
		Komatsu "	300
		Yamanaka Town	150
Toyama		Takaoka City	<u>600</u>
	Sub-Total		69,143

Kinki	Shiga	Otsu	City	2,000	
		Kyoto	"	75,000	
		Fukuchiyama	"	300	
		Maisuru	"	3,300	
		Miyatsu	Town	300	
	Osaka	Kuzu	"	50	
		Osaka	City	50,000	
		Sakai	"	570	
		Fusu	"	900	
		Kishiwada	"	200	
		Toyonaka	"	220	
		Ikeda	"	250	
		Izumi Otsu	"	150	
		Kaizuka	"	150	
		Horikuchi	"	200	
		Takaishi	Town	50	
		Yao	"	50	
		Hirakata	City	90	
		Ibaraki	Town	100	
		Yamato Spinning Co., Ltd.		1,000	
		Sumimichi Water Work Co., Ltd.		50	
		Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd.			
			Kaizuka Factory		150
		Hyogo	Kobe	City	20,000
			Himeji	"	650
	Amagasaki		"	1,300	
	Nishinomiya		"	360	
	Akashi		"	150	
	Sumoto		"	300	
	Ashiya		"	255	
	Itan		"	300	
	Aioi		"	300	
	Akoo		Town	150	
	Takasago		"	300	
	Sumiyoshi		Village	240	
	Fukuyoshi		Town	50	
	Yomazaki		"	500	
			Hanshin Water Work City, Town or Village Union		17,938
	Nara	Nara	City	3,000	
		Koriyama	"	600	
		Tanba Water Work City			
Wakayama		Town Union	50		
	Wakayama	City	600		
	Shingu	"	50		
	Sub-Total		182,173		
Chugoku	Tottori	Tottori	City	3,000	
		Yoneko	"	250	
		Kurayoshi	"	50	
	Shimane	Matsue	"	450	
		Hamada	"	50	
	Okayama	Okayama	"	4,000	
		Tamashima	Town	144	
		Kurashiki	City	200	
		Tsuda	"	100	

		Nishi-otera	Town	150
		Katagami-ibe-kami-suido-Kumiai		50
Hiroshima		Hiroshima	City	7,200
		Kure	"	13,000
		Onomichi	"	550
		Fukuyama	"	1,000
		Mihara	"	360
		Yamamoto Steel Refining Factory		50
Yamaguchi		Yamaguchi	City	800
		Shiminonoseki	"	3,200
		Ube	"	1,500
		Tokuyama	"	150
		Hagi	"	300
		Iwasono	"	300
		Onda	"	300
		Hikaru	"	300
		Yanai	"	<u>200</u>
	Sub-Total			37,654
Shikoku	Tokushima	Tokushima	City	1,600
		Naruto	"	900
	Kagawa	Takamatsu	"	2,200
		Marugame	"	220
		Sakade	"	401
	Ehime	Matsuyama	"	400
		Uwajima	"	150
		Imaji	"	400
	Kochi	Kochi	"	2,000
		Shukuge	"	<u>120</u>
	Sub-Total			8,391
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Kurume	City	1,000
		Moji	"	2,500
		Wakamatsu	"	200
		Omuda	"	1,600
		Tabata	"	2,000
		Iizuka	"	50
		Yamata	"	4,300
		Kokura	City	0
		Nakama	Town	100
		Matsui-kozan Mike-koken-sho		2,000
	Oita	Oita	City	1,400
	Saga	Saga	"	0
		Karatsu	"	150
	Nagasaki	Nagasaki	"	2,500
		Sasebo	"	7,000
		Kawatana	Town	750
	Kumamoto	Kumamoto	City	5,550
		Mizumata	Town	90
		Hondo	"	50
		Nakatsu	"	500
		Sagaseki	Town	<u>150</u>
	Sub-Total			800,000

The following Table indicates allocation of bleaching power for purification treatment of water by prefecture and water treatment plants for the period April - June. Allocation tickets are being mailed to prefectures

at the present time. Further efforts are being made to increase this allocation for subsequent quarters. Prefecture health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Allocation of Bleaching Powder for April, May June, 1948 for Water-Works and Sewerage

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Water Treatment Plant</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	450
	Hakodate "	1820
Aomori	Aomori "	100
	Hirosaki "	270
	Goshagawara Town	30
Miyagi	Kisenuma "	80
Ibaraki	Mito City	50
Gumma	Kiryu "	250
Tokyo	Tokyo "	4500
	Japan Coal Mine Co.	680
Kanagawa	Yokohama City	30
Niigata	Niigata "	270
	Kuzuzuka Town	70
	Mitsuke "	70
Aichi	Nagano City	3000
	Okazaki "	2000
	Handa "	30
	Seto "	130
	Nagura Town	50
Mie	Yokkaichi City	70
Gifu	Gifu "	270
	Tazimi "	30
Ishikawa	Kanazawa "	450
	Komatsu "	270
Kyoto	Kyoto "	2700
Osaka	Japan Spinning Co., Kaizuka Plant	600
Hyogo	Amagasaki City	100
Wakayama	Wakayama "	100
Shimane	Matsue "	130
Fukuoka	Fukuoka "	11000
	Kurume "	1760
	Mozi City	820
	Wakamatsu "	2700
	Kokura "	16000
	Nakama Town	80
	Mitsui Mining Co., Miike Mining Office	4500
Saga	Karatsu City	900
Nagasaki	Nagasaki "	12000
	Sazeko "	900
	Omura "	1600
Oita	Oita "	540
Kumamoto	Hommatari Town	70
	Ushifuka "	30
Miyazaki	Miyazaki City	1800
Kagoshima	Kagoshima "	6700
	Total	80000

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Statistics show illicit trafficking in narcotics is greater in those areas of Japan which have a concentration of foreign national population. The areas of greatest concentration is the Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto area. The next area is Fukuoka and Yamaguchi and the third area is Tokyo and Kanagawa. Illicit trafficking in these areas is being further controlled by the Minister of Welfare assigning in the future additional narcotic agents and by further coordination of the work of custom agents and narcotic agents.

In order to familiarize all personnel with the duties and responsibilities of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, officials, with the exception of chiefs of divisions, are being periodically rotated from one division to another. In addition, conferences with the chiefs of divisions are being held at regular intervals and at other times when necessary. This will prevent serious disruption of the work of the Section when there is a loss of key personnel.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Education is the phase of tuberculosis control to emphasize at the present time. In the face of the present economic stress, the physicians of Japan must be challenged to assume the lead in the program for control of tuberculosis upon a voluntary basis. These men need the latest possible information upon the subject of tuberculosis, but more important they must be helped to realize the enormously important part they play, through advice and encouragement to their patients in isolation and prevention of the disease in the home and place of employment. They must realize that a prominent part of this advice must reach those people who cannot pay an office fee. The physician knows, or should know that the "seeding ground" of tuberculosis is among the poor, and that the disease does not remain there, but spreads to families upon the physicians list of patients. It is their professional duty to assist by voluntary personal service and effort in the education of these people, who cannot pay. It is for these people the Health Center exists, and cooperation with these organizations by the physician is a primary step toward control of tuberculosis in the nation-wide effort.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 March shows 3,472 hospitals with a capacity of 208,996 beds, of which 106,299 were occupied. During this same period, 335,832 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Plans for a comprehensive statistical reporting program on the operation of the social insurances have been worked out and have been brought to the attention of government agencies in charge of the several programs. Present statistics and reporting have been found wanting in many respects, especially as to completeness and timeliness. Final statistical reporting requirements will be determined so as to fill the specific needs of each program with a maximum of uniformity or, at least, coordination among them. Upon completion officials concerned, working in the prefectures, will be notified by their respective Ministries of the new requirements.

The Welfare Section of the Chugoku Regional Military Government Team has initiated a practice of sending through channels to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, brief technical summaries concerning the state of social insurance operations in the several prefectures of the region. They consist of summaries of findings made on field trips to the prefectural capitals and represent, in most instances, the joint efforts of the regional and prefectural Military Government Welfare Officers to establish contact with and regularly obtain information from the (Social) Insurance Section of the prefectural government.

Points covered by Chugoku Region include (1) information on publicity activities of the prefectural Insurance Section to popularize among the insured knowledge of and interest in the insurance system and its benefits; (2) personnel data concerning the newly appointed social insurance referees and reports on their

activities to advise the insured of their rights to appeal local insurance awards appearing to fall short of what beneficiaries are entitled to; (3) the state of the several insurance programs with special emphasis on National Health Insurance, to wit: Number and activity of operating National Health Insurance associations, number of associations made obligatory according to Art. 13, National Health Insurance Law, for all local residents by decision of a majority thereof voluntarily belonging to the National Health Insurance association, number and cause of suspension of associations and efforts undertaken to reactivate them, plans and progress of establishment of National Health Insurance clinics, subsidies received by the individual National Health Insurance associations from the national, prefectural and local governments, if any cooperation between the several health insurances (National Health Insurance, Health Insurance, both government-managed and society-managed, and Seamen's Insurance) and the doctors.

These voluntary informational summaries are useful in evaluating information from the field until such time as regular standardized reporting on social insurance matters can be obtained.

There was no objection to a proposed amendment to the Local Autonomy Law by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to promote 13 third-grade officials in the Social Insurance Prefectural Branch Offices to second-grade officials.

National Health Insurance Prefectural Appeals Boards

Prefectural appeals boards for the National Health Insurance program were prescribed by Cabinet Order No.240 of 11 November 1947. Insurance Bureau Instruction (Hohatsu) No.1482 of 11 November 1947, directed to all prefectural governors, gave detailed instructions concerning the formation and activities of these boards. On 23 March Insurance Bureau Instruction (Hohatsu) No.383 request all chiefs of prefectural Welfare Departments to report the following information concerning the appeals procedures under the National Health Insurance Law, Cabinet Order No.240, and Hohatsu No.1482:

- a. Names, present occupations, and dates of appointment of members of prefectural appeals boards.
- b. Number of appeals between 11 November 1947 and 10 March 1948.
- c. An account of plans to acquaint the public with facilities available for appeals from local National Health Insurance societies.

Information received up to 22 April 1948 in reply to this inquiry indicates that only 20 prefectures have formed the required appeals board.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
61 4/8/48	Distribution of Clothing Possessed by Yokosuka Demobilization Bureau.	No	MG, H, 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to the Ministry of Welfare rescinding PHMJG 57, dated 4 Feb 48, subject: Distribution of Clothing Possessed by Yokosuka Local Demobilization Bureau, Second Demobilization Bureau. Revised plan will be submitted when articles of clothing are released to the Ministry.

62 4/20/48	Plan of Special Research Program on Japanese "B" Encephalitis.	No	MG, H, 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare offering no objection to the special research plan on Japanese "B" Encephalitis as submitted.

63 4/22/48	Permission to Publish Result of Nutrition Surveys.	No	MG, H, 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare granting permission for publication of results of August and November Nutrition Surveys for nutritional guidance.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Inclosures:

1. Alteration of Junior Red Cross Group System.
2. Digest and Report for Communicable and Venereal Disease, for week ended 17 April 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 April - 2 May
1948**

NUMBER 70

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SECTION I GENERAL

The Health Center Program

Model Health Center Demonstration: The Suginami Health Center in Tokyo was the first model health center to be developed in Japan under the current reorganization program. This health center has been reorganized, improved and its functions extended to include all the basic public health services necessary for the administration of a modern public health program. The necessary remodeling of the building, procurement of supplies, equipment and personnel was accomplished between 9 January and 15 March. Reorganization was also accomplished during this period and on 15 March a series of conferences were begun at which the proper organization and operation of a health center was explained and demonstrated to selected group of public health officials.

This series of conferences was designed to coordinate and expedite the program for "expansion and improvement of health centers" by giving key public health officials first hand information, including visual demonstrations, of a health center which has been properly organized and is currently actively engaged in administering the public health program in the local community.

In order to insure coordination of efforts between Public Health and Welfare Section, Military Government and all levels of administration in the Japanese Government, the following plan was followed. Public Health and Welfare Section SCAP, and the Ministry of Welfare officials jointly prepared all explanatory and visual aid material. This was prepared in English and a careful Japanese translation was made. All printed or typewritten material was then mimeographed both in English and in Japanese. Then beginning on 15 March and ending 1 May a series of six courses (each, one week in duration) were held at Suginami Health Center during which time the proper organization and operation of a health center and all its functions were explained and demonstrated to each group. The same explanatory material was used for each group thereby insuring that the same ideas were conveyed to all. Each group was then given copies of all mimeographed material for their guidance in establishing and operating health centers in their own prefectures.

The first two conferences were attended by Military Government Health Officers and the last four conferences were attended by key health officials from each prefecture in Japan. Each prefecture was represented by:

- (1) The Chief of the prefectural health department
- (2) The Chief of the Section within the health department having supervision over the health centers of the prefecture.
- (3) The Chief of the health center selected for development as a model for the prefecture.

Some prefectures sent additional personnel such as the chief clerk of the health department, resident regional health officials and officials from the health sections of Kobe City, Osaka City, Kyoto City and Yokohama City.

A total of 225 official representatives from 45 prefectures attended the conferences. In addition many visitors from Tokyo and vicinity attended for varying periods. The conference and demonstrations attended by Military Government Health Officers were conducted by PH&W officials while those attended by Japanese Health Officers were conducted by Ministry of Welfare officials. All conferences were constantly supervised by PH&W Section and both PH&W and Ministry of Welfare officers were in attendance at all sessions.

The keen interest manifested by those in attendance was very gratifying. The foundation upon which to build a sound health center program was laid at these conferences. How well the officials learned their lesson will not be known for some time. The manner of performance in establishing and operating health centers in the local prefectures will tell the true story.

One the whole, all group demonstrated a keen interest in the health center program and expressed a desire to cooperate and a determination to see the program through. Public Health and Welfare will advise and assist the Ministry of Welfare in solving these programs. A keen desire on the part of health officers to accomplish this program will go a long way toward solving these programs.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

School Lunch Program:

Frequent allocations have been made from LARA food relief supplies to supplement available food supplies for the School Lunch Program, which program, by July will reach approximately 4,750,000 school children.

LARA representatives in Japan have been advised of a relief shipment (ETD Philadelphia, Pa., 3 April) consisting of 45,000 bushels of wheat. A series of conferences have been held regarding the wheat (bulk) shipment between representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section, Economic and Scientific Section, and Civil Information and Education, SCAP and the Ministries of Education, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry.

The decision has been reached to allocate the 45,000 bushels of wheat to the school Lunch Program and it will be processed as follows:

- (a) 200 metric tons into flour (approx)
- (b) 1,000 metric tons into vermicelli
- (c) The Foods Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will advance approximately 1,000 tons of wheat (to be replaced when subject shipment arrives) to expedite the processing and thus make the finished (processed) product available to the School Lunch Program early in July.
- (d) Food Management Bureau will be responsible for all processing, conversion and transportation, not including distribution.
- (e) The Ministry of Education will bear all costs (processing, conversion, transportation and distribution).

National Meeting on LARA:

The representatives of LARA, members of the Central LARA Committee and Japanese Government officials connected with the distribution of LARA relief supplies met on 27 April in the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters (Tokyo).

The meeting was addressed by an official LARA representative, also by the Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and other lesser officials. A full discussion was held regarding the proper handling of LARA relief supplies with a designated representative of the Ministry of Welfare taking item by item, i.e., food, clothing, shoes, medicines, livestock and seeds.

On 28 April those persons attending the "National Meeting on LARA" inspected the LARA warehouse in Yokohama (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. warehouse) and also reviewed the LARA film covering activities in Japan.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Plans and program have been completed for the National Training Conference on Volunteer Services and Disaster Relief to be held at the National Headquarters on 4 and 5 May.

The instructional and informational material for the new Volunteer Services Program has been compiled in the form of a Volunteer Services Handbook with an introduction and a consecutively numbered series of Volunteer Service Information Letters. Six letters will be ready for study, discussion and distribution at the conference. They are as follows:

- *1. The Introduction to the Handbook on Volunteer Services.
- *2. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. I.
General plan of Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Services.
3. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. II.
Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.
4. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. III.
Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service
Projects in Local Communities.
5. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. IV.

Selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees.

6. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. V.
System of Record Keeping and Reporting.
7. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. VI.
System of Awards.

*Note: Included in this Weekly Bulletin (Inclosure 1). (English Translation of other letters will be inclosed when available, in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletins)

The significance of this National Training Conference is that it will be the first time in the history of the Japanese Red Cross that the Society has developed administrative channels through which Red Cross services will be administered to all the communities of Japan. The initiation of this plan will be made with the Volunteer Service Program and Disaster Relief Program. The other service programs now developed by the Headquarters staff are Junior Red Cross, Home Nursing and First Aid & Water Safety. These will follow the same plan with necessary adjustments to fit each program.

The questionnaire survey of community needs, reference Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.57 (for period 25-31 Jan 48) has been completed by all chapters and provided statistics which indicated that Red Cross Volunteer Service Projects were needed in the following specific fields:

1. Clerical Assistance for Red Cross officers
2. Children's Institutions
3. Hospitals
4. Parks and Playgrounds
5. Canteens
6. Institutions for the Blind
7. Seasonal nurseries and community kitchens (planting & harvesting seasons)

In preparation for the compilation of technical information concerning the above named fields, there have been a series of special committee meetings at National Headquarters during the month of April. There was a General Committee meeting first, composed of outstanding persons from the specified various fields. This group was then divided into special committees on each field and they met to begin to prepare special instructional and informational manuals on Volunteer projects in each of the specified fields.

These manuals will include a general introduction, pertinent information about the particular field and instructional information regarding the training of Volunteer workers. These manuals will be mimeographed and sent in adequate numbers to all Red Cross Chapters to guide them in recruiting, training and supervising Volunteer works, and organizing projects. (A total of 75 persons, the majority women, have participated in these Committee Meetings).

Foreign National Ration

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has brought to the attention of SCAP that Foreign National Associations are interfering with the normal distribution channels of the Japanese Government in their insistence upon distributing the foreign national supplementary ration.

Arrangements made between prefectural Governments and Foreign Nationals' Associations are not objectionable, however, no foreign national is to be deprived of the right to draw his individual "Supplementary Ration", if he so elects, through official Japanese channels.

If Foreign National Associations are delivering the "Supplementary Ration" it will be so distributed that no individual foreign national will be charged for any article of food at a price greater than the foreign national would be required to pay through official Japanese ration channels.

Note: This price will not include additions for clerical help, rentals, or fees and will be no higher than the official price set for such rations by the Japanese Government.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare reports that March statistical reports had not been received by 25 April for the following prefectures:

Yamagata, Ibaraki, Miyazaki, Kagawa, Saga and Nagasaki.

Welfare Officers are urged to determine the reasons for delay and to assist the prefectures in complying with the regulations concerned.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 24 - 30 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	2
Tokyo	" "	4
Miyagi	" "	1

A Bill of Amendment to the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals is now under study. This bill has a clause controlling the inter prefecture shipment of livestock other than animals being shipped for slaughter.

A Law on the Control and Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis has been drafted dealing with the intradermal test, indemnity and quarantine, and intra-prefecture trafficking of dairy cattle on issuance of health certificates.

Regulations in support of the Food Sanitation Act for meat, milk and sea-foods are now under draft.

Official notification has been given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the shipment of 260 goats, scheduled to arrive 10 May. The Yokohama quarantine station has completed preparations to receive these goats.

The post-mortem report submitted in conjunction with the Meat Inspection Report to the Ministry of Welfare, regarding the causes for condemnations, disclosed many prefectures to have returned an incomplete report. Every effort should be taken to contact the prefectural official concerned so that reports in the future will be complete and submitted as required.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nurse's Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the Japanese National Nurse's Association was held in Kyoto on 26, 27 and 28 April. Approximately 2,000 association members, representing every prefecture in Japan, were present. The association which now has an active membership of approximately 44,000 conducted an exceptionally well organized meeting and the committees which had arranged and prepared the programs were highly commended for their efforts.

Many constructive lectures were arranged for the representatives in addition to booth displays of nursing programs and publications. Election of officers, for the association, was also successfully completed.

The conduct of this meeting is a tribute to the members for their efforts in making the association an outstanding organization.

Publications

Two nursing books and one manual have been cleared for translation into Japanese and are scheduled to be published.

Midwifery Lectures

The fourth in the series of midwifery lectures will be given in Nagano next week. These are ten day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurse's Association.

Personnel

Miss E. Jacobs, a newly arrived public health nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Kanagawa Military Government Team.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for use in National and Public Hospitals, for April, May, and June is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the hospitals concerned. (Unit: Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal & Lignite For Use in National and Public Hospitals April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

District	Prefecture	National Hospital Allocation		Public Hospital Allocation	
		Standard Coal	Lignite	Standard Coal	Lignite
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	2,864		8,732	
	Total	2,864		8,732	
Sendai	Aomori	670	330	275	420
	Iwate	140	150	450	582
	Miyagi	413	360	1,172	1,353
	Akita	184	150	214	168
	Yamagata	41		305	162
	Fukushima	335	240	206	255
	Total	1,783	1,230	2,622	2,940
Tokyo	Ibaraki	345	120	425	45
	Tochigi	107		90	
	Gumma	270	30	296	30
	Saitama	167		274	
	Chiba	801		296	
	Tokyo	1,821	120	2,686	150
	Kanagawa	1,002		731	75
	Yamanashi	57		41	
	Nagano	119	180	356	
	Niigata	248	300		
	Total	4,937	750	5,449	300
Nagoya	Shizuoka	456	120	455	120
	Aichi	430	330	790	699
	Mie	185	90	445	576
	Gifu	222	120	290	288
	Ishikawa	422	105	193	180
	Toyama	76	105	465	597
	Total	1,791	870	2,638	2,460

Osaka	Shiga	25	105	254	30
	Kyoto	577	150	1,205	105
	Osaka	770		1,170	150
	Fukui	137	375	142	15
	Hyogo	527		848	
	Nara	88	120	53	
	Wakayama	10		126	
	Total	<u>2,134</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>3,798</u>	<u>300</u>
Hiroshima	Tottori	104		59	
	Shimane	330		66	
	Okayama	1,290		307	
	Hiroshima	1,206		700	
	Total	<u>2,930</u>		<u>1,132</u>	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	609		282	
	Total	<u>609</u>		<u>282</u>	
Shikoku	Tokushima	163		58	
	Kagawa	210		59	
	Ehime	30		179	
	Koichi	60		69	
	Total	<u>463</u>		<u>365</u>	
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,226		2,227	
	Saga	532		279	
	Nagasaki	538		828	
	Kumamoto	423		136	
	Oita	220		153	
	Miyazaki	160		117	
	Kagoshima	390		42	
	Total	<u>3,489</u>		<u>3,782</u>	
GRAND TOTAL		<u>21,000</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>28,800</u>	<u>6,000</u>

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for Public Bathhouse use, for April, May and June 1948 is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the bathhouses concerned. Further studies are being made to determine the adequacy of solid fuel allocation to the category public bathhouse with a view to renewing efforts to receive increased fuel allocation as may be deemed necessary. (Unit Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite
For Use in Public Bathhouses
April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal</u>	<u>Lignite</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido		600
	Total		<u>600</u>
Sendai	Aomori		1,650
	Iwate		1,170
	Akita		1,500
	Yamagata		2,700
	Fukushima		

	Total		<u>7,020</u>
Tokyo	Tochigi		450
	Saitama	50	3,600
	Chiba		900
	Tokyo	880	
	Kanagawa	520	2,400
	Niigata		300
	Total	<u>1,450</u>	<u>7,650</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka		600
	Aichi	300	5,580
	Gifu		3,000
	Toyama		300
	Total	<u>300</u>	<u>9,480</u>
Osaka	Kyoto	500	450
	Osaka	700	750
	Fukui		450
	Hyogo	530	300
	Total	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,950</u>
Hiroshima	Hiroshima		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
Shikoku	Ehime		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>3,500</u>	<u>27,300</u>

A total of 80,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 20,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants during the period 19 - 24 April. At the same time, 255,075 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,154 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 40 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. A total of 3,896,281 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 328,441 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,288 vials of typhus vaccine represent total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 April.

A total of 7,987 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 19-24 April. No difficulty should be encountered in procurement of this equipment since large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings), for March totaled 926,070,204 yen. In comparison to the 1946 and 1947 production monthly averages attained, the general increase in medicine production, noted in the previous two months, remains evident for March.

March medicine production, compared to the 1946 monthly averages, showed the following yen value increases in the categories noted, controlled medicines, approximately 335,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 285,000,000 yen; patent medicines, 77,000,000 yen; biologicals, 9,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 14,000,000 yen; dental materials 9,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 12,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 9,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 31,000,000 yen.

Compared to the 1947 production monthly averages, medical supply production during March showed the following yen value increases in the same categories noted. Controlled medicines, 215,000,000 yen; non-controlled medicines, 200,000,000 yen; patent medicines, no increase; biologicals, decrease of 6,000,000 yen; dental instruments, 8,000,000 yen; dental materials, 6,000,000 yen; rubber sanitary goods, 6,000,000 yen; medical instruments, 8,000,000 yen; surgical dressings, 27,500,000 yen.

As additional quantities of coal, electricity, and manufacturing raw materials become available, further increases in production may be expected.

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies & Equipment

		Monthly Averages <u>1946 Production</u>		Monthly Averages <u>1947 Production</u>		March 1948 <u>Production</u>
Controlled Medicine	Yen	1,734,057	Yen	122,575,138	Yen	337,559,363

Non-controlled Medicine	59,170,511	145,154,863	343,623,144
Patent Medicine	61,168,515	138,329,888	138,555,402
Biologicals	7,746,754	22,009,946	16,495,544
Dental Instruments	2,738,162	8,915,947	16,405,688
Dental Materials	1,058,437	4,224,578	10,409,544
Rubber Sanitary Goods		6,756,005	12,315,692
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	2,252,291	5,855,477	33,029,225
Medical Instruments	9,452,412	10,223,865	18,577,834
Total	Yen 145,321,139	Yen 464,045,707	Yen 926,971,436

Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen continued, with a decrease of 326 liters of bismuth subsalicylate and 15 kgs. of pure mapharsen being produced, compared to the previous month. During March, a total of 33 kgs. of pure mapharsen and 581 liters of bismuth subsalicylate was manufactured.

Production of sulfathiazole during March totaled 4,111 kgs., this representing an increase of 1,183 kgs. over February production of 2,928 kgs.

Production - Venereal Diseases and Sulfa Drugs - 1948

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>		<u>Bismuth Subsalsicylate</u>		<u>Sulfathiazole</u>	
Monthly Average						
1st Quarter 1948	55.6	kgs	671.3	liters	3,569	kgs
January 1948	86.0	"	526.0	"	3,668	"
February 1948	48.0	"	907.0	"	2,928	"
March 1948	33.0	"	581.0	"	4,111	"

Production of biologicals for March totaled 16,495,544 yen. While this production represents an increase of 7,000,000 yen over February production and adequate stocks of vaccine are on hand, further efforts will be made to expend this production category.

Production of Biologicals - March 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	875,300 cc	4,233,870 cc
Typhus	-	-	-	608,865 cc
Triple typhoid	8,420,160 cc	-	6,653,460 cc	4,013,890 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	3,109,200 cc	3,603,960 cc	6,158,280 cc	2,492,492 cc
Smallpox (doses)	1,449,710 doses	2,210,360 ds	14,266,200 dose	1,335,200 dose
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	88,730 cc	-	212,978 cc

Yen Value of Production of Biologicals

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>	
	Yen	
Monthly Average 1946	5,540,802	
Monthly Average 1947	22,485,195	
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948	17,421,113	
January 1948	26,485,195	
February 1948	9,282,600	
March 1948	16,495,544	

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during March continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Compared to February's production March production showed an overall increase. DDT dusting and spraying equipment production showed a substantial increase. DDT dust and DDT residual effect spray showed a similar increase in production during March.

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment

Antu (rat poison)	-
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,333 kgs
Rat Traps	1,200 pieces
DDT Concentrate	18,407 kgs
10% DDT Dust (American concentrate)	408,980 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (American concentrate)	134,181 gallons
10% DDT Dust (Japanese concentrate)	-
5% DDT Spray (Japanese concentrate)	70,000 gallons
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-31 March 48	153,816 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-31 March 48	81,207 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-31 March 48	146,480 vials
DDT Dusters	7,000 pieces
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	10,360 pieces
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	4,150 pieces
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon	3,500 pieces
Engine Duster	24 pieces

Production of x-ray film in March totaled 28,209 square meters, as compared to the 28,111 square meter total produced in February. March production of x-ray films, compared to both the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages, is an increase of 4,000 square meters approximately. The item "R 120" is a new size of x-ray film being produced at the present time and is a replacement for the 35 mm rolls of film, formerly produced. The R 120 film size is 875 - 890 mm long and 64mm wide.

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

<u>Size of Film</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
2 1/2" x 3 1/2"	-	3,201 doz.	-
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	934 doz.	1,158 "	1,084 doz.
5" x 7"	540 "	3,376 "	3,086 "
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	788 "	5,282 "	2,389 "
8" x 10"	1,514 "	3,547 "	2,798 "
10" x 12"	14,386 "	13,111 "	12,916 "
11" x 14"	684 "	422 "	-
14" x 17"	1,826 "	2,654 "	4,266 "
Dental	-	500 "	940 "
R 120	-	-	256 "

Production of X-Ray Film (Square Meters)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film (Square Meters)</u>
Monthly Average 1946	24,170
Monthly Average 1947	24,760
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948	26,262
January 1948	22,467
February 1948	28,111
March 1948	28,209

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control shipped to the prefectures to the prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 18-24 April totaled 2,612 pieces. Shipments were made to 11 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	90	0	0
Iwate	0	504	0	0
Tokyo	240	0	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Nagano	6	1,104	92	0
Aichi	0	120	0	0
Nara	0	80	0	50
Osaka	0	0	30	0
Fukuoka	0	12	0	0
Miyazaki	0	12	20	0
Saga	0	0	12	0
Totals	486	1,922	154	50

A second shipment of 300,000cc of diphtheria toxoid is to leave Japan during the first the first week in May for Okinawa, to be used in the immunization of the entire population. A second shipment of 20 liters of Habu snake antivenin serum is also being prepared for shipment to the Ryukyus.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Continuing efforts to educate central and local wholesalers to carry a three six months supply of essential narcotics as their stock level without any direction from the Japanese Government have resulted in satisfactory stocks of codeine phosphate being maintained by most of the narcotic wholesale dealers in Japan. The effect of this system is reflected in the consumption rate of codeine which has increased 50% since imports of codeine were received in October 1947, to near the estimated normal consumption rate for Japan.

Manufacture of codeine phosphate began 1 April in one plant in Tokyo which was licensed by the Minister of Welfare, SCAP offering no objection. Manufacture is scheduled to begin in two other plants during the month of May. The codeine phosphate manufactured by the three plants will provide a quantity sufficient to maintain satisfactory stock levels among all narcotic dealers for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Hexylreorcinol

Hexylreorcinol is the anthelmintic of choice in Japan. However, production has started so recently that the output has lagged behind the minimum needs. Information has been received that due to the scarcity of pellets, the liquid form of hexylreorcinol is being used orally in some prefectures. The attention of Military Government Health Officers is invited to the fact that the liquid form is to be used only with great caution. For your information the following is quoted from "Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics" by Goodman and Gilman:

"Hexylreorcinol is a local irritant and damages tissue when applied in high concentration. Oral administration may lead to the irritation of the mouth and gastro-intestinal tract". Solutions of hexylreorcinol are, "quite irritating to tissue and an occasional individual exhibits marked sensitivity to its local application".

"The drug is most conveniently taken in hard, gelatin capsules containing 2/10 gram each. Great care should be observed that these capsules are swallowed whole, for contact of the chemical with oral mucous membrane may cause painful ulceration".

Sanitation

Starting with the present quarter (April) there will be a basic allocation of cement and other building material to each prefecture. This is a relatively small amount and is designed to take care of repair and renovation of the plant and distribution system so as to immediately increase the quantity of water to the consumer.

Follow up inspections should be made to ascertain that is material is being used primarily for this purpose.

Future allocations will be made on a national priority system based upon recommendations from the local prefectures. These recommendations should be reviewed and screened by the Military Government Regional Sanitary Engineers prior to coming to the National level.

Survey of all public water supply system in the prefecture should be made by the Department of Health, sanitation officials to determine future needs and to set up a priority list.

Standardization of survey forms and the filing in of all information requested on survey forms is necessary to the compilation of information required to plan future program properly.

Port Quarantine

The following extract from SCAP Circular #9, dated 29 March 1948, subject, "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", is furnished for the information of all quarantine officers:

#10. Immunization Requirements. Vaccination against smallpox and typhoid fever within the preceding 12 months. Persons, however, arriving from epidemic smallpox areas may be required to show evidence of a successful vaccination within the preceding 60 days. Other special immunizations may be required as deemed necessary by competent quarantine authorities on the basis of actual or threatened epidemic in Japan or to prevent the introduction of epidemic disease into Japan. All persons arriving in Japan should have in their possession certificates showing that the required vaccinations have been received. Persons arriving without the required certificates will be given the necessary vaccinations and placed under observation or surveillance for a sufficient period to determine their freedom from those diseases".

Typhus Fever

The outbreak of typhus fever in the Sakai Mental Hospital near Osaka in March and April again presents evidence that control measures must be more stringent, for if given the slightest opportunity, this disease will break out into epidemic proportions. Health authorities, both prefectural and local, should be cautioned not to relax their vigilance in determining that lice are not permitted to breed, especially in mental and isolation hospitals, vagrant homes or camps, orphanages, jails, detention rooms and old people's homes.

There is sufficient DDT available and it is effective if applied correctly using one and one half ounce per person under the clothing and next to the skin of the individual. A second application may be necessary. Routine monthly (or bi-weekly, if necessary) applications of 10% DDT power should be carried out in the places mentioned above, on a year round program.

Immunization of inmate should be conducted with the prescribed two dose series followed by a booster dose every six months.

Efficacy of DDT

Many reports have been received concerning the efficacy of Japanese manufactured DDT 10% power in the control of louse infestations. Samples of reportedly poor power have been obtained from Osaka and Tokyo. These samples were tested in the laboratory of the National Institute of Health in Tokyo using a method similar to the beaker test used by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and by the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A. Results of these tests show powder from both sources to be effective against lice, the majority of which were killed within 24 hours. Lice from a normal laboratory reared colony and wild lice collected from clothing of vagrants in Ueno Station subway, Tokyo were used. Further tests of the powders under natural conditions of louse infestation are under way.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Supply Division, Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP reveals that the cement allocation for construction or repair of medical facilities operated by the various social insurance programs is slightly less for the

second quarter of 1948. This will have an effect on new hospital construction but should not seriously effect the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANES GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Introduction to Handbook on Volunteer Services
2. Digest and report of communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, for week ended 24 April 1948.
3. Digest and Report of Vital Statistics in Japan and Each Prefecture - February 1948.