

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

3 May - 9 May

1948

NUMBER 71

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Numbering of PH&W Weekly Bulletin

It is requested that all recipients of PH&W Weekly Bulletins make the following corrections in the numbering of past issues of the Bulletin:

Change Weekly Bulletin #68, period 19-25 April, to Weekly Bulletin #69.
Change Weekly Bulletin #69, period 26 April - 2 May, to Weekly Bulletin #70.

Ministerial Instructions

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

18 - 24 April

April 19, 1948 (Hatsu-I No. 85)	From: Director Medical Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Allotment quantity of sanitary materials for child-birth.		
April 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No. 548)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Prompt Payment of medical examination charges on health insurance.		
April 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu No. 552)	From: Director of Insurance Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Payment on subsidy for health insurance association.		
April 19, 1948 (Repatriate Board Hatsu-shi No.393)	From: Director of Repatriates Board	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Rehabilitation funds (for the third time).		
April 20, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.208)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Aichi Prefecture
Subject: Decoration materials used for the children's welfare.		
April 20, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.211)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Aomori Prefecture
Subject: Cultivation of farms for orphans and homeless children caused by the war.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.214)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Distribution of Guide for Child Care.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.215)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Governor of Hyogo Prefecture
Subject: Approval for establishment of Children's Welfare Station.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.216)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Study meeting on social education.		
April 21, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu No.219)	From: Director Children's Bureau	To: Prefectural Governors
Subject: Program of Children's Welfare Week.		
April 21, 1948	From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, Competent Division

(I-Hatsu No.154) of Prefectures
Subject: Handling of sprayers and DDT for disease prevention in 1948.

April 21, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Chief, Division and Prefectures
(Kai-Hatsu No.322)
Subject: Submitting 1947 reports on National properties.

April 21, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No.496)
Subject: Appointment of Staff of Health Center.

April 21, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Koho-Hatsu No.498)
Subject: On questions concerning enforcement of the Riyoshi Law.

April 22, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.164)
Subject: Agriculture Cooperative Unions dealing in poison-out and powerful drugs.

April 22, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.163)
Subject: Prevention against steal of narcotics.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.160)
Subject: Allotment of gauze for supplements of artificial hands and feet.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu No.167)
Subject: Allotment of designated precious metals and platinum for dental treatment.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.220)
Subject: Appointment of Chief of Juvenile Reformatory.

April 23, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu No.222)
Subject: Propaganda posters for Children's welfare Week.

April 23, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Social Insurance Offices
(Ho-Hatsu No. 590)
Subject: Accounts settlement on year 1947-1948 social insurance and pension.

April 23, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Chief of Bureau and of Division
(Kai-Hatsu No.332)
Subject: Reports on revenues according to Accounts-certificate Regulation.

April 24, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.64)
Subject: Establishment of local committee for the physically handicapped.

April 24, 1948 From: Director of Repatriates Board To: Governor of Kumamoto
(Repatriate Board Prefecture
Hatsu-gyo No.421)
Subject: Procedure of people who are to be sent back to south-western islands.

April 24, 1948 From: Director of Repatriates Relief Board To: Governor of Hyogo Prefecture
(Repatriate Relief Board No.423)
Subject: Repatriation regarding "KUBOTOSHI Kanae".

April 16, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(last Week)
(#### Hatsu-ken No.39)
Subject: Conference for field supervision officials

25 April - 1 May

April 26, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governors. Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No.358) Gifu Prefecture
Subject: Auditing in the field from Board of auditor.

April 26, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governors. Aichi &
(Kai-Hatsu No.359) Gifu Prefecture
Subject: Auditing in the field.

April 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor Miyagi Prefecture
(Repatriate Relief Board Repatriate Relief Board
Hatsu-gyo No.439)
Subject: Processing of Korean nationals approved for repatriation from GHQ, SCAP

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.683)
Subject: Cancellation of approval for a welfare institution under Daily life Security Law.

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Aomori Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.684)
Subject: Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law, Aomori Prefecture.

April 26, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.685)
Subject: Over expenditure above basic amount of business expense for welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.686)
Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Ibaraki Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.687)
Subject: Consultation concerning approval for the welfare institution under Daily Life Security Law.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Ehime Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.688)
Subject: Increase of the regular number of the members of Welfare Committee.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor Tochigi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu No.689)
Subject: Emergency Payment of grant-in-aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter bedding to repatriates and other needy persons.

April 27, 1948 From: Chief Accounts Section To: Governor Gifu Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.362)
Subject: Approval for acceptance of contribution of property for public use.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.65)
Subject: Survey of social work institution. (Distribution of clothing)

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.66)

Subject: Survey of social work institution. (Institutions desiring to obtain goat and seeds)

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.67)

Subject: Guidance and inspection of institutions which are distributed LARA commodities.

April 27, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.68)

Subject: Allocation of timbers for use of institutions for occupational training.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Insurance Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ko-Hatsu No.627)

Subject: Payment of benefit of health insurance.

April 28, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Yo-Hatsu No.524)

Subject: Allocation of liquid chlorine and chloride of lime for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.174)

Subject: Forwarding a written allocated production of medicines for the 1st quarter, 1948-49.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.175)

Subject: Change of the method of distribution of a rat poison, "Antu".

April 28, 1948 From: Director Medical Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(I-Hatsu No.178)

Subject: Registration of traders of the designated precious metals for dental use.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu No.229)

Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.231)

Subject: Allocation of building materials to be used for the institution for child welfare for the 4th quarter, 1947-48.

April 28, 1948 From: Director Children's Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu No.18)

Subject: Presentation of report on progress of appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

April 30, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokushima
(Sha-Hatsu No.692) Prefecture

Subject: Application for the state subsidy for establishment of the institution for accommodation of physically handicapped persons for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.70)

Subject: Distribution of the estimated state subsidy for protection expense under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 1, 1948 From: Director Social Bureau To: Governor of all Prefectures
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.71)

Subject: Medical fee Daily Life Security Law.

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 65 through 70, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

65th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Scott E. Hand on 23 April and contained 1.51 tons (food)

66th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 25 April and contained 16.67 tons (clothing, including shoes, 15.39 tons; food, 1 ton; miscellaneous, .28 tons)

67th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. LaSalle on 30 April and contained 5 tons (Soap)

68th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Julia Buckenback on 30 April and contained 9.9 tons (food)

69th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Louis McHenry on 15 April and contained 41.66 tons (clothing, including shoes, 38.11 tons; medicine, .1 tons; soap, 2.83 tons; miscellaneous, .62 tons)

70th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. American Mail on 1 May and contained 2.76 tons (clothing, including shoes, 2.18 tons; miscellaneous, .58 tons)

Total LARA shipments now amount to 4,514.87 tons and consisting of the following supplies:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	970.07
Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (including soap)	<u>88.98</u>
Total	4,514.87 tons

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The final report (for official reporting purposes) of the Community Chest Campaign was compiled on 6 May and reflects a total of 571,071,681.74 yen raised towards the national goal of 678,200,000 yen, or 84.2 of quota.

The table below lists the 41 prefectures participating in the Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to flood disaster) and reflects their respective quotas and amounts collected:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Hokkaido	35,000,000.00	36,698,912.00	20 Mar	104.80 %
Aomori	5,000,000.00	5,288,014.25	17 Feb	105.70 %
Miyagi	15,000,000.00	6,558,697.10	29 Feb	43.70 %
Akita	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	9 Jan	100.00 %
Yamagata	15,000,000.00	15,457,978.84	3 Apr	103.00 %
Fukushima	15,000,000.00	13,670,090.77	10 Apr	91.00 %
Tochigi	14,000,000.00	12,101,656.81	29 Jan	86.40 %
Chiba	5,000,000.00	4,862,789.69	31 Mar	97.20 %
Tokyo	50,000,000.00	18,524,789.15	29 Feb	37.00 %
Kanagawa	55,000,000.00	29,449,162.21	9 Apr	53.50 %
Niigata	13,000,000.00	13,071,614.26	31-Mar	100.50 %
Toyama	10,000,000.00	10,000,215.00	20-Feb	100.00 %
Ishikawa	7,500,000.00	7,510,769.86	31 Mar	100.00 %
Fukui	10,000,000.00	8,105,230.13	5 Apr	81.00 %
Yamanashi	1,500,000.00	1,598,170.87	31 Mar	106.30 %
Gifu	15,000,000.00	17,747,339.10	31 Mar	118.30 %
Shizuoka	10,000,000.00	7,477,553.35	20 Feb	74.80 %
Aichi	50,000,000.00	47,993,495.47	31 Mar	95.90 %
Mie	10,000,000.00	9,490,421.08	31 Mar	94.90 %
Shiga	10,000,000.00	6,321,933.36	31 Mar	63.20 %

Kyoto	20,000,000.00	19,063,100.24	14 Apr	95.30 %
Osaka	50,000,000.00	50,034,631.95	31 Mar	100.00 %
Hyogo	50,000,000.00	32,343,449.00	1 Mar	64.60 %
Nara	6,500,000.00	7,053,924.85	31 Mar	108.50 %
Wakayama	5,000,000.00	5,884,907.05	19 Mar	117.60 %
Tottori	6,000,000.00	3,937,560.00	31 Mar	65.60 %
Shimane	6,000,000.00	6,036,182.39	31 Mar	100.60 %
Okayama	15,000,000.00	15,197,291.24	31 Mar	101.30 %
Hiroshima	25,000,000.00	26,000,289.22	31 Mar	104.00 %
Yamaguchi	10,000,000.00	7,111,861.02	31 Mar	71.10 %
Tokushima	2,700,000.00	1,534,160.56	31 Mar	56.80 %
Kagawa	5,000,000.00	5,502,967.10	31 Mar	108.00 %
Ehime	15,000,000.00	13,838,604.10	31 Mar	92.20 %
Kochi	5,000,000.00	4,887,541.70	31 Mar	97.70 %
Fukuoka	30,000,000.00	29,764,799.51	31 Mar	99.20 %
Saga	10,000,000.00	10,026,563.05	10 Dec	100.30 %
Nagasaki	15,000,000.00	6,633,000.00	29 Jan	44.20 %
Kumamoto	15,000,000.00	15,691,519.19	31 Mar	104.60 %
Oita	15,000,000.00	14,562,930.18	31 Mar	97.10 %
Miyazaki	6,000,000.00	6,041,264.26	25 Jan	100.70 %
Kagoshima	15,000,000.00	13,095,781.09	6 Apr	87.30 %
Total	678,200,000.00	571,071,661.74	6 May	84.20 %

National Disaster Relief

A series of meetings have been held between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Government regarding the responsibilities and functions of the Red Cross in time of disaster.

Inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin for the information of Military Government Welfare Officer, is a chart showing the disaster relief services (prefectural level) to be conducted by the Japanese Red Cross.

Japanese Red Cross Society

General Meeting:

The 56th Ordinary General Meeting of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, on 7 May. Representatives of SCAP and the American Red Cross addressed the meeting which was officially opened by H. I. M. Empress Nagano, Patroness of the Society:

Training Conference:

A training conference on Volunteer Services and also on Disaster Relief was held at the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo, on 4 - 5 May. Chapter Directors, Volunteer Service and Disaster Relief staff members (paid staff) and Volunteer Service Chairman (Volunteers) attended. The most significant feature of the conference was the attendance of 52 women, 41 of whom were from different prefectures and who will act as Chapter Volunteer Service Chairmen.

Note: Although it had been recommended that Chapter Directors appoint a woman as volunteer Service Chairman, it was not expect that so many would comply.

The Volunteer Service Handbook, composed of six information Letters, was used as the basis for instruction and discussion. (The subjects of these letters were listed in the last issue of the PH&W Weekly Bulletin.) The new plan for the administration of all Red Cross Services was discussed and a detailed explanation was given regarding the organization and administration of each service.

Disaster Relief:

The responsibilities of the Japanese Red Cross Society in time of disaster were set forth in general terms in the National Disaster Relief Law, enacted October 1947. The specific disaster relief services that are to be the

responsibility of the Red Cross have been agreed upon between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Japanese Government.

A Japanese Red Cross Handbook on Disaster Relief is being prepared, in the form of letter for the Chapters, by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross. The first series of letters have been prepared and forwarded to the Chapters. For the information and guidance of Military Government Officers, English translations of these letters will be inclosed, as published, in the PH&W Weekly Bulletin. The following letters are inclosed (Inclosure No.1) in the PH&W Bulletin for this week.

Letter No.1, subject: "Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook"

Letter No.2, subject: "Japanese National Red Cross Disaster Relief Organization"

Letter No.3, subject: "Chapter Disaster Relief Organization"

Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following figures on the census of orphans recently completed throughout Japan:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Age (Japanese count)</u>				
			<u>1-2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4-7</u>	<u>8-14</u>	<u>15-20</u>
123,511	68,478	55,024	554	719	13,213	57,731	51,294
Total number in institutions			12,202				
Total with guardians			107,108				
Those making own way			4,201				

The investigation revealed the following facts in connection with cause of condition and present method of living.

1. War orphans - those orphaned as a direct result of the war: 28,248, of which 4,055 are in institutions.
2. Repatriated orphans: 11,351, of which 1,140 are in institutions.
3. Orphans in general (all other cause): 81,265, of which 5,506 are in institutions.
4. Abandoned or lost children: 2,647, of which 1,501 are in institutions.

Of these totals, the Ministry learned that 7,127, of which 5,534 are in institutions, have spent varying times traveling about the country.

Child Welfare Officials

Budgetary difficulties on the national level, make appointment of the 248 additional Child Welfare Officials mentioned in Weekly Bulletin #63, dated 8-14 March, questionable at present.

While final action has not been taken, there is considerable doubt that the addition will be approved. Public Health and Welfare Section will inform prefectures, through the Weekly Bulletin, as soon as a decision has been reached.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures (March)

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of March 1948. Figures for February 1948 and for March 1947 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	<u>March 1948</u>	<u>February 1948</u>	<u>March 1948</u>
Persons - institutional	137,450	135,684	108,420
Persons - non-institutional	<u>2,077,031</u>	<u>2,020,410</u>	<u>2,773,603</u>
Totals	2,214,481	2,156,094	2,882,023
Assistance in Cash*	Yen 408,285,028	376,219,148	201,012,453
Assistance in Kind	<u>56,131,208</u>	<u>51,971,621</u>	<u>51,951,732</u>
Totals	Yen 464,416,236	428,190,769	252,964,185

* Before Assistance by prefectures

Public Assistance by prefectures

Prefecture Institutional Non-Institutional

* After deductions for repayments by families.

In Kind Cash*

Hokkaido	11,889	62,054	1,283,573	19,132,682
Aomori	1,671	32,210	496,620	6,790,172
Iwate	419	45,704	401,630	7,912,308
Miyagi	1,185	56,347	480,156	6,312,780
Akita	840	49,650	540,000	9,211,766
Yamagata	1,267	40,491	62,542	7,281,444
Fukushima	1,013	54,237	193,009	9,021,002
Ibaraki	1,263	35,984	287,674	4,942,803
Tochigi	1,076	25,419	437,434	5,369,463
Gumma	3,853	46,603	89,678	7,703,804
Saitama	1,145	42,785	231,414	8,032,236
Chiba	2,396	44,060		7,922,517
Tokyo	18,472	122,098	2,348,125	36,534,580
Kanagawa	4,656	42,364	3,187,500	11,852,883
Niigata	9,102	69,330	1,386,906	10,642,485
Toyama	1,240	31,206	109,250	6,829,739
Ishikawa	1,087	30,642	68,753	6,939,509
Fukui	654	22,437	492,553	4,495,079
Yamanashi	674	21,305		3,958,629
Nagano	3,031	51,421	394,175	9,597,032
Gifu	1,591	35,911	981,817	6,756,233
Shizuoka	4,717	49,760	1,696,745	11,132,908
Aichi	7,054	72,347	335,622	14,319,452
Mie	871	36,311		6,945,497
Shiga	686	29,037	900,026	5,123,646
Kyoto	2,965	51,790	2,099,098	11,804,309
Osaka	8,693	70,527	15,438	19,506,767
Hyogo	6,796	86,473		20,240,184
Nara	649	21,859	35,428	4,997,316
Wakayama	358	29,602	191,877	6,053,142
Tottori	705	19,993	309,225	4,558,892
Shimane	611	26,967	26,600	5,027,468
Okayama	2,930	42,220	396,208	8,744,940
Hiroshima	2,213	51,044	603,904	13,562,200
Yamaguchi	8,423	34,818	8,789,842	9,239,505
Tokushima	1,774	27,682	100,375	5,578,188
Kagawa	2,312	24,980	861,375	3,982,563
Ehime	927	35,429		7,423,771
Kochi	914	21,718	1,288,490	4,290,462
Fukuoka	3,484	91,314	1,357,864	10,812,730
Saga	2,207	36,333	823,516	5,329,300
Nagasaki	1,584	45,507	10,104	8,466,073
Kumamoto	2,419	39,185	453,791	7,069,409
Oita	1,758	21,562	19,913,410	3,754,331
Miyazaki	978	94,007	2,313,350	5,157,849
Kagoshima	2,898	64,308	135,572	7,748,496
Total	137,450	2,077,031	56,131,208	408,129,258

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of disease was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 1-7 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	11
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers notify the Chiefs of the Prefectural Animal Disease Control Sections to report all causes of smuggled cattle so that appropriate action can be taken through police channels. The danger of an outbreak of Cattle Plague (Rinderpest) is imminent and control plans should be ready for instant application. The newly formed Bureau of Maritime Security is the responsible agency for the apprehension and control of smugglers.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to six prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 25 April to 1 May. A total of 1,818 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Miyazaki	500	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	360	0	0
Nagano	288	0	0	84
Ishikawa	216	0	0	0
Osaka	0	150	0	84
Nagasaki	0	100	40	0
	1,004	610	40	168

A total of 11,602,520 cc of diphtheria toxoid for use in immunization of the entire Japanese population have already been shipped to the 46 prefectures. The total requirement for all prefectures is 18,056,000 cc based on information submitted by each of the prefectures. During March 3,003,700 cc was also made. Below are detailed requirement and distribution figures.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID (Unit: cc)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>	<u>March Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution to 31 March</u>
Hokkaido			
Aomori	300,000	70,000	120,000
Iwate	347,000	70,000	140,000
Miyagi	395,000	116,900	151,900
Akita	325,000	300,000	332,060
Yamagata	144,000	65,000	143,080
Fukushima	443,000	150,000	210,000
Ibaraki	315,000	50,000	145,000
Tochigi	360,000	50,000	120,000
Gumma	866,000	70,000	243,000
Saitama	572,000	130,000	284,280
Chiba	570,000	70,000	340,000
Tokyo	927,000	265,000	508,000
Kanagawa	608,000	100,000	202,040
Niigata	615,000		265,180
Toyama	198,000	57,500	201,260
Ishikawa	204,000	22,000	182,000
Fukui	160,000	8,000	108,000
Yamanashi	200,000	84,300	157,700
Nagano	431,000	50,000	150,000
Gifu	400,000		100,000
Shizuoka	368,000	120,000	291,460
Aichi	891,000		140,000
Mie	352,000		100,000

Shiga	197,000		100,000
Kyoto	348,000	20,000	317,100
Osaka	659,000		408,000
Hyogo	756,000		159,000
Nara	169,000		100,000
Wakayama	115,000		115,000
Tottori	142,000	40,000	140,000
Shimane	177,000	20,000	197,000
Okayama	280,000	50,000	230,000
Hiroshima	300,000	15,000	315,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	10,000	298,000
Tokushima	193,000		193,000
Kagawa	233,000	50,000	283,000
Ehime	823,000	20,000	320,000
Kochi	190,000		190,000
Fukuoka	597,000	120,000	653,200
Saga	223,000	50,000	270,000
Nagasaki	348,000	150,000	280,000
Kumamoto	421,000	200,000	390,000
Oita	260,000	90,000	261,760
Miyazaki	269,000	170,000	310,000
Kagoshima	436,000	150,000	390,000
Japan totals	16,056,000	3,003,700	11,602,520
Ryukus	755,000	200,000	200,000
Grand Totals	16,811,000	3,203,700	11,802,520

Production

A total of 106,961 lbs of 10% DDT dust and 8,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed during the period 25 April - 1 May. At the same time, a total of 40,000 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 19,350 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 319 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,809,230 lbs of 10% DDT dust, 380,173 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,607 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 1 May.

A total of 7,852 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 25 April - 1 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

PHMJG 64, dated 1 May, subject: Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the initial distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of the plan are included in Inclosure #2.

PHMJG 65, dated 4 May, subject: Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, refers to the Ministry of Welfare plan for the supplemental distribution of 1st Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 cement allocations. The details of this plan are included in Inclosure #3.

Allocations tickets for the full amounts of cement have been mailed by the Ministry of Welfare and Construction Board directly to the institutions within the categories concerned. Prefectural health officials should assist the various installations to obtain the cement materials in accordance with the allocations made and should make follow up inspections to be assured that this material is being used for the purpose for which it was allocated.

Inclosure #4 is the detailed breakdown of the 1500 ton cement allocation, under the jurisdiction of the Construction Board, made for the category "Water Works Repair", for the period April, May and June 1948.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Law

The Narcotic Control Law was approved by the Cabinet 7 May and now awaits Diet approval.

Besides clarifying and strengthening the provisions of narcotic control measures in effect since June 1946, the law provides for commitment of addicts, who are a menace to the public welfare, to designated institutions, and provides penalties for narcotic violators not to exceed five years penal servitude or 50,000 yen fine or both.

Imports

Final imports of codeine and morphine were shipped to licensed compounders and producers in Tokyo and Osaka. The Ministry of Welfare has advised all companies concerned that the morphine hydrochloride is not to be used until all present stocks in Japan are compounded or produced in order that the newest stocks may be held in reserve.

Violations

The attention of the Attorney General's Office was called to a recent case in which narcotic violators were fined approximately one-half the amount which it was proved they had made through illicit narcotic transactions. The attorney General's Office is investigating the circumstances surrounding the case.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Examination of Japanese Employees Working for Occupation Forces

Tuberculosis: Reference is made to PHMJG-5, PHMJG-15, PHMJG-35. The Japanese Government is responsible for necessary physical examinations, immunizations and medical care of Japanese Nationals working for occupation forces. The above memoranda define responsibilities and prescribe details in connection with certain especially important matters such as examinations and disposition of persons handling these cases has been performed quite satisfactory. However, investigations have revealed that in some cases proper disposition is not being made of persons found positive for tuberculosis. In some cases employees working in occupation homes have been found to have tuberculosis and have been returned to duty with the advice to "eat plenty of good food and don't work too hard".

This type of advice has been given frequently by the average Japanese physician and should not be permitted to continue. PHMJG-35 prescribes that employees working for the occupation forces who are found to have active tuberculosis will be relieved from duty and will be placed under proper treatment preferably in a hospital. This same principle should apply to all tuberculosis patients and not merely to those working for Occupation Forces. This matter has been brought the attention of officials in the Ministry of Welfare and they have been instructed to take the necessary action to correct these deficiencies.

Military Government Health Officers should exercise the necessary surveillance over Japanese agencies doing physical examinations and providing medical treatment in order to ascertain that physical examinations are being performed properly and that proper disposition is being made of those to have tuberculosis.

Typhoid Immunizations: Reference is made to Section VII Weekly Bulletin #65. All typhoid fever immunizations should have been completed by 1 May. However, the latest report received indicates that 36,000,000 people, or less than 60% of those eligible, have completed the series as of 4 May. Intensive efforts must be made to complete this program without delay in order to obtain maximum benefits during the current season.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared an immunization bill which would make typhoid immunizations compulsory. This bill will go before the Diet in the near future; however, by the time it is enacted into law and promulgated, the season will be well advanced. Therefore, Military Government Health Officers should make a special effort to observe that this program is completed without delay.

Sanitation

The national budget will continue to operate on a monthly interim basis for June. A temporary budget for insect and rodent control has been approved which sets up funds for subsidy to the prefectures. The amount is

approximately double the May figure, and should be sufficient to meet the 50% subsidy for sanitary teams organized on the 1 to 10,000 basis as outlined at the Health Center conference.

Test for Efficacy of 10% DDT Powder Against Lice Infesting Humans

The common laboratory procedure for testing the efficacy of 10% DDT powder is known as the "beaker test". This method was devised and used by both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation to test the effectiveness of various insecticide powders against lice. This test may be used to test any lot of powder which may appear to be ineffective against lice in routine louse control operations.

In brief the method is as follows:

1. Secure, five small glass beakers (50cc) or five small 5mm petri dishes or ordinary table glasses.
2. Cut five pads from old army wool shirt or underwear (50mm in diameter).
3. From local louse infested individuals secure a supply of native wild lice (Last large nymphal stage is the most suitable). These should be captured as near the time of testing as possible.
4. Count out 25 lice onto each of the five cloth pads. (Four pads of 25 lice each for testing, and one pad of 25 lice for control).
5. Place the pads with the lice in the bottom of the glass containers.
6. From the sample of powder to be tested, apply 50mg of powder evenly over both surfaces of each of the four pads. (50mg per pad) Fifty mg is approximately the amount of powder picked up on the end of the small blade of a pocket knife extending back on the blade about 1/4".
7. Place the glasses on a table at ordinary room temperature and examine the lice at intervals of 1, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 48 hours, or more often if desired. Examination is best conducted in strong light using a hand lens or a dissecting scope (if available). Criteria of death when all peristaltic action ceases (easily seen with a lens). All lice under test should be dead within 24 hours.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 2 April shows a total of 3,468 hospitals with bed capacity of 208,943, of which 109,013 were occupied. During this period, 349,769 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 9 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,016, of which 100,580 were occupied. During this period, 295,055 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The All-Japan National Health Insurance Reform League held a meeting in Tokyo on the 4th and 5th of May. This League is composed of voluntary representatives from the prefectural federations of associations. There were more than 200 persons present for the conference. Pertinent subjects discussed were: the objectives for rehabilitation of the entire program; improvement in the cooperation between the associations and the medical profession; the standardization of national subsidy; the uniform relationship of contribution rates to community income; the use to the visiting nurse in a professional rather than clerical capacity; inauguration of an extensive information and education program for the benefit of the insured; and the revisions necessary in the National Health Insurance Law.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, managing the affairs of the former Navy Ministry Mutual Aid Association, now known as the Mutual Aid Association, reports that all but one of the hospitals which Formerly belonged to this association now have civilian doctors as head directors.

Government Pension Insurance

Among the social insurance programs for government workers, the government pension system is the oldest and most solidly established. Under this program "officials" are covered with regard to retirement and invalidity and, in case of their death, it protects their dependents. "Officials" as here understood include teachers in the compulsory education system, police, and other career servants engaged in national administration either in Tokyo or the prefectures. They pay small contributions which are withheld from their salary at the source. (See social insurance chart digests accompanying TB-PH-SS-I of March 1948 put out by this Division.) Over 90% of the money disbursed in benefits, however, is contributed by the national government. According to the most recent reports available, total benefit payments were as follows:

	January 1948		February 1948	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Benefits Paid	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Benefits Paid
Lump-sum (one-time) payments	2,971	2,389,088.41	2,699	2,158,578.87
Pensions (recurrent)	111,437	20,384,489.08	15,174	4,775,536.20
Total	114,408	22,773,577.49	17,873	6,934,115.07

The discrepancy in pension payments and number of beneficiaries as between January and February is explained by the fact that while lump-sum payments are made at such time as they become payable, pensions are normally paid only four times a year, namely - January, April, July, October. Only unclaimed and over-due pensions are paid in-between. These figures are exclusive of grants-in-aid paid by the national to prefectural governments to finance, in part, pensions paid by them.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>HMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
64	5/1/48	Cement Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter (April - June 1948) Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG
65	5/4/48	Cement Supplemental Distribution Plan, 1st Quarter, (April - June 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1948	No	Hq 8th Army MG

Note: See Section IV, Supply Division for details for details of above PHMJG'S.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:

1. Introduction to Japanese Red Cross Disaster Handbook
2. Cement Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
3. Cement supplemental Distribution Plan in the First Quarter, Japanese FY 1948.
4. Cement Allocation for Water Works, First Quarter - April, May, June, Japanese FY 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan-Week ended 1 May 1948.
6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan-Four Week period ended 24 April 1948.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
10 May - 16 May
1948
Number 72**

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

SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

Several inquiries have been received by Public Health and Welfare Section regarding the status of CARE, Inc., operations in Japan.

CARE, Inc., was issued a license to operate in Japan on 21 August 1947, however, their operation have not been extended to this theatre as of this date.

It is contemplated that the first CARE packages (food only) will arrive in Japan during the next month (ETA 25 June). The contents of the food package (Oriental pack) will consist of the following items:

Flour	2 lbs	Raisins	1 lb
Rice	5 lbs	Egg powder	8 oz
Kidney beans	1 lb	Chocolate	8 oz
Miso	2 lbs	Cocoa	8 oz
Shoyu	1 pint	Milk (powdered)	1 lb
Vegetable oil	24 oz	Sugar	2 lbs
Beef (in natural juice)	15 oz	Salt	2 lbs
Canned fish	15 oz	Soup (concentrate)	1 1/4 oz
Apricots	1 lb	Soap	6 oz
Wash cloth	1 piece		

The cost of this food package is ten dollars (\$10.00). The receipt and acceptance of each ten dollars (\$10.00) remittance by CARE, Inc., (address: 50 Board Street, New York (10), New York) obligates them to effect delivery of the food package to an addressee, in Japan, as named by the remitter, with a signed receipt from the addressee being transmitted to the original donor as evidence of the requested delivery being made. Whenever a food package is undeliverable, the donor will be notified and at the same time his remittance will be returned.

NOTE: CARE, Inc., is not receiving remittances for Japan at this time. As soon as CARE operations are officially extended to include Japan, official notice will be given through the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, Stars and Stripes and Japanese press.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA relief supply shipments, numbers 71 and 72, arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

71st Shipments: Arrived aboard the S.S. Princeton Victory on 1 May and contained 1.54 tons (clothing).

72nd Shipments: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 1 May and contained .57 tons (clothing, including shoes, .14 tons - soap, .08 tons - miscellaneous, .35 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 4,516.98 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3,396.48 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	971.75 tons
Medicines	59.34 tons
Miscellaneous (including soap)	<u>89.41 tons</u>
Total	4,516.98 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross

Planning and making arrangements for "Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers" has been a major activity of the Junior Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee made the announcement on 13 May that a final decision had been made regarding the camp sites.

There will be two camps (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.66 for the period 29 March - 4 April), one at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture, between the dates 25 - 31 July and another at Gora, Kanagawa Prefecture, between the dates 15 - 21 August.

The Junior Red Cross Section, National Headquarters, will transmit, on or before 19 May, a letter to call Red Cross Chapters giving general information regarding these Leadership Training Centers. This letter will give information on camp dates, camp sites, student delegate qualifications, financing, and purpose. An English translation of this letter will be inclosed in the next issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Junior Red Cross enrollment supplies (certificates, badges and cards) have been sent to all Red Cross Chapters in an amount to cover minimum requirements: Chapters may receive additional supplies, as needed, by initiating a request through the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross.

Volunteer Services:

The National Committee on Volunteer Services has held four meetings during the week, beginning 9 May, for the purpose of drafting Volunteer Service Manuals. Manuals are being prepared to cover the following Volunteer Service projects: Children's Institutions, Hospitals, Blind Institutions, Parks and Playgrounds. Considerable time will elapse before the manuals will be completed and ready for distribution.

Volunteer Service Information Letter No.1 (English translation) was inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.70 (for the period 26 April - 2 May). Letter No. II, subject: "Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Chapters" (English translation) is inclosed in this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) as a matter of interest, information and guidance to Military Government Officers.

Public Assistance Fund Allocations to Prefectures

As the result of conference between SCAP Sections and the Ministries of Welfare and Finance, the following plan has been approved to alleviate the problem of late arrival of Public Assistance funds in cities, towns and villages. It must be noted, however, that this plan cannot go into effect until formal approval, by the Diet, of the budget for this fiscal year. At present the Diet is approving the budget on a month by month basis only, and funds will necessarily continue to arrive late.

Upon fiscal approval of the budget by the Diet, the Ministry of Welfare will prepare and submit to the Ministry of Finance its prefectural allocation requests 30 days in advance of the month concerned. The Ministry of Finance will approve the allocations, and funds should then reach prefectures within five days and should reach cities, towns and villages in an additional 10 to 15 days. Prefecture governors and heads of cities, towns and villages should be reminded that prompt allocations of their portions of the funds will make certain that assistance can be delivered to the individuals concerned, by the first of each month.

Japanese officials pointed out that although Public Assistance funds sent to prefectures for these purposes were supposedly earmarked, governors often yielded to pressures from other governmental departments and "borrowed" Public Assistance funds temporarily for their functions. Military Government Team Commanders should ascertain that such action does not delay funds reaching cities, towns and villages in the future.

It is also recognized that fiscal and statistical data reaching the Ministry of Welfare is neither adequate nor reliable. Two Ministry of Welfare will attempt to correct these deficiencies during this fiscal year.

Disaster Relief

When a disaster occurs it is not uncommon for large crowds to gather to watch the excitement. (Relief work is impeded by spectators)

To guard against this problem, the Japanese Government has been requested to issue instructions to all Prefectural Governors to include in their disaster plans adequate provisions for the control of traffic in time of disaster.

Control of traffic should include roping off strategic areas during fires and other calamities so as to give Fire Departments and other authorized disaster relief agencies full opportunity to conduct their relief activities with the minimum of interference.

Military Government Officers should determine through their normal surveillance of Japanese Disaster Plans that such steps as are necessary be taken to insure that adequate traffic control measures are included in prefectural disaster relief plans.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 8 - 14 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine plague	15
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	16

NOTE: The Nishigahara Laboratory has dispatched serum and vaccine to Iwate to check this outbreak.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare, SCAP investigated Japanese veterinary activities in Hokkaido. The dairy industry in Hokkaido must be preserved, and definite action at national level is being inaugurated, toward stimulation, to realize the minimum health benefit from milk. It was found that considerable blackmarket activities sidestep all sanitary and public health regulations and are upsetting the legal distribution plan for the proper handling of pasteurized milk products.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

The Konodai National Hospital at Ichikawa will be used for psychiatric affiliation for student nurses beginning 15 June. The nurses will be sent in groups of ten and will remain for two weeks. This rotation will take approximately five months for the 3rd year students to complete their affiliation. The students are to receive lectures in clinical psychiatry as well as instructions and experience in various types of psychiatric nursing and will attend ward rounds and staff meetings.

The graduate and student nurses will wear the same style of cap beginning 17 May. Graduates will wear the small Red Cross emblem to distinguish them from students.

Miss Iizuka has been officially appointed Superintendent of Nurses and Director of Nursing Education of the Red Cross School of Nursing.

Midwifery

The fourth in a series of midwifery lectures was given in Nagano. There were 208 midwives enrolled in this 10 day course. Definite goals were set up for improvement of maternity care. The Japanese doctors were very interested and cooperative in this area.

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A total of 4,073 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 13 Prefectures during the period 2 - 8 May, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate	192	0	0	24
Tochigi	61	0	0	2
Chiba	312	0	0	0
Tokyo	100	630	0	200
Kanagawa	0	0	0	660
Nagano	672	0	0	0
Yamanashi	20	100	0	70
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	0	0
Ehime	0	150	0	0
Nara	0	0	120	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	10
Osaka	0	0	0	120
Totals-	1,837	1,030	120	1,086

Reference is made to detailed tabulation of distribution of diphtheria toxoid to the various prefectures during the month of March published in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. Revised requirements have been submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by 22 prefectures. These changes are listed below, and the quantities indicated should be substituted for those published last week.

Revised Requirements for Diphtheria Toxoid
(Unit: cc)

Hokkaido	1,047,500	Nagano	280,000
Aomori	160,000	Gifu	100,000
Iwate	140,000	Shizuoka	291,460
Miyagi	151,900	Aichi	200,000
Fukushima	310,000	Mie	200,000
Ibaraki	405,000	Shiga	200,000
Chiba	340,000	Kyoto	332,100
Kanagawa	202,040	Osaka	608,000
Niigata	465,180	Hyogo	159,000
Fukui	108,000	Nara	100,000
Yamanashi	157,700	Ehime	350,000

The plan of distribution of pyrethrum emulsion for the 1948 season, for use in insect control, has been formulated by the Ministry of Welfare. A total of 382,800 gallons will be made available, packaged in 50-gallon drums. This emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making a total of 11,484,000 gallons of finished insecticide. The allocations are listed below. The quantities to be shipped to each prefecture were based on calculations by the Ministry of Welfare on a population basis, modified to meet as nearly as possible the individual requirements as submitted by the prefectures.

1948 ALLOCATION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X
(Unit: 50-gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	332
Aomori	70
Iwate	49
Miyagi	125
Akita	40
Yamagata	71
Fukushima	64
Ibaraki	44
Tochigi	95
Gumma	94
Saitama	120
Chiba	169
Tokyo	1,529
Kanagawa	390
Niigata	191
Toyama	135
Ishikawa	70
Fukui	23
Yamanashi	26
Nagano	157
Gifu	39
Shizuoka	240
Aichi	480
Mie	120
Shiga	52
Kyoto	100
Osaka	758
Hyogo	502
Nara	21
Wakayama	64
Tottori	31
Shimane	20
Okayama	20
Hiroshima	165
Yamaguchi	209
Tokushima	33
Kagawa	45
Ehime	103
Kochi	38
Fukuoka	344
Saga	32
Nagasaki	162
Kumamoto	101
Oita	50
Miyazaki	63
Kagoshima	70
Total	<u>7,656</u>

Information on shipments to the prefectures which are expected to begin in the immediate future will be furnished in the future issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

Production

A total of 7,673 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 2 - 8 May. Large inventory stocks remain on hand to meet all requirements.

A total of 66,712 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 68,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 22,750 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 2 - 8 May. At the same time, a total of 40,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 62,600 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,122 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. A total of 3,748,608 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 366,987 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 130,979 vials of typhus vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 8 May.

A breakdown of fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, for April, May and June, 1948, is included in Inclosure II. Ministry of Education officials mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned on 17 April. (Unit: Ton).

Cognizance has been taken of the approaching season of warm weather and accompanying increased prevalence of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects. To implement scheduled mosquito and fly control program in 1948, a detailed study has been made of national requirements of wire screening materials to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The draft of the Narcotic Control Law approved by the Cabinet 7 May has a provision under which narcotic addicts will be committed to designated institutions for a cure.

An interesting example of an investigation which points to the need of such a provision in the law, is the case of a Nisei with dual citizenship who has been addicted to narcotics since 1942.

This person, who developed a high tolerance to narcotic injections of Morphine, on three occasions tried voluntary cures at institutions, ranging from 25 days on the first occasion to 15 and 10 days on the following occasions. The successively shorter periods show the futility of voluntary treatment of an addict who has lost the power of self control.

Of three licensed physicians apprehended during the course of this investigation for supplying the addict with narcotics, the investigation disclosed that one physician has been a narcotic addict since 1913.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Epidemic of Infectious Diarrhea

Investigations in Niigata, Saitama and Gumma prefectures have brought to light an epidemic of infectious diarrhea, etiology not yet firmly established, which began in January and has extended into May with new cases and foci still developing. Bacteriological findings, for the most part negative for pathogens, have been inconclusive. Presumptive evidence indicates a virus as the causative agent in the Niigata area, studies are still underway. Since the period of illness is in most instances brief, it has been difficult to obtain sufficient fresh material, vomitus and stools, for study. For satisfactory virus study the fresh material should be immediately frozen with salted ice, or dry ice, with complete bacteriological studies performed on samples of the same material prior to freezing. In the Saitama-Gumma-Tochigi area the cultures distributed for field rodent extermination have been suspected and their further use for such purpose has been ordered discontinued. Salmonella typhi murii was cultured from one human case of infectious diarrhea with symptoms apparently typical of this epidemic.

Initial reporting has been generally poor. Private physicians are usually aware of many more cases than are reported to health authorities through usual channels, and a house-to-house survey in an affected village ordinarily

multiplies case-numbers many fold. Funerals and weddings with their attendant feasts have in certain localities resulted in clusters of new cases.

In general, symptoms consist of a sudden onset of nausea, diarrhea and vomiting with little or no fever, from three to five days following exposure. Stools are usually watery with no blood or mucous, tending to become green. The vomitus also becomes bile colored. Recovery in two or three days is the rule, but a number of deaths have occurred among old people. All possible leads should be followed in obtaining complete epidemiological information, with inquiry to finding the extent of hitherto unreported illness. The term "infectious diarrhea" has been adopted by Japanese health authorities as a provisional name for this epidemic illness.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 16 April shows a total of 3,472 hospitals with bed capacity of 209,085, of which 101,051 were occupied. During this period, 311,752 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 23 April shows a total of 3,499 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,237, of which 100,843 were occupied. During this period, 292,110 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Pending the current revision of social insurance statistical reporting requirements and procedures, an effort is being made to assemble and digest all pertinent statistics now available. Owing to a number of gaps in exact date, estimates have to be resorted to in several instances.

The subsequent selected data are believed to reflect coverage and over-all finances with reasonable accuracy. These totals include both the programs covering workers in private industry (Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, and National Health Insurance) and those covering government workers (Government Pension Insurance and Government Mutual Aid schemes) in operation in the given years.

1. Total coverage under the Japanese social insurances before, during, and after the war:
(In millions of yen)

	<u>Primary Insured</u>	<u>Dependents (estimated)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal year 1941 (last pre-war year)	8.8	24.2	33.0
Fiscal year 1944 (highest point during the war)	19.0	49.4	68.4
Fiscal year 1946 (first complete post-war year)	12.3	39.8	52.1

2. Total collections for social insurances in the fiscal year 1946:
(In millions of yen)

Contributions	2,999
National subsidies	544
Prefectural subsidies (estimated)	16
Total	3,559

3. Total disbursements under the several social insurance programs in the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Temporary disability and medical care	1,298
Health and welfare services	77
Retirement and old-age, survivors' and funeral benefits	296
Capital outlay (estimated in part)	271
Administrative expenses (estimated in part)	238
Total	2,180

4. Total reserves of all the social insurances combined at the end of the fiscal year 1946:

(In millions of yen)

Total: 4,203

As the current drive for more complete and more accurate reporting, both locally and by the Ministry of Welfare, is effective, more recent and detailed annual summaries as well as monthly operations reports for the several programs should become available.

National Health Insurance

A number of inquiries have been received as to how the National Health Insurance associations will continue to conduct their public health activities in conjunction with the newly organized public health program. The reorganized program now comes under the direct supervision of the district public health officer. Therefore, participation by the associations or those juridical persons exercising the National Health Insurance in the public health program is a responsibility of the direct health officer. In the early history of National Health Insurance many associations independently conducted their own public health programs which were found to be lacking in coordination and uniformity. The new public health program is designed to bring about uniformity and efficiency on a national scale with increased local responsibility in complying with minimum standards. This revised procedure needs dissemination and clarification in many National Health Insurance associations.

SECTION IX
MEMORAMDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.
2. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for Use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for April, May and June 1948.
3. Digest and Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ended 8 May 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 May - 23 May
1948
Number 73**

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

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 2 - 8 May:

- May 3, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governors
(Yo Hatsu No.543)
 Subject: National subsidy to the communicable disease prevention expenses etc.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Director of Bureau & Division
(Kai Hatsu No.388)
 Subject: Operation of Law No.171, 1947
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Director of Bureau & Division
(Kai Hatsu No.390)
 Subject: Partial amendment of Calculation Certification Regulation.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Wakayama Prefectural Governor
(Kai Hatsu No.405)
 Subject: Result of assessment concerning lost articles.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Kai Hatsu No.408)
 Subject: Concerning national property ownerships in connection to unification of health centers.
- May 4, 1948 From: Chief of Accounts Section To: Every Disbursing Official
(Kai Hatsu No.410)
 Subject: Special provision for the time limit of final account of revenue and expenditure for 1947 fiscal year under the provision of para 1, Art. 1, The Financial Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural deputy governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2028)
 Subject: Fixed number of personnel for 1948.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Prefectural service section
(Ichi Fuku No.2029)
 Subject: Elimination of former regular officers engaging in demobilization business.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural deputy governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2030)
 Subject: Elimination of former regular officers engaging in demobilization business.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ichi Fuku No.2031)
 Subject: Unofficial announcement of provision estimate (for May) of Treasury's share to Service Section for 1948.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Nagasaki Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.696)
 Subject: Consultation concerning the approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Wakayama Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.697)
 Subject: Consultation concerning the approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.
- May 4, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Akita Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.698)

Subject: Over payment over standard amount of living aid expenses under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau To: Saga Prefectural Governor
(Repatriation Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu Gyo No.459)

Subject: Sending of list of Koreans who are approved to return home by GHQ, SCAP.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(I. Hatsu No.166)

Subject: Distribution of medicines for medical treatment for babies and infants.

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Kagawa Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.236)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Yamagata Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.237)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 4, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.240)

Subject: Securing children accommodated for protection under Child Welfare Law and its necessary expenses.

May 5, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.241)

Subject: Forwarding English version of Child Welfare Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.243)

Subject: Allotment of papers

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Aomori Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.244)

Subject: Reply to the inquiry for the appointment of persons in charge of welfare of children.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Okayama Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.245)

Subject: Approval of establishment of Child Welfare Station

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor concerned
(Ji Hatsu No.249)

Subject: Distribution of hygienic band to the personnel accommodated for the welfare facilities for children.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.250)

Subject: The second lecture meeting for recognition of qualification of nurse.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Relief Bureau, To: Saitama Prefectural Governor
(Repatriation Relief Board, Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu Gyo No.483)

Subject: Sending of list of Koreans permitted to return home by GHQ, SCAP.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of Gumma
(Sha Hatsu No.707) & Fukuoka Prefecture
Subject: Allotment of printing paper for the social works

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Osaka Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.710)
Subject: Payment of living and expenses for the supply of bedding to be used in winter for the repatriates in distress under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Kochi Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.712)
Subject: Payment of living and expenses for the supply of bedding to be used in winter for the repatriates in distress under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Aichi Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.713)
Subject: Illegal distribution of commodities for protection

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Toyama Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.714)
Subject: Sending of lecturers for lecture meeting.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Prevention Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Yo Hatsu No.560)
Subject: Mass cases of acute diarrhea patients in Niigata and other prefectures.

May 6, 1948 From: Director of Insurance To: Prefectural Governor Chief of
(Ho Hatsu No.655) Branch Office of Social Insurance
Chief of National Health Insurance
Sanatorium
Subject: Notification of paying plan of State expenditure in special business account of Welfare Insurance for 1948.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Bureau To: Chief of Prefectural Service Section
(Ichi Fuku No.2042)
Subject: Amendment of Home Business Regulation for Demobilization

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Children Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ji Hatsu No.251) (except Kagawa Prefecture)
Subject: Allotment of rubber hose to be used for welfare facilities for children for the second quarter, 1947 fiscal year.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Public Health Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ko Ho Hatsu No.528)
Subject: Additional distribution of foodstuffs for inmates of hospitals.

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Insurance Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(Ho Hatsu No.667)
Subject: Operation of Health Insurance Hospitals and Clinics

May 7, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Osaka Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.716)
Subject: Areas in which standard amount of living aid is being applied under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 8, 1948 From: Director of Social Affairs Bureau To: Kanagawa Prefectural Governor
(Sha Hatsu No.719)
Subject: Additional distribution of relief commodities of LARA (Foodstuffs)

May 8, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: Prefectural Governor
(I Hatsu No.177)

Subject: Allotment of designated precious metal and gold to the districts for the use of dental treatment.

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 73rd, 74th and 75th LARA shipments arrived in Yokohama and consisted of the following supplies:

- a. 73rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Polk on 10 May and contained 50.74 tons (food, 31.6 tons - clothing, 17.9 tons - garden seeds, 1.24 tons)
- b. 74th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Flyer on 14 May and contained 6.7 tons (food, 1 ton - clothing, 5.7 tons)
- c. 75th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pacific Bear on 15 May and contained 50.72 tons (food, 44.52 tons - clothing, 5.5 tons - miscellaneous, .7 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 4625.14 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3473.60 tons
Clothing (Including shoes)	1000.85
Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (Including soap & seeds)	<u>91.35</u>
Total	4625.14 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

The Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin has set forth in previous issues the planning and programming in the redevelopment of the Junior Red Cross.

The Akasaka School (Tokyo-to) was visited this past week to determine the helpfulness of the new Junior Red Cross Handbook (English translation was inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.65, for period, 22 - 28 March). This school has been used as an experiment for testing the suggestions contained in the Handbook and it was observed that it had been helpful in guiding the teachers in the integration of Junior Red Cross programs into classroom work.

The following Junior Red Cross activities have been accomplished by the Akasaka School:

- a. Prepared three school correspondence albums (for exchange with an American School and 2 for domestic exchange).
- b. Two boxes of gifts prepared for an orphanage.
- c. Bulletin boards constructed for each classroom.
- d. Social studies activities group has visited several orphanages (in one instance flower seeds were contributed to an orphanage for the children to plant and make the surroundings more attractive).
- e. Home Economics activities group did mending for one orphanage.
- f. Sponsored a fire prevention campaign in cooperation with the Ministry of Education officials.

For the information and guidance of Military Government Officers, there is inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin the following Junior Red Cross information (English translation):

- a. The Constitution of the Junior Red Cross Corps (Inclosure 1).
- b. Instructions for Preparing International and Domestic School Correspondence Albums of the Junior Red Cross (Inclosure 2).

Volunteer Services:

The instructional and informational material for the Volunteer Services Program has been compiled in the form of "Volunteer Service Information Letters" which, in bound form, will constitute the Volunteer Services Handbook. Volunteer Service Information Letters, No. I and II (English translation) were included in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.70 for the period 26 April - 2 May.

Volunteer Service Letter No. III, dated 30 April (English translation) subject: "Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service Projects in Local Communities", is included in this Weekly Bulletin (Inclosure 3).

There are seven Volunteer Services Letters, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.70 (for period 26 April - 2 May). The remaining letters, numbers IV to VII, will be included in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins, when the English translations are completed.

Proposed Relief-in-Kind Plan for 1948-49 Fiscal Year

The Ministry of Welfare has developed the following proposed plan for: (1) distribution of clothing to needy persons; (2) in-kind distribution to repatriates; (3) in-kind distribution for disasters.

While a definite appropriation has been secured by the Repatriation Relief Board to purchase clothing and other items for free distribution to repatriates arriving subsequent to 1 April, no appropriation has as yet been secured by the Ministry of Welfare for bulk purchase of clothing for needy persons. The present proposed plan, therefore, cannot be considered final but is being released at this time primarily because of interest indicated by Military Government Team Welfare Officers. Further notifications will be released through the Weekly Bulletin as developments occur.

The clothing listed below comes from current production and will be released probably at four periods, beginning in August or September. The allocations listed below represent 6.55 lbs per needy person to be added to a proposed general distribution of 1.06 lbs per person; therefore, a needy person may receive 7.61 lbs. Present stocks of former Japanese Army-Navy clothing may be used in addition to these allocations.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Average Price (15 May)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Towel	1,000,000 pcs	16.80 yen	
Japanese Towel	1,000,000	10.20	
Suit	4,000,000	379.60	Women's one piece -174.2 Men's suit 585.
Cotton underwear	2,822,000	62.14	Pants 41.10 Slip 81.00
Knit underwear	1,488,000	133.00	Drawer 75.00 Silk 225.00
Bedding	374,000	3,200.00	One set of quilts made of rayon
Blanket	758,000	1,175.00	Wool 1,400 Mixed with staple fibre 950
Tabi (Japanese socks)	1,000,000	45.00	
Socks	1,000,000	20.22	Rayon 20.80 Staple fibre 19.65
Mosquito Net	143,000	1,200.00	
Total	13,585,000 yen		

Note: The above is the total allocation and includes the new clothing listed below for repatriates and for disaster sufferers.

Plan (1). Distribution to needy persons. Clothing distribution to needy persons will be by two methods: (a) Free distribution by prefectures from funds or in goods allocated by the Ministry of Welfare (not as yet secured); (b) Distribution for purchase at official prices through regular retail channels. Free distribution it has been agreed, will be limited to families receiving public assistance grants. It is assumed that in the event of insufficient allocations, only the most needy of that group will receive free clothing. Determination of recipients in this case will be made by the heads of cities, wards, towns and villages on the recommendation of Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iiin) Committees.

A ticket system will be used and recipients will receive free goods in exchange for their tickets. Distribution to needy families at official prices through retail channels will be controlled on a ticket basis, the tickets to be issued by Heads of cities, wards, towns and villages, on the recommendation of the Minsei-iiin Committee. It is expected that the greatest bulk of the program will be through this source. It may be possible that the needier families will receive Daily Life Security Law funds with which to make such purchases.

Plan (2). In-kind distribution to repatriates. All of the clothing issued under this plan is for free distribution and are purchased from funds allocated by the Diet for that purpose. While clothing is issued at the part to all persons family members expected this year.

<u>Item</u>	<u>To be Issued After Settling Down</u>	<u>Per Capita Allocation</u>
Towel or Japanese towel	180,000	1
Cotton underwear	360,000	2
Tabi (Japanese socks)	90,000	1 or
Socks	<u>90,000</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	550,000	4

Note: -The articles listed above come from current production.

Only repatriates who will have arrived since 1 April will be eligible for this clothing. In addition to the clothing listed above, repatriates will receive some household articles such as pots, kettles, dippers, frying pans and kitchen knives. In addition, need repatriates might be eligible for clothing under plan(1).

Other material issued the repatriates at the ports is as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Clothing (Per Person)	Suit	2
	Cap	1
	Underwear	2
	Blanket	1
	Shoes	1
	Socks	2
	Pants or Drawers	1
	Japanese Towel	1
Food (Per Person per day)	Rice	500 gr
	Miso (Bean paste)	24 gr
	Shoyu	0.016 lit.
	Fish	130 gr
	Vegetables	520 gr
	Pickle	100 gr
	Cooking oil	0.007 lit.
	Vinegar	0.005 lit.
	Canned goods	700 gr
	Salt	8 gr
	Tea	20 gr
Daily Articles (Per Person)	Tobacco	60 cig
	Wine	5 shaku
	Match	2 bxs
	Tooth powder	1 bag
	Tooth Brush	1
	Soap	1
	Post Card	5
	Pencil	1
	Cake	2 bags
	Toilet paper	60

Note: 1. The bulk of the clothing listed above is former Army-Navy clothing held at the ports, but the following amounts of clothing will come from current production.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount of Production</u>	<u>Per Capita Allocation at Ports</u>
Japanese towel	450,000	1
Cotton underwear	100,000	2

2. The food listed above is cooked at the repatriation camps.
3. Babies receive no other food than 200 gr of milk product per day.
4. Patients receive 20 gr of sugar and 20 gr of butter per day in addition to the food listed above.

Plan (3). In-kind distribution for disaster.

Clothing or other materials for persons who may suffer from some kind of disaster this year are included in the overall plan.

The Ministry of Welfare anticipates that in most cases free distribution of clothing and other items will be made available for this group. Generally, this distribution will be made through existing relief channels. The Ministry of Welfare will stokpile for emergency purposes, a minimum amount of clothing at Kyusyu, Hokkaido, Tokyo

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 15-21 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Niigata	Swine erysipelas	3
Toyama	" "	1
Aichi	" "	1
Tokyo	Texas Fever	1

New regulations based on the "Food Sanitation Act" are now being formulated. Complete coverage will be made on meat, meat-foods, milk, seafood and canning establishments.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for use in insect and rodent control were shipped to 17 prefectures at the direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 9-15 May. A total of 1,698 pieces of equipment were distributed as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	200	180	—	100
Tochigi	24	—	—	24
Iwate	—	—	54	—
Miyagi	—	50	—	—
Chiba	—	50	—	—
Yamanashi	—	—	—	80
Aichi	—	—	24	—
Osaka	—	200	—	150
Hyogo	—	—	50	20
Fukuoka	—	72	—	—
Kumamoto	—	6	—	—
Oita	—	6	—	—
Nagasaki	—	6	10	—
Miyazaki	—	18	—	—
Yamaguchi	50	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	24	—

Ehime	—	—	300	—
Total	274	588	462	374

The Ministry of Welfare reports that 1,481,300 tablets of santonin have been distributed in April to all prefectures. Below is a detailed resume of this distribution. These figures represent shipments from central sellers to local sellers in the prefectures.

April Distribution of Santonin (Unit: tablet)

Hokkaido	30,880	Mie	27,620
Aomori	9,570	Shiga	9,360
Iwate	16,960	Kyoto	1,200
Miyagi	33,680	Osaka	50,590
Akita	33,940	Hyogo	31,170
Yamagata	7,650	Nara	24,180
Fukushima	53,580	Wakayama	25,940
Ibaraki	43,480	Tottori	9,650
Tochigi	48,200	Shimane	53,140
Gumma	18,570	Okayama	51,840
Saitama	36,960	Hiroshima	26,100
Chiba	62,110	Yamaguchi	25,650
Tokyo	80,360	Tokushima	7,030
Kanagawa	70,440	Kagawa	35,130
Niigata	10,200	Ehime	12,050
Yamanashi	60,820	Kochi	24,180
Nagano	20,360	Fukuoka	39,960
Shizuoka	47,250	Saga	10,470
Toyama	25,900	Nagasaki	147,600
Ishikawa	27,850	Kumamoto	19,560
Fukui	13,700	Oita	12,140
Gifu	5,520	Miyazaki	9,090
Aichi	8,620	<u>Kagoshima</u>	<u>61,100</u>
		Total	1,481,300

An emergency air shipment is to leave Tokyo for Okinawa 25 May consisting of 10,000 cc hog cholera vaccine to help combat an outbreak of hog cholera in Northern Ryukyus.

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, substandard coal, by districts and prefectures, for use in National and Public Hospitals, for April, May and June is listed below. (Unit: Metric Ton) Allocation tickets mailed direct to hospital.

District	Prefecture	Allocation substandard coal	District	Prefecture	Allocation substandard coal
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	400	Osaka	Shiga	420
	Total	<u>400</u>		Kyoto	860
Sendai	Aomori	410	Osaka	1,090	
	Iwate	200	Fukui	270	
	Miyagi	140	Hyogo	860	
	Akita	200	Nara	390	
	Yamagata	150	Wakayama	510	
	Fukushima	100	Total	<u>4,400</u>	
	Total	<u>1,200</u>			
Tokyo	Ibaraki	125	Hiroshima	Tottori	80
	Tochigi	395		Shimane	80
	Gumma	395		Okayama	80
	Saitama	680		Hiroshima	360
	Chiba	380	Total	<u>600</u>	
			Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	100

	Tokyo	950		Total	<u>100</u>
	Kanagawa	900	Shikoku	Tokushima	150
	Yamanashi	400		Kagawa	50
	Nagano	170		Ehime	50
	Niigata	105		Kochi	50
	Total	<u>4,500</u>		Total	<u>300</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka	170	Fukuoka	Fukuoka	380
	Aichi	720		Saga	540
	Mie	100		Nagasaki	290
	Gifu			Kumamoto	210
	Ishikawa	240		Oita	105
	Toyama	70		Miyazaki	105
	Total	<u>1,300</u>		Kagoshima	570
				Total	<u>2,200</u>
			GRAND TOTAL		<u>15,000</u>

A total of 5,492 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 9 - 15 May.

A total of 102,820 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 83,265 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 11,200 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 9 - 15 May. At the same time, a total of 100,230 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 66,550 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 10,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 15 May include 3,515,788 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 335,522 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 129,779 vials of typhus vaccine.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The March Report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total Registrants	81,536
Arrests - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	59
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	16
Thefts of narcotics	22
Losses by fire	2

Penalties for registrants varied from three months penal servitude plus 500 yen fine to three years penal servitude plus 5000 yen fine. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 300 yen fine to two years penal servitude plus 5000 yen fine. Charges against 15 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Thirty-five registrants were admonished and three minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also reveals the present scope of narcotic enforcement in Japan through the following summation:

Inspections of registrants	2,927
Investigations originated	200
Investigations concluded	130
Investigations not concluded	285

There was no important fluctuation in the price of narcotics in the illicit traffic. Information was obtained relative to 107 additional narcotic addicts.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

During a recent visit in several of the prefectures it was noted that the greatest causes of infant deaths was listed as congenital debility. The deaths from tuberculosis in this age group were very low.

The question arises whether among that group diagnosed as "congenital debility" there may not be hidden many cases of unrecognized tuberculosis in infancy. Several factors may be the reason--such as errors in diagnosis due to lack of knowledge, failure to report accurately, difficulty of diagnosis.

In childhood tuberculosis, the diagnosis should be based upon four factors: first, history of contact with an open case; second, a positive tuberculin reaction; third, the age of the child; fourth, the presence of enlarged hilar nodes in the x-ray study. The diagnosis, however, is established by demonstration of the tubercle bacillus in the sputum, in aspirated material from the bronchi, or in gastric washings.

Primary lesions may produce no symptoms or may be general. It must be emphasized that tuberculosis may be present in other parts of the body than in the lung field and that the presence or absence of activity cannot be decided from the extent of the lesion; therefore, a very careful and complete physical examination is imperative. It is again a matter of education of all individuals concerned with the problem of tuberculosis.

Sanitation

On 14 May a three months course for Sanitary Engineers officially opened at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, with 25 students enrolled.

Many of the Prefectures are not represented due to the fact that personnel with engineering degrees were not available from Prefectural Public Health agencies.

It is desirable that by the time the next class starts, Prefectures will have qualified students available so full representation can be attained.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Hospital Strength Report

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 30 April shows a total of 3,502 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,321, of which 99,049 were occupied. During this period, 308,720 out-patient treatments were rendered.

Nutrition Branch

The results of the February 1948 (Revised) Nutrition Survey Consumption Studies are inclosed with this Bulletin.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Pending completion of the current revision of statistical and reporting requirements under the several social insurance programs, it has been found that existing procedures for reports from the field would go a long way in providing the information desired if they were commonly observed and complied with. The extent and frequency of failure to report and the number of undue delays in reporting very regionally and from program to program. They appear to be largest in National Health Insurance (Kokumin Kenko Hoken) and second largest in society-managed Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken-Kumiai Kansho).

For the information of Military Government Teams existing reporting requirements under the social insurance schemes for workers in private industry and the self-employed will be listed in successive issues of this Bulletin. Those applying to National Health Insurance are listed below. Regular compliance therewith is a responsibility of the Insurance Section (Hoken Ka) of the Welfare Bureau (Minsei Bu) in all the prefectures.

Reports required under the National Health Insurance program from each National Health Insurance Association are of two kinds, monthly and annual. It is the job of the prefectural Insurance Section to consolidate the reports from the associations into one and forward it to the Ministry of Welfare. Reportable data are as follows:

A. Monthly Report

1. Insurer (National Health Insurance Association of — ..., Agricultural Association of — ..., other)
2. Number of “members” of the associations (heads of households only)
3. Number of “insured person” (dependents of the insured heads of households). Note: Items (2) and (3) are reportable as of the end of the current month and at the end of the preceding month with the intervening increase or decrease.
4. Benefits provided during the month (number of cases, number of days, and cost thereof)
 - a. Medical care (broken down by hospitalized, ambulatory and dental)
 - b. Cash sickness benefit
 - c. Maternity benefit
 - d. Nursing allowance
 - e. Funeral benefit
 - f. Total
5. Income (annual budget, actual income during current month, and cumulative income during current year up to and including current month) broken down according to:
 - a. Income from members’ contributions (premium)
 - b. Members’ share of the cost of medical care received for which the association is reimbursed by the member (for himself or his dependents)
 - c. National subsidy
 - d. Prefectural subsidy
 - e. City, town and village subsidy
 - f. Transfers from association funds or reserves
 - g. Other incomes
 - h. Total
6. Expenditure (annual budget, actual expenditure during current month, and cumulative expenditure during current year up to and including current month) broken down according to:
 - a. Administrative expenditures
 - b. Medical care expenditures
 - c. Maternity expenditures
 - d. Nursing expenditures
 - e. Funeral expenditures
 - f. Expenditures for health facilities
 - g. Other expenditures
 - h. Total -Note: Item (4), (5) and (6) call for explanatory remarks to accompany data presented wherever such seem indicated.
7. Balance (income minus expenditures)
8. Loan operations
 - a. Transfer from reserve fund
 - b. Transfer from previous month’s balance
9. Consolidated balance at the end of the month.
10. Total income, expenditure and balance of association
11. Unpaid balance owed to doctors for medical care received by the association (totalled by month in which services were received) Note: Monthly reports are due at the prefectural Insurance

Section on the last day of the succeeding month and should reach the Welfare Ministry ten days later.

B. Annual and Budget Report

Information required in the annual report which also serves as current budget report is substantially the same as that reportable monthly. Additional items required annually are as follows:

1. Date of authorization of the association and date on which it started operations; number of people eligible to membership and rate of application; number of public health nurses at the beginning of the current fiscal year.
2. Income data are restricted to totals, broken down as above A, 5, (Plus an additional item: advances received on next fiscal year's income), but per-capitation of each figure is required on the basis of the number of "members" reported. Also a comparison is required between the current fiscal year for which the report is made and the fiscal year for which accounts have been settled.
3. The same is true of expenditure data, see above A, 6.
4. So-called basic data for the budget are required including the following:
 - a. Number of "members" and "insured".
 - b. Duration of medical care benefit.
 - c. Ratios of medical care cost borne by the member and his dependents for each type of benefit and for all types combined.
 - d. Reserve at the beginning of the fiscal year and at the end of the last completed fiscal year. Note: These data likewise are required for the fiscal year under review and the fiscal year for which accounts have been settled. For example: The annual and budget report for the current fiscal year 1948-49 is due at the prefectural Insurance Section on 20 June. It must carry comparative data for the completed fiscal year of 1946-47. The compilation of all annual and budget data should reach the Ministry of Welfare on 30 June. (This concludes current reporting requirements under the National Health Insurance Program. Other programs will be discussed in subsequent issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin).

Unemployment

The government subsidized programs of Unemployment Allowance were succeeded on 1 May by the Unemployment Insurance Laws based on employer-employee contributions. Basically, persons eligible for benefits under Unemployment Insurance are those who became unemployed after 1 May after having been engaged in covered employment for at least six months prior to that date. Unemployment Insurance has been provided for seamen through revision of the Seamen's Insurance Law administered by the Welfare Ministry and for industrial workers in general through a separate law administered by the Ministry of Labor.

SECTION IX MEMORAMDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. The Constitution of the Japanese Junior Red Cross Corps.
2. Instructions for Preparing International and Domestic School Correspondence Albums of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.
3. Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service projects in local communities.
4. Nutrition Surveys - February 1948
5. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 15 May 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 May - 30 May
1948
Number 74**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION IV - Social Security
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 10-15 May:

- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.254)
Subject: Forwarding of Sub-regulation for Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Hokkaido and six
(Repatriation Relief Board, prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Butsu No.501)
Subject: Special Distribution of powder bean paste to Repatriates from Saghalien who have no Relatives.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.184)
Subject: Distribution of Medicine for Relief in Disaster.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.569)
Subject: State Subsidy for expenses for extension and Improvement of Waterworks and Sewerage for 1948 - 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.570)
Subject: Request for Cooperation for Invitation of Students for the 9th Term of Doin Gakuen.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.580)
Subject: Communicable Disease Prevention Officials to be Assigned for Emergency Prevention of Communicable Diseases.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.688) each branch office of Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of Disbursement Budget of Pension Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.695)
Subject: Notification of Disbursement Program of General Accounts under Jurisdiction of Welfare Ministry for 1948 - 49.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Relief and Social Bureaus To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.498)
Subject: Relief of Repatriates According to Re-opening of Repatriation from U.S.S.R. Area.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.721)
Subject: Alteration of Donation of Social Work Association Kanagawa Prefecture, Foundation Juridical Person.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.73)
Subject: Free Distribution of Food to Needy Foreigners Living in Japan.
- May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.75)

Subject: Survey of Protection Situation under Daily Life Security Law.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.76)

Subject: State Subsidy for Expenses necessary for Equipments of the Institution for Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons, and of Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law for 1948 - 49.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.77)

Subject: Application of Living Assistance under Daily Life Security Law to Patients Accommodated in national hospitals and Sanatoria.

May 10, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.78)

Subject: Allocation of Cement to be used for Building of the Social Work Institution for the 1st Quarter, 1948 - 49.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukushima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.723)

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.724)

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokushima Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.731)

Subject: Permission for the Protection Institution under the Provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948 From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Prefecture

(Sha-Hatsu, No.733)

Subject: Theft of Relief Commodities from LARA.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido and

(Sha-Hatsu, No.734)

other Four Prefectures.

Subject: Allocation of the India Rubber Hose for the Second Quarter.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB.

(Repatriation Relief Board

Hatsu-Gyo, No.504)

To: Governors of Aomori, Tokyo, Aichi,
Osaka, Okayama, Kagawa and Kyoto
Prefectures.

Subject: Relief for Repatriates at Principal Stations.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural Governors

(Repatriation Relief Board,

Hatsu-Gyo, No.507)

Subject: Amendment of Form of the Certificate of Repatriate and Dealing with its re-insurance.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Six Prefectures

(Repatriation Relief Board,

Hatsu-Shi, No.509)

in Tohoku District

Subject: Measures for School Education of Children in Accordance with Increase of Repatriates who have been Repatriated from Saghalien and have no Relatives.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Yamaguchi Prefecture

(Hatsu-Shi, No.512)

Subject: Strengthening of Operation of Business for Loaning of Rehabilitation Funds.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.255)
Subject: State Subsidy for the Expenses for making out Maternal and Child Handbook for 1948-49.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.192)
Subject: Determination of Distribution Quantity of Insect Control (30 times Emulsion of Pyrethrum).

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief Service Section, each Prefecture
(Ichi-Fuku, No.2055)
Subject: Coordination of Business Concerning Postal Deposit.

May 11, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.698)
Subject: Alteration of Commission of Members on the Side of Persons in charge of Medical Treatment among Members of the Social Insurance Relations Committee.

May 11, 1948 From: Chief, Branch Office of To: Chief, Insurance Section, each Prefecture
(Ho-Hatsu, No.700) Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of Estimated Disbursement Animal Expenditure of Health Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.736)
Subject: Reserving of Disaster Relief Fund.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Okayama Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.737)
Subject: Consultation Concerning Permission of a Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Board Bureau, RRB. To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo, No.518)
Subject: Forwarding a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Board Bureau, RRB To: Governor of Kyoto Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo, No.521)
Subject: Forwarding a list of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.596)
Subject: Administration of Inoculation for Tuberculosis for 1948 - 49.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.261)
Subject: Allocation of Special Washing Chemical for Child Welfare Agencies.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.262)
Subject: Distribution of Clothing for Child Welfare Agencies.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.265)
Subject: Child Welfare Official of your Prefecture Consulted by an Official Letter, Ji No.66.

May 13, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor of Nara Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.266)

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Because of the difficulties encountered in selecting the most suitable and effective campaign dates this Fall, without a confliction or overlapping of the Community Chest and Red Cross Fund Campaigns, it has been agreed that a "joint" campaign will be held in 1948 with the month of October tentatively set as the campaign month.

The terms of the agreement covering the Community Chest - Red Cross Campaign (1948) are currently being drawn up and will be published in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Policy for Social Works Projects Entering Japan

Entrance into Japan of certain social works projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices has been approved in a new plan announced by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The plan is in accord with economic rehabilitation developments currently being experienced in Japan and all projects which are established as a result of this plan must be social service in nature. Supervised by qualified welfare personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects will be of special benefit to Japanese welfare workers who appear ready to receive and accept democratic concepts of welfare administration. Ample opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they can learn by doing and by being associated with well-trained specialists.

The new plan will allow recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity to the Occupation may be determined. This plan must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter, and that all of these needs will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on space available revenue basis.

SCAP must be further assured that no projects will engage in general relief services which require importing relief supplies for general relief distribution.

When approval of the project is given by SCAP, welfare workers will be permitted to enter Japan for the purpose of completing details incident to the opening of the project. These welfare workers will be required to provide their own transportation to Japan and they will reside in Japanese operated commercial hotels.

After completing their survey, these workers will be required to return to the U.S. so that they may orient their people in the United States of what is needed to successfully carry on the contemplated project in Japan.

Mennonite - Community Service Center

Permission has been granted the Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., to establish a Community Service Center in Japan. The exact location will depend upon further survey after arrival of the Mennonite welfare group in Japan. At present two possible locations are being considered, Tokyo and Osaka.

The Community Service Center will be established on the principal of personal and community relationships.

The Mennonites will furnish the necessary personnel and resources to establish sewing rooms, shoe repair shops, kindergarten and study room facilities for children, boy's and girl's group activities, craft activities, etc.

In all of these activities the Mennonite is prepared to furnish equipment and materials not available within the Japanese economy together with a wooden barracks to house their project and personnel.

Public Assistance - Correction in March Figures

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following corrections for Hyogo Prefecture. Totals in the public assistance report in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3-9 May, are effected.

Persons in institutions (Hyogo)	7,541
Persons in institutions (National total)	138,195
National total of all persons assisted	2,215,226

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 27 May they have not received April statistical reports from the following prefectures: Miyagi, Ibaraki, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Shimane and Nagasaki.

International Conference on Social Work

The International Conference on Social Work was held in Atlantic City and New York City from 16 to 28 April. (See Weekly Bulletin #66 for period 29 March - 4 April.) Plans for a 1940 conference were cancelled because of the war in Europe and no conference was held in 1944. The fourth Conference held this year was, therefore, the first meeting held since 1936 and represented the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Conference. Representatives of Japan attended the three conferences previously held. Prior to the 1936 conference the Japan Social Work Association was designated to represent Japan, and did so at the third conference held in London.

A member of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, attended the 1948 conference as an observer for SCAP, to secure information to be made available to Japanese officials responsible for administering public and private welfare programs in Japan.

The National Conference of Social Work (U.S.) held their annual meeting in Atlantic City, from 17 - 23 April. The International Conference held several joint meetings with the National Conference.

A series of round table meetings were held to permit discussion of problems common to the various countries represented. Round table discussions were held on the following subjects:

- Maternal and personal aid and rehabilitation.
- The respective roles of mass and individual measures.
- Housing programs.
- The respective roles of Governmental and voluntary agencies.
- Services for relocated individuals and families.
- Special programs for rural and undeveloped areas.

Nations represented at the conference included: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The final meeting of the Conference was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, in cooperation with the Social Activities Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. Sessions were held under the chairmanship of Sir Rafael Cilento of Australia, Director of Social Activities Division.

In addition to the meetings in Atlantic City the International Conference held sessions in New York on 24 and 25 April. A new constitution for International Conference was adopted. The following subjects were presented and discussed:

- International Social Welfare Activities and the place of the International Conference of Social Work.
- Training and Exchange of Personnel

Various committees had been established to consider specific subjects, and reports were submitted on the following matters; Intergovernmental Welfare Programs; International Voluntary Agency Programs; Role of Social Work in Meeting Post-war needs; Training and Exchange of Personnel.

The International Conference elected new officers for the next four-year period. Mr. George E. Haynes, General Secretary, National Council of Social Service London, England, became the new president, succeeding Dr. Rene Sand, Professor of Social Medicine, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium. The next meeting of the Conference will be held in 1952, the place to be determined later by the Conference Executive Committee.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 22-28 May:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	27
Iwate	" "	11
Iwate	Swine plague	18
Kanagawa	" "	1
Kanagawa	Swine erysipelas	2
Saitama	Swine cholera	4

Note: - Control measures have been instituted. Serum and vaccines were administered.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Lectures

The fifth and sixth in the series of midwifery lectures were given in Nagoya and Osaka. These are 10 day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurses Association. There were 219 present at Osaka and 159 at Nagoya.

Personnel

Miss Ann Miller, a newly arrived Public Health Nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Tohoku Military Government Region and Miss Jeanette Pitcherella is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Chugoku Military Government Region.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 13 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 16 - 22 May. A total of 1,690 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	108	0
Miyazaki	240	0	0	0
Niigata	80	0	0	0
Tokyo	200	0	0	0
Chiba	0	0	12	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	50
Aichi	240	0	0	0
Mie	0	0	100	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Ehime	0	0	40	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	200
Total	760	270	260	400

In the period 16 - 22 May, a total of 652 drums of pyrethrum emulsion, each drum containing 50 gallons, were shipped to 13 prefectures. The shipments were directed by the Ministry of Welfare. The emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making the equivalent of 978,000 gallons of finished insecticide distributed in this period.

DISTRIBUTION PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X, 16 - 22 MAY

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gallon drums</u>
Akita	40
Tochigi	45
Tokyo	190
Kanagawa	28
Ishikawa	25
Nagano	60
Gifu	39
Osaka	60
Hyogo	30
Tokushima	33
Saga	32
Nagasaki	40
Kumamoto	30
Total	652

In April 2,889,000 cc diphtheria toxoid were ordered shipped from the manufacturers by the Ministry of Welfare. This includes 300,000 cc which were exported to Okinawa. Below is a detailed breakdown by prefecture.

DISTRIBUTION DIPHTHERIA TOXOID, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>(Unit: cc)</u>
Aomori	40,000
Akita	100,000
Fukushima	100,000
Ibaraki	260,000
Tochigi	280,000
Gumma	200,000
Saitama	200,000
Tokyo	340,000
Niigata	200,000
Ishikawa	20,000
Nagano	130,000
Aichi	60,000
Mie	100,000
Shiga	100,000
Kyoto	15,000
Osaka	200,000

Okayama	15,000
Hiroshima	24,000
Ehime	30,000
Kochi	15,000
Nagasaki	60,000
Oita	60,000
Kagoshima	40,000
Okinawa (export)	<u>300,000</u>
Total	2,889,000

Antirabies vaccine (canine) was ordered shipped to 19 prefectures in April. A total of 227,860 cc were distributed as listed below.

DISTRIBUTION ANTIRABIES VACCINE, CANINE, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hokkaido	12,000
Iwate	500
Ibaraki	45,000
Gumma	32,000
Saitama	6,600
Niigata	14,000
Toyama	1,500
Gifu	2,600
Yamanashi	1,500
Aichi	35,000
Mie	5,000
Kyoto	5,000
Hyogo	3,000
Yamaguchi	27,000
Tochigi	24,000
Tokushima	5,000
Kochi	860
Tokyo	5,000
Yamagata	1,000
Other	<u>300</u>
Total	227,860

In the four month period January through April 9,097,125 doses of smallpox vaccine were shipped as specified below. Of this total 175,000 doses were exported to Okinawa in January.

DISTRIBUTION SMALLPOX VACCINE, JANUARY - APRIL

<u>Destination</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Hokkaido	...	91,100	345,200	1,153,700
Aomori	...	...	...	100,000
Iwate	...	...	20,000	88,710
Miyagi	...	...	...	90,000
Akita	...	...	20,000	57,500
Yamagata	...	10,300	58,940	36,700
Fukushima	...	100,400	...	...
Ibaraki	50,000	34,000	9,450	51,750
Tochigi	...	49,500	135,000	19,500
Gumma	...	15,000	45,000	65,000
Saitama	200,000	52,490	124,950	48,165
Chiba	154,800	10,020	6,800	104,130
Tokyo	309,144	276,380	277,668	192,925

Kanagawa	274,900	...	45,444	93,820
Niigata	...	200	193,100	3,000
Toyama	...	...	16,240	6,000
Ishikawa	...	...	...	16,700
Fukui	...	53,100	...	44,400
Yamanashi	...	...	54,800	1,000
Nagano	...	...	50,020	...
Gifu	...	...	...	700
Shizuoka	123,011	...	110,000	65,800
Aichi	...	...	...	83,350
Mie	350,000	50,000	...	37,150
Shiga	300,000	1,000	...	40,500
Kyoto	...	11,010	...	97,640
Osaka	13,300	11,300	...	18,960
Hyogo	5,890	300	...	161,960
Nara	...	...	...	1,000
Wakayama	...	500	...	10,500
Tottori	...	...	23,753	1,400
Shimane	...	...	...	6,000
Okayama	...	...	...	111,660
Hiroshima	...	...	...	20,000
Yamaguchi	...	...	...	112,000
Tokushima	...	...	...	56,000
Kagawa	...	...	...	360,000
Ehime	...	80,000	...	80,000
Kochi	...	...	...	3,000
Fukuoka	...	...	309,500	2,000
Saga	...	...	10,000	...
Nagasaki	300	281,245	30,000	85,000
Kumamoto	4,725	80,700	5,700	99,475
Oita	...	25	...	7,500
Miyazaki	...	...	50,000	2,000
Kagoshima	...	15,000	20,000	85,000
Other	188,200	25,620	91,800	176,825
Okinawa (export)	175,000	...	...	...
Total	2,149,270	996,070	2,053,365	3,898,420

Although supplies of sulfathiazole and penicillin have not yet reached a level where control over distribution is no longer necessary, there is no shortage of these two medicines. It is doubtful whether hospitals, doctors, and other users are fully aware that they may purchase these in increasing quantities, or whether proper allocation is made of available supplies at the prefectural level. There are ample stocks available at the manufacturers to allow for a vastly increased distribution over that which reports indicate is being made.

Production

A total of 5,171 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 16 - 22 May.

A total of 127,240 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 15,848 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 13,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 16 - 22 May. At the same time, a total of 44,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 9,800 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,700 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 22 May include

3,432,748 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 317,827 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during April totaled 861,925 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 126,719 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,394 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS AND TYPHUS VACCINE - APRIL 1948

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Iwate	...	3,500	...
Fukushima	6,000	500	1,000
Ibaraki	3,000	5,000	...
Gumma	...	...	8
Saitama	61,000	9,000	...
Chiba	20,000	...	...
Tokyo	...	...	161
Yamanashi	5,380	1,500	200
Toyama	...	...	30
Nagano	30,000	1,000	105
Fukui	10,000	2,000	40
Shizuoka	30,000	...	300
Ishikawa	11,000	...	...
Kyoto	40,000	...	...
Wakayama	30,000	3,000	...
Tottori	...	...	200
Yamaguchi	20,000	...	...
Tokushima	...	4,000	...
Kagawa	20,000	20,000	...
Ehime	20,000	...	...
Fukuoka	200,000	...	...
Saga	...	3,000	...
Nagasaki	20,000	10,000	...
Miyazaki	25,000	...	...
Kagoshima	17,000	2,300	...
Quarantine Stations:			
Shimizu	400	200	...
Nagoya	...	...	50
Hakata	400	200	...
Miike	400	200	100
Nagasaki	...	...	150
Kagoshima	400	200	50
Ministry of Welfare	291,786	47,480	...
Ministry of Transportation			
Tokyo Dept.	...	5,250	...
Moji Dept.	...	6,000	...
Niigata Dept.	...	2,000	...
Loses in Transit	159	389	...
	861,925 lbs.	126,719 gallons	2,394 vials

Production quota of triple typhoid vaccine for the contemplated 1948 immunization program has been completed. Plans include inoculations for 67,158,25# persons, using 95,144 liters of vaccine.

Production of wire screening materials, copper and brass base, 16 mesh per square inch, to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs in 1948, has been initiated. Ministry of Welfare has received an allocation of 70 tons of the screening material to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this bulletin furnishing detailed breakdown of the allocation.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Loss of narcotics through theft or burglary has become a distinct hazard to drying up the source of narcotics in illegal traffic. Practically all reported losses could have been prevented with proper precautionary measures.

The hospitals were burglarized resulting in the loss of comparatively large quantities of narcotics. While the Ministry of Welfare is endeavoring to have all hospitals procure combination-lock heavy steel safes for the proper storage of narcotics, some hospitals complain they are unable to take such action. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to inform narcotic agents in all prefectures to require any hospital that has been burglarized to procure an adequate safe before they are permitted to restock narcotics.

Information relative to the above-mentioned two hospitals indicates the night watchmen were not alert. In addition it appears that keys to the storage places for narcotics were not properly safeguarded to prevent impressions being made or possibly to prevent the burglar from using the keys left in a desk-drawer of the pharmacy. Investigation is being made to determine if administrative action should be taken against the staffs of the hospitals.

That information received, regarding illegal possession or dealing in narcotics, must receive prompt action was illustrated in two recent cases. In one the narcotic agents waited three days during which time the trafficker, advised by his father in a neighboring prefecture, destroyed the narcotics. In the other case, on the same day on which the information was received, the agents made the investigation, seized seven grams of morphine, arrested one defendant, and caused the arrest of a person in another prefecture who had illegally obtained the narcotics at the time of surrender in 1945.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Attention is invited to Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Directive No.622 (Yohatsu No.622) issued 18 May 1948.

Paragraph 1 of this directive relieves the prefectures of the obligation and responsibility of conducting weekly or routine, periodic examination of prostitutes by revising paragraph 2 of Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Old Title) Directive No.15 (Bohatsu No.15) dated 22 November 1945, "The Regulation for Medical Examination of Those Whose Occupation Involves Liability of Spreading Venereal Disease" to read: "The said medical examinations shall be made whenever a prefectural governor deems it necessary".

This means that the weekly examinations of prostitutes can now be discontinued. The personnel and facilities engaged in this work can now be redirected to the care of the general public. The prostitutes will no longer be given special consideration as a group, but will be treated like any other member of the community. They may use the services of the Health Centers as individual patients.

With reference to health certificates of prostitutes, paragraph 2 of Yohatsu No.622 states "..... health certificates, cards, badges or any other form of identification showing that a person is supposedly free from venereal disease shall not be issued by individuals or associations nor shall they be carried by any individual."

Japanese B. Encephalitis

Japanese B Encephalitis is a seasonal disease, cases occurring in Japan from July to September. Caused by a virus, it is considered to be transmitted by mosquitoes. Areas where Culex pipiens pallens. C. tritaeniorhynchus,

Aedes togoi and A. albopictus are found to breed should receive special attention in control operations. Measures taken to control the above mosquitoes could readily be made a part of the general anti-malaria activities.

If all physicians as well as Health Officers are alert in recognizing early suspected cases, placing them under mosquito nets, and reporting to the proper authorities for immediate insect control action in the vicinity, the spread of the disease should be greatly reduced. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the cardinal symptoms of high fever, headache, nausea, and "dazed" consciousness, followed by neurological symptoms.

During the 1924 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis the disease was prevalent in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, the area of Toyama, Nagano and Niigata prefectures and in Aomori and Akita prefectures. It reached its highest incidence in the prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama and Hyogo.

Epidemics occurred in 1935 with highest incidence in Tokyo and Kanagawa, and a smaller one in 1937 centering in Okayama.

Due to an observed tendency toward recurrence in cycles, and epidemic had been anticipated during the past two years. The incidence of suspected cases in 1946 was about 176 cases with 79 deaths, and in 1947 was 252 suspected cases with 131 deaths. Most of these cases occurred in Okayama Prefecture, where a study on vaccination has been carried on for the past two years.

The efficacy of general vaccination has not yet been sufficiently established for such measures to be taken, nor is vaccine available for general use. Anti-body response is slow to develop; vaccination of contacts is therefore of no immediate value. Control measures will of necessity need to be of an environmental nature.

Insect and Rodent Control

The cleaning of sewers, ditches and drains constitutes the most important phase of insect control - and is the most inexpensive one.

Drainage systems that carry storm water from the streets and waste water from houses become silted and clogged leaving pools of stagnant water that breed great numbers of mosquitoes. The organic matter contained in this type of water affords food for mosquito larvae, among which may be found the most common known transmitter of Japanese B Encephalitis.

As these drains are totally or partially covered, satisfactory inspection and cleaning cannot be made unless the drains are uncovered completely and the mud and debris removed throughout the entire system. Usually one thorough cleaning will last through the mosquito breeding season.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 7 May shows a total of 3,501 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,344, of which 118,728 were occupied. During this period, 330,030 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

In accordance with the program of transferring matters of substantive rights now contained in cabinet orders to statutes as adopted by the Diet, a draft of a revised National Health Insurance Law was cleared without objection by Public Health and Welfare and received Cabinet approval for introduction in the Diet in the course of the present session. Aside from incorporating into law substantive and important procedural provisions heretofore contained in the Enforcement Ordinance, the revisions aim at a consolidation of this all-important program which covered at its height upward of 40,000,000 insured in more than 10,000 associations. Though suffering severe set-backs in the past year or two, it is still reported to cover over 30,000,000 people in about 7,000 active associations.

While restating the essentially voluntary character of the membership by making it optional with the residents of each city, town, or village to decide by majority vote whether or not they wish to have National Health Insurance in their locality, the revisions, if passed by the Diet, will strengthen the foundation of the system in two ways. Firstly, they add a third to the present two types of insurer (National Health Insurance associations and other corporate bodies, such as agricultural cooperatives, administering National Health Insurance), to wit, local public bodies in the sense of the Local Autonomy Law, that is cities, towns, and villages. In the revised law these local public bodies may elect through their assemblies to operate National Health Insurance as a city, town or village function. Secondly, no matter whether National Health Insurance will be operated by the local public body or by either of the two existing semi-private types of agency, coverage is to include - with minor exceptions - all local residents not protected by other forms of social insurance.

An interesting innovation will be the National Health Insurance Operations Advisory Council, a citizens' advisory body to be created in those cities, towns, and villages administering National Health Insurance on a municipal basis and designed to keep in close touch on the one hand, with the insured and their problems, on the other hand, with the mayor and city, town, or village assembly. A report of its activities and recommendations is to be published annually. The major provisions concerning contributions by, and services to, the insured and arrangements for their provision remain in substance as they are, leaving the insurer of whatever type free to decide the method of financing (it being understood that sufficient funds must be collected from the insured to offer at least medical and, as a rule, also maternity and funeral services), determine the scope of benefits to be provided, and conclude agreements with the purveyors of medical and allied services. The provision of the law giving the prefectural governor the power "in case of necessity" to order the establishment of a National Health Insurance association, will be eliminated.

Reports from the field indicate the interest expressed by several Military Government Teams in obtaining translations of the several social insurance laws. In keeping with this request, an effort will be made to procure enough copies of a new translation of the National Health Insurance Law in its revised form, if and when it is passed by the Diet, for distribution to all Regional and Prefectural Military Government Teams.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages & Divorces: Japan and each Prefecture, March 1948.
2. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan week ended 22 May 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

31 May - 6 June

1948

Number 75

SECTION I - General

SECTION II - Preventive Medicine

SECTION III - Medical Services

SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs

SECTION V - Supply

SECTION VI - Narcotic Control

SECTION VII - Welfare

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SECTION IV - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

In order to expedite the Health Center training program, arrangements have been made to hold short intensive training courses for key personnel of each of the 12 basic services of a Health Center. These courses will be conducted through the coordinated efforts of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, the Ministry of Welfare, the Institute of Public Health and the Sugunami Model Health Center in Tokyo for each specific group. The first course will be for the benefit of Public Health Nurses and will be conducted from 21 to 30 June. Persons attending this course will be (1) the Chief Nurse of the Prefectural Health Department of each prefecture and (2) the Chief Nurse of the Model Health Center in each prefecture.

It is very important that all of the above personnel attend this course. Military Government Public Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with the prefectural Health Officers in order to make certain that these persons will be in attendance. It is also of the utmost importance to see that the personnel selected are the best available and that they will continue to serve in the job for which they are being trained.

The importance of this training cannot be over emphasized as these are the people who are going to be responsible for the proper functioning of particular service in the Model Health Center. They will also be responsible for the training and supervision of similar personnel and services in each Health Center throughout the prefecture.

Notification to the prefectural governors concerning the above mentioned course was dispatched by the Ministry of Welfare on 1 June.

Similar courses for the key personnel of each of the other (11) basic services of the Health Center will be held as soon as Model Health Centers have secured personnel who are capable of receiving the training and who are reasonably certain to continue to serve in the job for which trained. Military Government Health Officers will be notified through this Bulletin concerning these courses.

Training of Public Health Personnel

Seven different refresher training courses for public health personnel are currently being conducted simultaneously at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. These courses are for different types of personnel and the duration of each course varies from two to four months. Consequently all courses do not begin and end at the same time. The next classes for the following five courses will begin on the following dates:

<u>Name of Course</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Date of Next Class</u>
Third P.H. Pharmacists Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Third P.H. Veterinarians Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Fifth P.H. Medical Officers Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Sanitarians Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Nurse Refresher Course	50	2 August - 31 November

Information relative to these courses has already been dispatched to the prefectures by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that one qualified representative from every prefecture attends each course. Each prefecture must make financial provisions for their representatives according to the instructions issued by the IPH. The amount of funds needed for food is currently 3,200 yen for each month of the course. Transportation expenses and incidental expenses are also to be borne by the prefectures.

Model Health Centers

Recent staff visits made for the purpose of observing and advising on the Health Centers, particularly the Model Health Centers, have proven most encouraging. However, progress on development of Model Health Centers varies considerably. It appears that some prefectures will not have completed the Model Health Center by 1 July, while others will have completed the facilities but not the staff, and others will have completed both. Military Government Health Officers should encourage this project to the utmost. Its importance cannot be overemphasized because the sooner this project is completed the sooner it will be possible to complete the

reorganization of all Health Centers within each prefecture. Health Centers are the basic units of the public health administrative organization and for this reason their reorganization must not be delayed.

Generally speaking the building selected and plans being executed for development of Model Health Centers will result in more adequate facilities than those of the Model Health Center in Tokyo. This is encouraging. However, Military Government Health Officers should be careful to see that prefectures do not invest so heavily in the Model Health Center that nothing will be available for the other Health Centers. The entire program must be considered in the light of adequate facilities for all Health Centers.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 17 - 22 May:

- May 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu No.547)
 Subject: Establishment of Model Health Center.
- May 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-Hatsu No.744)
 Subject: Directions for permission of establishment of the Karitasu Society, Inc.
- May 17, 1948 From: Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney To: All Prefectural Governors
(Attorney General's Office General's Office; Director, Children Bureau
Civil Affairs A No.1310)
(Ji-Hatsu No.275)
 Subject: Description of the birth report to Maternal and Child's Handbook.
- May 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(To-Ji No.19)
 Subject: A written application for permission of establishment of Japan Child Association,
Foundation Juridical Person.
- May 17, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.277)
 Subject: The current repertoire of acrobatic feats or performance to be presented by
circus companies.
- May 18, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Director, Civil Welfare Bureau,
(Ji-Hatsu, No.281) Tokyo Metropolis
 Subject: Allocation of European paper for the second quarter, 1948 - 49.
- May 18, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Chiba Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.285)
 Subject: Appointment of the principal of a home for juvenile training and education.
- May 18, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.550)
 Subject: Survey of condition of hospital rationing program.
- May 19, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, To: Governor of Toyama Pref.
(Repatriation Relief Board Repatriation Relief Bureau
Hatsu-Gyo No.559)
 Subject: Parcels to be carried by Koreans to be repatriated.
- May 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.287)
 Subject: Distribution of sweets or candies for the nation-wide child welfare week.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.293)
Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.633)
Subject: Survey and research of patients of infectious diarrhea.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau; To: All Prefectural Governors; Chief
(Ho-Hatsu, No.773) Chief, Accounts Section of each branch office of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual expenditure, business account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.778)
Subject: Handling of a written bill of medical fee of Health Insurance.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.21)
Subject: Presentation of reference data concerning foster parents.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.565)
Subject: Designation of hospital rationing.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Tokyo and other 5 Prefectures
(Hotsu-Sha, No.51)
Subject: Distribution of budget of national subsidy for protection expenses under Daily Life Security Law for 1948 - 49.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Tokyo and other 8 Prefectures
(Hatsu-Sha, No.754)
Subject: Alteration of special allocation of LARA relief materials and clothings.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.622)
Subject: Physical examination and a health certificate of persons being engaged in entertainment.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-Hatsu, No.745)
Subject: Allocation of electric wire for construction of a social work institution.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Shimane Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.747)
Subject: Survey of condition of public assistance Daily Life Security Law.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukuoka Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.748)
Subject: Inquiry concerning the standard payment of public assistance to families of in-patients in national hospitals.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kumamoto Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.749)
Subject: Limit of compensation for actual costs under Disaster Relief Law.

May 18, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Ibaraki and other three prefectures
(Sha-Hatsu, No.750)
Subject: Sending of contributed money for a flood disaster.

May 19, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division

(Kai-Hatsu, No.463) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: Amendment of unit price per one point for social insurance medical fee.

May 19, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division
(Kai-Hatsu, No.465) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: Handling of benefits from Mutual Aid Association.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(I-Hatsu, No.195)
Subject: Amending the weekly report of in-patients to monthly report.

May 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Yamaguchi and
(I-Hatsu, No.202) other 9 prefectures
Subject: Control of smuggling of narcotics.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Sha, No.755)
Subject: Allocation of important chemical products for the first quarter.

May 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.80)
Subject: Preliminary arrangement of community chest affairs.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.758)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.759)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tottori Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.760)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Iwate Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.761)
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.762)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of the protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.198)
Subject: Price of DDT Solution.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido and
(I-Hatsu, No.201) other 34 prefectures
Subject: Special distribution of medicine.

May 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Okayama and
(I-Hatsu, No.205) other 6 prefectures
Subject: Inspection by H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu.

May 21, 1948 From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare To: All Bureau and Division
(Kai-Hatsu, No.477) Workers' Mutual Aid Association Directors Chief
Subject: A statement of revenue and expenditure and a report.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 29 May to 4 June:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Hokkaido	Hog Cholera	2
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	4
Fukushima	Hog Cholera	36
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	4
Gifu	Hog Cholera	8
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Hog Cholera	5
Shimane	Black Leg	1
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

Note: Serums and vaccines have been sent to the areas involved as a means of controlling the epidemic.

The Veterinary Division of Keio University was inspected and found to be inadequate to successfully train students in the field of veterinary medicine. Recommendations for the temporary closing of this school until satisfactory facilities are made available has been presented to the Council on Veterinary Affairs for action.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,031 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 23 - 29 May.

A total of 241,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 53,750 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,430 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 23 - 29 May. At the same time, a total of 3,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 41,450 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 29 May include 3,174,948 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 280,177 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

A special allocation of Type III cement, excess to Occupation Forces needs, total 5,000 tons, in addition to the regular quarterly allocations for April, May, June, has been received by Ministry of Welfare and allocated to the various categories, as listed bellow:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Public Bath Houses	1,000 tons
Health Centers	550 tons
General Hospitals and Clinics	1,500 tons
Tokyo First National Hospital (Model hospital for Medical Center plan)	45 tons
Social Relief Facilities	530 tons
Child Welfare Institutions	530 tons
Quarantine Stations	65 tons
Acute Infectious Disease Hospitals	250 tons
National Health Insurance Ass'n Clinics	530 tons
Total	5,000 tons

Further detailed breakdown of allocations within the various categories will be included shortly in a future issue of this Bulletin. The allocation tickets are being issued by the Ministry of Welfare at the present time.

Present plans of the Ministry of Welfare call for the distribution during June of 45 tons of wire screening materials to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs. The balance of 25 tons of the total allocation of 70 tons will be distributed during July. Ministry of Welfare is issuing the allocation tickets at the present time. Detailed breakdown of the allocation plan will be included in a future issue of this Bulletin.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 16 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 23 - 29 May. A total of 2,782 were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	0	0	0	150
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Tokyo	180	109	0	100
Tochigi	312	0	0	0
Saitama	216	6	0	0
Chiba	0	35	0	0
Gumma	0	56	0	0
Kanagawa	0	180	0	0
Nagano	0	6	0	0
Yamanashi	0	50	50	0
Osaka	0	110	0	0
Okayama	0	0	80	150
Tottori	0	102	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	100	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	100	150
Fukuoka	192	0	0	100
Total	1,148	754	230	650

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 926 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 15 prefectures in the period 24 - 31 May. This is equivalent to 1,389,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 24-31 MAY

Prefecture	Quantity 50-gal Drums
Gumma	64
Saitama	60
Chiba	26
Tokyo	95
Kanagawa	45
Toyama	60
Aichi	45
Shiga	26
Osaka	280
Hyogo	34
Tottori	31
Yamaguchi	48
Ehime	50
Fukuoka	30
Miyazaki	32

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Violations

A Japanese female physician, an addict, who illegally obtained narcotic order forms and forged the names of nine other physicians thereon, was sentenced in the Tokyo Court to two years penal servitude.

Narcotic Agent Training School

Narcotic agents attending the Narcotic Agents Training School to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 June will receive instruction from SCAP's Narcotic Control Officers and from officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and Criminal Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office. The agents will also receive practical instruction in arrest from the Tokyo Police Department, and will visit Tokyo Courts and narcotic installations in Tokyo.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Several conferences have been held regarding the advisability of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross conducting the "joint campaign" this Fall, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.74 (for the period 24 - 30 May).

A conference was held on 1 June to reach an agreement between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest in conducting a "joint campaign" and it was agreed that for the fiscal year 1948-49 the two organizations would conduct such a campaign, in harmony and cooperation, with the intrinsic characteristics of the organizations mutually respected. It was further agreed that the Japanese Red Cross reserves the right of conducting a separate campaign after this year.

The outline of the "joint campaign" (for the Fall of 1948 only), as agreed upon, is given below:

"1. Principle.

(1) In principle, the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross fund raising should be conducted separately. However, for the year 1948 only, a joint fund raising will be undertaken in consideration of the pressing time element in preparations, adequate timing of the campaign date, etc. (It is understood that from the year 1949 onwards this agreement will not be binding.)

(2) In undertaking the campaign, which is to be conducted under a special circumstance, each will understand and respect the special characteristics of the other.

(3) In the advertisement of the campaign, the idea underlying the Community Chest and spirit of the Red Cross will be propagated side by side, in mutual respect of each other on the part of the Community Chest Committee and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

(4) The general public will be appealed to, to understand the purposes of the campaign, and to willingly contribute to the Community Chest and to the Japanese Red Cross.

2. The campaign for this year will be called:

Joint Fund Drive for the Community Chest and the Red Cross Operation.

3. The campaign date will be from 1 October 1948 to 31 October 1948 (one Month).

4. Organization.

Local Community Chest Committees as well as the Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross Society will establish separate fund raising secretariats, and these secretariats will closely cooperate with each other through the form of a joint fund raising committee or a liaison conference, etc., depending on local circumstances.

5. Deciding the goal.

Amount to be raised for the Community Chest and for the Japanese Red Cross Society will respectively be carefully assessed, and to these will be added the expense necessary for the campaign management. The total of these three will be considered as the goal of the campaign. The total and the amount to be raised for each party will be indicated to the people.

As an example, if the amount to be raised is: for the Community Chest 7,000,000 yen, for Red Cross 3,000,000 yen and for management 1,000,000 yen, the total 11,000,000 yen will be the goal.

6. Campaign Method.

(1) Publicizing the goal.

When a goal is decided the basis of calculation of the goal will be clearly indicated and publicized so that the people will trust in the cause and support the campaign.

(2) While the Community Chest and the Red Cross will closely cooperate with each other, the special characteristics of each will be mutually respected as it relates to the conduct of their normal routine business and activities.

7. Publicity and collection.

For publicity purposes the name Community Chest and Red Cross as well as the purposes of both will appear on the same poster in so far as possible, while separate publicity is not forbidden covering routine activities.

(1) The token of contribution will be a red feather.

(2) Red Cross buttons will be given to those persons whose contributions to the Red Cross amount to its membership fee. (See paragraph 9 below).

(3) On the collection boxes already prepared by the Community Chest, the emblem of Red Cross will be added by the side of the mark for Community Chest. When Red Cross boxes are used, they will also carry Community Chest marks.

(4) Immunity certificates and the receipt will be in the name of both parties.

8. Method of distribution of the fund raised.

In the first place, the management expense will be subtracted from the total amount collected. The remainder will be divided for the Community Chest and the Red Cross through the fund raising secretariats according to the ratio of the respective goals.

In the example shown above, let us assume a total of 12,000,000 yen was raised. Subtracting management expense, the remainder will be:

$$12,000,000 \text{ yen} - 1,000,000 \text{ yen} = 11,000,000 \text{ yen}$$

Pro rata division of this amount will be respectively:

$$\text{C.C. } 11,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 7/10 = 7,700,000 \text{ yen}$$

$$\text{R.C. } 11,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 3,300,000 \text{ yen}$$

The same pro rata division will apply in all cases, when the amount collected goes over the goal or when it falls short of the goal.

9. Treatment of the donors for membership in the Red Cross.

All the donors will be considered as having understood both the idea underlying the Community Chest and the spirit of the Red Cross and have made donations in sympathy of and to support these objectives. Accordingly all donors will become supporting members of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The persons donating an amount which is equal to or is over the regular and the special Red Cross membership fees after the pro rata division is computed will be considered as such members.

Using the same ratio as in the above stated example, that is 3/10 for Red Cross, we get the following two equations:

$$100 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 30 \text{ yen}$$

$$1,670 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 501 \text{ yen}$$

The persons donating 100 yen will be regular Red Cross members; and persons donating 1,670 yen will be special Red Cross members.

10. Collection fee (Commission) or returning of the fund to the Locality where such a fund was collected is strictly forbidden. The allocation of the fund for the participating members of the present campaign, namely the beneficiaries, in the cities, towns and villages does not fall under this rule.

11. Expenses.

(1) The campaign expenses in the center (for the joint efforts) will be borne by the two parties at the ratio of the total goals for the entire country for the Community Chest and the Red Cross respectively.

(2) Local Expenses.

a. In the same manner as in the above stated example the management expense amounting to 1,000,000 yen will be borne by the two parties as follows:

$$\text{C.C. } 1,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 7/10 = 700,000 \text{ yen}$$

$$\text{R.C. } 1,000,000 \text{ yen} \times 3/10 = 300,000 \text{ yen}$$

b. While the expenses will be borne pro rata by the two parties as shown above for the Joint Expenses, independent expenditure for undertakings carried out separately, each will pay his own.

12. The details of the present agreement will be worked out by the fund raising secretariats through the Joint Committee or the Liaison Conference, etc.”

Japanese Red Cross (Volunteer Services)

The instructional informational material for the Volunteer Services Program, as previously announced, has been compiled in the form of “Volunteer Service Information Letters” which, in bound form, will constitute the Volunteer Service Handbook.

English translations of the instructional and informational Volunteer Service material have been inclosed, when available, in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin. Volunteer Services Information Letters, No. I, II and III (English Translations) were inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins, No.70 (for period 26 April - 2 May) and No.73 (for period 17 - 23 May), respectively.

Volunteer Services Letters, No. IV, V, VI, and VII, as listed below, are inclosed in this Weekly Bulletin and they complete the current series of letters:

Letter No. IV, dated 13 May 1948, subject: “Selection of Volunteer Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees” (Inclosure #1).

Letter No. V, dated 17 May 1948, subject: “System of Record Keeping and Reporting” (Inclosure #2).

Letter No. VI, dated 17 May 1948, subject: "System of Awards" (Inclosure #3).

Letter No. VII, dated 17 May 1948, subject: "The Use of Special Volunteer Service Advisory Committees in all Communities". (Inclosure #4).

Laws Regulating Domestic Relations

Questions have arisen concerning present laws in Japan controlling family relations. Legal provisions concerning marriage, adoption, duty to support relatives, divorce, are set forth in the Japan Civil Code. Many of these laws were changed by the Diet by Law No.222 promulgated 22 December 1947.

Present laws in Japan concerning adoption, support and related subjects can be found in the Official Gazette, English Edition, No.520 for Monday, 22 December 1947.

Child Welfare

Allowable Remuneration to Children's Agencies for Care of Children - including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children's Bureau, issued Amended Instruction #22, (JI-HATSU-OTSU #22) dated 26 May concerning the above subject.

The maximum per day limits for Kyogo-in are as follows:

Administrative expense	- 34 yen
Care of Children	- 24 yen
Total	58 yen

Maximum limits per day for Homes for Dependent, Neglected, Abused or Feeble-minded Children are:

Administrative expense	- 28 yen
Care of Children	- 24 yen
Total	52 yen

Administrative costs for these institutions have been based on the minimum standards of personnel, etc., which will be required of them.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

One of the much discussed problems in the operation of social insurance has been the amount of time necessary to pay a medical care claim. The doctors who provide medical care for the insured frequently complain that the delay in the payment of their claims to the insurance systems causes them not only embarrassment in paying their own operating costs but also accounts for considerable financial loss because of changes in the monetary valuations. This delay in the past has been due to the lengthy procedure in the processing of a claim, which was usually submitted through the Medical Association to the prefectural insurance office or the insurance society or association and then back to the Medical Association, which paid the doctor. In some instances this procedure has delayed the payments for as much four to six months.

Under proposed legislation, each medical care claim should be paid within a period of 10 to 20 days. The new provisions will permit the doctor to submit his claim directly to the Insurance Section in the prefectural office for immediate payment with the understanding that the claim will be reviewed by a competent authority, including medical representation, and subject to readjustment of found unjust or not correct.

National Health Insurance

In connection with the description of current reporting requirements begun in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #73, for period 17-23 May, there are given below the data reportable by each National Health

Insurance association in connection with its application for national government subsidies. Although this application falls outside the operational reporting, it contains, a number of important checks on the proper functioning of the respective association. Also it is important that this application, which serves as the basis for the allocation of national government subsidies, be filed promptly by all associations and forwarded speedily by the prefectural Insurance Section. Deadlines set for the receipt of said applications vary in the several prefectures. However, all of them were due at the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, not later than 31 May. Latest reports from the Insurance Bureau indicate that several prefectures have failed to meet this deadline.

Data required:

1. Date of establishment of the National Health Insurance association requesting the subsidy.
2. Average number of insured, January through December 1947.
3. Share of the total cost of medical services to be borne by the insured requiring such services.
4. Ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.
5. Administrative expenditure as estimated for the current fiscal year. This figure must be broken down into personnel cost (salaries of full and part-time officials of the association), traveling expenses, and other expenditures (supplies, repairs, budget of the association's assembly, and miscellaneous).
6. Estimated cost of nursing personnel's salaries (number and salaries of licensed Public Health Nurses and such other nurses and midwives employed as have not yet been licensed as Public Health Nurses) and the estimated cost of their travel.
7. Estimated cost of maintaining health facilities and preventive services.
8. Estimated cost of (educational) publicity.
9. Estimated revenue from membership contributions during the current fiscal year, total and per member.
10. Estimated cost during the current fiscal year of services and benefits, total and per insured.
11. Number of hospitals (if any) under direct management of the association.

Having received all applications, the prefectural Insurance Section shall prepare the following summary table, giving under each paragraph the number of associations, the number of insured, and the amount of money.

1. Number of applications received.
2. Administrative expenditure: Aside from the total figure, a breakdown is required showing administrative cost in relation to the share of medical care cost borne by the association and according to the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.
3. Health nurses: In addition to their total number and cost, a breakdown is required according to Public Health Nurses and other nurses not qualifying as such, and according to their salaries. "Standard" annual salary is 29,200 yen.
4. Association doctors: In addition to their total numbers and salaries, separate figures are required for each of the following three categories of doctors.
 - a. Those receiving from the association an annual fixed salary in addition to their medical fee. The amount of their salary is to be shown; "standard" is 24,000 yen per year. (Up to 8,000 yen may be received for each doctor in this category from national subsidies).
 - b. Doctors working on a straight salary basis in hospitals and clinics directly managed by National Health Insurance associations. These are not subsidized.

- c. Doctors concurrently in charge of more than one association. (In respect to such doctors subsidies may be received but the combined subsidy must not exceed 8,000 yen.)

5. Finally, a summary tabulation is required, separate from the statement containing the above four points, to show the number of associations, classed according to the contribution they levy on their insured (in classes ranging from 50 yen or less to 300 yen and over per capita) and the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured (in classes ranging from 25% and less to 80% and over). The number of partially suspended associations must likewise be shown. These are associations which had suspended, by 1 May, all operations except services offered by their health nurses.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:

1. Selection of Volunteer Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees. (Letter No. IV)
2. System of Record Keeping and Reporting. (Letter No. V)
3. System of Awards. (Letter No. VI)
4. The Use of Special Volunteer Service Advisory Committees in all Communities. (Letter No. VII)
5. Subsidy for Insects and Rodents Control to Each Prefecture.
6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 29 May 1948.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE INFORMATION LETTER NO. IV

13 May

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SELECTION OF VOLUNTEER CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Persons having a great deal of control over the success or failure of the Volunteer Service program will be the Volunteer Service Chairmen and committee members selected to serve at each level of administration - National, Chapter, Branch and Sub-Branch and Sub-Cho. Consequently the selection of this group is of prime importance.

In general there are three qualities which these leaders should have: first, administrative ability; second a capacity for leadership; and third, the ability to plan and direct training courses. The chairman at every level should have these abilities to a stronger degree than the committee members.

Equally important as the above listed abilities and capacities, which can be measured in a rather specific manner, are the qualities which the success of any enterprise involving human relationships depends. Leaders of any group or people must have and practice a true respect for all individuals, regardless of their social, political or economic status. A general love of people must be manifested by leaders if the proper influence is to be exerted.

The leaders of the Volunteer Service program, particularly, must have the ability to express appreciation for the service rendered by the workers and convey to them that their service is both important and necessary. The leaders must also be capable of encouraging workers and of stimulating their interest. A leader's job is that of keeping an entire program running smoothly and in order to do this, the leader must show a constant awareness of all problems and must have a clear understanding of the total operation.

Perhaps one of the most necessary of these intangible qualities desirable in a leader is that ability enabling the individual to get along with others and avoid, at all times, any attitude which might convey to the group that they are working for the leader, as an individual. It is always the leader's responsibility to build an "esprit de corps" among the workers and develop their loyalty to the organization and its objectives.

A good leader must know the members of the group and understand them. In the development of any effective program there must be a mutual respect existing between the individual in charge and the workers - this kind of relationship can exist only when there is a complete understanding on the part of everyone.

The relationship between the leaders and the volunteers must be one of sharing together the opportunity of serving where there is a need. Need is the only thing which justifies any Volunteer Service project and if we are constantly aware of this fact, nothing should arise to hinder the development and growth of a strong Volunteer Service program in the Japanese Red Cross. In fact, because the need is so great and there is so much to be done, the Japanese Red Cross has a great opportunity to organize its resources, to strengthen and expand its services to meet ever increasing needs.

The success of the Volunteer Service program will depend entirely upon the proper selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen - select carefully and wisely - with these leaders well chosen we cannot fail.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE INFORMATION LETTER NO. V

17 May 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SYSTEM OF RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING.

I. PURPOSE OF RECORDS and REPORTS

It is important in the development of any organization to establish a method to measure its progress and growth. This factor makes it necessary to maintain a system of records and reports.

Statistical data obtained from records and reports serves to guide and direct these persons responsible for the organization in its growth and provides valuable material for publicity purposes. It is also important to keep staff members, both paid and volunteer, informed of their achievements and regular statistical reports are invaluable for this purpose, particularly in a Volunteer Service program.

Records will be kept primarily for two purposes: first, to inform Red Cross officials of the progress of the Volunteer Service program, and second, to provide an accurate account of time given by Volunteer workers in order to make awards and give proper recognition for the services rendered.

II. METHOD OF KEEPING RECORDS

The unit leaders will have the responsibility of keeping the records of individual worker's time. This will be done by using an individual record card for each Volunteer worker. Attached is a sample. This card will be referred to as "Individual Record of Volunteer Service - Volunteer Service Form No.1, April, 1948". These cards will be supplied by National Headquarters to each Chapter in sufficient amount to provide chapters with sample supplies to be used at the Chapter or Training Course. It will be the responsibility of each chapter to provide additional forms for the Branch, Sub-Branch, and Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairmen for training courses which will be given for their respective committees. Every Chapter Headquarters must keep an adequate supply of Volunteer Service Form No.1. When a project is organized in a local community the Red Cross Representative will request the Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Committee Chairman to secure the necessary number of record forms from the Chapter Headquarters for the specific project. The request should be made through the Sub-Branch Head in those areas. The Sub-Cho Chairmen would make the request directly to the Branch Head and in the Cities, Branch and Branch Headquarters, a supply should be kept on hand.