

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
7-13 June
1948
Number 76**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Local Training of Health Center Personnel

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #75 relative to the training of Health Center personnel. The urgent need for training of personnel already on duty in Health Centers, as well as those newly appointed is recognized. While every effort should be made to provide early in-service training at the local level, this training must be done in a thorough and proper manner if the desired results are to be obtained. Lectures alone are not sufficient, they must be supplemented by demonstrations and practical application.

For this reason it is advisable to place special emphasis upon completion of the Model Health Center's facilities as soon as possible. The model must be fully staffed with personnel who are, themselves, capable of receiving training and acting as instructors for the training of personnel of all other Health Centers. When the personnel of the Model Health Centers are familiar with their jobs then they should be utilized to teach the personnel of other health centers by the practical and accepted methods of (1) explanation, (2) demonstration and (3) application.

Little will be gained by holding formal lecture courses for Health Center personnel in general, until the lectures can be supplemented by demonstration and application, under supervision, in the Model Health Center or other properly functioning Health Centers.

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:
Title: Supplementary School Lunch Program Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-12

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

VD Control

Venereal disease is still the most prevalent infectious disease among adults. In order to insure the success of the nation-wide control program, close liaison should be maintained with Japanese prefectural VD control personnel.

As an aid in determining future plans, it is essential that the Military Government Health Officer know; (1) what the prefectural VD Control program is (present and future) and (2) what personnel and facilities (Public clinics, health centers, hospitals, and laboratories) exist for carrying out the program.

SECTION III
MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 21 May shows a total of 3,448 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,482, of which 103,940 were occupied. During this period, 318,254 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal disease were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 5 - 11 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	1
Chiba	" "	1
Tokyo	Anthrax	1

Note: The Anthrax case occurred in a dairy furnishing milk to the Metropolitan area of Tokyo. Veterinarians in the Tokyo-to Public Health Bureau instituted quarantine measures immediately and withdrew the milk supply temporarily until the incubation period is over.

A representative of the Public Health and Welfare Section made a survey of Veterinary activities in Shizuoka Prefecture. The survey disclosed that meat inspection was good; milk inspection was considered fair with deficiencies noted in dairy farm inspection due to poor transportation facilities; sea-food inspection was quite poor, but an overall program to improve the inspection service is now under way.

A small number of goats recently assigned to the Nagaizumi village were inspected and found to be in a much improved condition compared to the condition at the time of arrival in Yokohama. These goats were part of a gift of "The Heifers for Relief Committee".

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

The Ministry of Welfare has issued supplemental instructions to all prefectural governors on the subject of "Management of Hospital Food Rationing", Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction No.616 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu), dated 9 June. These instructions point out that the original directive of 12 February, Vice-Minister of Welfare Directive No.12 (Hatsu-Ken), contemplated that each hospital be properly organized to insure correct procurement and fair distribution of allocated food materials, but that the directive authorizes in no way the organization of unions or associations of semi-official or of any other nature in order to delegate responsibility for hospital rationing which properly belongs to the Government, at both national and local levels.

Hospital officials must understand that the handling of hospital rationing is their responsibility and that this responsibility cannot be delegated. Certain hospitals have complained that transportation is not available for moving rations from the rationing point to the hospital. In these cases there is no objection to the employment of transportation facilities on a contract basis, as distinguished from the organization of a union or association.

Distribution

A total of 3,680 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures during the period 30 May - 5 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	552	0	0	0
Miyagi	100	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	20	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0
Saitama	0	10	0	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	50
Tokyo	200	80	0	120
Chiba	504	0	0	0
Nagano	50	0	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0
Aichi	480	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Ehime	48	42	140	0
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Miyazaki	504	0	0	0
Fukuoka	200	0	0	50
Total	2,738	432	140	370

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,015 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 13 prefectures in the period 31 May - 6 June. This is equivalent to 1,522,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 31 May - 6 June 1948

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Quantity of 50-gal Drums</u>
Yamagata	21
Fukushima	64
Gumma	30
Tokyo	292
Shizuoka	106
Aichi	40
Mie	65
Shiga	26
Osaka	60
Hyogo	97
Shimane	20
Hiroshima	136
Fukuoka	<u>58</u>
Total	1,015

The following medicines are being removed from distribution control by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.27, published 1 June. Supply of these medicines is considered to be adequate to meet ordinary needs and distribution control is no longer necessary.

Sulfapyridin	Sulfamethylthiazol
Sulfapyridin tablet	Sulfamethylthiazol tablet
Sulfapyridin injection	Dextrose injection
Sulfamin	

Ordinance No.27 will designate that the following items are to be included as controlled medicines, effective the same date;

Hexylresorcinol tablets	Amylresorcinol tablets
Hexylresorcinol pills	Amylresorcinol pills
Hexylresorcinol capsules	Amylresorcinol capsules

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The April report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	82,324
Arrests- Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	77
Convictions	
Registered persons	5
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics	29
Losses by fire	3

Penalties for registrants varied from 5,000 yen fine to eight months penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen to two years penal servitude with 23 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 83 defendants, including 79 professional people eligible for registration, were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 10 minor violations were disposed of administratively.

The report also summarizes the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	2,953
Investigations originated	657
Investigations concluded	574
Investigations not concluded	356

Information was obtained relative to 20 additional addicts including five who were arrested.

Investigation of the motor vessel, Eastern Saga, reported to have a contraband cargo of opium aboard was concluded with the cooperation of Occupation Force enforcement units and Japanese customs and narcotic officials. The vessel was thoroughly searched at three different ports and the crew was questioned relative to the report of contraband cargo. No opium was discovered. The coordinated investigation clearly showed the difficulty of any attempt to introduce narcotic contraband cargo into Japan.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Kyusyu Welfare Training Course

The Ministry of Welfare has planned a seven day welfare conference to be held from 16 to 22 June, inclusive. Approximately 50 persons from the various prefectures in the Kyusyu Region will attend. The meetings will be held at the Komin Club, Kasugayama, Saga City, Saga Prefecture. The subjects to be discussed include: Outline of Social Work, Social Survey and Social Statistics, Methods of Social Work, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief, Child Welfare and the Responsibilities of Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin).

Child Welfare

“Child Welfare” page 12, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.75 is amended to include the following:

Allowance Remuneration to Children’s Agencies for Care of Children including Administrative Costs:

The Ministry of Welfare, Children’s Bureau, issued Ji-Hatsu #257, dated 29 May, concerning the above subject.

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

Administrative expense	-	34 yen
Care of children	-	<u>24 yen</u>
Total		58 yen

Maximum limits for Homes for Dependent, abused or feeble-minded children per child, per day, are:

Administrative expense	-	28 yen
Care of children	-	<u>24 yen</u>
Total		52 yen

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

Lying-in Agency

Payment is limited to cost of care, delivery costs, physicians’ costs, etc.

Foster home care - amount for one person per day under present Daily Life Security Law allowance.

Mother’s and Children’s Home - up to 1.35 yen per day per person for all persons in the institution.

Day Nursery (year round only) - up to 1.35 yen per day per child for all children. There is no provision for temporary or seasonal day nurseries. Homes for Physically Handicapped and Weak Children (permanent homes only) up to 8 yen per day per child for all children.

Temporary Shelter Care (Article 33 of the Daily Life Security Law)

Administrative cost - 10 yen per day per child
Care of children - 27 yen per day per child

Consigned Temporary Care where no temporary shelter is operated.

No administrative cost. Care of children - 24 yen per day per child. Administrative costs for the above agencies may be adjusted upon completion of the proposed minimum standards for children's institutions.

A committee is now working on a standard bookkeeping procedure for all institutions which will be provided for their use as soon as is possible.

Welfare Officers are encouraged to give surveillance to the uses to which administrative allowances are put in individual institutions and to report interesting observations through channels.

Monthly Public Assistance Figures - April

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following national totals for the month of April 1948. Figures for March 1948 and for April 1947 are given for purpose of comparison.

	April 1948	March 1948	April 1947
Persons - institutional	135,944	138,195	112,769
Persons - non-institutional	2,013,927	2,077,031	2,650,272
Totals	2,149,871	2,215,226	2,763,041
Assistance in cash*	366,200,622	408,285,028	197,781,859
Assistance in kind	59,685,650	56,131,208	36,642,044
Totals	425,886,272	464,416,236	234,423,903

*Before deductions for repayment by families

Public Assistance by Prefectures

Prefecture	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	11,839	59,634	18,845,566	18,283,400
Aomori	1,547	30,703	143,082	5,942,147
Iwate	477	41,063	113,601	6,848,030
Miyagi	1,879	43,047	181,117	5,674,449
Akita	881	48,745	810,000	8,618,328
Yamagata	1,322	37,730	37,784	6,451,290
Fukushima	974	57,276	183,299	8,373,584
Ibaraki	1,402	39,525	97,660	5,496,858
Tochigi	597	23,146	191,150	4,298,815
Gumma	3,568	40,886	81,490	6,122,683
Saitama	1,172	42,076	604,047	7,505,130
Chiba	2,362	43,356	1,016,362	7,120,278
Tokyo	16,930	119,094	43,574	32,612,292
Kanagawa	4,326	41,524	26,000	10,716,469
Niigata	9,824	61,206	879,876	9,776,138
Toyama	830	28,127	28,855	5,062,102

Ishikawa	1,036	30,349	142,148	6,588,584
Fukui	574	21,137	403,140	4,109,932
Yamanashi	419	20,434		4,451,017
Nagano	3,113	48,218	184,146	8,792,550
Gifu	1,627	33,804	563,270	6,404,813
Shizuoka	4,639	46,762	790,780	3,628,298
Aichi	7,289	69,244		12,145,502
Mie	958	35,287		6,563,112
Shiga	389	26,051		3,389,639
Kyoto	3,249	62,135	2,272,612	10,301,691
Osaka	8,962	64,067	10,571	17,506,668
Hyogo	6,048	93,655		18,761,653
Nara	647	21,462	91,371	4,057,945
Wakayama	377	27,681	149,561	4,960,325
Tottori	607	18,816	451,362	3,265,080
Shimane	765	24,680		4,407,784
Okayama	2,964	40,417	370,151	7,752,388
Hiroshima	2,235	50,724	174,165	10,310,897
Yamaguchi	8,734	32,502	133,608	7,492,430
Tokushima	1,771	26,818	38,134	4,954,062
Kagawa	1,631	24,139	658,500	3,762,870
Ehime	724	33,088		6,038,543
Kochi	782	20,534		4,061,059
Fukuoka	2,634	141,563	9,485,524	11,743,949
Saga	2,830	35,977	2,113,798	4,505,888
Nagasaki	1,499	38,642	25,389	8,450,894
Kumamoto	2,468	39,095	507,265	7,232,070
Oita	1,754	21,366	13,622,249	3,795,279
Miyazaki	1,028	46,528	3,725,360	4,192,295
Kagoshima	4,261	61,214	489,083	8,693,864
Total	135,944	2,013,927	59,685,650	366,116,197

Correction - Children's Bureau Survey of Orphans

Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3 - 9 May, page 9, shows a total of male orphans of 68,478. The correct total of male orphans is 68,487.

Physically Handicapped Program

The first of 12 institutions for the handicapped in Japan opened in Tokyo, 7 June. It is named the Ohara-Ryo and accommodates 79 trainees and 37 members of their families.

Most of the accommodated are amputees and they will be trained in such crafts as: radio repair, dress making, watch repair, printing, shoe repair, wood work, electrical hand work and machine work of various types.

Out of the 79 trainees, 56 young ex-service personnel and civilians, formerly connected with the army, are included in the training, while 23 are civilians with no former army-navy background.

The program is slanted towards the age group, 20 - 40 years, and it is not surprising to find that the majority of handicapped needing this training are ex-service personnel. However, those receiving this training are to be based upon the overall needs of both ex-servicemen and civilians alike.

The numbers of physically handicapped in Tokyo-to as reported by welfare officials are:

Ex-servicemen and civilians formerly in the Armed Forces - 2094
Civilians not connected with Armed Forces - 738

A large former army barracks located on the property of the Second National Hospital in Tokyo has been renovated and equipped for this training institution. It is newly painted and all equipment has been renovated. It is equipped with a central kitchen, dining room and bathing facilities.

The facilities of the Second National Hospital will be used for necessary medical examinations and treatments.

The present course of training will take approximately 8 months.

Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Centers

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.66 (for the period 29 March - 4 April) and No.72 (for period 10 - 16 May).

The following information, in brief outline, is a report on the progress of establishing "Leadership Training Centers" (Camps) this Summer as reported in a recent meeting of the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee:

a. Approval of camp sites and dates:

- (1) Okayama Training Center at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture 25 - 31 July.
- (2) Gora Training Center, Kanagawa Prefecture, 15 - 21 August. Note: The students will arrive on Sunday previous to the Monday on which the actual work of the camp will begin and they will leave on Saturday after the close of the camp on Friday night.

b. Budgets for the two Centers:

- (1) Food - 150 yen per day per person. 55 students will attend 6 days. 12 faculty members will attend 8 days. Average of 3 guests allowed each day.
 - (a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $55 \times 6 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 99,000 \text{ yen}$
 - (b) Faculty (12)
 $12 \times 8 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 28,800 \text{ yen}$
 - (c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times 150 \text{ yen} = 5,400 \text{ yen}$
Total Food Cost - 133,200 yen
- (2) Room - 50 yen per day, 6 days for students, 8 days for faculty, 2 Centers
 - (a) Students (55 in each Center)
 $6 \times 2 \times 55 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 33,000 \text{ yen}$
 - (b) Faculty (12)
 $8 \times 12 \times 2 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 9,600 \text{ yen}$
 - (c) Guests (3 per day permitted to attend)
 $3 \times 6 \times 2 \times 50 \text{ yen} = 1,800 \text{ yen}$
Total Room Cost - 44,400 yen
- (3) Miscellaneous (2 Centers)
 - (a) Mimeographing and paper for bulletins used in teaching - 6,000 yen
 - (b) Rent for boat used in Water Safety and other expenses necessary for teaching materials - 18,000 yen
 - (c) Mail and telegrams - 6,000 yen
 - (d) Shipping materials to Centers such as blankets, sheets, mosquito nets and transportation of food, 20,000 yen
Total Cost for Miscellaneous Items - 50,000 yen
- (4) Transportation (12 teachers)
 - (a) Gora Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Gora - 600 yen)
 - (b) Okayama Center (average estimate per person for transportation to Okayama - 4,250 yen) $12 \times 4,250 \text{ yen} = 51,000 \text{ yen}$
Total Cost for Transportation - 58,200 yen

- (5) Awards to Teachers (estimate of 1,000 yen each)
 $12 \times 2 \times 1,000 \text{ yen} = 24,000 \text{ yen}$
- (6) General Services
 - (a) General maintenance of buildings
 - (b) Cleaning of buildings before Center opens
 - (c) Errand help
 Total for General Service for two Centers - 20,000 yen

Summary:

Food	133,200 yen
Room	44,400
Miscellaneous	50,000
Transportation	121,884 (including transportation of students)
Awards	24,000
General Services	20,000
Total	393,484 yen

Note: It was agreed at an Advisory Committee Meeting that the cost of food and housing would determine the tuition per students. The total cost of housing and food is 177,600 yen and this divided among 110 students will make the tuition fee per student approximately 1,600 yen.

c. Courses to be studied at Center

- (1) Junior Red Cross Organization and Membership
 - (a) What is Red Cross? Brief History. Discussion of thoughts and quotations dealing with goodwill, charity, humanitarian feelings, and the Red Cross ideals.
 - (b) How to become a Junior Red Cross member. Purposes of Junior Red Cross. Significance of Junior Red Cross membership.
 - (c) How to organize a Junior Red Cross Corps in School according to democratic principles and good parliamentary procedure.
- (2) Junior Red Cross Community Activities
 This will include:
 - (a) The study of how to make survey of community needs.
 - (b) How to determine and evaluate good Junior Red Cross projects.
 - (c) How to integrate Junior Red Cross activities with regular classroom work.
- (3) Safety Services
 To include safety and accident prevention information applicable to Japanese life.
- (4) Home Nursing and Nutrition
 To include a combination of the two subjects which will give basic health knowledge that is practical and applicable.
- (5) School Correspondence Project
 Study of National and International plan for exchanging school correspondence albums with schools in Japan and in other countries.
- (6) Crafts
 Making of articles which may be used in welfare institutions from native raw materials which students bring with them.
- (7) English conversation
 To be arranged during free periods.

Note: One month previous to the date of center the faculty will meet together to develop the units of work to be taught in each of the above courses. The faculty will assist in preparing the daily schedule. Only four hours each day will be given to study and discussion. There will be planned free periods and recreation. Students will share in the planning of their recreation. In fact, students will operate the Center with adult leaders' guidance.

d. Faculty (tentative)

Consultant and Junior Red Cross Chief have plans that the following will be the faculty of the Center:

- (1) Mr. S. Honjo, Chief, Japanese Junior Red Cross
- (2) Major Jack Moreman, Assistant Exec. Officer, CI&E (Dean and Co-Dean of Center)
- (3) Mr. Kashiwagi, Supervisor, Schools of Kanagawa Prefecture (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (4) Mr. Takata, Social Studies Teacher, Akasaka School (Junior Red Cross Activities)
- (5) Mr. Eiichi Komori, Chief, Safety Services (Safety and Accident Prevention)
- (6) Miss Hayashi, Chief, Nursing Services (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (7) Mrs. Kobayashi, Nutritionist, Joshi Dai (Nursing and Nutrition)
- (8) Miss Shiroyama, Junior Red Cross (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (9) Mrs. Goto, Teacher at Shoei School (School Correspondence, International Project)
- (10) Crafts teacher - to-date not appointed.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In further supplementation of earlier information on current statistical reporting requirements for National Health Insurance (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 73 and 75) the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has informed Public Health and Welfare Section of a new report to be compiled for the first time in every prefecture in June.

This is to be a monthly report to the prefectural Insurance Section by every Public Health Nurse employed by a National Health Insurance association. After consolidating these individual reports, the prefectural Insurance Section is to send the consolidated report to the Ministry of Welfare not later than one month after completion of the month reported on. Each prefecture must decide for itself when the individual reports shall be due at the prefectural office. The following information is required to be forwarded to the Ministry:

1. Number of associations reported on;
2. Number of Public Health Nurses reporting;
3. Number of insured per one Public Health Nurse;
4. Number of Public Health Nurses who failed to report;
5. Total hours and percent of total working time spent, out of each business day, on each of the following activities:
 - a. Home visits, total and broken down into visiting time, travel time, and preparation of records;
 - b. Consultation in the office, total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor, preparation, and cleaning up;
 - c. Outside consultations (itinerant clinics), total and broken down into consultation proper, assistance to the doctor and travel time;
 - d. Group education, total and broken down into guidance and travel time;
 - e. Meetings and conferences, total and broken down into staff education, study and attendance, practical (on the spot) observation;
 - f. Other activities, total and broken down investigation and statistics, communications, health preservation business (e.g. filling out of applications for special food for nursing mothers etc.) association business, conferences, and official trips outside the village;
 - g. Grand Totals
6. The total number of business days spent on:
 - a. Home visits, total number of homes and of cases and broken down according to the following categories: maternity case, unweaned infant, pre-school child, student, adult, investigation, control of communicable disease, not home, death, other.
 - b. Visits on special diseases: tuberculosis, venereal disease, infectious disease, mental disease.
 - c. Communication visits, total number and broken down according to the following categories: school, private doctor or dispensary, Health Center, member of welfare committee, workshop and store, social work institution, other.

d. Grand Totals

Reference is made also to the application and report required from all National Health Insurance associations desiring a national subsidy for the establishment of a clinic or hospital under their direct management. A translation of that form as required by Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Instruction #284, (Ho-Hatsu No.284) of 1 March was given as enclosure No.1 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.67. Since no definite deadline was attached to that report, several associations planning to establish clinics or hospitals and desiring national subsidies therefore may have fallen behind and should be encouraged to make application promptly if such subsidy is desired for the current fiscal year.

Finally, reference is made to national subsidies payable to National Health Insurance associations hit by natural disasters such as floods, etc. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.64) The reporting requirements contained in the application form to be filed by associations wishing to qualify for such subsidies will be listed in the next issue of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin and will complete all regular statistical and related reporting done currently under the National Health Insurance Program.

Health Insurances

Attention is invited to Ho-Hatsu No.548 and No.552 dispatched by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the prefectural governors and noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.71 for the period 3 - 9 May. They contained information regarding new procedures for obtaining more prompt payment of claims presented by insurance doctors for medical care given to patients insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

The Central Committee for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors concurred in the action taken by the Ministry of Welfare in this matter and urged that the Prefectural Committees for the Guidance of Insurance Doctors take an active part in bringing about cooperation on the part of all doctors.

SECTION IX
MEMORAMDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 5 June 1948.
2. Number of Cases and Rates of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for 5 week period ended 29 May 1948.

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Health Centers

Under the provision of the health center law (Law 101, 1947) and Cabinet Order #77 dated 2 April 1948 certain cities (those with populations of 150,000) are authorized to supervise the administration of health centers within the designated cities. Enclosure No.1 to this bulletin is an English translation of the Ministry of Welfare's memorandum of instructions (Hatsu-Ken #60, dated 21 June 1948) to the prefectural governors and mayors of cities, subject: the "Transference of Health Centers to Cities."

Enclosure No.2 is an English translation of the Ministry of Welfare's memorandum of instruction (Hatsu-Ken #59, dated 21 June 1948) to prefectural governors, subject: "Notification About the Transference of Health Administrative Matters." This memorandum instructs governors to delegate to the health centers certain administrative matters under the provisions of the Health Center Law.

Morioka Model Health Center

The first prefectural Model Health Center to be completed, patterned after the Sugunami Model Health Center in Tokyo, opened in Morioka, Iwate Prefecture on 16 June. The Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended the opening ceremony and addressed the prefecture officials, prefecture medical association, dental association and midwives association, at a combined meeting at the Health Center auditorium at Morioka.

Information contained in Military Government Team Monthly Activities Report indicates work is progressing on Model Health Centers throughout Japan.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 24 May - 5 June:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| May 24, 1948
(I-Hatsu, No.207) | From: Director, Medical Bureau | To: Director, Health Department
Every prefecture |
| | Subject: Disposition of institutions and Commodities owned by Japan Medical Treatment Cooperation. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu, No.302) | From: Director, Children's Bureau | To: Governor Gumma Prefecture |
| | Subject: Allocation of Plate Glass to be used for Child Welfare Agencies for the 4th Quarter, 1947-48. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.767) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor Aichi Prefecture |
| | Subject: Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law. | |
| May 24, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.770) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture |
| | Subject: Appointment of Social Work Guidance Officials in Full-time Service. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.774) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture |
| | Subject: Presentation of a written Report of Actual State and Account Settlement of Subsidies for Living Aid Expenses for Needy German Nationals Living in Japan in 1947-48. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu, No.775) | From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau | To: Governors, Tokyo and other
6 prefectures |
| | Subject: Presentation of an Accurate Account of National Subsidy for Protection Work Expense for Special Women for 1947-48. | |
| May 25, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.81) | From: Director, Social Bureau | To: All Prefectural Governors |
| | Subject: Distribution Relief Commodities from LARA. | |

May 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.82)
Subject: Distribution of the Estimated National Subsidies for Protection Expenses under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 25, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.304)
Subject: Forwarding of an English Copy of “Subject: Regarding Enforcement of Child Welfare Law” (Welfare Ministry dispatch Ji No.20, dated March 31, 1948).

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.308)
Subject: Concerning Cement Allocation for Buildings, such as Child Welfare Agencies, etc.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.212)
Subject: Application for License of Pharmacist.

May 26, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry
of Welfare Mutual Aid Association To: Director, All Bureaus and
Divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.497)
Subject: Payments in Advance of Lodging Fee at the Rest House.

May 26, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry
of Welfare Mutual Aid Association To: Director, All Bureaus and
Divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.498)
Subject: Notification Regarding Partial Amendment of Point-fees in “The List of Point-fees for Medical Care under Social Insurance and the list of Pont-fees for dental care under Health Insurance” regarding amendment of special calculation System.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo, No.580)
Subject: Dealing with Forwarding of Koreans’ Property in Kind II.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governors, Tokyo and other
(Repatriation Relief Board 14 prefectures
Hatsu-Gyo, No.583)
Subject: Survey of a number of Persons at the Students’ League for Relief of Repatriates.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.777)
Subject: Application for Permission of use of the Properties of Branch Office of Osaka Prefecture, Kyojo-kai and of Kyojo-Hall, Osaka.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.779) 10 prefectures
Subject: Opening of a Conference of the Competent Officials with Living Cooperative Association at Prefectures.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Miyagi and other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.784) 18 prefectures
Subject: Distribution of Japanese Paper for Japanese Umbrellas to be Manufactured at Occupational Agencies.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.789)
Subject: Distribution of Commodities (seeds of vegetables) from LARA.

May 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.790) Subject: Distribution of Commodities from LARA. 9 prefectures

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.791) Subject: Permission of Protection Agency under the Provisions of Art. 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Toyama Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.792) Subject: Application for Permission of Grant of Temporary Living Aid Under Daily Life Security Law
to Supply Beddings for Needy Persons.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu, No.309) Subject: Forwarding of a Statistical List of Day Nursery and Mothers' Home in Japan.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.310) Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.311) Subject: Authorization of Child Welfare Officials.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Gumma and Chiba Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu, No.312) Subject: Acknowledgment of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.313) Subject: Acknowledgment of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 27, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governors, Aichi and other
(Repatriation Relief Board, 4 Prefectures
Hatsu-Gyo, No.586) Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Permitted by GHQ, SCAP.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture
(Repatriation Relief Board, Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been Permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
Hatsu-Gyo, No.588)

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau R.R.B. To: Governors, Kochi and other
(Hatsu-Butsu, No.590) one Prefectures
Subject: Allocation of Artificial Saccharine Substance for Relief Use.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.317) Subject: Application for Approval of Training Institution for Personnel Under Child Welfare Law.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.318) Subject: Designation of Day Nursery and Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.319) Subject: Application for Designation of Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.320)
Subject: Application for Approval of Creation and Application for Designation of Training Institution for Nursing Teachers.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.321)
Subject: Approval of Creation of Child Welfare Station.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.800)
Subject: Payment over the base Amount of Living Aid Expense under Daily Life Security Law.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Fukushima Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.801)
Subject: A Statistical List of Living Conditions of the Protected.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu)
Subject: Singer Sewing Machine, Type 15 (AE:AF)

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.579)
Subject: Enactment of Standards of Business of Health Nurses.

May 28, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.581)
Subject: Preservation of Quality of Milk.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.24)
Subject: Survey of Singer Sewing Machine Type 15 (AE:AF)

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.213)
Subject: Advertisement of Medicine.

May 29, 1948 From: Vice President of R.R.B. To: Governor of Hokkaido and 6
(Repatriation Relief Board, Prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Shi, No.595)
Subject: Special Distribution of Indispensable Household Goods in 1948-49.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: Governor of Hokkaido and 6
(Repatriation Relief Board, Prefectures in Tohoku District
Hatsu-Shi, No.601)
Subject: Preliminary Conference concerning Establishment of Emergency Institution for Accomodation of Repatriates from Saghalien who have no Relatives.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.608)
Subject: Procedure of Application for Business Fund Loan.

May 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, R.R.B. To: All Prefectural Governors
(Repatriation Relief Board, Hatsu-Shi, No.613)
Subject: National Subsidy for Funds of Loaning Business Fund to Needy Persons.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.325)
Subject: Consultation about Institution for Protection under Child Welfare Law.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.221)
Subject: Amendment of Organization of Welfare Ministry.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.25)
Subject: Allocation of Paper to make out Maternal and Child Handbook.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau, To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Ji, No.31) Chief, Accounts Section
Subject: Distribution of Estimated National Subsidy for Expense to be Disbursed for Measures taken under Child Welfare Law for (May) 1948 - 1949.

May 31, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.588)
Subject: Distribution of Grant to Local Government for the Movement of Population Survey.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.589)
Subject: Special Distribution of Sugar to Inpatients in big Cities.

June 1, 1948 From: Welfare Minister To: Governors, Ibaraki and 7
(Yo-Hatsu, No.38) other Prefectures
Subject: Permission of Renewal of Term of Substitute VD Clinic.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 21 other Prefectures
(Engo, No.1)
Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose return have been Sanctioned by GHQ, SCAP.

June 1, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Prefectures (except
(Engo, No.2) for Aomori and Kagoshima)
Subject: Koreans whose Return have been Sanctioned by GHQ, SCAP.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Engo, No.3)
Subject: Personal Effects carried by KUBOTOSHI Kanae.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro.
(Sha- Hatsu, No.817)
Subject: Special Distribution of LARA Commodities.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Niigata Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.820)
Subject: Permission for Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Aiji, No.23)
Subject: Approval for Creation of Training Institute for Nursing Teachers.

June 2, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Kai-Hatsu No.522)
Subject: Amendment of the Budget Instructions.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, each Prefecture
(Ichi-Fuku, No.2159)
Subject: Partial Amendment of Statement in Ichi-Fuku, No.1881.

June 2, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro
(Ji-Hatsu, No.330)
Subject: Distribution of Children's Sporting Shoes for Child Welfare Agencies.

June 2, 1948 From: Welfare Vice Minister To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.43)
Subject: Extermination of Rodent and Insects.

June 3, 1948 From: Welfare Vice Minister To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-Hatsu, No.44)
Subject: Dealing with Infectious Diarrhea (Temporary Name).

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.598)
Subject: Report According to Examples of Welfare Ministry Reports.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.335)
Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.336)
Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu, No.337)
Subject: Consultation for Appointment of Child Welfare Officials.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Mie and 22 other Prefectures
(Ji-Hatsu, No.340)
Subject: Preliminary Assembly of Competent Officials for Budget Concerned with Child Welfare law.

June 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each
(Ho-Hatsu, No.859) Prefecture; Chief, each Branch
Office of Social Insurance
Subject: Partial Payment of Balance of New Salary.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Section, each
(Ho-Hatsu, No.862) Prefecture; Chief, each Branch
Office of Social Insurance
Subject: Distribution of budget for Payment, Pension Accounts, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for
1948-1949.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.722)
Subject: Special Research on Japanese Encephalitis.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 10 other
(Sha-Hatsu, No.825) Prefectures.
Subject: A Visit of Miss Helen A. Keller.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.826)
Subject: Opening of a Short Course for Social Work Workers.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.828)
Subject: Payment over the Base Amount of Living and (for Learning Technical Skill) under Daily Life
Security Law.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.829)
Subject: Alteration of Plan of Institution under the Emergency Daily Life Relief Work.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metro.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.832)
Subject: Distribution of Materials for Operation of Vocational Agencies.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.605)
Subject: Reference concerning names of responsible divisions and sections for affairs concerned with National Park Division and chiefs of such divisions and sections, etc.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.221)
Subject: Allocation of precious metal, gold-platinum alloy designated for dental use by prefecture.

June 4, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.222)
Subject: Survey of estimated quantity of demand of designated distribution medicine for the third quarter.

June 4, 1948 From: Chief, Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Worker's Mutual Aid Assn. To: Director, each Division or Bureau
(Kai-Hatsu, No.527)
Subject: Partial amendment of the list of medical fee marks, social insurance and the list of dental fee marks, health insurance.

June 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director, each Division or Bureau
(Kai-Hatsu, No.530)
Subject: Contract deposit in purchasing an article whose price is not controlled.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-Hatsu, No.223)
Subject: Report of on establishments and equipments in pharmaceutical industry.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-Ji, No.43)
Subject: Distribution of estimated national subsidy for expense necessary for temporary care under Child Welfare Law for 1948-1948.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No.87)
Subject: Keeping of materials for operation of vocational agencies.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.835)
Subject: Alteration of site of institution under the emergency daily life relief work.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Pref.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.836)
Subject: Guidance and audit of affairs concerned with Daily Life Security Law.

June 5, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Hiroshima Pref.
(Ji-Hatsu, No.345)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

According to data compiled from the "Monthly Clinic Reports", it is noted that there are eight prefectures which do not perform darkfield examinations, and 15 prefectures which perform only an insignificantly small number of such examinations. This may be due to a lack of darkfield microscopes, or in some prefectures, to inefficient utilization or distribution of available darkfield condensers.

The production of darkfield condensers is small, but is continuing at an increased rate. Prefectures which need darkfield microscopes should submit their requisitions to the Pharmaceutical Section of the Medical Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

The diagnosis of a chancre should never be made on clinical grounds, nor should it be made by waiting for the serological test to become positive (which takes from 10 days to two or three months). The diagnosis of primary syphilis should be made by the darkfield microscope during the sero-negative stage when the patients chance of complete cure is the greatest.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Rabies Immunization Program for Dogs

Public Law No.29 - Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals, requires all dogs in Japan to be immunized once a year. Authority for this requirement falls within Article 7, which states that a Prefectural Governor can conduct a preventive campaign against rabies when recognized.

The standard dosage is 5 cc of vaccine for each dog, regardless of size, but over four months in age, at least once a year. The vaccine is prepared in Tokyo Laboratories in which both dog and rabbit brain and spinal cords are utilized. The vaccine is not assayed.

Due to considerable belief that the potency of the present vaccine is insufficient for a years immunity, plans are under way to require the testing of all dogs every six months, and assays on the vaccine made by National Institute of Health. The minimum requirements will subsequently be reported in this bulletin. (Note: Occupation personnel owning dogs are required to follow the rabies immunization procedure as noted in AR 40-2090 Change 3, utilizing Habel mouse-tested rabies vaccine, approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. The vaccine is a standard medical supply item Nos.1607885-1607895.)

Veterinary Education

Preliminary work has begun, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, in establishing an inspection system for Veterinary Schools throughout Japan.

Food Sanitation

In order to establish a regulation supporting the Food Sanitation Law No.233, as a guidance for Prefectural Governments, a regulation was approved and should reach each Prefecture during the week of 21 June.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 12-18 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nara	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 12 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 6-12 June. A total of 1,550 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	130	140	0	140
Niigata	40	0	0	0
Fukui	100	0	0	0
Fukuoka	200	30	0	60
Kagawa	200	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	100	70	100
Akita	0	30	20	0
Chiba	0	20	0	0
Nagano	0	0	10	0
Aichi	0	10	0	0
Gifu	50	0	0	0
Kumamoto	0	100	0	0
Totals	720	430	100	300

In May, small shipments of diphtheria toxoid totaling 168,800 cc were ordered by the Ministry of Welfare to seven prefectures. These shipments practically completed the requirements as set-up by prefectures. The total quantity supplied each prefecture was based on requirements submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by the prefectures. Distribution for the immunization program was started in late 1947. Original requirements submitted by prefecture Health Officers totaled 18,510,000 cc for all of Japan. These were revised recently by some prefectures (see Weekly Bulletin No.72, 10-16 May) reducing the total to 13,974,880 cc. Adequate stocks of toxoid are available to continue further immunization. Reports show that there were, on 5 June, 2,816,754 cc available for distribution which had successfully passed assay, and an additional 4,951,980 cc awaiting assay tests. Below is tabulated a resume of the distribution already made.

Distribution of Diphtheria Toxoid
(Unit:cc)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Original Requirement</u>	<u>Revised Requirement</u>	<u>Distribution May</u>	<u>Total Distributed to 31 May</u>
Hokkaido	1,100,000	1,047,500		1,047,500
Aomori	300,000	160,000		160,000
Iwate	347,000	140,000		140,000
Miyagi	395,000	151,900		151,900
Akita	325,000	325,000		432,060
Yamagata	114,000	144,000		143,080
Fukushima	443,000	310,000		310,000
Ibaraki	315,000	405,000		405,000
Tochigi	360,000	360,000		400,000
Gumma	866,000	471,000	28,000	471,000
Saitama	572,000	572,000	87,800	572,000
Chiba	570,000	340,000		340,000
Tokyo	927,000	927,000		848,000
Kanagawa	608,000	202,040		202,040
Niigata	615,000	465,180		465,180
Yamanashi	200,000	157,700		157,700
Gifu	400,000	100,000		100,000
Shizuoka	368,000	291,460		291,460
Aichi	891,000	200,000		200,000

Mie	352,000	200,000		200,000
Toyama	198,000	198,000		201,260
Ishikawa	204,000	204,000	2,000	204,000
Fukui	160,000	108,000		108,000
Shiga	197,000	200,000		200,000
Kyoto	348,000	332,100		332,100
Osaka	659,000	608,000		608,000
Hyogo	756,000	159,000		159,000
Nara	169,000	100,000		100,000
Wakayama	115,000	115,000		115,000
Tottori	142,000	142,000	2,000	142,000
Shimane	177,000	177,000		197,000
Okayama	280,000	280,000	35,000	280,000
Hiroshima	300,000	300,000		339,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	280,000		298,000
Tokushima	193,000	193,000		193,000
Kagawa	233,000	233,000		283,000
Ehime	823,000	350,000		350,000
Kochi	190,000	190,000		205,000
Fukuoka	597,000	599,000		653,200
Saga	233,000	223,000		270,000
Nagasaki	348,000	348,000	8,000	348,000
Kumamoto	414,000	421,000		390,000
Oita	260,000	260,000		261,760
Miyazaki	269,000	269,000		310,000
Kagoshima	436,000	436,000	6,000	436,000
Nagano	431,000	280,000		280,000
Total Japan	18,510,000	13,974,880	168,800	14,600,240
Okinawa	755,000	755,000		500,000
Total Japan and Okinawa	19,265,000	14,729,880	168,800	255,000* 15,355,240

*Shipment made to Okinawa 17 June.

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,447 drums, 50 gallons each pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 19 prefectures in the period 7 - 13 June. This is equivalent to 2,170,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 7-13 June 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>
Tochigi	35	Osaka	124
Saitama	60	Hyogo	63
Tokyo	179	Nara	21
Kanagawa	117	Wakayama	57
Niigata	92	Yamaguchi	75
Yamanashi	26	Ehime	53
Shizuoka	74	Fukuoka	141
Aichi	99	Kumamoto	26
Mie	55	Oita	50
Kyoto	100	Total	1,447

Production

A total of 5,686 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 30 May - 5 June. For the period 6 - 12 June, a total of 5,495 pieces of equipment were produced. Large inventory stocks on hand are sufficient to meet all requirements.

During the period 30 May - 5 June, 205,630 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 47,665 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 36,166 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, a total of 175,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 40,750 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 20,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 5 June included 3,220,318 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 284,918 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 100,383 vials of typhus vaccine.

During the period 6 - 12 June, 136,370 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 37,330 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 19,390 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, a total of 76,225 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 63,810 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry as of 12 June totaled 3,305,093 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 336,076 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 80,993 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during May totaled 556,652 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 152,323 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 29,640 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

<u>Prefecture of Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
	lbs.	gals.	vials
Hokkaido	-	-	10,000
Iwate	10,000	-	30
Akita	2,000	-	-
Yamagata	8,800	900	-
Ibaraki	3,000	3,500	7,000
Gumma	36,000	5,000	-
Tokyo	-	3,000	6,780
Kanagawa	50,000	-	-
Niigata	-	2,500	-
Nagano	30,315	6,000	3,000
Gifu	17,000	4,500	-
Shizuoka	-	5,000	-
Aichi	80,000	13,000	-
Mie	5,000	-	100
Ishikawa	-	-	30
Fukui	-	-	500
Osaka	100,000	10,000	-
Hyogo	10,000	7,000	-
Nara	28,000	1,000	-
Shimane	20,000	1,000	-
Tottori	-	3,500	-
Okayama	15,000	1,000	-
Hiroshima	-	8,070	-
Yamaguchi	71,400	2,050	-
Ehime	-	3,000	-
Kochi	5,300	500	-
Fukuoka	-	20,320	-
Saga	-	6,000	-
Oita	-	5,000	100
Ministry of Welfare			

(Nat'l Hospital)	64,252	14,033	-
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	-	-	100
Otaru	400	200	-
Shimizu	-	-	100
Nagoya	-	50	-
Maizuru	-	-	300
Kobe	-	200	500
Nagasaki	-	-	100
Sasebo	-	-	1,000
Ministry of Transportation:			
Tokyo	45	5,250	-
Nagoya	-	6,000	-
Osaka	-	4,000	-
Hiroshima	-	2,000	-
Shikoku	-	750	-
Moji	-	3,000	-
Niigata	-	2,000	-
Sapporo	-	3,000	-
Total	556,652 lbs.	152,323 gals.	29,640 vials

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is summarizing the activities of 150 narcotic agents throughout Japan reported the following statistics for 16 months ending 30 April:

Number of Registrants Inspected		34,340
Number of Investigations Oriented		2,701
Number of Prosecutions: Registrants	249	
Non-registrants	725	
Total		974
Number of Convictions: Registrants	86	
Non-registrants	318	
Total		404

Of the registrants convicted, 24 received sentences totalling 22 years one month penal servitude, and 62 were fine a total of 145,196 yen.

Of the non-registrants convicted 130 received sentences totalling 175 years 10 months penal servitude and 55 received suspended sentences totalling 84 years six months. One hundred eighty-two non-registrants, including 49 of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of 465,000 yen.

The most important seizures were:

Crude opium	20,014.1 grams
Morphine	7,265.61 grams
Cocaine	8,683.30 grams

There was an average of 37 thefts per month during 1947. This number has been reduced to 29 per month through April 1948. Hospitals, which represented the largest group of registrants losing narcotics through thefts, are gradually reducing the number of thefts by procuring heavy steel safes in which to store narcotics.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest

A national meeting of the Community Chest was held in Tokyo on 3-4 June. The meeting was also attended by Japanese Red Cross and Japanese Government Officials.

In addition to discussions on administrative and operational problems, an agreement between the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest to hold a "joint fund raising campaign" for the year 1948-49 (Month of October 1948) was explained; reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.75 (for the period 31 May - 6 June 1948).

A representative from Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, attended one of the conference sessions and gave a resume covering observations during the last Community Chest Campaign (winter 1947-48). It was pointed out that "**** the interest as well as the participation of the Japanese Government, principally the Ministry of Welfare, in the Community Chest organization and particularly the first campaign, was understandable but the active participation of the Government in the Administrative, Managerial and Operational functions of the Community Chest is at an end - The Community Chest is a private welfare enterprise and must operate as such. This does not mean that the government is not to be sympathetic, helpful and cooperative, but the Community Chest must establish its own administrative channels (not through the Ministry of Welfare) and prefectures must have Community Chest Committees (not prefectural government agencies) to disseminate information, etc., regarding their program".

Japanese Red Cross Society

A conference of Prefectural Red Cross Chapter Managers with officials of the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society, was held in Tokyo on 16, 17 and 18 June.

The following main topics were the subjects covered at the conferences:

1. Agreement between the Central Committee, Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross, regarding the "joint fund raising campaign" for 1948-49, to be held between 1 - 31 October.
2. Red Cross plan for the execution of their responsibilities in the "joint fund campaign".
3. Community plan for the execution of their responsibilities in the "joint fund campaign".
4. Review of Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross fund raising experiences during the past campaign (winter 1947-48).

Material Issued for Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin)

The Ministry of Welfare advised that printed material such as that listed below, has been published by different organizations and has been distributed throughout Japan. All of this material should be available for use in training programs for Minsei-iin and other welfare personnel.

1. "Ordinances and Notifications instructions concerning the Daily Life Security Law" (additional) published in March 1947, by Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
2. "Guide to Protection" (Engo no Shirube). Published by Ministry of Welfare.
3. "Interpretation of the Daily Life Security Law" (Seikatsu Hogo Ho no Kaishaku). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.
4. "On the Spirit of Minsei-iin" (Minsei-iin Seishin ni Tsuite).
5. "Hundred questions and answers on the Daily Life Security Law" (Seikatsu Hogo Hyaku-Mon Hyaku-To). Published by the Japanese Social Work Association.
6. "Interpretation of the Child Welfare Law" (Jido Fukushi Ho). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.

7. "What is the Child Welfare Law" (Jido Fukushi Ho Towa). Published by Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

8. "Minsei-iin Note Book" (Minsei-iin Techo). Prepared by Ministry of Welfare.

9. "Social Work in Japan" (Nippon no Shakai Jigyo). Published by the Japan Social Work Association.

Publication Concerning Child Welfare

A book, "Child Welfare" (Jido Fukushi) edited by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has been just published by TOYO SHOKAN, a publishing company located in Tokyo. This publication is available either at book stores or the publishing house (400 yen per copy). The publication may also be secured by Japanese officials at some price reduction through the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. This book is available only in the Japanese language. It has not been translated into English. The book should be useful in carrying out in-service training programs, particularly intended for child welfare personnel. The following is the table of contents:

Guide for Children's Policy (by Y. Matsuzaki)
Maternal and Child Health (M. Seki)
Day Nurseries (S. Yoshimi)
Homes for Mothers and Children (Boshe-Ryo) (S. Yamataka)
War Orphans and Vagrant Children (Y. Tsujimura)
Education and Protection of Delinquent Children (M. Shimada)
Children's Institutions (M. Kono)
Child Welfare Center (Judo Sodan Sho) (M. Miyake)
Case Work (F. Asaka)
Child Welfare and Education (Y. Miki)
Protection of Juvenile Laborers (Y. Kirihara)
Criminal Policy and Child Welfare (S. Danto)

In-Service Social Work Training Program

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has established a tentative schedule of "in-service training meetings" to be held throughout Japan in 1948. Each of these conferences will last for a period of seven days.

Prefecture Welfare Officials with over two years' experience in social work administration, and Minsei-iin or social workers recommended by prefecture governors are eligible to attend the meetings. Subjects included in the conference program will be: Outline of social work; Minsei-iin work; Protection of daily life and disaster relief; Child welfare work; Social research and Statistics.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Place to be Held</u>
June	Kyushu	Saga
July	Shikoku	Kochi
August	Chugoku	Hiroshima
October	Tohoku	Miyagi
November	Chubu	Toyama
December	Kinki	Kyoto or Nara

No training conference has been scheduled to be held in September because of the National Minsei-iin Meeting to be held in Hokkaido during that month.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

A continued check on the operational and other statistical data on the social insurances available at the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has revealed that the requirements in force are widely disregarded in practice. Even under the programs for which data are regularly reported from the prefectures, i.e. Welfare Pension

Insurance and Seamen's Insurance and the government-managed part of Health Insurance, delays of 2-3 months are common. Reports on the national level are thus delayed despite prompt reports by some prefectures.

Other programs, i.e. society-managed Health Insurance and National Health Insurance, are reported incompletely, owing either to individual societies' and associations' failure to report to the prefectural offices, or failure of prefectures to sent in the information.

Operational and related reports required under the National Health Insurance program were described in preceding issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, (see Nos.67, 73, 75 and 76). The one remaining National Health Insurance report not yet described is the one to be submitted by National Health Insurance associations desiring subsidies on account of having been hit by floods and other natural disasters. However, such reports will not be submitted this year in as much as all appropriations for such subsidies have been eliminated from the current national budget. Hence a description of this report will be given at such time as appropriations for disaster subsidies to National Health Insurance associations may be restored.

Current reporting requirements under the other programs will be given in subsequent issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. The Transference of Health Centers to Cities. (Hatsu-Ken #60)
2. Notification about the Transference of Health Administrative Matters. (Hatsu-Ken #59).
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 12 June 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 - 27 June
1948
Number 78**

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

June 8, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.891)	From: Director, Insurance Bureau Subject: Instructions of disbursement program of budget of unemployment Insurance Account, Sea-men's Special Accounts for 1948-49.	To: Each prefectural governor and chief of each branch office of social insurance.
June 8, 1948 (Relief No.11)	From: Director, Relief Bureau Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	To: Governors, Hokkaido and other 13 prefectures
June 8, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.353)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Concerning approval, and others for child welfare agencies established by a city, town or village.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 8, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No.736)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Subsidiary chemical drugs for extermination of control of insects for 1948-49.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 8, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No.742)	From: Director, Prevention Bureau Subject: Survey of new demand of motor-trucks for clean up work.	To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture.
June 8, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No.844)	From: Director, Social Bureau Subject: Survey of living conditions of the protected.	To: Governors, Aomori and other 15 prefectures
June 8, 1948 (Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.28)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Allocation of cement for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 8, 1948 (Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No.27)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Report of procurement of the actual commodity of European paper for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 9, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.616)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Hospital rationing management.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 9, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No.617)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Contents of dental sanitation business at health center.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 9, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.855)	From: Director, Insurance Bureau Subject: Application for permission for the excessive expenditure of the base amount of living aid.	To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
June 9, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No.903)	From: Director, Insurance Bureau Subject: Distribution of payment budget, annual expenditure, Health Account, Welfare Insurance Social Accounts for 1948-49.	To: Each prefectural governor; chief of branch office of social insurance
June 9, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.360)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Official.	To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
June 9, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No.361)	From: Director, Children Bureau Subject: Appointment of Child Welfare Official.	To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
June 9, 1948 (Ju-Hatsu, No.339)	From: Director, Children Bureau	To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture
(Yo-Hatsu, No.749)
Subject: Opening of a short course for X-ray.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.856)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.858)
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.857)
Subject: Alteration of a plan of equipments of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.860)
Subject: Consultation for permission of protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.861)
Subject: Application of Disaster Relief Law.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.866)
Subject: Extent, method and term of disaster relief.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Kanagawa and other 4 prefs.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.867)
Subject: Measures for protection of waifs.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-Hatsu, No.948)
Subject: Hastening payment of medical fee, national health insurance.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section of
(Ichi-fuku, No.2185) every prefecture
Subject: Partial amendment of the 1st Demobilization No.1522.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6
(En-shi, No.28) prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Temporary loan of funds from Deposit Division for establishment expense of institution for accommodation of repatriates from Saghalien without a relative.

June 11, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.233)
Subject: Application for license of pharmacist.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.234)
Subject: Allocation of designated medicine and that of quantity permitted for distribution of such medicine for the second quarter, 1948-49.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(I-Hatsu, No.235)
Subject: Determination of allocation quantity of sanitary material for the second quarter, 1948-49.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6
(En-shi, No.35) prefectures in Tohoku District
Subject: Subsidy for establishment expense of institution for accommodation of repatriates from Saghalien without a relative.

June 12, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all bureaus and divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.550)
Subject: Budget for allowance for extra hours.

June 12, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, all bureaus and divisions
(Kai-Hatsu, No.551)
Subject: Handling business for attestation of cheque, etc.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.875)
Subject: Partial amendment of organization of disaster relief teams.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Sha-Hatsu, No.876)
Subject: Limit of compensation for the actual cost under Disaster Relief Law.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and other 4 prefs.
(Sha-Hatsu, No.878)
Subject: National subsidy for expense for daily life security of needy German Nationals living in Japan for 1948-49.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

An inspection was made of the rinderpest serum plant in Ako Town, Hyogo Prefecture. Work has progressed favorably and it is estimated that operation will commence approximately 1 August. A slaughter house, milk plant and central fish market in Kobe were inspected. The inspection disclosed that close supervision is being maintained over Prefectural veterinary affairs.

Animal Diseases

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	13
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Plague	16
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	3
Iwate	Texas Fever	2
Oita	Blackleg	1
Shimane	Blackleg	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	1

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Center Course

A 10 day course for the training of nursing personnel for the health centers opened 21 June at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo. Ninety-nine nurses representing each prefecture, were present. The lectures, demonstrations and return demonstrations by the students have been given and well received. Complete cooperation has been received in this course from all concerned.

Midwifery

The seventh and eighth in the series of 10-day midwifery lectures were given in Fukushima and Sapporo. There were 130 midwives enrolled in Fukushima and 215 in Sapporo.

Lady of Science

The "Lady of Science" motion picture was shown in the Diet, Saturday 26 June before the Nursing Law was discussed.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Adequate stocks of penicillin and sulfathiazole are available, and manufacturers are experiencing some difficulty in disposing of inventories.

The Ministry of Welfare allocates to prefectures on the basis of estimated production and allocations are adjusted in the event production exceeds estimations. All prefectures may obtain increased allotments of penicillin and sulfathiazole by application to the Ministry of Welfare.

It is apparent the hospitals and doctors are not aware of the increase in production of these two drugs. There is a possibility also that time use is being restricted to the more critical cases based on instructions issued when supply was critical. Every effort should be made to acquaint using agencies of available supplies of penicillin and sulfathiazole with this increased production and to encourage applications both on the part of consumers and prefectural officials for increased allocations.

Instances have been noted where prefectural health officials have advised Military Government Health Officers that the allocation of DDT products to the prefecture were exhausted and that additional supplies could not be secured without the approval of Military Government officials.

It is not necessary or desirable for Military Government Officers to endorse requests for additional DDT supply. Prefectures may obtain adequate stocks upon application to the Ministry of Welfare. Allocations to prefectures are for planning purposes only. Whenever there is a need for additional supplies, allocations will be increased provided the Ministry of Welfare is furnished appropriate justification therefor.

Any difficulties in DDT supply which cannot be adjusted locally should be reported by Military Government Officers, through channels, to Public Health and Welfare Section.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for May totaled 1,940,886,154 yen. This total, the largest ever reported, is due to increased quantities of electric power and coal made available to the drug and pharmaceutical industry, as well as increased allocations of raw materials.

Controlled medicine production for May was an increase of approximately 232,000,000 yen over April production and was the largest amount to date produced during any one month. Biological production remained approximately the same as the previous month's production. Production will be expanded whenever necessary to meet increased requirements.

Dental instrument production during May increased over the previous month's production approximately 1,400,000 yen and represented the largest monthly production ever reported. Dental material production increased 800,000 yen over April reported production and was the second largest monthly production ever reported. Medical

instrument production during May increased approximately 2,000,000 yen over April production and was likewise the largest monthly production ever reported.

Production of rubber sanitary goods during May increased over April production in the amounts of approximately 10,000,000 pieces and 6,500,000 yen. May production of rubber sanitary goods also represents a new high.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton during May, was approximately doubled over that for April and was the largest monthly production ever reported for textile sanitary materials, since the initiation of the program. This increase is attributed to increased quantities of electric power made available to the mills as well as improved deliveries of the raw cotton against scheduled allocations.

May production of textile sanitary materials totaled 105,394,724 yen. Gauze production totaled 119,466 lbs.; bandage cloth, 123,873 lbs.; absorbent cotton, 447,585 lbs.

Production of miscellaneous drugs, pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, and sulfathiazole during May evidenced a very substantial increase over production of all previous months since the initiation of the program. Pure mapharsen production during May increased to 113.6 kgs. compared to 47.4 kgs. produced during April; bismuth subsalicylate, 646.9 liters for May, for April, 431.1 liters; sulfathiazole for May 6,486 kgs. for April, 2,806 kgs.

Production of penicillin during May reached a new high with 230,270 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or 23,027,000,000 oxford units. This increase is attributed to the ever expanding production activities of the various manufacturers using the submerged method of production. Techniques of production are being improved constantly so that larger percentages of the finished penicillin are passing the national assay standards.

Glass syringe production during May increased to a new high total of 403,639 pieces. This increase, likewise, is the largest monthly production ever reported.

Production of Laboratory animals during May continued to show increases over preceding months and the overall numbers of animals furnished to laboratories were the largest ever yet reported since the initiation of indigenous production of laboratory animals to supply the needs of medical laboratories, assay and diagnostic laboratories, both governmental, private and Occupation Forces.

Production of hexylresorcinol has been initiated and concerted efforts are being made to expand production capacities to manufacture increased amounts of the drug to meet requirements. May production represents the largest amount of crystalline hexylresorcinol manufactured to date.

A total of 4,935 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 13-19 June.

During the period 13-19 June, 87,745 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 50,025 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 10,508 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 30,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 4,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 June included 3,229,856 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 324,088 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 84,993 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 16 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 13-19 June. A total of 3,646 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	20	0
Iwate	0	750	0	150
Tokyo	680	68	2	30
Tochigi	0	0	0	120
Saitama	228	16	0	0
Chiba	0	24	0	0
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Fukui	100	0	6	0
Toyama	0	20	0	0
Gifu	50	0	0	0
Fukuoka	400	30	0	0
Miyazaki	200	0	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	50	0
Nagano	0	204	0	0
Tokushima	0	100	0	100
Osaka	0	0	50	0
Total	1,906	1,212	128	400

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 1,201 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 15 prefectures in the period 14-20 June. This is equivalent to 1,801,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 14-20 June

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Iwate	49
Miyagi	125
Yamagata	50
Chiba	125
Kanagawa	200
Niigata	49
Shizuoka	10
Aichi	57
Osaka	184
Hyogo	109
Wakayama	7
Fukuoka	90
Kumamoto	45
Miyazaki	31
Kagoshima	70
Total	1,201

The Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., one of the manufacturers of x-ray film, has designated two additional agencies who are authorized to sell its x-ray film to authorized consumers. These are in addition to agencies listed in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin.

Additional Konishiroku X-ray Film Agencies

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Kanagawa	Kato Shakai	No.2268, Nobi Yokosuka City
Nagano	Nakajima Iryo Denki Co., Ltd.	3 chome, Nakamachi, Matsumoto City

There are two manufacturers who are now producing microscopes with dark field apparatus. There are listed below.

Manufacturers of Dark Field Apparatus

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chiyoda Kogaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	No.531 Mure Mitake-machi, Kitatamagun, Tokyo-To
Fuyo Kogaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	No.2, 1-chome, Motomachi, Bunkyoku, Tokyo-To

Distribution of dark field apparatus is not controlled. However, since quantities manufactured are limited, the manufacturers are advised by the Ministry of Welfare to make deliveries to prefectures where there is a need. Prefectural governments have been queried for requirements by the Ministry of Welfare and few have indicated any need. It would be advisable for prefectural supply officials who have not already done so, to inform the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare of their needs. They may also place orders direct with the manufacturers listed above.

From September 1946 through June 1947 a total of 127 dark field microscopes were distributed. Production was resumed at the end of 1947. Distribution of these started in April 1948. Below is a resume of distribution through May.

Distribution of Microscopes with Dark Field Apparatus

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>April</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>May</u>
Hokkaido	7		
Aomori	0		3
Iwate	1		
Miyagi	2		
Akita	4		
Yamagata	0		
Fukushima	3		
Ibaraki	2		
Tochigi	2		
Gumma	7		
Saitama	2		
Chiba	4		
Tokyo	8	15	
Kanagawa	14		9
Niigata	3		
Toyama	2		
Ishikawa	0	5	
Fukui	4		
Yamanashi	1	5	
Nagano	3		
Gifu	3		
Shizuoka	1		
Aichi	2		
Mie	2		
Shiga	0		
Kyoto	10		
Osaka	1		
Hyogo	0		25
Nara	1		
Wakayama	0		

Tottori	6
Shimane	0
Okayama	1
Hiroshima	3
Yamaguchi	4
Tokushima	1
Kagawa	1
Ehime	1
Kochi	0
Fukuoka	2
Saga	4
Nagasaki	5
Kumamoto	2
Oita	5
Miyazaki	2
Kagoshima	1
<hr/>	
Total	127
	25
	37

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Agent Training School

With the completion of the second Training School for Narcotic Agents, arrangements have been made to hold a third school in Tokyo in September or October.

Before that time 21 additional agents will be appointed bringing the total to 163 agents, and making 61 agents eligible to attend the third school under the present plans.

Eight pounds of raw opium, alleged to have been smuggled into Japan, were seized in a Tokyo raid and three foreign nationals were arrested. Investigation is continuing to determine the source of the opium and the modus operandi of the smugglers. Instruction given at the training school should result in better liaison and cooperation between narcotic agents, custom agents, and other officials assigned to prevent illegal entry of narcotics into Japan.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 76 and 77, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained the following supplies:

76th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Boy on 15 June and contained 61.28 tons (food, 17.84 tons - seeds, 0.19 tons - clothing, including shoes, 43.25 tons).

77th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Mount Davis on 15 June and contained 39.90 tons (food, 28.37 tons - miscellaneous, 1.59 tons - clothing, including shoes, 9.94 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan new amounts to 4,726.32 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	3519.81 tons
Clothing, including shoes	1054.04

Medicines	59.34
Miscellaneous (including soap and seeds)	<u>93.13</u>
Total	4726.32 tons

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

This Committee, with headquarters at 30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena 4, California, is planning to ship 2,000 goats, to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.68 (for period 12-18 April).

The first shipment of goats totalling 280 (12 bucks, 234 does and 34 kids) arrived in Yokohama on 13 May.

The second shipment of goats totalling 284 arrived in Yokohama on 22 June aboard the S.S. Flying Scud. The tentative allocation of these goats is as follows:

Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	157 goats
Ministry of Agriculture (for villages in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures)	77 goats
Ministry of Education (for one agricultural college prefectures of Hokkaido, Iwate, Chiba, Tokyo and Mie)	50 goats
Total	284 goats

NOTE: The goats in the first shipment were all allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and were distributed in the following villages:

Ibaraki-ken, Tsukuba-gun, Oda-mura
 Saitama-ken, Irum-gun, Kanagawa-mura
 Gumma-ken, Oura-gun, Tarara-mura
 Kanagawa-ken, Kami-gun, Kamihataro-mura
 Shizuoka-ken, Mishima (and neighborhood)

Training Meeting for Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin)

A series of nine meetings have been scheduled by the Ministry of Welfare to be held throughout Japan during the month of July. Each meeting will last for two days and is intended to provide information to Minsei-iin concerning their responsibilities.

The meetings will be held under joint sponsorship of the Minsei-iin Federation and the Children's Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. The programs of each of the meetings will include the following: Minsei-iin System and functions; administration of the Child Welfare Law; administration of the Minsei-iin Law (which is now being considered by the Diet) and "Problems Related to Daily Life". The meetings which have been scheduled are as follows:

<u>Prefecture held</u>	<u>Prefectures Included</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gumma	Gumma, Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi	2-3 July
Kanagawa	Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi	2-3 July
Fukushima	Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata	7-8 July
Saga	Saga, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Oita	9-10 July
Kagoshima	Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki	12-13 July
Tokushima	Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi, Kagawa	19-20 July
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane	23-24 July
Toyama	Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Ishikawa	23-24 July
Wakayama	Wakayama, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Shiga, Mie	26-27 July

It is expected that a total of 612 persons will attend these nine meetings, with approximately 50-100 persons at each meeting. Persons to attend will be selected by the prefectural governor.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Reference society-managed Health Insurance, reporting provisions now in existence require each Health Insurance society to submit the following data each month, each report bearing the name and industry of the society and the location of its main (head) office since enterprises consisting of more than one establishment report at present only to the prefecture in which the head office is located.

1. Number of insured, both compulsory and voluntary, total and broken down according to sex and wage classes (1-17), and their total taxable pay; also average taxable pay for all insured.

2. Insurance services and cash benefits given, broken down by type of benefit, number of cases, duration (in days), and amount, to wit;

- a. Medical care, i.e. general, dental, and other.
- b. Medical care cash benefits in lieu of medical treatment.
- c. Disability allowance (cash benefits in lieu of wages payable during disabling sickness).
- d. Burial or funeral cash benefit.
- e. Delivery grant.
- f. Confinement allowance (payable like disability allowance - but not cumulative with it - in lieu of wages).
- g. - k. Analogous to a. - e. but applicable to dependents of the insured.

3. Receipts; estimate for the whole fiscal year, actual intake for past month, and cumulative for the completed months of the year.

4. Expenditure, as above (3)

5. Borrowing, repayment, and source of loans.

These reports should be collected by the prefectural Insurance Section, which is required to supply additional data on the point value of medical care benefits and treatment statistics of Health Insurance sanatoria, rest (or convalescent) homes, and medical care received in government hospitals.

The reports from the Health Insurance societies are due to the prefectural insurance office by the end of the month following the month reported on. Ten days later they are due at the Ministry of Welfare.

It has proved impossible to date to obtain complete figures when reports dating back to December are still incomplete. The reason given by the Ministry of Welfare is the incomplete reporting by the following prefectures: Tochigi prefecture (in regard to Suzunoomiya Hospital statistics); Fukuoka prefecture (in regard to rest center and Koseiso Hospital statistics); Chiba, Kanagawa, Toyama, Kyoto, and Kagoshima prefectures (in regard to medical care statistics); Wakayama and Yamanashi (regarding sanatorium statistics); Gumma, Chiba, Fukui, Shizuoka, Osaka, and Oita prefectures and Tokyo-To (regarding statistics on medical care cash benefits paid in lieu of actual care).

The annual reports required for the society-managed part of the Health Insurance program will be summarized in subsequent issues of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, as well as reports required under other parts of the social insurance program. For National Health Insurance reporting, see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 67, 73, 75, and 76.

National Health Insurance

A recent field trip emphasized the need for the prompt establishment of an adequate informational, educational, and advisory program in each prefectural insurance office to assist the inactive associations, under National Health Insurance, in their attempt to reorganize.

At a conference of representatives of suspended associations in one prefecture, it was clearly evidenced that they desired to resume operations but needed assistance in the form of advice and informational material for distribution to the potential members. Many had problems which had never been brought to the attention of the prefectural officials.

As an initial step in reorganization, many of the associations have reestablished the visiting nurse service. The nurses, in addition to performing professional services, disseminate information as to the need and value of a community cooperative health insurance program.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
66	6/25/48	Paper Stocks for Nursing Textbook.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government requesting plan be formulated in coordination with the Japanese Red Cross for utilization of a donation by American Red Cross of approximately 130,000 pounds of paper stock for purpose of publishing nursing textbooks.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls: 1. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics in Japan, April 1948.

2. Cases and Deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, week ended 19 June 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

28 June - 4 July

1948

Number 79

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SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs

SECTION V - Supply

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SECTION I GENERAL

Information has been received from Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, that all Education Officers of Military Government Teams in Japan, have now been furnished with information on the necessary procedures in processing requests of Japanese Nationals for approval of travel to the United States for the purpose of study in educational institutions. (This information is set forth in SCAP-FEC staff Memo No.21, cite AG 680.2 dated 2 June 1948.) Memos stating visa requirements for both students' visa (generally issued in the case of undergraduates) and temporary visitors' visas (issued in the case of graduate students) have also been furnished to the Education Officer.

Military Government Health Officers, Welfare Officers, Public Health Nurses, Sanitarians, and Veterinarians who receive inquiries from Japanese National applicants wishing to study in these respective fields, or who receive inquiries from American missions, church groups, various organizations or individuals expressing an interest in furnishing sponsorship of such study, are asked to coordinate inquiries with the Education Officer on the Team.

When it has been ascertained that a Japanese National applicant meets the visa requirements, he must present himself, with supporting documents in hand, to Mr. T. H. McGrail, Civil Information and Education Section, Tokyo, and to a representative of the American Consulate. These two individuals have set aside each Wednesday afternoon for this purpose, and are located in Room 605, Radio Tokyo Building, Tokyo.

If the interview is favorable, and papers are in order, the applicant will draw up his formal written request, addressed in a letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

With the passage, by the Diet, of a national Preventive Vaccination Law (effective 1 July 1948) prefectural officials now have legal authority for completing the typhoid immunization program. A brief summary of the law's important points are outlined at the end of this Section.

It is still early enough in the typhoid season to obtain benefits from typhoid immunization. Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that prefectural health officials take the necessary action to insure that a complete course of inoculations (three inoculations with TAB vaccine) are given to all eligible persons.

It will not be necessary at this time to administer booster inoculations to those who have completed a full course (consisting of three inoculations) since September 1947. However, all persons between the ages of three years and 60 years, who have not been inoculated since 1 September 1947, should be given the necessary inoculations immediately, unless there is a contraindication.

The Training of Public Health Personnel

Announcements have been made in this Bulletin concerning the training of public health personnel at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Dr. Oliver R. McCoy, Field Staff Member of the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, has arrived in Japan and will serve as Consultant to SCAP for the purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in training of public health personnel.

Dr. McCoy was sent to Japan by the Rockefeller Foundation for the express purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in the training of public health personnel. Dr. McCoy's headquarters will be in Public Health and Welfare Section. He will also have an office at the Institute of Public Health and will devote the major part of his time to assisting the Institute's Director and staff in planning and executing a comprehensive training program for personnel who staff the public health Organization throughout Japan.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave the Institute its present buildings and equipment 10 years ago for the specific purpose of teaching public health. The building was completed and officially opened in 1938. There was little teaching of public health in the early years of the Institute's existence, most of its efforts being directed toward research.

In 1943 the Ministry of Welfare moved into the Institute's building where it remained until after the end of the war.

Preventive Vaccination Law

The Preventive Vaccination Law was passed by the Diet 28 June, and went into effect 1 July 1948. In brief, the provisions of the law are as follows:

Responsibility for receiving the required inoculations is placed on the individual himself or, in the case of persons under 16 years of age, on the guardians of such individuals.

Administration of the vaccination schedule in the ward area of Tokyo Metropolis rests with the Chiefs of Health Centers upon order of the governor. In rural areas the head of the city, town, or village administers the schedule in accordance with instructions of the Chief of a Health Center (district); and, in the cities designated by Enforcement Ordinance for Health Center Law dated 2 April 1948, the schedule is administered by the heads of these cities upon order by the Governor.

Provision is made for emergency inoculation by order of the Prefecture Governor or of the Minister of Welfare, as necessary to prevent the spread of epidemics.

Vaccination against smallpox is required routinely of each person two to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against diphtheria is required routinely of each person six to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid fever is required routinely of each person 36 to 48 months after birth and annually thereafter to the age of 60 years. Initial inoculation is required of each person between the ages of 36 months and 60 years.

Inoculation against pertussis (whooping cough) is required routinely of each person three to six months after birth, and again 12 to 18 months after the first inoculation. Any person between six and 24 months of age and not already inoculated is to be inoculated. The provisions regarding pertussis go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is required routinely of all negative reactors to tuberculin, within six months after birth and annually thereafter until 30 years of age, with a tuberculin test prior to each proposed vaccination. Initial vaccination is to be performed on all negatively reacting persons six months to 30 years of age. The provisions regarding tuberculosis vaccination go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

Records are to be maintained of all vaccinations performed, and certificates of vaccination are to be issued those receiving vaccination.

For information regarding expenditures and penalties the Law itself should be consulted. Ministry regulations and instructions will be published later.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

Between June and October 1947, there were 1106 cases of equine encephalitis reported with a mortality rate of 47.7%. During this outbreak, three Tokyo laboratories were successful in isolating the virus and developed six different strains. Vaccines have been developed from mouse brain and embryo tissues and are in production.

Since 1 June 1948, nine cases of equine encephalitis have been reported with two deaths. The widespread incidence of the disease in 1947 has resulted in a plan of the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

officials to immunize approximately 50,000 horses in those areas where the disease occurred. To date vaccines have been issued to Miyazaki and Saitama Prefectures and the program is to start 5 July. The immunization of horses will take place only on a voluntary basis, and owners will be required to submit an application for the immunization of their horses.

An overall immunization program cannot be fulfilled due to the shortage of vaccine which necessitates only active programs in those Prefectures having reported the disease during 1947. The Prefectural Animal Disease Control Teams should be briefed by Military Government Health Officers in the early recognition of the disease and an immediate report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials.

Animal Disease Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	1
Ishikawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Oita	Blackleg	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	5
Saga	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National refresher course for clinical nurse instructors, sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare, will be held for four months at Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, beginning 2 August. Fifty instructors are expected. The proposed curriculum for this course is as follows:

Principles of Nursing Education	60 hours
Nursing Arts	160 hours
Medical Nursing	25 hours
Surgical Nursing	25 hours
Pediatric Nursing	20 hours
Communicable and T.B. Nursing	20 hours
School Administration	30 hours
Anatomy and Physiology	30 hours
Professional Relationships	10 hours
Histry of Nursinsg Outline	10 hours
Ward Administration and Teaching	25 hours
Integrating Public Health Attitudes	6 hours
Practice Teaching	50 hours
Discussion Classes for Practice Teaching	15 hours
Personal Interview	<u>26 hours</u>
Total	512 hours

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Upon receipt of information concerning the earthquake disaster in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures, supply agencies of the Ministry of Welfare authorized adjacent prefectures to release reserve stocks of medical and sanitary supplies and equipment for use in the stricken areas. Steps were also taken to ear-mark stocks of critical supplies in anticipation of specific demands. The first request for emergency supplies from the disaster area was received on the morning of 29 June.

The Ministry of Welfare officials have taken action to supply considerable quantities of emergency supplies. Shipments to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures have included typhoid and typhus vaccine, tetanus serum, sulfa drugs, penicillin, alcohol, cresol, Halazone tablets, bleaching powder, surgical dressings, splints, blood plasma, materials for treatment of burns, DDT and spraying and dusting equipment.

Supply representatives of the Ministry of Welfare were dispatched to Fukui on 30 July and will remain in the area as long as their services may be required. A supply representative also was dispatched to the Osaka area to coordinate shipments from the locality to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures.

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law was passed by the Diet 30 June and will become effective within 30 days from that date at the time of promulgation.

The Law provides that all drugs, devices and cosmetics meet the requirements and conform to standards set by the Minister of Welfare as recommended by a National Board of Pharmacy established under the Law and appointed from among leaders in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and education. The Law also provides that pharmacists will not be licensed unless they have been graduated from an accredited college or university and have passed a National Pharmacist Examination given by the National Board of Pharmacy.

The maximum penalty under the Law is three years penal servitude or 30,000 yen fine or both which applies particularly to the sale or other distribution of poison and powerful drugs, including sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, except pursuant to the prescription or under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

False or misleading advertising in regard to any factor relating to the preparation, including the efficacy or efficiency of drugs, devices or cosmetics, is prohibited. Certain classes of drugs including barbiturates and narcotics must be plainly labeled with the name, quantity and percentage of such drugs contained therein together with the statement, "Warning-May be habit forming".

The Law will be administered by the Minister of Welfare and urban or prefectural governors through inspectors which will be appointed both on the national and prefectural level. Regulations to be issued by the Minister of Welfare to effectuate the provisions of the Law will be issued, amended or repealed only after public hearings are held in connection therewith.

Distribution

A total of 5,322 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 25 prefectures during 20-26 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Aomori	1,440	5	0	0	0
Iwate	0	241	15	0	3
Fukushima	0	14	0	0	0
Ibaraki	0	6	6	0	0
Tochigi	0	243	0	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0	0
Saitama	100	149	0	0	0
Chiba	0	73	0	0	0
Tokyo	300	210	2	100	0
Kanagawa	0	50	0	0	0
Nagano	0	13	0	0	0
Gifu	0	10	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	10	0	0
Aichi	480	10	0	0	0
Niigata	0	30	0	0	0
Toyama	0	25	0	0	0
Fukui	0	6	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	150	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	6	0	0

Oita	200	0	60	0	0
Fukuoka	0	10	100	200	0
Kumamoto	0	20	0	200	0
Saga	0	125	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	300	0	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	0	200	0
Total	2,720	1,700	199	700	3

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 719 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 9 prefectures in the period 21-27 June. This is equivalent to 1,078,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 21-27 June 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Hokkaido	147
Aomori	70
Ibaraki	44
Tokyo	151
Aichi	43
Osaka	35
Hyogo	119
Yamaguchi	25
Nagasaki	<u>85</u>
Total	719

Production

A total of 5,125 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 20-26 June.

During the period 20-26 June 226,160 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 22,446 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,650 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time 70,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,850 gallons 5% DDT spray, and 770 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 June included 2,712,868 lbs. of DDT dust, 280,842 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 79,113 vials of typhus vaccine.

The production of pyrethrum emulsion from 26 May to 10 June totaled 2,224 drums (50 gallon). A total of 5,441 drums have been made since production started 10 April.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The Narcotic Control Law and the Marihuana Control Law were passed by the Diet 28 June with 10 July set as the effective date.

The Narcotic Control Law continues in effect as law, the strict provisions of SCAP directives and Ministerial Regulations under which narcotics have been brought under control during the past 33 months. The Law provides that persons who are addicted to narcotics so as to be a menace to the public welfare because of their addiction or who lose their self control as a result of narcotic addiction, shall be subject to penal servitude of not less than six months nor more than one year. If such persons possess narcotic illegally they are subject to the maximum penalty under the Law which is five years penal servitude or 50,000 yen fine or both.

Loss serious violations of the Law make a person subject to a penalty not exceeding one year penal servitude or a fine not exceeding 10,000 yen fine or both. The smallest penalty provided for by the Law is 5,000 yen fine for minor violations of the Law by registrants. The gradation of penalties was written in the Law to encourage the Courts to assess severe penalties for willful violators of the Law.

The Marihuana Control Law provides that marihuana can only be grown for fiber purposes, limits the area or such production, and continues in effect the strict control which have been operative as a result of SCAP directives. Quarterly reports rather than monthly reports are required from all persons registered under the Law to grow marihuana for fiber purposes. The maximum penalty provided by the Law is three years penal servitude or 30,000 yen fine or both.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association)

The National Headquarters Office (Tokyo) of Dobo Engo Kai have adopted a policy of allowing each Branch Officer (prefectural) to make their own decision regarding affiliation with the Community Chest.

Branch Offices of Dobo Engo Kai who are affiliated with the Community Chest will depend on the Community Chest for their main financial support and will not conduct membership (fund) campaigns. Branch Offices not affiliated with the Community Chest will conduct separate membership (fund) campaigns.

The following communication, National Relief Association Instruction #16 (Do Chi Shi No.16) dated 29 June 1948, subject: "Change of the Association's Policy with Regard to the Community Chest and Raising Members" has been forwarded by the Acting Chief Director, Dobo Engo Kai to the Chiefs of each Prefectural Branch:

"We request your acknowledgement of the change in our policy with regard to the above-stated matter, which was recently decided as the result of our consultations with the competent authorities.

"In brief, the main resources of the Branches should hereafter rely upon either the Community Chest or the Membership System. Our pathway must be one-fold, not two-fold.

"Needless to say, each Branch may choose either one of the two methods to cope with its local situation. Uniform steps to bind the Branches throughout our country are not necessary. Those Branches which have already started membership activities and are also members of the Community Chest are now directed to prefer one of the two to the other, in accordance with this new policy, without loss of time.

"Furthermore, our Headquarters should submit a final report to the General Headquarters of the SCAP by July 25, gathering and basing on reports of new plans decided by every Branch. Therefore, please send in your reply without delay not later than July 20."

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78 (for the period 21-27 June 1948)

The total number of goats received in the second shipment was 271 rather than 284 and of this total 17 died. Therefore a revision in the allocation of goats reported previously (reference above) has been necessary and is given below:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	128 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	77 goats
Ministry of Education	<u>49 goats</u>
Total	254 goats

*The Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution completed) is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Hokkaido	39
Aomori	13
Iwate	25
Akita	15
Miyagi	9
Yamagata	6

Fukushima	21
Total	128

Rehabilitation

The second general meeting of the National Rehabilitation Commission was held at the Tokyo Social Work School, 2 July 1948. The principle subjects presented for consideration of the conferences were: "Now jobs the Blind" and "Prosthetic Appliances".

The National Commission and its committees are now gathering information and are charged with the detailed development of programs for the medical care, training, guidance and placement of the physically handicapped, such plans to be devised as to preclude preferential treatment for ex-service or other groups.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, in exploring needs for the group of physically handicapped, pointed out to the commission the many groups still requiring aid, in addition to the blind, deaf and dumb and amputees, are the paralytic, the arrested tubercular, the diabetic, the mentally deficient and the cardiac case.

A prefectural commission or committee will be organized shortly in each prefecture and thereafter in each city and gun as needed. Persons "of knowledge" in administration, medicine, welfare and education aided by representatives from management and labor, are to be included at each level of operation.

With inclusion of additional groups needing rehabilitation, it is estimated the present blind, deaf and dumb and amputee group numbering 600,000 will be more than doubled.

Public Assistance Statistical Reports - May

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures' statistical reports for May had not reached the Ministry as of 28 June: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Gumma, Toyama, Aichi, Tokushima and Kagoshima.

Social Work Training Course - Nagasaki

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised that a three day welfare training course is scheduled to be held in the city of Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyusyu on 9, 10 and 11 August. The program will be under the auspices of the Nagasaki YMCA and the Prefectural Department of Welfare. Meetings will be held at the Nagasaki YMCA. The tentative program includes consideration of the following subjects: Theory of Social Work; Case Work; Group Work; Child Welfare; Social Work Education and the Theory of Community Chests.

Training Meetings for Minsei-iin

Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78 for the period 21-27 June, carried information regarding a series of nine Minsei-iin meetings to be held during the month of July. The Ministry of Welfare advises that it has been necessary to change the dates of four of these meetings. The revisions are:

Prefecture held	Prefectures Included	New Dates
Kanagawa	Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi	End of July
Fukushima	Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata	27-28 July
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane	15-16 July
Toyama	Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Ishikawa	22-23 July

New Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) Law

The Japanese Diet on 30 June passed the new Minsei-iin Law which will provide a new legal basis for the appointment and work of the Minsei-iin. This Law replaces Imperial Ordinance No.426, issued in September 1946. The new Law will be promulgated, effective 1 August. Information concerning the Minsei-iin may be found in Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 7), subject: Minsei-iin issued November 1947. A new Cabinet Order as well as a Ministerial Order to implement the new law will be issued by the Ministry of Welfare in the near future.

Ministry of Welfare Publication

The first issue of The Welfare Times (Kosei Jiho), a magazine issued by the Ministry of Welfare, was published on 15 May. The magazine contains several articles on social work subjects. It is published by the Ichiyasha Publishing House, Tokyo. The cost per copy is 35 yen. The following are the titles of some of the articles which appeared in the first issue:

- Public Health and Welfare Organization in Japan (Brig. Gen. C. F. Sams)
- New Civil Law and Social Work (S. Hozumi)
- Study of Modern Social Work
- Welfare Work (S. Suzuki, Editor, Japanese Edition, Readers Digest)
- Worries about Children - Management of Children's Institutions (K. Matsushima)
- To Japanese Children (S. Yoshimi)

This magazine is published in Japanese and has not been published in English. The second issue is now in the process of preparation.

Notices to Governors Concerning Repatriation Trains

Chiefs of Repatriation Centers at Maizuru and Sasebo are required to notify prefectural governors of the following facts:

1. Time of departure of train from Center.
2. Time expected to pass through each main station enroute.
3. Numbers debarking at main stations in each prefecture.

Since the proper reception and handling of repatriates in each prefecture is an important phase of the program, it is suggested that Military Government Teams determine that such notifications are being received and acted upon by the proper local governmental agencies.

Osaka School of Social Work

A School of Social Work will open in Osaka in October of this year. The school will operate as a branch of the Japan School of Social Work located in Tokyo. The school will be managed, however, by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association. The location of the school will be: Osaka Prefecture Social Welfare Hall, 2 Tajima Cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

A one year graduate course will be offered which will be similar to the one year course of study now offered by the school of social work in Tokyo. In order to be admitted to the graduate course, the applicant must be a university graduate or been graduated from a technical college (Semmon Gakko). In some cases persons with at least three years experience in welfare work may be admitted to the school although they do not have the desired amount of formal education. A total of fifty students will be admitted to the one-year course, with limited dormitory facilities provided by the school.

The tuition for the course has been set at 1200 yen per year in addition to a 50 yen admission fee. A total of five scholarships will be available, the amount of which has not been announced. The scholarships will be sufficient, however, to cover tuition and some monthly allowance. It is expected that further scholarships will be provided by local public and private welfare agencies for students who are qualified to enter the school. Welfare Officers of Military Government Teams can be of assistance in the development of the new school of social work by discussing the school with prefectural welfare officials and by encouraging qualified person to apply for admission.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security

The report of the Social Security Mission has been accepted by SCAP, as a document of reference for study and analysis by interested SCAP Staff Sections and by the Japanese government to assist in providing a sound foundation of social security for the Japanese people. A copy of the report is to be given to the Japanese government.

The maintenance of comprehensive and adequate social security program in Japan based on democratic precepts and within the limits of the nation's resources was declared to be an approved Occupation objective.

Mutual Aid

In continuing the program of transferring all substantive provisions of Imperial Ordinances into law, the Diet has enacted the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law. The provisions of the 13 Imperial Ordinances providing for Mutual Aid Associations have been incorporated into one law providing uniformity of coverage for employees of the national government.

While the Imperial Ordinances provided for both on-duty and off-duty injury and illness benefits for some of the government employees, this Law provides benefits for off-duty causes only. The Minister of Finance has proposed a separate program for providing accident compensation for all government workers.

Under this Law, Mutual Aid Associations will be formed in the various branches of the government. The chief of the governmental agency within which an association is formed will be responsible for its administration with the assistance of a Managerial Committee.

Although there is some overlapping of this program and that under the Government Pension Law, which provides old age and invalidity pensions for officials only, and the Seamen's Insurance Law, which covers all seamen (government employees as well as others), the enactment of this Law and the proposing of a law for uniform coverage for accident compensation for all government employees denote steps toward unification and simplification of these two programs.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
67	6/29/48	Distribution of Materials for the School Lunch Program.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising provisions under which no objection is offered to a "Report on the Distribution Organ, etc., of Materials for the School Lunch".

68	7/2/48	Publication of Transcript of Lecture on Lecture on Food and Drug Inspection.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army
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NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to publication of a lecture on Food and Drug Inspection given by a representative of Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, provided certain paragraphs were deleted and recommended paragraphs inserted.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief