

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitation

Cement Allocations for Water Works and Sewage Systems, reference: AG 411.8 (7 Jul 48) PH, dated 7 July 1948, subject as above. Limited supplies of cement and other critical materials for the repair of water works and sewer systems are available for immediate distribution. Construction plans and estimates, together with recommendations and justification, are to be prepared quarterly by the Sanitation Bureau of the Prefectural Department of Health and submitted to the Prefecture Reconstruction Board for checking to determine that the design and proposed operations are properly planned along sound engineering principles. They are then forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare.

Priorities for public water supply projects should be established on the following basis:

1. Repairs and renovation (including distribution systems) of water works that will result in an immediate increase in the quality and quantity of the supply.
2. Completion of partially constructed projects that are considered urgently needed for domestic uses.
3. New installations including extensions to existing systems.

Priorities for sewer systems repair and construction projects should be established on the following basis:

1. Repair and renovation of existing systems - including construction of slabs to cover street drains.
2. Completion of partially constructed systems (including house connections to sanitary sewers).
3. New installations.

Venereal Disease Prevention Law

The Venereal Disease Prevention Law was passed by the Diet on 3 July, to be effective 1 September. Certain preparations will need to be made prior to that date to insure adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities for implementation of the law. In brief, the provisions of the law include the following:

Physicians are to submit a written report of diagnosed cases and the names and addresses of contracts to the local Health Center within 24 hours (article 6).

Physicians are to report to the local Health Center patients who fail to carry out instructions as to treatment and preventive measures, or who lapse treatment (article 7).

Persons entering matrimony are to have a health examination to determine freedom from Venereal Disease ("shall try, in advance, to exchange their health certificates prepared by a physician") (article 8).

Women who become pregnant are to have a health examination to determine freedom from Venereal Disease (article 9).

When necessary, contacts of patients not under treatment by a physician, habitual prostitutes and suspects may be required by government order to have a health examination, if there is reasonable evidence to suspect the presence of venereal disease. (Articles 10, 11, 12).

Patients may be required to report on treatment they are taking, and may be required to enter hospitals or clinics if necessary during the infectious period. (Articles 14, 15).

Examination and treatment facilities are to be established by prefectures and by cities, towns and villages as provided by Ministerial Ordinance (Article 16).

Costs of examination and treatment are to be collected from the individuals concerned, except that those unable to pay shall be given free examination and/or treatment. Net costs for administering this Law are borne jointly by local public bodies, prefectures, and the national treasury (Articles 17, 18, 19, 21).

Expenditures for “dissemination of the knowledge of the treatment and prevention of VD executed by the prefecture” are subsidized to not exceed on half, within the limit of the budget (national) for this purpose. (Article 20).

In case of compulsory examination of contacts, prostitutes, and suspects, the order for examination must be accompanied by a notification to the persons concerned that he (or she) has a right to appeal to a court prior to the examination for a withdrawal of the order. This appeal may be made if the individual concerned claims that he (or she) does not come within the provisions for compulsory examinations for which there must be reasonable evidence to suspect the individual to have venereal disease or to be a habitual prostitute. In case of appeal, the examination will not be performed before the court decision is made. (Article 25).

Penalties are provided for those who, knowing that they have venereal disease in an infectious stage, act so as to infect others. Penalties are also provided for those who assist or solicit or provide a place for prostitution in the presence of venereal disease in an infectious stage. (Articles 26, 27, 28).

All information obtained by physicians and health officials in the course of examination, treatment and reporting of cases, contacts and suspects is not to be revealed without proper reasons. Individuals are also prohibited from giving false information as to the identity of contacts, or from hindering public officials in the performance of their duties. (Articles 29, to 32).

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 28 May shows a total of 3,451 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,562, of which 98,010 were occupied. During this period, 295,942 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Dentists Law was passed by the Diet, 4 July, and becomes effective 1 October. It sets forth the requirements for qualification for practice and provides for national examination, registration and licensing. Penal rules for violation of the provisions of this law are included.

The Dental Hygienist Law, passed by the Diet 4 July to be effective 1 October fixes qualification requirements and provides for the examination and licensing of dental hygienists.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section inspected the sea-food processing establishments in Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture and found that good sanitary measures are being taken in the handling of all sea-foods. Five establishments were inspected and each meets requirements for processing sea-food for export use. Changes in the handling of sea-food being unloaded from boats to the dock were suggested and will be carried out.

The Yamaguchi Veterinary and Livestock School located at Ogori was inspected. The status of this School is expected to be changed in the near future as it will be absorbed as a branch of the Yamaguchi National University. Future plans will be discussed with the Ministry of Education in order to have it placed on the accredited list.

Animal Disease Report

The following report was submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry listing new outbreaks of animal diseases for period 3-9 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1

Niigata	Swine erysipelas	1
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	2
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	Swine erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	41
Kyoto	Swine erysipelas	5
Tottori	Swine plague	1
Tottori	Blackleg	1

Note: Serums and vaccines were sent to Gumma Prefecture for use in controlling the outbreak of Swine erysipelas.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

First National Hospital School of Nursing

Miss Yoshida has been appointed as Director of Nursing Service. Conferences have been held regarding the reorganization of chart room, setup for administration of medications and hypodermics and the moving of the nurses dining room to a better place.

The total number of nurses by classification is as follows:

Supervisors and Instructors	15
Older graduates	114
New graduates	62
Affiliates	4
Students (2nd Year)	<u>31</u>
Total	226

Tokyo Model Demonstration School of Nursing

Student government has been organized by the student body with ##### elected and an advisor appointed. The students have entered whole heartily into this and it will serve to help them understand the necessity of rules and cooperation in this new Japan.

The nursery is being enlarged and remodeled as 35 baskets are no longer sufficient to take care of the increased maternity cases.

Nursing Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare

A Nursing Affairs Section in the Ministry of Welfare is being established and Mrs. Hora of Osaka has been appointed as Chief. This is a great achievement for the Japanese nurses.

Publications

Dr. C. Ohta has sent out notices regarding the expected date of release on several pamphlets, Child Care, Infant Care and two on Tuberculosis. Sent orders direct to Dr. C. Ohta for these publications. Name and address is in the Japan Nursing Journal.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Comments contained in Monthly Activities Reports of Military Government Teams are carefully reviewed with supply deficiencies being reported to Ministry of Welfare officials promptly for correction. These comments are of material assistance in Public Health and Welfare Section in accomplishing supply and fiscal programs. It is suggested that detailed information be included whenever possible in order to expedite action at the Ministry of Welfare level.

Production

A total of 4,427 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 27 June - 3 July.

During the period 27 June - 3 July, 411,230 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 39,090 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 4,052 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 68,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 38,155 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 1,600 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 3 July include 2,369,638 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 252,322 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 76,661 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 25 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 27 June - 3 July. A total of 3,308 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Tokyo	150	67	0	50	0
Saitama	0	77	0	100	0
Tochigi	0	144	0	0	1
Fukushima	0	70	0	0	0
Ibaraki	0	61	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	6	2	0	0
Nagano	0	132	1	0	6
Aomori	240	18	10	0	0
Iwate	0	680	10	0	2
Chiba	100	168	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	30	1	0	1
Gifu	0	10	14	0	0
Ishikawa	0	11	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	10	0	0	0
Kyoto	200	150	40	20	0
Nagasaki	0	5	0	0	0
Hokkaido	0	30	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	10	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	5	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	30	179	0	0
Shiga	0	100	0	50	0
Fukuoka	0	0	2	0	0
Osaka	100	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	150	50	10	0	0
Niigata	0	0	5	0	0
Total	940	1,864	274	220	10

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 418 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 3 prefectures in the period 28 June - 4 July. This is equivalent to 627,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 28 June - 4 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Tokyo	343
Toyama	25

Hyogo	<u>50</u>
Total	418

A recent release of surplus vehicles was made by the British Forces to the Japanese Government. The Ministry of Welfare was allocated eight 3-ton trucks which are being distributed to eight local agencies throughout Japan to be used for garbage collection, and transportation of supplies and personnel. One truck will be allowed each of the following agencies:

Public Health Institute, Tokyo
 Social Affairs Section, Public Welfare Dept., Hokkaido Gov. Bureau
 Construction Section, Welfare Supply Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis
 Cleaning Section, Health Bureau, Yokohama City
 Health Section, Public Welfare Dept., Chiba City
 Children Section, Public Welfare Dept., Osaka City
 Health Section, Kochi City
 Public Health Section, Health Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis

Anti-rabies vaccine (canine) shipments were ordered by the Ministry of Welfare to 19 prefectures in May.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINE, MAY 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hokkaido	16,000
Aomori	10,000
Iwate	500
Ibaraki	10,000
Gumma	5,800
Saitama	1,400
Chiba	12,000
Toyama	800
Yamanashi	1,000
Shizuoka	20,000
Aichi	20,000
Kyoto	4,000
Tottori	2,000
Miyazaki	2,000
Tokushima	700
Mie	2,000
Hiroshima	4,000
Fukuoka	12,000
Oita	<u>6,000</u>
Total	130,300

During May a total of 1,812,375 doses of smallpox vaccine was reported shipped to prefectures as listed below.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLPOX VACCINE, MAY 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: dose</u>
Hokkaido	425,550
Yamagata	5,600
Iwate	6,000
Fukushima	5,000
Ibaraki	650
Chiba	53,900
Saitama	8,710
Tokyo	160,125
Kanagawa	77,310
Gumma	9,600
Niigata	10,800
Fukui	450
Ishikawa	15,000
Nagano	8,000
Toyama	4,850
Aichi	36,100
Gifu	15,300
Osaka	113,900
Kyoto	50,100
Hyogo	2,100
Wakayama	6,000
Nara	9,300
Mie	30
Okayama	11,100
Hiroshima	28,025
Tokushima	50,000
Kagawa	20,000
Ehime	2,000
Fukuoka	495,125
Nagasaki	52,200
Kumamoto	42,500
Miyazaki	24,000
Oita	10,300
Kagoshima	19,000
Tochigi	4,500
Yamanashi	2,000
Shizuoka	25,050
Akita	2,100
Others	<u>100</u>
Total	1,812,375

Allocation of 25,500 bottles of imported santonin tablets, 1/2 grain, 100 tablets to a bottle, was made to all prefectures on the basis of population. Notification was sent to the prefectures under date of 9 June, Medical Affairs Bureau Institution (I-Hatsu) No.231. Santonin manufactured in Japan was allocated for the period July, August and September on notification dated 11 June Medical Affairs Bureau Instruction (I-Hatsu) No.234 to each prefecture. A total of 9,900,000 tablets was allocated as listed below.

Listed below also are allocations for the months of July, August and September for sulfathiazole tablets and penicillin. Reference is made to paragraphs in Weekly Bulletin No.78, 21-27 June, describing difficulties in distribution of these two items. It is desired that prefectural officials make full allocation of these two items from allowable inventories to all authorized to purchase these supplies.

ALLOCATIONS FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Imported Santonin Tab.</u> (unit: bottle, 100 tablets)	<u>Santonin</u> (unit: tablet)	<u>Sulfathiazole Tablets</u> (unit: tablet)	<u>Penicillin</u> (unit: vial 100,000 O.U.)
Hokkaido	990	390,000	1,987,000	29,470
Aomori	390	110,000	534,000	8,700
Iwate	340	130,000	574,000	9,900
Miyagi	460	180,000	717,000	13,720
Akita	320	130,000	539,000	10,350
Yamagata	340	130,000	532,000	10,720
Fukushima	540	210,000	926,000	16,120
Ibaraki	580	230,000	881,000	19,120
Tochigi	430	170,000	634,000	14,100
Gumma	430	170,000	687,000	13,120
Saitama	560	220,000	865,000	17,400
Chiba	640	250,000	966,000	20,620
Tokyo	2,350	920,000	3,515,000	68,400
Kanagawa	740	290,000	1,176,000	22,950
Niigata	690	270,000	1,057,000	22,650
Yamanashi	240	90,000	391,000	6,750
Nagano	610	240,000	960,000	18,220
Shizuoka	670	260,000	1,079,000	20,320
Toyama	280	110,000	467,000	8,920
Ishikawa	330	130,000	513,000	10,350
Fukui	220	80,000	341,000	6,750
Gifu	470	190,000	774,000	12,300
Aichi	1,220	460,000	2,048,000	28,350
Mie	480	190,000	772,000	13,500
Shiga	250	100,000	388,000	6,420
Kyoto	690	270,000	1,034,000	21,450
Osaka	1,660	650,000	2,940,000	31,950
Hyogo	1,000	390,000	1,773,000	28,870
Nara	330	130,000	555,000	7,350
Wakayama	290	110,000	448,000	9,300
Tottori	170	60,000	277,000	5,320
Shimane	280	110,000	433,000	8,550
Okayama	550	220,000	879,000	16,570
Hiroshima	700	270,000	1,151,000	20,470
Yamaguchi	460	180,000	831,000	14,550
Tokushima	270	100,000	467,000	7,050
Kagawa	250	100,000	421,000	7,800
Ehime	430	170,000	684,000	14,700
Kochi	250	100,000	420,000	7,650
Fukuoka	1,080	400,000	2,059,000	35,400
Saga	300	120,000	567,000	8,770
Nagasaki	400	160,000	794,000	12,150
Kumamoto	570	220,000	902,000	18,970
Oita	390	150,000	643,000	12,300
Miyazaki	280	110,000	466,000	8,250
Kagoshima	580	230,000	911,000	18,900
Total	25,500	9,900,000	41,989,000	745,540

SECTION VII
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - May

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

Total registrants	83,463
Arrests - Registered persons	37
Unregistered persons	90
Convictions - Registered persons	8
Unregistered persons	39
Thefts of narcotics (including three hospitals)	27
Losses by fire	6

Penalties for registrants varied from 250 yen fine to eight months penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen fine to two years penal servitude with 17 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 29 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Sixty-four registrants were admonished and six minor violations were disposed of administratively.

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

Inspections of registrants	3,224
Investigations originated	317
Investigations concluded	330
Investigations not concluded	297

Admonition of Registrants

At the training school held in June, narcotic agents were advised to examine their records to determine the principal causes for admonition of registrants in each prefecture. It was emphasized the number of admonitions may be materially reduced by talking to as many groups of meetings of registrants as possible, calling to their attention these principal causes, and warning them that prosecution of any registrants, who has been so advised, will follow on the next occasion of an inspection if there is evidence that corrective action has not been taken.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Juvenile (Court) Law

The Diet on 5 July passed a new Juvenile Law to be effective on 1 January 1949, which replaces the former Court Law (Law No.42 of 1922).

An important provision of the new Law is the granting to the Family (Domestic Relations) Court of jurisdiction over juveniles rather than to a separate Juvenile Court. By placing jurisdiction over juveniles in the Family Court, it is hoped that court facilities can be provided for children in all parts of Japan and not merely in those areas where a separate Juvenile Court has been established in the past.

Under the new Law as well as the previous Law, jurisdiction of the court is much more limited than in Juvenile Courts in the United States. It is expected that needed governmental child welfare services in Japan will be provided by the Child Welfare Sections of Prefectural Departments of Welfare and by Child Welfare Centers. Through such a division of function it is hoped that necessary services can be provided with a minimum of duplication and overlapping of activities of the court and the child welfare program. The court's jurisdiction is limited to delinquent children who are actually charged with the violation of a criminal statute (Item 1 of Article 3) except for certain children who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent (Item 2 of Article 3).

The court is not granted jurisdiction of children under the age of 14 other than those charged with the violation of a criminal law, unless transferred to the court by the governor or head of a Child Welfare Station.

The new Juvenile Law will increase the responsibilities of the Child Welfare Stations authorized by the Child Welfare Law. Articles 3, 18 and 24 are the most important in this regard. Article 3 sets forth the jurisdiction of the court over juveniles; Article 18 authorizes transfer of cases to the child welfare authorities and Article 24 controls the disposition of children. These three articles are quoted below:

“Article 3: The Family Court shall have the jurisdiction over the following Juveniles:

- (1) Any juvenile who has committed a crime or any juvenile under 14 years of age whose acts or behavior has violated any criminal law or regulation.
- (2) Any juvenile of whom there is apprehension that he may commit a crime, in view of his character or surrounding circumstances, because of the existence of the following reasons:
 - (a) He habitually refuses to submit himself to the reasonable control of his guardian.
 - (b) He repeatedly deserts his home without good reason.
 - (c) He associates with persons of a known criminal or immoral nature, of frequents any place the existence of which is in violation of law.
 - (d) He habitually acts so as to injure or endanger his own morals or those of others.

The Family Court may put a juvenile under fourteen years of age to trial who comes under Item 2 of the preceding paragraph, only when the prefectural governor or the Head of the Child Welfare Station transfers him to the Court”.

“Article 18”:

The Family Court shall, when it deems it proper, upon investigation, to take measures in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law (Law No.164 of 1947), render a ruling to transfer the case to the competent prefectural governor or the head of Child Welfare Station. However, this shall not apply to the cases which have been transferred from prefectural governors or heads of Child Welfare Stations.”

“Article 24”:

The Family Court shall, by means of a ruling, effect any of the following protective dispositions for a case in which the Court has conducted a trial, except the cases stated in the preceding Article:

- (1) To be placed under the supervision of the Juvenile Protection Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai).
- (2) To be committed to a Home for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogoin) or Protection Institution (Yogo-shisetsu).
- (3) To be committed to a reformatory (Shonen-iin).

In the case of the protective dispositions mentioned in Items 1 and 3 of the preceding paragraph, a Juvenile Protective Committee (Shonen Hogo-iin Kai) may be caused to take steps concerning the adjustment of the family affairs and other environments of the juveniles”.

Pamphlets Inclosed with this Issue

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin are: (1) a pamphlet titled “Standards of Child Health, Education and Social Welfare”, a publication of the U.S. Children’s Bureau, and (2) a pamphlet titled “What is the Child Welfare Law”, issued by the Japanese Children’s Bureau, for use of Military Government Welfare Officers.

The U.S. Children’s Bureau pamphlet was secured in a quantity only sufficient to make available one copy to each Child Welfare Board. It is therefore suggested that Welfare Officers copy any pertinent data contained in the pamphlet previous to its presentation. It is recommended that each Board establish and maintain a library of similar material for reference use.

The aforementioned Japanese pamphlet was issued in limited numbers to prefecture welfare departments, but the Children’s Bureau reports that more copies are now available and may be secured through regular Japanese channels.

Public Assistance Statistics - May

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following statistics for May: Figures for April 1948 and for May 1947 are for purposes of comparison:

	<u>May 1948</u>	<u>April 1948</u>	<u>May 1947</u>
Persons - institutional	136,898	135,944	126,052
Persons - non - institutional	1,911,666	2,013,927	2,637,281
Totals	2,048,564	2,149,871	2,763,333
Assistance-cash	Yen 377,359,593	366,200,622	208,811,628
Assistance-kind	35,361,528	59,685,650	26,219,215
Totals	412,721,121	425,886,272	235,030,843

*Before deductions for repayment

PREFECTURAL REPORTS - MAY*

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	10,772	59,993	5,476,478	15,924,621
Aomori	1,412	31,138	329,124	5,878,570
Iwate	576	40,552	247,867	6,930,921
Miyagi	1,010	42,330	235,164	5,695,973
Akita	889	48,867	1,107,638	9,374,820
Yamagata	1,478	36,952	47,002	6,783,008
Fukushima	999	53,872	207,503	8,778,272
Ibaraki	749	39,492		5,000,772
Tochigi	769	23,886	229,452	4,661,872
Gumma	3,554	39,880	57,615	7,736,572
Saitama	1,120	42,152	107,571	8,623,878
Chiba	2,331	43,287	2,926,259	6,156,595
Tokyo	17,357	116,195		36,739,476
Kanagawa	4,510	43,399	449,446	11,479,203
Niigata	9,843	62,078	1,038,251	10,303,011
Toyama	1,154	29,008	19,803	5,868,801
Ishikawa	1,050	30,146	39,749	6,751,116
Fukui	568	21,039	229,178	4,415,040
Yamanashi	558	20,059	4,891	3,700,616
Nagano	3,108	47,576	140,362	9,159,488
Gifu	1,750	33,272	456,110	6,007,436
Shizuoka	4,638	46,668	1,415,034	10,414,102
Aichi	7,463	73,797		12,788,988
Mie	950	35,321		7,020,862
Shiga	357	25,318		3,575,654
Kyoto	3,246	53,488	3,396,169	11,274,508
Osaka	9,081	66,039	404,002	18,083,382
Hyogo	6,696	79,715		16,881,904
Nara	681	21,546	591	4,365,749
Wakayama	350	29,273	103,369	6,172,357
Tottori	782	18,021	388,711	3,410,174
Shimane	818	24,379		4,687,711
Okayama	3,050	38,992	710,403	8,351,958

Hiroshima	3,207	50,910	794,233	9,632,984
Yamaguchi	9,042	32,442	60,130	8,775,492
Tokushima	2,115	26,966	50,578	5,034,561
Kagawa	2,041	23,946	893,428	3,770,460
Ehime	726	34,592		7,096,526
Kochi	652	20,604	355,049	4,684,110
Fukuoka	2,125	85,891	7,118,512	8,249,539
Saga	3,092	29,994	3,326,659	4,637,381
Nagasaki	1,384	38,535	43,656	7,986,268
Kumamoto	2,538	39,401	391,762	7,775,445
Oita	2,119	21,736		4,311,270
Miyazaki	1,135	32,962	2,559,779	4,820,731
Kagoshima	3,053	55,957		7,542,154
Total	136,898	1,911,666	35,361,528	377,314,331

*After deductions for repayment

School Lunch Program

A report submitted by the School Lunch Coordinating Committee, which includes representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Education, Agriculture and Forestry and Transportation, resulted in the issuance of PHMJG (#67), offering no objection to the Committee's report, subject to the following exceptions:

1. The use of the Kodans in the distribution of School Lunch supplies is not to be constructed as permitting profits to the benefit of any private individual group or corporation.

2. Prices for foodstuffs, indigenous and imported, for the School Lunch Program must represent the lowest possible figure, consistent with good government and before being officially established for the School Lunch Program, must be approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. Sufficient technical supervisory staff must be provided by the Ministry of Education at national, prefectural, and local levels of responsibility to adequately supervise the School Lunch Program to the end that distribution, storage and utilization shall be under control of the government at all times, and that the greatest possible food value is obtained from School Lunch supplies, imported and/or indigenous.

4. In the face of the current critical food supply status that now obtains in Japan, every encouragement is to be given to increase of yield of present school farms' facilities to increase indigenous contribution to the School Lunch Program, consistent with progressive educational techniques and schedules, and in harmony with the Land Reform Program. Attention should be given to the development of school gardens for the School Lunch Program within burned out areas of the urban centers of Japan.

The above points, reference paragraphs 1 through 4, will serve as an outline of items to be included in the observation of the School Lunch Program by Welfare Officers in cooperation with Education Officers. Deviations from points contained in 1 through 4 should be reported through technical channels. Encouragement in the development of supervisory personnel should be given as well as the development of school gardens wherever practicable in the interest of maximum production for the School Lunch Program.

Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association) and Saisei Kai (Medical Relief Association).

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.79 (for the period 28 June - 4 July).

An informational communication to all prefectural governors regarding the relationship of Dobo Engo Kai and Saisei Kai to the Community Chest has been issued, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Amended Instructions, (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.105, dated 8 July), the content of which is given below for the information of Military Government personnel concerned:

“Subject: Community Chest and the Membership Campaign of Saisei Kai and the National Relief Association.

“It has been decided, as a result of several conferences between the parties concerned, that fund raising by the Saisei Kai (Medical Relief Association), Imperial Gift Foundation, and by the Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association). Foundational Juridical Person, should choose either one of the two methods, namely, to join the Community Chest or to conduct a separate membership campaign. We understand that separate instructions to this effect are being sent to the prefectural branches of the two organizations from their respective headquarters.

“The view is held by some that these two organizations should join the Community Chest. However, under different local prefectural circumstances, independent and separate fund raising through membership campaign or other means might be necessary. Such campaigns, however, should avoid conflicting with the nation-wide campaign of the Community Chest and/or the Japanese Red Cross, and any organizations which undertake separate fund or membership campaigns should not be members of the Community Chest. Action described above has been taken in view of some confusion caused by some branches of these organizations being a member in the Community Chest last year and have since or are now conducting or planning to conduct membership and/or fund campaigns of their own, while expecting to also benefit from the Community Chest campaign this Fall.

“This information is being forwarded to you to acquaint you with such possible errors and to assist you in your understanding and relationship with the Community Chest and other fund raising organizations.”

Institutions for the Blind

The Diet passed, on 4 July, a bill for the Protection of the Blind. This legislation now transfers the operation of the two existing quasi-governmental institutions, located at Shiobara and Tokyo, from private administration to that of governmental administration.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

In further continuation of the outline of current reporting requirements (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 67, 73, 75-78), annual reports prescribed for the society-managed part of Health Insurance are summarized below:

1. A complete and itemized statement of income and expenditure showing the original estimate, the actual figures, and an explanation of the difference. Benefit costs must be broken down according to classes of benefit paid.

2. A complete and itemized statement of the society's assets as of the end of the fiscal year.

(Both statements are due at the prefectural Insurance Section not later than 31 July).

3. Data for the Calculation of the Subsidy from the National Treasury. This report must contain annual cost of benefits broken down according to classes of benefits offered in the past year and expected to be offered in the coming year. (The estimated subsidy must be calculated on the basis thereon.) The long-term cost, including depreciation, must be pro-rated. Also a statement is required showing the number of insured at the end of each month of the past fiscal year.

(This report is due to be submitted to the Ministry of Welfare via the prefectural Insurance Office not later than 18 April).

Unfortunately, extreme laxity seems to prevail in regard to the first two reports. Sometimes they are submitted with considerable delay, sometimes not at all. Energetic measures to obtain prompt reporting have been requested.

National Health Insurance

The Amendments to the National Health Insurance Law outlined in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.74 for 24 - 30 May were passed by the Diet and became effective on 1 July. Ordinances designed to

implement and smooth enforcement of the law as amended are now being cleared by SCAP. Translations of the law as revised are being prepared.

The Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law

This Law was passed by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. The primary purpose of the Law is to provide a system for prompt and appropriate payment of the medical care claims submitted by the purveyors of medical care and allied services under the Health Insurance Law, National Health Insurance Law, Seamen's Insurance Law, and the Mutual Aid Associations Law.

The principal provisions are:

1. The insurer which participates will have on deposit in the Fund an amount sufficient to meet its monthly medical care claims.
2. The Fund will receive all claims for medical care given to the insured under the aforementioned laws by those doctors appointed or designated by agreement as insurance doctors and shall make prompt and appropriate payment of the claims calculated in accordance with the medical care fee schedule determined by the Minister of Welfare.
3. The Fund will provide for the adult and review of all claims subsequent to the initial payment.
4. The Fund will compile fiscal and statistical reports concerning medical care claims and the cost of medical under the social insurance programs.
5. The central office will be in Tokyo, composed of eight directors and four or more inspectors, and will determine policies and supervision for the efficient operation of the Fund.
6. There will be a branch office in each prefecture with secretaries and inspectors for handling the operation of the Fund at the prefectural level.
7. When necessary, sub-branch offices may be established where it is considered essential for efficient and convenient operation.
8. The branch and sub-branch offices will handle the payment, audit, and review of the medical care claims in their respective areas.
9. The Law provides for representation of the purveyors of medical care and allied services at each level of operation and in the review of medical care claims.
10. The Law does not compel participation in this program on the part of the insurers. All are expected to join in view of the demands of the medical profession for prompt payment of its medical care claims.

Health Insurance Law

The amendments to the Health Insurance Law passed the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. The amendments as proposed by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, were passed without alternations.

While the amendments provide some additions and changes, they were mainly for transferring provisions affecting individuals' rights and privileges from Cabinet Order into Law.

The principal provisions affected by the amendments were as follows:

1. The purpose of the Law in providing protection and the eligibility of dependents has been more fully explained and clarified in Article 1.
2. The ceiling on wages for computing benefits and premium was increased from 5100 yen to 8100 yen per month, thus making this law uniform with the other social insurance laws.

3. The premium rate continues to be shared equally by employee and employer; however, the maximum amount an employee can be assessed has been reduced from 3% to 2.5% for society-managed and 2.2% for governmental-managed, while the employer may increase his share if he so desires.

4. The penalties for delinquency of employers in making premium payments to the insurer has been increased and the procedure for collecting strengthened.

5. The government subsidy for the cost of administration has been permitted to remain an undesignated amount except that it is to be within the limits of the national budget. In the discussion regarding this subject it was the consensus of opinion that the amount should be approximately 10% of benefit costs.

6. The policy stated in the Cabinet Order for coordination with the Mutual Aid Associations and the National Health Insurance Associations was clarified and made a part of the basic law.

7. The classification of those covered as well as those exempted was transferred from Cabinet Order to statute.

8. The legal basis for the establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee on the national level to advise the Ministry of Welfare in determining an adequate and uniform rate for the payment of medical care was transferred from ordinance to basic law.

9. The Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council was established on the national and prefectural levels to give advice and guidance to doctors participating in the various programs.

10. The participation by the purveyors of medical care has been placed on a voluntary basis.

11. The funeral allowance was increased to a minimum of 2000 yen or an amount equal to one month's pay in accordance with the standard monthly remuneration classification.

12. The maternity (delivery) allowance was increased to a minimum of 1000 yen or an amount equal to one-half of the standard monthly remuneration of the insured.

13. The confinement allowance was changed to provide 60% of the standard daily remuneration for a maximum of 42 days preceding and 42 days after giving birth to a child when the insured worker is unable to work. If she does not have any dependents, the amount is reduced.

14. The nursing allowance is increased to 100 yen per month for a period of six months following childbirth.

15. The provisions relating to dependents' benefits are transferred from Cabinet Order to basic Law.

Welfare Pension Insurance Law

The Welfare Pension Insurance Law was revised by a bill of amendments enacted by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 August. Virtually all provisions of the applicable Cabinet Order were transferred to the basic Law and a number of changes were made with respect to benefits and contribution rates.

Premium and benefits at present are computed on only such wages as are not in excess of 600 yen, and family allowances and several other allowances are excluded in the definition of taxable wages. Under the amendments the ceiling on wages for computing benefits and premiums are raised to 8100 yen, and only allowances paid irregularly and less frequently than every three months are excluded from the computations. For the time being old age benefits, however, will be computed only on wages not in excess of 300 yen. (Old age pensions are not payable until 1956). The resulting changes in premium rates are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	Proposed	
		<u>"Temporary"</u>	<u>"Normal"</u>
Miners	12.582%	3.5%	12.3%
Other men	9.395%	3.0%	9.4%
Women	6.796%	3.0%	5.5%

At present, an average is taken of the wages of all employees paid by the day, hour, output, or on contract, doing the same work for a given employer, in order to arrive at the "standard remuneration" for any one of such workers. It is provided to recognize the actual earnings of the individual worker in those cases.

Invalidity and survivors' pensions arising from occupational injury or illness and payable to persons who became entitled prior to enactment of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law are increased by five times the present amount. This additional amount will be paid entirely from contributions and will not be subsidized by the usual 10% of government funds.

Retirement allowances are now paid immediately upon leaving employment when a worker has been insured for six months or more. Under the amendments this allowance will be paid only to workers of age 50 or more who have been insured at least five years, provided that the allowance will be paid regardless of age to a worker (or his heir) who has been insured for six months when retirement is due to death or, in the case of a woman, to marriage or confinement. However, the allowance will not be paid during such time as the insured person may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits or sickness and injury allowance.

Survivors' pensions now are payable only if the insured worker has been in covered employment for a period of 20 years. Pensions will now be granted to the surviving spouse and children of workers in covered employment for six-months. The spouse's pension will be payable only when the widow is age 50, the widower is age 55, the widow has custody of surviving children, or the spouse is disabled.

At present a surviving spouse does not have to prove he or she was supported by the insured worker at the time of his death. A surviving widower, in order to qualify for benefits, must be age 60 or disabled. The amendment provides that a surviving spouse, as well as other survivors, must prove support by the deceased worker, but no age requirement will exist for either widows or widowers.

Marriage terminates benefits for only the surviving spouse under the present law. It is now provided that marriage of any survivor will terminate his benefits.

If a survivor of preferred status appears after benefits have been awarded a survivor of lesser priority, he cannot receive benefits until the current payee becomes disqualified. This has been changed to permit the survivor of senior rank to take over the payments immediately.

Delinquent employers now are assessed 4 yen per 100 yen for each day of delinquency in reporting and are charged 3 yen for the sending of the delinquency notice. The 4 yen is changed to 5 yen and the 3 yen to 10 yen.

The employer is not obliged to notify a worker of the specific amount deducted from his wages for contributions. The amendment imposes this requirement.

Seamen's Insurance Law

The Seamen's Insurance Law was revised in almost exactly the same manner as the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Health Insurance Law through legislation passed by the Diet on 3 July to be effective 1 September. Here, too, the contents of the pertinent Cabinet Order were transferred to the basic Law.

The definition of taxable wages is amended to consist of the basic wage plus all allowances except those paid irregularly and less frequently than every three months. This conforms to the revision of the corresponding provision in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law. For the time being, old age benefits (the first of which will not be payable for several years) will be computed only on wages not in excess of 500 yen, whereas other benefits and contributions will be computed on all wages not in excess of 8,000 yen. The changes in premium rates resulting from this and other factors noted below are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Normal</u>
A. Includes medical care, Unemployment insurance old-age pension, invalidity retirement, survivors, and funeral benefits.			
Seamen	7.9%	4.0%	8.1%
Ship owners	11.3%	7.5%	11.5%
Total	19.2%	11.5%	19.6%

B. Excludes unemployment insurance.

Seamen	6.8%	2.9%	7.0%
Ship owners	10.2%	6.4%	10.4%
Total	17.0%	9.3%	17.4%

C. Voluntary includes only old-age pension, retirement and funeral benefits.

Seamen	12.2%	10.0%	10.0%
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Invalidly and survivors' pensions arising from occupational injury or illness and payable to persons who became entitled prior to enactment of the 1947 amendments (comparable to the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law) are increased by five times the present amount. Government funds bear the total expense of occupational invalidity and survivors' benefits (one-fifth of other types of benefits), and the total cost of the increased pensions.

Medical and funeral benefits have been limited to the insured sea an himself, but the amendments provide that one-half of medical expenses, and funeral benefits equal to one month's average standard remuneration, will be paid on behalf of the seamen's dependents.

Survivors' pensions now are payable only if the insured worker had been in covered employment for a period of 15 years. Pensions will now be provided for the surviving spouse and children of workers who have been in covered employment for six months. The spouse's pension will be payable only when, at the time of the seamen's death, the widow is age 50, the widower is age 55, the widow has custody of surviving children, or the spouse is disabled.

A recipient of an invalidity pension now receives nothing additional to provide for a dependent spouse or child, but the amendments provide that, for the more seriously disabled pensioners, 200 yen additional will be paid each month for the spouse and for each child.

Retirement allowances are now paid immediately upon leaving employment when a seamen has been insured for six months or more. Under the amendments this allowance will be paid only to workers of age 50 or more who have been insured at least three years; provided that the allowance will be paid regardless of age to a worker (or his heir) who has been insured for six months when retirement is due to death or, in the case of a woman, to marriage or confinement. However, the allowance will not be paid during such time as the insured person may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits or sickness and injury allowance.

Unemployment Insurance benefit rates were revised to conform to the changed schedule for land workers.

At present a surviving spouse does not have to prove he or she was supported by the insured seamen at the time of his death. A surviving widower, in order to qualify for benefits, must be age 60 or disabled. The amendment provides that a surviving spouse, as well as other survivors, must prove support by the deceased worker, but no age requirement will exist for either widows or widowers.

Marriage terminates benefits for only the surviving spouse under the present law and adoption has this effect for only children. It is now provided that marriage or adoption of any survivor will terminate his benefits.

If a survivor of preferred status appears after benefits have been awarded a survivor of lesser priority he cannot receive benefits until the current payee becomes disqualified. This has been changed to permit the survivor of senior rank to take over the payment immediately.

Delinquent employers now are assessed 4 yen per 100 yen for each day of delinquency in reporting and are charged 3 yen for the sending of the delinquency notice. The 4 yen will be changed to 5 yen and the 3 yen to 10 yen.

The procedure for selecting insurance doctors will be revised to conform to the procedure under Health Insurance.

Government Pension System

The "Pension Law" (Law No.48 of 1923), applicable to government employees classed as having "career status", was revised by Diet action of 4 July, the amendments being effective as of 1 July. The primary purpose of the legislation was to transfer, without change, to the basic Law substantive provisions of the program now contained in Cabinet Order and Ministerial Ordinances. In addition, a few modifications were introduced.

Provision is made to recognize the National Public Service Law (Law No.120 of 1947) as controlling in the event of any conflict between the provisions of that law and the Pension Law.

Articles not in conformance with the revised Civil and Criminal Codes and the new police reorganization law were revised accordingly.

Law No.77 of 1947 amended the Pension Law to continue pension rights for government employees whose positions are within the scope of the Local Autonomy Law, but only if the employee continues in the same position. The current amendment extends this provision to employees of the newly created Health Centers in view of the urgency of such employees' consenting to being transferred to this new program.

Law No.36 of 1946, was passed as companion legislation to the Pension Law. It provided for a scale of benefits under the Pension Law to maintain the level existing prior to the increased salary schedule of 1946. On 5 July the Diet enacted legislation, "Provisional Regulations regarding Special Cases of the Government Pension Law", superseding Law No.36 of 1946 and providing as follows:

1. Effective 1 July, benefits for employees becoming eligible on or after that date will be computed upon the basis of actual wages.
2. Effective 1 October, pensions in payment status prior to 1 July thereafter be computed on the new 3700 yen salary schedule.

It is noted in connection with this legislation that no action has been taken with respect to pensions being paid by reason of military service. SCAPIN No.338, 24 November 1945 provides that such pensions may be paid only as "compensation for physical disability, limiting the recipient's ability to work, at rates which are no higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes". With the increase of invalidity pensions under the Pension Law and the Welfare Pension Insurance Law, it may be that some increase may be effected for invalidity pensions based on military service. This would involve revision of Cabinet Order No.68 of 1 February 1946 (a "Potsdam Declaration Order") and the matter is now being considered by the Pension Bureau.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CROWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incles:

1. Translation of a Pamphlet issued by the Children's Bureau entitled "What is Child Welfare Law".
2. Weekly Report of cases and deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, period ending 3 July 1948.
3. Monthly Report of Cases and Case Rates of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, 4 Week Period ending 26 June 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

12-18 July

1948

Number 81

SECTION I - General

SECTION II - Preventive Medicine

SECTION III - Medical Services

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SECTION VIII - Welfare

SECTION IV - Social Security

SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

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

13-19 June

- June 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Ehime and Hyogo Prefectures
(Kai-hatsu No.557)
Subject: Actual examination of accounts from Audit Board.
- June 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors, Shimane and Tottori Prefs.
(Kai-Hatsu No.558)
Subject: Actual examination of accounts from Audit Board.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.373)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-Hatsu No.374)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every
pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2192)
Subject: Administration of assembly of competent officials for U.S.S.R. area demobilization
business.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2193)
Subject: Partial amendment of Regulations for Business in Home Depot.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chief, Service Section, every
pref.
(Ichi-fuku No.2196)
Subject: Mitigation of limitation for refundment of military postal deposit.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Vice-governor, every prefecture
(Ichi-fuku No.2198)
Subject: Dealing with the former regular officers being engaged in demobilization business.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Gifu and 22 other prefectures
(Engo No.40)
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return have been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.879)
Subject: Succession of permission and alteration of a part of contents of work under Article 7 of
Daily Life Security Law.
- June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.880)
Subject: Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.881)
Subject: Cancellation of permission for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.883)
Subject: Allocation of light metal plate makers for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Iwate and three other pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.884)
Subject: Allocation of solder for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and six other
(Sha-hatsu No.885) prefectures
Subject: Survey of results of distribution of LARA Commodities.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Shizuoka and five
(Sha-hatsu No.889) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of clog-thong material for occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and nine
(Sha-hatsu No.890) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of glass for management of occupational agencies.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.232)
Subject: Basis for allocation of designated medicine.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.237)
Subject: Discovery of imitation medicine.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.765)
Subject: Opening of short course for technical leaders for prevention of tuberculosis.

June 14, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.766)
Subject: Subsidiary chemical for extermination of insects for 1948-49.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.634)
Subject: Administration of s short course for personnel at model health center.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.644)
Subject: Abrogation of Meat Importation Control Regulation.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every pref.
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.633)
Subject: Designation of training institutions for hair-dressers.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.774)
Subject: Survey of clean-up establishments.

June 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.90)

of principal stations.

- June 17, 1948
(Engo No.52) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Dealing with persons, who were mobilized abroad and have been rehabilitated after demobilized, at their new domicile.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.243) From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: D.D.T. powder.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.244) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Request of survey of insecticide and germicide.
- June 17, 1948
(I-hatsu No.246) From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Forwarding of narcotic judicial police-men's badges.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.91) From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Application for permission for excess of the base amount of office expense.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.901) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
Subject: Alteration of program of equipments for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.904) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
Subject: Permission of creation of protection institution and national subsidy under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.905) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.
Subject: Creation of institution for accomodation of repatriates and needy persons, and national subsidy.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.907) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and six other prefs.
Subject: Additional allocation of cement for the first quarter, 1948-49.
- June 17, 1948
(Sha-hatsu No.909) From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 11 other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of veneer for the fourth quarter.
- June 18, 1948
(Yo-hatsu No.800) From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Survey of conditions of spread of water-works and sewerage, and of conditions of sanitation concerned with them.
- June 18, 1948
(Ji-hatsu No.368) From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Answer regarding bases of feeble children to be accommodated in Home for Feeble Children under Child Welfare Law.
- June 18, 1948
(Ji-hatsu No.368) From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, All Prefectures (except for Tokyo Metropolis)
Subject: Bases of feeble children to be accommodated in Home for Feeble Children under Child Welfare Law.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.240)
Subject: Allocation of (ordinary boots and semi-boots) by demanders for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.385)
Subject: Determination of the extent of expense to be disbursed for expenditure to be paid out for measures, etc. according to Child Welfare Law.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.389)
Subject: Relation with Miscellaneous Schools for child welfare agencies.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.387)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

June 19, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.388)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

Accounts Section

20-26 June

June 21, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-hatsu No.572)
Subject: Allowance for over-time work.

June 23, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
(Kai-hatsu No.582)
Subject: Presentation of reports for 1947-48 on national property.

Medical Affairs Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.238)
Subject: Alkyl- (Hexyl- and Amyl-,etc.) resorcinol prepares.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.249)
Subject: Survey of conditions of precious metal allocated for dental use.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.241)
Subject: Examination of Pyrethrum emulsion for communicable disease prevention.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.247)
Subject: Price of Quinine derivative released from confiscated stock.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.254)
Subject: Advertisement of Sunzelly.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.260)
Subject: Distribution of sulfathiazol.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.253)
Subject: Distribution of medicine for school hygiene.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.256)
Subject: Term of validity for purchase ration-book.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(except (Osaka Prefecture)
(I-hatsu No.257)
Subject: Discovery of false medicine.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.258)
Subject: Distribution of lactose.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(I-hatsu No.259)
Subject: Production of medicine for the second quarter in 1948-49.

Disease Prevention Bureau

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.827)
Subject: Progress report of special research on Japanese Encephalitis.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yo-hatsu No.853)
Subject: Preventive inoculation against typhoid fever to repatriates.

Public Health Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.651)
Subject: Nation-wide simultaneous control of raw leather.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.653)
Subject: Field-guidance for health statistics.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division, every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.666)
Subject: Change of name of training institute for nutritionists.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: Chief, Health Division every
prefecture
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.674)
Subject: Classified disposition of “on duty” sickness or injury and “private” sickness or injury
with
administration of physical examination of Japanese workers employed by the occupation
forces.

Social Affairs Bureau

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.912)

Subject: Decision of the minimum living expenses under Daily Life Security Law.

- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.914)
Subject: Change of a plan of equipments for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.916)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of vocational aid under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture,
(Hyo-sha No.220)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of vocational aid under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and three
(Sha-hatsu No.923) other prefs.
Subject: Allocation of leather belt for the fourth quarter.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Akita and Aomori Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.924)
Subject: Special Distribution of LARA commodities.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Fukushima Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.925)
Subject: Measures for manufactured goods of cloth, material for sewing at vocational agencies.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.928)
Subject: Accurate account of national subsidy for disaster relief expenses for 1947-48.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.929)
Subject: Succession of approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and nine other
(Sha-hatsu No.930) prefectures
Subject: National grants-in-aid for expenses necessary for equipments of institutions for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons, and of protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law, for 1948-49.
- June 22, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.933)
Subject: Those who are eligible for receiving distribution of tailored goods by vocational agencies.
- June 23, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.934)
Subject: Transfer, removal and use of a telephone owned by the former Kyojo-kai Kyoto Branch.
- June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.935)
Subject: Recommendation for reward of honor under Honor Endowment Regulations.
- June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and six other
prefs.
(Sha-hatsu No.936)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity, (goats).

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.942)
Subject: Discontinuance of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.943)
Subject: Application for sanction of extend, method and term of relief under Disaster Relief Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.944)
Subject: Conference on approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Tochigi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.945)
Subject: The former Imperial Villa, Shiobara.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.946)
Subject: Conference on approval for protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.947)
Subject: Simultaneous investigation of living conditions of the protected.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.948)
Subject: Excessive disbursement of the base amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.951)
Subject: Extent of expense to be disbursed for living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Niigata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.950)
Subject: Conference on approval for continuation of protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.952)
Subject: Disbursement for projects other than originally instructed from among the emergency relief expense at the time of damage by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku districts.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.953)
Subject: Application for sanction for limits of compensation for actual expense under Disaster Relief Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.954)
Subject: Limits of compensation for actual expense under Disaster Relief Law.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Yamagata Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.955)
Subject: Alteration of a plan for equipments of institution for accommodation of repatriates and needy persons.

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture

(Sha-hatsu No.958)
 Subject: Appointment of chief of institution for accommodation of physically handicapped persons.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
 (Sha-hatsu No.962)
 Subject: Measures to be taken in accordance with the dissolution of Kyojo-kai.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
 (Sha-hatsu No.965)
 Subject: Additional distribution of LARA commodities.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
 (Sha-hatsu No.966)
 Subject: Alteration of allocation of LARA commodities.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and seven prefectures
 (Sha-hatsu No.968)
 Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity, (material piece-goods).

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
 (Sha-hatsu No.972)
 Subject: Presentation of an investigation list concerning commodities kept by the former
 Yokosuka
 Local Demobilization Station.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.92)
 Subject: Abolishment of application of living aid under Daily Life Security Law to patients who
 have been accommodated in national sanatoria.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.94)
 Subject: Activity of Japan Red Cross Society under Disaster Relief Law.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.95)
 Subject: Special distribution of LARA commodities.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.96)
 Subject: Administration of community chest movement for 1948-49.

June 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Sha-otsu-hatsu No.97)
 Subject: Establishment of Local Committee for Care of Physically Handicapped.

Children's Bureau

June 10, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and three
 (Ji-hatsu No.363) other prefs.
 Subject: Approval of establishment of child welfare station.

June 12, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Shizuoka and 17
 (Ji-hatsu No.369) other prefs.
 Subject: Additional distribution of staple-food to children, such as orphans and waifs, etc., who
 have been accommodated in protection institution.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and six other prefs.
 (Ji-hatsu No.380)

Subject: Soap, chocolate and chewing gum released by U.S. Army.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.369)

Subject: Allocation of building material, (cement for emergency program), for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.392)

Subject: Approval for establishment of training institute for personnel, (nursing teachers).

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Miyazaki and Chiba
(Ji-hatsu No.393) Prefs.

Subject: Allocation of transformers for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka and three other
(Ji-hatsu No.393) prefs.

Subject: Allocation of standard electro-motors for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 17, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and Chiba
(Ji-hatsu No.393) Prefectures

Subject: Allocation of regenerated steel-pipe for the first quarter, 1948-49.

June 22, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.396)

Subject: Application for designation of training institute for nursing teachers.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.400)

Subject: Material and Child Handbook.

June 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.403)

Subject: Report of actual results concerning timber, (veneer for general use), among building materials for child welfare agencies.

Insurance Bureau

June 25, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors;
(Ho-hatsu No.1035) all Social Insurance Branch
Office Chiefs; Director of National
Health Insurance Sanatorium Chiba.

Subject: Grants for the death in accordance with enactment of the law concerning administration
of
new pay for Government personnel.

Repatriation Relief Agency

June 21, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ichi-fuku No.2203)

Subject: Preliminary notification of an amount to be borne by Service Section for June, 1948-49.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2206) prefectures

Subject: Establishment of "repatriation news and missing persons' hour" in broadcasting program.

June 23, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2209) prefectures

Subject: Partial amendment of the Ichi-fuku No.2057.

June 23, 1948 (En-shi No.65)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
	Subject: Request for shipment.	
June 23, 1948 (Engo No.66)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Subject: Reference of permanent domicile for Chinese nationals.	
June 24, 1948 (Engo No.69)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
	Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
June 26, 1948 (Engo No.84)	From: Director, Relief Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever

An epidemic of typhoid fever has occurred in Hongo Mura, Nagano Prefecture. At the time of this report there are 65 confirmed cases and approximately 160 suspects under surveillance. Control measures are being enforced and the source of the epidemic is being investigated. Investigations thus far indicate that few, if any, confirmed cases were immunized within the past year. The fact that this epidemic has occurred emphasizes the immediate need for completion of the nation-wide immunization program, since similar epidemics may occur in any area where the population is unimmunized.

It must be emphasized, however, that immunization is not a substitute for sanitation nor is sanitation alone sufficient to completely control typhoid in Japan today. Both procedures must be carried out simultaneously in order to reduce typhoid fever to a minimum. The new Preventive Vaccination Law which became effective 1 July requires immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that all eligible personnel are immunized in accordance with provisions of this law. In this connection reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin #79.

Venereal Disease Control

It has been reported that some clinics are having difficulty with vomiting of patients, as a reaction to mapharsol. This vomiting occurs only once, a few minutes after the injection, and is associated with the "ether odor" of the arsphenamines. It is probably caused by the nauseating effect of this odor, which is due to the actual passage of the drug through the capillaries of the nasal mucosa. This odor may be entirely obviated by the simple expedient of having the patient hold his nose tightly between finger and thumb during the injection, breathing meanwhile through his mouth. Additional measures to be observed as a means of reducing the incidence of reactions to mapharsol are:

1. Omitting the meal prior to treatment.
2. Sufficient aeration of the solution after dissolving mapharsol to decrease toxicity.
3. Rapid injection of mapharsol using a large intravenous needle (gauge 19-20). The total elapsed time, from the insertion of the needle until the syringe has been emptied and the needle removed from the vein, should be no longer than thirty seconds.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Medical Service Law

The Medical Service Law passed by the Diet on 4 July, to become operative from 1 October 1948, was designed to provide operating and administrative standards for hospitals, clinics and midwifery homes, in order to insure a high standard of medical care for the patient and at the same time to provide conditions favorable to the medical profession.

This law provides for definitions of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes and regulates licensure of such institutions. Clinics will have the capacity for not more than 19 patients and will not be permitted to hold patients for more than 48 hours except in emergency. Hospitals will have specified equipments and accommodation for 20 patients or more, providing proper facilities for the scientific and ethical care of the sick and injured. No hospital may be termed a general hospital unless it possesses equipment and capacity for 100 patients or more and has the medical staff for operating internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology and otorhinology departments. Midwifery homes are limited to nine beds for women in pregnancy and childbirth and may not use the title of hospital. Three years will be allowed for the reconversion of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes presently in existence.

Medical Care inspectors will be placed in state, urban and local governments to ascertain that violations of the provisions of the law are reported to competent officials for correction.

The principle of grants-in-aid by the national government to urban or local prefectural governments for the establishment (not operation) of necessary public medical facilities is established.

The regulation of public medical institutions is strengthened by the formation of councils on arrangement and management appointed by the prime minister upon recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

Fees for medical care in public medical institutions may be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare.

An additional notable feature of the new law provides for the use of public medical facilities by duly licensed physicians of the community who are in need of such facilities in carrying out the paper treatment of patients.

Army Medical Library Representative

Mr. Joseph A. Groesbeck, Chief of the Acquisition Division of the Army Medical Library has arrived in the theatre for a stay of approximately 60 days.

Mr. Groesbeck's mission will be to arrange for the distribution of certain duplicate medical texts and Journals to civilian Japanese medical libraries and to arrange for the acquisition of Japanese materials through exchange with these libraries and through such purchases as may be feasible.

Mr. Groesbeck will visit the major medical libraries in Japan and will endeavor to assist Japanese medical libraries and Military Government Health Officers in their medical literature problems.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Outbreak of Equine Encephalomyelitis

An outbreak of Equine Encephalomyelitis was reported in Saitama and Miyazaki Prefectures. The Animal Hygiene Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has distributed vaccines to Chiba, Saitama, Gumma, Akita, Miyazaki, Gifu, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Miyagi, Saga, Tottori, Okayama, Kochi, Kagawa and Fukuoka for use in immunizing the horses in the areas that were involved during the 1947 outbreak. Military Government Health Officers should caution the Prefectural Animal Disease Control Teams to report immediately, all cases which are suspected of being Equine Encephalomyelitis.

Brucellosis Tests

An area test to determine the percentage of cattle affected with Brucellosis (Bovine Infectious Abortion) is now under way in Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures. Tests in other prefectures will be made as soon as schedules have been approved. No reactors to the test will be removed. However, as soon as all tests are complied, steps will be taken to consider this disease important to the cattle industry depending on the percentage of reactors found.

New Veterinary Affairs Section

A Veterinary Affairs Section will be activated on 26 July in the Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. This Section will operate with Dr. Asamura as the Chief, and will be responsible for meat, milk, sea-food and rabies control. Formerly this new Section was a Division in the Food Sanitation Section. However, it was decided to divide the Section into two parts, namely Inspection of Foods of Animal Origin and Inspection of Foods of other than animal origin.

Animal Diseases Report

The following outbreak of animal diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period of 10-16 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aomori	Swine Erysipelas	9
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	6
Iwate	Swine Plague	4
Toyama	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Nagano	Texas Fever	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	2

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

A Japanese translation of "Tuberculosis Nursing for the Public Health Nurse" by Violet Hodgson is now on sale 35.00 yen. Send orders direct to:

Mr. Katsu Suzuki
Far Eastern Literary Agency Pub. Co.
Branch Bldg. Finance Ministry
2-1 Chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

A pamphlet on tuberculosis edited by New York Nursing Educational Bureau is available in Japanese, published by:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta
Medical Friend Co.
40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo
20.00 yen

National Nurses Association

Active membership now totals 49,844 nurses. The Association is carrying on a very fine educational program through Japan.

Refresher Course

The new four-month refresher course for clinical nurses will open 2 August in Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 6,603 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 4-10 July.

During the period 4-10 July, 421,740 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 18,525 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 7,168 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 20,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 55,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,261 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 July include 2,218,726 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 236,847 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 71,754 vials of typhus vaccine.

Reference: Weekly Bulletin No.75, period 30 May - 5 June, Section V, paragraphs 3 and 4, under "Production". The special allocation of 5,000 tons of cement, in addition to the regular quarterly allocations for April, May, June 1948, received by the Ministry of Welfare, was outlined according to the breakdown of allocations to the various general categories. Further detailed breakdown within these categories according to district and prefectural distribution is included (See inclosure #1). In addition, a breakdown of distribution by district and prefecture is furnished according to the type of cement made available (see inclosure #2).

Distribution

One hundred eleven drums (50 gallons each) of pyrethrum emulsion, the equivalent of 166,500 gallons finished insecticide, were shipped to four prefectures during the period 5-11 July. The distribution was as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30x, 5-11 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Hokkaido	50
Tokyo	36
Okayama	5
Kochi	20
Total	111

Reference is made to the paragraphs under Distribution in Weekly Bulletin No.78 (21-27 June) relating to dark field microscopes. A total of 64 dark field microscopes are listed for allocation during July, August and September. The following table is a breakdown of subject allocation:

Allocation of Microscopes with Dark Field Apparatus: July, August, September, 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total</u>
Niigata	16	6		6	12
Osaka	71	11	2	6	19
Saitama	1	1			1
Kochi	2	2			2
Kanagawa	12	4			4
Ibaraki	3		3		3
Shiga	5		4	1	5
Fukushima	8		6		6
Ishikawa	9		5		5
Aichi	5			5	5
Tokushima	1			1	1
Kagawa	1			1	1
Total		24	20	20	64

During the period 4-10 July, 6,345 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 40 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Tokyo	130	114	0	579	0
Kanagawa	96	0	0	4	0
Chiba	412	71	0	72	0
Saitama	100	12	0	177	0

Yamagata	240	20	0	12	0
Kagawa	200	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	120	0	0	0
Fukuoka	300	180	200	5	0
Shimane	200	0	40	0	0
Fukushima	0	0	0	150	0
Shiga	100	0	0	0	0
Tottori	0	30	0	0	0
Akita	0	89	50	0	0
Nagasaki	0	400	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	103	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	30	0	0
Oita	0	10	110	0	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	105	0
Kochi	0	0	0	100	0
Aichi	480	0	0	0	2
Iwate	0	634	2	0	3
Fukui	0	56	0	1	0
Ehime	0	30	0	0	0
Tochigi	0	2	0	53	0
Nagano	0	28	11	74	3
Gifu	0	0	0	36	0
Toyama	0	0	0	50	0
Kumamoto	0	0	0	3	0
Hokkaido	0	5	0	0	0
Ishikawa	0	20	0	5	0
Miyazaki	0	10	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	52	0	2	0
Niigata	0	1	1	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	60	0
Ibaraki	0	0	0	41	2
Osaka	0	0	0	20	0
Aomori	0	0	0	5	2
Kyoto	0	0	0	50	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	9	1
Okayama	0	0	0	20	0
Total	2,258	1,997	444	1,633	13

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation of Narcotics

Acting upon the request of registered local wholesalers in Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Aomori for an improved method for transporting narcotics, officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Transportation, and registered central wholesalers in Tokyo have made arrangements to ship narcotics to these prefectures periodically in an express car attached to a passenger train.

Heretofore each of the 19 local wholesalers in the four prefectures have sent representatives to carry the narcotics personally from the central wholesalers in Tokyo.

Under the present plan a representative of local wholesalers in each prefecture will bring the necessary order forms to Tokyo where the orders will be filled and the goods packed for shipment. Cost of transportation and packing is to be paid by local wholesalers.

The express car will go to Aomori, and transportation officials with police power will ride in the car which is opened only at prefectural capitals. Narcotic officials state such express cars are available to prefectural capitals on all lines throughout Japan. The plan, if found to be safe and effective, will gradually be extended to all narcotic wholesalers in Japan.

SECTION VIII WELFARE DIVISION

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

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.72 (for the period 10-16 May).

CARE, Inc., a non-profit organization, composed of 26 leading American welfare agencies, was authorized by SCAP to extend their operations into Japan under a license issued on 21 August 1947. Until now CARE operations have been confined to Europe and in the past two years they have delivered approximately 5,000,000 food and clothing packages in 17 European countries.

CARE operations in Japan will begin on 19 July 1948. A special food package (gross weight 29 lbs.) known as an "oriental pack" has been designed for delivery in Japan and will contain approximately 23 lbs. of food (net weight), contents of which is outlined in above reference.

CARE operations in Japan are briefly:

a. Persons desirous of having CARE food packages (oriental pack) delivered to relatives, friends or designated groups (institutions, etc.) in Japan must send their remittance (\$10.00 for each package) to CARE, Inc., by U. S. Postal Money Order or Bank Draft. Person residing in Japan are to forward their remittance to: CARE, Inc., 200 Terminal Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Note: CARE request that the name and the address of the beneficiary be clearly written in Romaji (English) and also where possible in Kanji (Japanese characters).

b. The CARE office in Honolulu, T. H., will record all remittances and airmail the name and address of beneficiary (addressee) to the CARE distributing warehouse located in Yokohama, (address: 63, 4-chome, Bentendari, Nakaku, Yokohama, Japan). Remittances received by the CARE office in New York, N. Y. (address: 50 Board Street, New York 4, New York) will be processed in the same way as remittances received in Honolulu. The CARE distributing office in Yokohama will be responsible for all the necessary mechanics in effecting deliveries of CARE packages in Japan.

c. The receipt and acceptance of each ten dollar remittance by CARE, Inc., obligates them to effect delivery of a food package, oriental pack, to the addressee in Japan as named by the remitter, with a signed receipt from the addressee being transmitted to the original donor as evidence of the requested delivery being made. Whenever a food package is undeliverable, the donor will be notified and his remittance returned.

Note: CARE packages entering Japan are admitted tax and duty free and the recipients (addressee) are not subject to any reduction in their regular authorized official food ration.

In-Service Training Program, Chubu District

Another in a series of welfare in-service training programs being sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare is scheduled to be held in Toyama Prefecture from 3 August - 9 August. It is expected that approximately 50 persons will attend from the following prefectures in the Chubu District: Toyama, Ishikawa, Nagano, Aichi, Gifu and Niigata. The meetings will be held at Unazuki Kan, Unazuki Onsen, Uchiyama-mura, Toyama Prefecture.

The program of the conference is similar to that of other weekly conferences, subjects to be covered include an outline of social work: Assistance for Livelihood, Disaster Relief, Child Welfare Work, Social Investigation and Statistics and Methods of Social Work.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law

The Diet at a recent session passed a Consumers Cooperative Law for which the Ministry of Welfare has been assigned administrative responsibility. Effective date of the law will be determined by Cabinet Order. On National level, Welfare Section, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has administrative responsibilities for determining that the law is being carried out properly. It is anticipated that certain of these responsibilities will be carried out in the prefectures by the prefectural department of welfare. Further information on this law will be contained in a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Kansai Social Work Education Committee

The Kansai Social Work Education Committee's regular monthly meeting was held in Kyoto, 13 July, and attended by approximately 40 persons representing welfare and education organizations in Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. Representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section, as well as Military Government Officers from Hyogo, Osaka and Kyoto attended. Reports were submitted concerning the development of plans in various colleges and universities in that area which included social work courses in their curricula.

The committee has also recommended that information concerning social work be provided in educational training programs for such groups as policemen, teachers and doctors. Plans for the new Osaka School of Social Work which is to open in September were also reviewed by the Committee. The Committee will hold their next meeting in Kobe in September.

SECTION IV SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

SCAP has issued the following press release with reference to the Report of the Social Security Mission:

"As stated in a recent press release, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has accepted the Report of the Social Security Mission and has given it to the Japanese government as a document of reference and guidance in formulating and effectuating plans for reformation of the present structure to provide a sound foundation of social security for the Japanese people. He has indicated that the maintenance of a comprehensive and adequate social security program in Japan, based on democratic precepts and within the limits of the nation's resources, is an approved Occupation objective.

"The Social Security Mission was composed of individuals from the United States with considerable experience and knowledge of both public health and social insurance administration and included members of the medical profession. They were invited by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to visit Japan as the result of a request by the Japanese government for advice and guidance with regard to social security. In the course of their studies, the members of the Mission conferred with representatives of number of private groups in Japan as well as officials in the Japanese government. The Japanese Social Insurance Investigating Committee was particularly helpful."

"The Report describes the existing social security and public health programs, their development, analyzes their character and administration, and submits recommendations for attaining effective operation within the present limited resources and inflationary conditions and for building a structure of sound and adequate programs in keeping with the responsibilities of a democratic government to promote conditions which will secure and advance the social welfare and security and public health of its people.

"The Mission Report suggests a program in keeping with present day Japan and her immediate prospects. It proposes establishing a foundation upon which the nation can build as it improves economically and resources become available. Stress is given to strengthening the present programs as to financing, adequacy of protection, administration through coordination and integration, improvement of quality of medical and administrative services, continuous, adjustment to inflationary conditions, democratization of administration, and participation by the medical profession and communities on a voluntary basis. The specific recommendations are summarized as follows:

“1. The establishment of a representative advisory council to advise the Diet and responsible administrative agencies on planning, policy and legislation.

“2. The integration of all the present obligatory social insurances into one basic system to provide uniform protection relative to the major risks of old age, invalidity, health, unemployment, and survivorship, with consideration to be given to extension of such protection to workers of firms employing less than five people.

“3. The strengthening of health insurance for other wage earners by providing community health plans at the choice of the citizens, to be partially supported by grants-aid if minimum standards are maintained.

“4. The development of public health functions through a consistent pattern of national, prefectural, and local administration including the development of a nationwide hospital plan with recognition of the hospital’s public service character and the furnishing of a portion of their capital costs and operating expenses through grants-in-aid.”

“5. The concentration of primary responsibility for social security within the national government should be placed to the Ministry of Welfare instead of the present division of responsibility among several ministries.

“6. The administration of the integrated social security program should be decentralized to the prefectural and local government level.

“7. The establishment of an independent appeal structure of quasi-judicial nature to provide a fair hearing to all interested parties subject to final appeal to the regular courts.

“8. The revamping of the fiscal structure of the social insurances to supplant the ““full reserve”“ concept now followed with reference to taxation and investment policies by a “limited reserve” or “pay-as-you-go” basis and with the understanding that funds raised for the purpose of social security not be diverted to ends foreign thereto.

“In turning this Report over to the Japanese government, it was pointed out that the recommendations with regard to administrative structure represent one possible approach and that other organizational patterns as well as the one suggested have been successfully applied in other countries.

“The specific procedures and programs for implementation of social security in Japan should be determined in the light of conditions in Japan and the needs of her people and with firm resolve to meet the obligations prescribed by Article 25 of the Constitution.”

Mr. Harold K. Knoy has been assigned as Chief of the Health Insurance Branch of this Division.

In further continuation of the outline of current reporting requirements (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 67, 73, 75-78, and 80), those prescribed for the government-managed part of Health Insurance are summarized below:

1. Monthly Reports are due at the prefectural Insurance Section at the end of the month following that reported on. Within ten days they are to be consolidated for the prefecture as a whole and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare.

There are, at present, the separate monthly reports, one called “Monthly Report on Conditions of Operation”, the other “Payment of Medical Expenses”.

The “Monthly Report on Conditions of Operations” includes the following data:

a. Number of insured, monthly increase and decrease by class of coverage (compulsory or voluntary) and by wage classes.

b. Number of establishments, monthly increase and decrease by class of coverage (compulsory or voluntary).

c. Insurance benefits paid, broken down in the same way as for society-managed Health Insurance. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.78, pp. 13, 14.)

d. Statistics concerning the load of insurance patients and treatment given them in government hospitals, Health Insurance Sanatoria, and Health Insurance Rest and Convalescence Centers.

The monthly report on "Payment of Medical Expenses" shows the number of insured treated by insurance doctors, by other insurance doctors, and in hospitals and to amounts claimed and paid respectively for such treatment. Primary insured and dependents are treated separately.

2. A "Yearly Report on the Number of Establishments and the Number of Insured Broken Down by Industry" was instituted only recently. It was to be rendered for the first time with respect to the fiscal year 1947 and was due on 30 April.

As the title implies, the report consolidates for the whole prefecture the number of establishments and the number of insured (broken down by sex) in each of the major industries covered. It lists also those insured who have voluntarily their insurance after leaving covered employment.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Special Allocation of Cement, 1st quarter Japanese FY 1948, with breakdown of allocations to the various general categories.
2. Special Allocation of Cement, 1st quarter Japanese FY 1948, according to type of cement.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 10 July 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
19 July -25 July
1948
Number 82**

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

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Control of distribution of penicillin and sulfathiazole has been removed since the production of these two drugs is now greater than the present demand. Prefectural health department officials and private physicians should be informed that these drugs may now be used more liberally in the treatment of venereal disease. Since penicillin is now packaged in ampoules containing 100,000 units, instead of 30,000 units, the average dose in the treatment of gonorrhoea should be 50,000 units repeated every two or three hours until a total of 200,000 units is given. This schedule may be repeated once or even twice if necessary. No authentic penicillin resistant strains of gonococcus have yet been detected. In cases where symptoms persist the possibility of complications or of a non-specific urethritis must be considered.

Preventive Vaccination Law

An English translation of the Preventive Vaccination Law, which was effective 1 July, is reproduced in its entirety as Inclosure 1 to this Bulletin for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. This is the official translation as accepted by SCAP and is the document of reference in the interpretation of the law. If any questions should arise regarding the interpretation of the provisions of this law, they should be referred to Public Health and Welfare Section for clarification.

Institute of Public Health

The following tabular summary is published to indicate the extent to which the various prefectures and cities have sent personnel to attend the seven types of refresher courses being conducted periodically at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. As a whole the record is good, but there are some prefectures which are failing to take advantage of the opportunity offered. It is intended that each prefecture send one student to each of the courses, care being taken to select well qualified individuals who can help teach others when they return home. Military Government Health Officers are requested to promote the careful selection and attendance of public health personnel for these courses.

The scheduled dates for the opening of succeeding courses are as follows:

Public Health Nursing	7 August
Public Health Nutritionists	30 August
Public Health Pharmacists	6 September
Public Health Veterinarians	6 September
Medical Health Officers	2 October
Sanitarians	2 October

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC HEALTH REFRESHER COURSES INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, TOKYO

	Med. Health Officers	Sanitar- ian	Pharma- cists	Veterin - ans	Pub, Health Nurses	Nutri- tionist	San. Eng.
<u>No. of Courses Held</u>	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
<u>Attendance by Prefectures and Cities</u>							
Hokkaido	10	8	3	3	8	1	1
Tokyo	13	15	3	3	17	1	0
Kyoto	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka	5	8	3	3	9	1	1
Kanagawa	3	5	3	3	2	1	1
Hyogo	4	5	2	3	5	1	1
Nagasaki	5	5	2	3	5	1	1
Niigata	5	5	3	3	4	1	0

Saitama	3	3	3	3	4	1	1
Gumma	3	5	3	3	4	1	0
Chiba	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Ibaraki	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Tochigi	2	3	1	2	3	1	0
Nara	1	4	3	3	4	0	0
Mie	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Aichi	4	4	2	3	3	1	1
Shizuoka	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Yamanashi	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Shiga	3	5	2	3	5	0	0
Gifu	3	5	3	3	4	1	1
Nagano	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Miyagi	3	2	2	2	4	1	1
Fukushima	5	4	3	3	3	1	1
Iwate	4	5	3	3	3	1	0
Aomori	4	5	3	3	6	0	1
Yamagata	5	5	3	4	4	1	1
Akita	4	4	3	3	3	1	1
Fukui	1	2	2	3	3	0	0
Ishikawa	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
Toyama	4	5	2	1	3	0	0
Tottori	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Shimane	2	3	2	3	3	1	0
Okayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Hiroshima	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
Yamaguchi	3	3	3	2	3	0	1
Wakayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Tokushima	3	5	3	3	3	1	0
Kagawa	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Ehime	2	4	3	4	2	1	1
Kochi	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
Fukuoka	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Oita	4	4	3	3	4	0	0
Saga	5	5	3	3	6	1	1
Kumamoto	4	4	2	3	4	1	1
Miyazaki	4	5	3	3	3	1	1
Kagoshima	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka City	2	3	1	0	6	1	0
Kyoto City	5	2	2	0	4	0	0
Nagoya City	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kobe City	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Yokohama City	4	2	2	1	2	1	0

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Visit of American Medical Association Representatives

Five representatives of the American Medical Association will arrive in Japan during the first part of August.

Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich, South Bend, Indiana, President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Edward McCormick, Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Ernest Irons, Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Elmer Henderson, Louisville, Kentucky

and Dr. John Fitzgibbon, Portland, Oregon, members of the Board of Trustees, will represent the American Medical Association as consultants to SCAP.

During their stay in Japan they will be primarily interested in studying the social security system and the Japanese system of medical service.

Visits will be made to selected areas and Military Government Teams Health Officers will be notified in advance in order that problems of local interest may be presented to the group.

The Medical Service Law

The Medical Service Law was passed by the Diet on 4 July to become effective 1 October.

The Law provides definitions of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes and regulates their licensure. Clinics may have a maximum capacity of 19 beds and will not be permitted to hold patients for more than 48 hours except in emergencies. Hospitals will have 20 beds or more and the law specifies services, standards and equipments for general hospitals (100 beds). Midwifery homes may not accommodate more than nine women in pregnancy and childbirth and will not be termed hospitals.

Medical Care Inspectors are provided for in the Law and will be placed in state, urban and local governments.

The principle of grants-in-aid by the National Government to urban or local prefectural governments for the establishment (not operation) of necessary public medical facilities is established and the Minister of Welfare will be advised by a Council on arrangement, appointed by the Prime Minister, in matters pertaining to needs for such grants.

Public medical facilities are made available to duly licensed local practitioners where the need exists and with approval of the Minister of Welfare. Fees of public medical facilities may be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees within the Ministry of Welfare. The Minister of Welfare is advised on public medical institutions by a Council on Management appointed by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

Nutrition Branch

The May Nutrition Survey results on the food consumed in grams and calories are given in the attached table. (Inclosure #2).

Throughout the urban and rural areas, a distinction has been made between the farmers and non-farmers. Areas covered in the table are: Tokyo, the Eleven Large Cities (Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama), Other Cities (population of 30,000 and over), Forty-six (rural) Prefectures, Tokyo Railways, Akita Copper Mine and Four Coal Mines (Hokkaido-Bibai Coal Mine, Fukushima-Joban Coal Mine, and Fukuoka-Miyawa and Katsuta Coal Mines).

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

An outbreak of Equine Encephalitis totaling 34 cases has been reported in the following prefectures: Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Tokyo, Yamagata, Gifu, Toyama and Miyazaki. Animal disease control teams are now immunizing horses in the areas where the disease prevailed in 1947. The shortage of available vaccine is due to insufficient laboratory facilities, however, production is continuing and more vaccine will be made available shortly, although not in sufficient amounts to meet the demand. Immediate reports should be made to the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry upon diagnosing new cases in those Prefectures now having negative reports.

Food Shortage

Ministry Government Health Officers are requested to bring the attention of the Food Sanitation inspectors to poor sanitary storage conditions of those commodities being turned over to the Japanese for distribution and

rationing. In many cases, insects native to Japan are being found, particularly in the sugar, which is due to carelessness on the part of the Japanese in storing the staples under sanitary conditions.

Animal Diseases

Following is the report of animal diseases for the period 17-23 July, as submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	3
Kagoshima	Swine plague	7
Chiba	Swine plague	3
	Anthrax	1
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	10
Chiba	"	2
Toyama	"	2
Tokyo	"	2
Yamagata	"	1
Gumma	"	7
Yamanashi	"	2
Gifu	"	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,690 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 11-17 July.

During the period 11-17 July, 46,035 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 47,768 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 180,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,200 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 10,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 17 July include 2,284,691 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 210,609 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 81,754 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 134 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to four prefectures in the period 12-18 July. This is equivalent to 201,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 12-18 July

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, 50-gal. Drums</u>
Fukui	23
Nagano	57
Hiroshima	29
Fukuoka	25
Total	134

A total of 6,356 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures during the period 11-17 July, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	100	50		
Saitama	200			
Chiba		206		50
Tokyo	280	270		2,050

Osaka	500			
Shimane			80	
Tokushima	150			
Kagawa				150
Fukuoka		300	50	600
Saga		120		
Nagasaki	300	400		500
Total	1,530	1,346	130	3,350

The Ministry of Welfare announced in the Official Gazette of 23 July, the removal from distribution control of penicillin and sulfathiazole. During the past few months the production of these items has improved to the extent that it makes further control of these drugs unnecessary.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Fukui Earthquake

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, show that less than 20% of the medical narcotics made available immediately following the earthquake in Fukui were required during the first five days.

Addicts

Addicts, changed with narcotic violations, who had shown no withdrawal symptoms during their confinement, immediately evidenced such symptoms when a close watch was maintained over possible sources of supply. Corrective action has been taken to prevent narcotics being smuggled to such inmates in the future.

Annual Statistical Information

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is preparing statistical information on a monthly basis which will be used to prepare annual reports at the end of each year. Such statistics relate to violations, arrests, convictions (average length of sentence or amount of fine), suspended sentences, suspension of license, addicts and their classification, and recidivists. Prefectural officials who are preparing similar information are better informed relative to the effectiveness of narcotic enforcement in their respective prefectures.

Suspension of Registrants

The attention of officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was referred to the necessity of narcotic agents conferring with local procurators before decision is made to suspend a registrant's license rather than prosecute him in Japanese Courts. In all cases in which a registrant's license is suspended, the Minister of Welfare must be notified immediately of all facts in the case.

Narcotic Section

Effective 15 July the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was placed in the newly established Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau rather than in the Medical Affairs Bureau.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifers for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) are shipping approximately 2,000 goats to Japan before October.

Three shipments of goats have arrived (280 goats in the first shipment, 254 goats in the second shipment and 225 in the third shipment). Information covering the allocation and distribution of the first and second shipments was carried in previous Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins.

The allocation of the 225 goats in the third shipment is as follows:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	94 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	41 goats
Ministry of Education	90 goats
Total	<u>225 goats</u>

*Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution now being effected) is as follows:

Prefecture	Institution	No. of Goats
Niigata	Seien Seiyosha	5
	Seien Hoikuen	5
Toyama	Kenritsu Jutoku Gakuen	3
	Sekijiyi Bysin	4
	Nireharayo	3
	Tomari-cho Boshiryo	3
Ishikawa	Ono Jinzenin	5
	Keiseijiku	3
	Baikokai	3
	Kano Jisshu Gaku	4
Aichi	Takashi Sagyojo	5
	Aichi Gakuen	5
	Handaryo	5
Gifu	Futabaryo	5
	Kagamigahara-Kunrenjo	5
	Gifu Gakuin	3
Mie	Suzuka-Koseiryo	5
	Kameyama Shakaikan	3
	Sensai Gakusha	3
	Asagami-Jusanjo	3
Nara	Tenri-Yotokuin	5
	Tenri-Yorozusodansho	5
	Aizenryo	4
	Total	<u>94</u>

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No.75 (for the period 31 May - 6 June).

The Ministry of Welfare, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross have reported, within the past week, that there appears to be some misunderstanding on the part of some Military Government personnel regarding the "joint campaign agreement" between the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest.

The Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest have agreed to conduct a "joint campaign" for the fiscal year (1948-49) during October 1948 and every encouragement to assist in making this cooperative fund raising effort a success is requested. For details covering the agreement see the information contained in referenced Weekly Bulletin.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The American Red Cross has made 400,000 yen available to the Japanese Red Cross, as a donation, to assist in the development of the Japanese Junior Red Cross Program. Of the donation, 300,000 yen will be expended on the Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center to be held at Okayama (25-31 July) and Gora (15-21 August).

The American Red Cross has also delivered a donation of 2,030 reams of bible paper, 60 reams of vellum and 900 bundles of binder boards for use in publishing a Japanese Red Cross Home Nursing Textbook and other pamphlets on nursing. The publishing of these texts and pamphlets will be under the supervision of the Public Health and Welfare Division, SCAP.

An extensive Water Safety Program is being conducted during the months of July and August with the assistance of an American Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety Consultant in Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Okayama, Akita, Niigata and Kanagawa Prefectural Chapter Areas.

Maternal and Child Health Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin are two copies of the approval Maternal and Child Health Program of the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is requested that one copy be made available to the Team Health Officer and one to the Team Welfare Officer for information purposes. It is probable that the Children's Section within the Prefectural Health Department will have copies in Japanese. This material may be used for purposes of publicity.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Report of the Social Security Mission is being translated into Japanese by the Japanese Government and copies of the translation will be given to the various Ministries, the Diet and interested private groups. The newspapers have given rather extensive coverage to the release of the Report.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Inclosures:

1. Preventive Vaccination Law.
2. Results of Nutrition Surveys, Japan - May 1948.
3. Maternal and Child Health Program
4. Digest and Report of Vital Statistics in Japan, May 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 17 July 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
26 July -1 August
1948
Number 83**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

A copy of the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law is included with this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. The Venereal Disease Prevention Law No.48, 1927, and Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 45, 1945, and all Disease Prevention Bureau Instructions pertaining to them will be rescinded when the new VD Prevention Law becomes effective on 1 September. The Ministry Ordinance and Cabinet Ordinance referred to in the new Law are now being drawn up and will be disseminated as soon as possible. The attached copy of the new Law is the official copy as approved by SCAP. If any questions arise as to the interpretation of the law, they should be referred to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, through channels for clarification.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Control School

Two lectures on Animal Diseases and their relationship to public health and Bovine Brucellosis was given at the Kodaira Laboratory where representatives from each prefecture are in attendance for a period of one month. This school is being sponsored by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported a sharp increase in the current outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis in the Kanto district. A total of 169 additional cases were reported from seven prefectures with Tochigi accounting for 69 of the total. A temporary delay in the production of encephalomyelitis vaccine has occurred, but will be available approximately 4 August. Heavy rains followed by hot weather is held accountable due to the increased amounts of mosquitoes in the district.

Animal Diseases

The following report of animal disease outbreaks for period 24-30 July was submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Swine cholera	29
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	5
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
	Swine plague	15
Saitama	Swine cholera	27
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	69
Yamanashi	"	10
Ibaraki	"	55
Chiba	"	10
Tokyo	"	7
Saitama	"	5
Gumma	"	24
Gifu	"	1
Nagano	"	3

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

On Wednesday 28 July, 61 students were graduated from the four month Refresher Course in Public Health Nursing at the Institute of Public Health.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

As noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.81, for period 5-11 July, the information supplied by Military Government Teams in the Monthly Military Government Activities Reports on supply activities is carefully screened by Supply Division and appropriate action taken to correct irregularities. Therefore, it is desirable that full details be supplied in order to facilitate investigation and correction of these irregularities. Such information as file numbers and dates of communications, quantities and names of items involved, and any other information which is pertinent will be helpful to complete this action.

Production

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September 1948 is included as Inclosure 2a. Allocation tickets were mailed on 24 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

While it is realized that the total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation of liquid chlorine ever received, further efforts will be made at the national level, if necessary, to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefectural health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification treatment and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September is included as Inclosure 2b. Allocation tickets were mailed on 27 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture. The total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation ever received and should be adequate to meet all requirements.

In addition to the breakdown furnished in Inclosure 2b, allocations of 20,000 kgs. of bleaching powder for use in slaughter houses, meat inspection plants and 17,690 kgs. of bleaching powder to those prefectures (Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukui, in the Hokuriku District) devastated by the recent disastrous earthquake, are being planned. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of fuel allocation, (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, is included in Inclosure 2c. The standard coal allocations cover the period July, August and September, while the lignite allocations listed cover only the month of July. Ministry of Education officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during June totaled 862,995 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 169,741 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 56,751 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments of the June distribution is included in Inclosure 2d.

Studies were made of the requirements for 10% DDT dust residual effect spray for use in the national hospitals and national sanatoria under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare. Allocations were based on 3.5 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 0.6 gallons of 5% spray per hospital bed per year. Shipments of the DDT products were made direct to the hospitals during April, May and June, to meet the yearly requirement of each hospital.

<u>Month</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>		<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	
	<u>Nat'l. Hospital</u>	<u>Nat'l Sanatorium</u>	<u>Nat'l. Hospital</u>	<u>Nat'l Sanatorium</u>
April	122,685 lbs.	169,101 lbs.	20,380 gals.	27,100 gals.
May	30,485 lbs.	33,767 lbs.	6,578 gals.	7,455 gals.
June	5,590 lbs.	2,795 lbs.	720 gals.	350 gals.
Total	158,760 lbs.	205,663 lbs.	27,678 gals.	34,905 gals.

Grand Total of Distribution of DDT Products to Nat'l. Hospitals and Nat'l. Sanatoria

<u>Month</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>
April	291,786	47,480
May	64,252	14,033
June	8,385	1,070
Total	364,423	62,583

Detailed breakdown indicating quantities of dust and spray received by each institution, according to dates of shipments, is furnished in Inclosure 2e.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by district and prefectures, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria, for July, August and September is furnished in Inclosure 2f. (Unit: metric tons). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the institutions while notification by the Ministry of Welfare of the detailed prefectural allocation breakdown is mailed to each prefectural health office.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2g of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria, for July, August and September. (Unit: metric ton). Allocation tickets are mailed direct to the institutions while the Ministry of Welfare notifies by mail each prefectural health office of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2h of solid fuel allocation (standard and substandard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public Bathhouses, for July, August and September (Unit: metric ton). The same procedure applies on mailing direct to consumer the allocation tickets at the same time mailing to prefectural health offices the detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for July, August and September included the following three categories in the specified amounts:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Allocation</u>
Welfare Institutions	3,000 tons
Government Demand	5 tons
Waterworks Repairs	<u>1,500</u> tons
Total	4,505 tons

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included Inclosure 2i. Further detailed prefectural breakdown of the category "Water-works Repairs" is included in Inclosure 2j.

A total of 5,505 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period produced during the period 18-24 July.

During the period 18-24 July, 120,010 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 4,855 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 24,630 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 69,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 121,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 3,111 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 July include 2,214,481 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 415,365 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 60,235 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 23 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 18-24 July. A total of 6,822 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Ehime	0	100	0	0	0
Hokkaido	100	0	20	500	0
Iwate	0	200	0	0	0
Akita	200	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	200	0	200	0
Ibaraki	0	170	0	0	0
Gumma	0	0	10	0	0
Chiba	1,008	10	0	300	0
Tokyo	0	320	0	213	1
Niigata	150	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	100	0	200	0
Nagano	200	300	0	0	0
Kyoto	250	0	0	20	0
Wakayama	0	0	150	0	0
Shimane	100	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	360	120	0
Yamaguchi	100	0	0	50	0
Kagawa	100	100	0	0	0
Fukuoka	100	0	0	0	0
Saga	0	200	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	360	0
Kumamoto	0	0	100	0	0
Oita	0	0	160	0	0
Total	2,308	1,750	800	1,963	1

The "Second distribution" of U.S. Army surplus cotton sanitary materials released to the Japanese Government has been completed. Sales have been made through normal ration channels, special ration tickets having been issued by prefectural governors. Following is a list of items and quantities covered by this "Second distribution", a total of 22 items is involved.

<u>Stock No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
2004000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 2 in. by 6 yds.	Doz.	21,768
2005000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 3 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	6,586
2006000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 4 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	30,024
2008000	Bandage Muslin, 3 in. by 5 yds.	Doz.	720
2011000	Bandage Suspensary	Doz.	480
2015000	Cotton Battin Non-absorbent, 1 lb.	Roll	364
2013000	Cotton Absorbent Compresed, 1 oz.	Pkg.	81,270
2016500	Crinoline Surgical, 36 in. by 100 yds.	Roll	2,592
2021000	Gauze Plain, 36 in. by 5 yds.	Roll	7,836
2024000	Gauze Plain, Sterilized, 36 in. by 1 yd.	Each	32,628
2025400	Mask, Face, Surgical, Improved, 120	Pkg.	360
2039000	Stockinet, 3 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	708
2040000	Stockinet, 6 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	432
2003185	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, 3 in. by 6 yds.	Each	927,988
2042000	Wadding Sheet, 5 in. by 6 yds.	Roll	137,796
2012000	Bandage, Muslin, Traiangular, 12	Pkg.	75

9200200	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, White 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	5
9200300	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	10,000
9200500	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown 2 in. by 2 in, 4	Pkg.	16,150
9203000	Bandage, Plaster of Paris, 6 in. by 5 yds. 12	Pkg.	2,800
9205000	Dressing, First Aid, Large	Each	3,300
9206000	Dressing, First Aid, Small	Each	14,700

Following is a breakdown of distribution by prefecture, for five of these items:

<u>Prefecture</u>	Bandage Gauze Roller (unit: doz.)	Cotton Absorbent Compressed (unit: 1 oz pkg)	Gauze Plain Ster. (unit: pc)	Wadding Sheet (unit: roll)	Bandage Gauze Comp. (unit: pc)
Hokkaido	1,271	3,440	1,378	5,850	39,168
Aomori	388	1,020	428	1,770	12,096
Iwate	425	1,210	510	2,124	14,688
Miyagi	700	2,480	766	3,200	21,600
Akita	285	1,100	450	1,968	13,248
Yamagata	446	1,050	480	2,100	13,824
Fukushima	662	1,760	730	3,000	20,448
Ibaraki	694	1,840	756	3,200	21,600
Tochigi	544	1,448	590	2,400	16,992
Gumma	530	1,414	575	2,400	16,128
Saitama	687	1,861	738	3,300	21,500
Chiba	852	2,230	923	3,900	26,208
Tokyo	2,824	6,920	2,886	12,284	80,640
Kanagawa	924	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,636
Niigata	910	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,340
Toyama	355	1,000	396	1,500	11,232
Ishikawa	400	1,000	426	1,800	12,384
Fukui	250	500	288	1,200	7,776
Yamanashi	378	500	400	1,800	11,520
Nagano	749	2,000	800	3,300	23,040
Gifu	550	1,500	600	2,400	17,128
Shizuoka	815	2,000	888	3,900	25,344
Aichi	1,114	3,200	1,200	5,100	34,272
Mie	510	1,000	600	2,400	16,128
Shiga	324	1,000	400	1,500	10,080
Kyoto	854	2,000	900	3,900	26,496
Osaka	1,384	4,000	1,488	6,300	42,624
Hyogo	1,114	2,996	1,200	5,100	34,260
Nara	400	2,000	460	1,800	12,672
Wakayama	330	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Tottori	200	521	200	900	5,760
Shimane	340	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Okayama	648	2,000	645	3,000	19,584
Hiroshima	760	2,000	800	3,600	23,040
Yamaguchi	610	2,000	600	2,700	18,432
Tokushima	280	600	300	1,200	8,216

Kagawa	324	1,000	288	1,500	10,868
Ehime	473	1,200	576	2,100	14,976
Kochi	300	750	288	1,500	9,216
Fukuoka	1,224	3,200	1,275	5,700	38,016
Saga	372	1,000	600	1,800	11,520
Nagasaki	596	1,500	600	2,700	18,432
Kumamoto	748	2,000	600	3,300	23,040
Oita	496	1,300	600	2,200	14,976
Miyazaki	360	1,000	600	1,700	11,520
Kagoshima	624	1,600	600	3,000	19,584

Three hundred and forty-three drums (50 gallons each), the equivalent of 514,500 gallons furnished insecticide, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures during the period 19-25 July. The distribution was as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 19-25 July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-Gal Drums</u>
Hokkaido	78
Tokyo	75
Niigata	50
Toyama	50
Nagano	40
Aichi	<u>50</u>
Total	343

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Section Conferences

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is conducting conferences in Aomori, Niigata, Kyoto and Oita for all the Prefectures in Japan. The Narcotic Control Law, Marihuana Control Law, and regulations issued pursuant thereto will be discussed with narcotic agents and other prefectural officials.

Addicts

A female addict arrested in Tokyo in September 1947 and subsequently sentenced to two months hard labor was arrested again in July on a narcotic charge. Posing as a Nisei, the addict was using extortion to obtain narcotics from at least four physicians all whom are being investigated. This case accentuates the necessity for the provision in the Narcotic Control Law which makes it mandatory that such an addict receive not less than six months penal servitude.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

International League of Red Cross Societies

The XVII International Red Cross Conference is to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, 17 August -2 September.

A representative from Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the conference as SCAP Observer accompanied by three officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society in the capacity of Technical Advisors.

This Conference is the first International meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies since the meeting held in London, England, in 1938.

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No.79 (for period 28 June - 4 July) and No.80 (for period 5 - 11 July).

Dobo Engo Kai, National Headquarters (Tokyo) took administrative action whereby their Branch Offices (prefectural) were to determine, individually, on or before 20 July, if they were to be participating members of the Community Chest.

Thirty-eight Branch Offices have decided to be participating members of the Community Chest (fund raising during October 1948 for fiscal year 1948-49) and eight Branch Offices have decided to conduct fund raising activities (membership campaign) independent of the Community Chest. The Branch Offices (prefectural) that will be independent of the Community Chest (fiscal year 1948-49) are: Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Training Programs for Day Nursery Personnel

The Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has established a program of short courses for day nursery and child welfare institutional personnel. Information received by the Ministry of Welfare indicates that definite programs have been planned in the following seven prefectures: Okayama, Tottori, Gumma, Mie, Yamaguchi, Kanagawa and Osaka.

The number of days and hours included in each of the programs varies by prefecture. Most of the training courses begin in July and August and will be completed by December. Detailed information concerning the training programs for particular prefectures may be secured from the Child Welfare Section of the prefectural Department of Welfare.

Subjects to be covered in this training program are child care, nutrition, children's diseases, case work, group work. Lecturers who will conduct the in-service training program are for the most part personnel in the various prefectures.

Miss Helen Keller to Visit Japan

Information has been received that Miss Helen Keller is expected to arrive in Japan on 29 August in the BCOF Area of Iwakuni Air Field. From Iwakuni, Miss Keller will proceed to Tokyo as a guest of SCAP and after a series of meetings in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, will enter on a tour that will cover the major cities of Japan. The tentative schedule, as prepared by the Helen Keller Fund Committee (Japanese), subject to Miss Keller's approval, is given below:

September	1-7	Tokyo
	8	Leave Tokyo
	9	Arrive Sendai
	10-11	Sendai program
	12	Leave Sendai
	15	Arrive Sapporo
	17-18	Sapporo program
	19	Leave Sapporo
	23	Arrive Kanazawa
	24	Kanazawa program
	25	Leave Kanazawa
	26	Arrive Nagoya
	27-28	Nagoya program
	29	Leave Nagoya, arrive Osaka
30-4 Oct	Osaka program (Includes Kobe)	
October	6-8	Nara
	9	Kyoto program
	10	Leave Osaka
	11-12	Arrive Hiroshima
	13	Leave Hiroshima
14	Arrive Fukuoka	

15-16	Fukuoka program
17-18	Nagasaki program
19-20	Unzen

Military Government Teams will be notified of any deviation from this schedule. While not as yet included in this schedule, it is hoped that Miss Keller may make a stop at Sakata, Yamagata Prefecture, on 21 September.

The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Solders and Bereaved Families

Information received from the field through Command and Technical Channels has indicated that the Japanese Government has permitted the continuance of the awarding of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' medals during the early part of 1948.

While this has not been considered by the Japanese as a decoration ("Kun-Sha") -nevertheless it appears to be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Potsdam Declaration and subsequent statements of policy. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested to halt the further awarding of these medals.

On 26 July a Ministerial dispatch was sent to all prefectures ordering immediate suspension of the awarding of these medals. It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers advise SCAP, through channels of any further violations. Any utilization of these awards by organized groups or individuals in the solicitation of funds for public and/or private organizations, agencies and operations should also be reported. Public display of these badges medals is to be discouraged.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare is expected shortly to announce a new table of standard allowances for public assistance. The new table will represent an increase of approximately 200% and will probably rescind Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-hatsus) #7 and #57. This information is furnished in confidence at this time in order that Military Government Welfare Officers may be so guided in their administrative views.

Complete information will be given in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin as the official information concerning the increased allowances becomes available.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to all prefectural governors information on the amended Health Insurance Law effective 1 August, in Insurance Bureau Instructions (Hohatsu) No.1, dated 12 July. The information made particular reference to:

1. The paying of bonuses and how they are to be classified as part of the standard remuneration.
2. The employees of government or local public bodies, not covered by a mutual aid society shall be insured under Health Insurance with attention called to the fact that a group of employers of the local public bodies may form a Health Insurance Society.
3. The limit placed on the premium rate in a society-managed organization.
4. The nurses' allowance and the necessary revisions of premium rates by some Health Insurance societies.

Attention is called to Hohatsu No.5, dated 13 July, subject: "The Health Facilities of the Health Insurance Law for Fiscal Year 1948". Information contained in this Hohatsu pertains particularly to the operation of the directly managed Health Insurance medical facilities, as to special emphasis on tuberculosis, the minimum fee rates and what physical culture programs should be encouraged.

Reference Hohatsu No.8, dated 13 July, subject: "Regard to the Establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council". The Law provides for establishing such a council in each prefecture with the membership composed of representation of the insurer, insured, medical and dental profession and public interest.

Appointments are made by the governor based on the recommendations of the organizations concerned. This council shall function largely on its own initiative as advisors to both the local public body and the purveyors of medical care.

Mutual Aid

No objection was offered to a Cabinet Order establishing Appeal Boards to function for the Mutual Aid Associations. This is a major step towards incorporating appeal and fair hearing proceedings into the administration of social insurance for government employees.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls:

1. Venereal Disease Prevention Law

2.

- a. Allocation of Liquid Chlorine for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
- b. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
- c. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for use in the Ministry of Education Hospitals, for July, August, September.
- d. Distribution of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine: June 1948.
- e. Distribution of DDT Dust and Spray to National Hospitals and Sanatoria, April, May, June 1948.
- f. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
- g. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to Public and Private Hospitals and sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
- h. Allocation of Standard Coal, Substandard Coal, and Lignite to Public Bathhouses for July, August, September 1948.
- i. Distribution Plan of Cement for the 2nd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, for July, August, September.
- j. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Waterworks in 2nd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, July, August, September.

3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 24 July 1948.