

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural government, during the period indicated:

28 June - 3 July

June 29, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.590)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Auditing by Audit Board.	To: Governors, Yamagata and Akita Prefecture
June 29, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.602)	From: Mutual Aid Association Subject: Notification concerning Item on Revenue and Expenditure of Welfare Ministry Workers' Mutual Aid Association.	To: Directors, All Bureaus and Divisions
June 30, 1948 (Kai-hatsu, No.604)	From: Chief, Accounts Section Subject: Disbursement of Personnel Expense for 1948-49.	To: All Officials Responsible for Disbursement
June 30, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.269)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Filling of Vacancies of Narcotic Judicial Policemen.	To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and six other prefectures
July 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.266)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Disposition of released Medicine and other Sanitary Material.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 1, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.267)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Allocation of Sanitary White Gown.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 2, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.268)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Additional Allocation of Drugs for Infants and Pre-school Children.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 2, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.272)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Inspection and Examination of Narcotic Control Managers.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 3, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.270)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Advertisement of penicillin.	To: All Prefectural Governors
July 3, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No.271)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau Subject: Application for license for pharmacist.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 28, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.680)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Allocation of cooked herring for hospital ration.	To: All Prefectural Governors
June 29, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.682)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau Subject: Disposition of soy-bean powder.	To: All Prefectural Governors

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.691)
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.692)
Subject: Monthly report of sea food stuffs and meat products.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.976) and eight other prefectures.
Subject: National subsidy for expense of institution for accomodation of the physically
handicapped.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.931)
Subject: Approval for protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.982)
Subject: Application for approval for excessive disbursement of the basis amount of business aid
under Daily Life Security Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ibaraki Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.983)
Subject: Extent, method, term and compensation for the actual expense of relief under Disaster
Relief Law.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.985)
Subject: Timber for operation of vocational agencies.

June 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.987)
Subject: Draft of approval for excessive disbursement of the basis amount of living and under
Daily Life Security Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Fukushima, and
(Sha-hatsu No.991) 3 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of timber for operation of vocational agencies.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Aomori and 18 other
(Sha-hatsu No.995) prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities, (Food stuffs and clothing material).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.996)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities (food stuffs).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.997)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.999)
Subject: Request of making advance & payment of consolation and compensation money to
bereaved families.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Gifu Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1000)
Subject: Limit of the minimum standards of life under Daily Life Security Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1004) and 3 other prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities, (waste pieces).

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kagawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1005) Subject: Authorization about permission for establishment of a public juridical person.

July 2, 1948 From: Vice Minister To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
(Re-sha No.232) Subject: Temporary grant of living aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter
beddings to repatriates and needy persons.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1014) Subject: Living assistance for needy German, Eschiel Abanring.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.98) Subject: Liaison of duties between general social work and child welfare service.

June 30, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.410) Subject: Answer about living aid for those who have been accomodated in mothers' home under
Child Welfare Law.

July 1, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.418) Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Chiba Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.420) Subject: Answer about the Child-fostering Welfare Association (Zaidanhojin Ikuzi-kosei-kai)

June 30, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.30) Subject: Survey of conditions of the actual use of various important materials since 1947-48.

June 28, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Repatriation Relief Agency (En-butsu No.87) Subject: Designation of receiving agencies of relief commodities for repatriates.

July 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.107) Subject: Request of permission for initiation or service for material according to commencement
of fishery by repatriates.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.111) Subject: Service for designation of repatriates as retailers of tobacco and cigarettes.

July 3, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(En-shi No.114) Subject: Business fund loan program.

July 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Kai-hatsu No.619) Subject: Return of subsidy for expense for prevention of venereal diseases.

July 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Tottori Prefecture
Kai-hatsu No.631
Subject: Request on change of a payment notice.

July 10, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
Kai-hatsu No.632
Subject: Application for deferment of the fixed date for paying for triple typhoid vaccine.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.273
Subject: Request for forwarding a list of professors.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.278
Subject: Conference on Pharmaceutical Law, Narcotic Control Law and Hemp Control Law.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
I-Hatsu No.279
Subject: Partial amendment of Registration Tax Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Pref.
(Yo-hatsu No.885)
Subject: Additional program for special research of Japanese Encephalitis.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.728)
Subject: National subsidy on personnel expenditure for food sanitation inspectors and on expenditure for destroying confiscated materials.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.731)
Subject: Measures to strengthen execution of hospital ration.

July 9, 1948 From: Director Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ko-ho-hatsu No.732)
Subject: Distribution of sugar to in-patients in big cities.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kyoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1019)
Subject: Approval of protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1020)
Subject: Handling of emergency telephone.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1021)
Subject: Application of Disaster Relief Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1023)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1026)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and 6 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1027) prefecture
Subject: Application of Daily Life Security Law to needy individuals among repatriates from
Saghalien without relatives.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1028) Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka and 20 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1029) prefectures
Subject: Allocation of electro-motors and transformers for the second quarters.

July 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1031) Subject: Temporary payment of aid under Daily Life Security Law in order to supply winter
beddings to repatriates and needy persons.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1033) Subject: Consultation about approval of protection institutions under the provision of Article 7 of
the Daily Life Security Law.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Toyama and 5 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1035) prefecture
Subject: Opening of the short course for social work workers in the Central District.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1036) Subject: Additional distribution of LARA relief commodities.

July 8, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1037) Subject: Distribution of LARA commodities.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1043) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1044) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1045) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1046) Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of business aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1047) Subject: Approval of amendment of by laws on donation of Japan Social Work Association.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido and
(Sha-hatsu No.1062) 13 other prefectures
Subject: The register to be kept by protection institutions under Daily Life Security Law.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Wakayama Pref.
 (Sha-hatsu No.1063)
 Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Oita Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.424)
 Subject: Application for approval of a public juridical persons.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.425)
 Subject: Forwarding of an English version of Instructions, Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

July 7, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Osaka Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.426)
 Subject: Distribution of petrol products for July.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.428)
 Subject: A short **fuide** for the home: How do you prevent children from delinquency.

July 9, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ji-hatsu No.432)
 Subject: Opening of research meeting for education and training of minor delinquent work.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukui and Ishikawa
 (Ji-hatsu No.434) Pref.
 Subject: Contribution of relief commodities.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
 (Ji-hatsu No.435)
 Subject: Distribution of sporting shoes for children for child welfare agencies.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Kanagawa & Aichi
 (Ji-hatsu No.437) Pref.
 Subject: Soap, chocolate and chewing-gum sold by U.S. Army.

July 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau, To: Governor, Fukui Pref.
 (Ji-hatsu No.472 Director, Public Health Bureau
 Ko-ho-hatsu No.721 President Foodstuffs Control Board
 Shokuryo No.2382)
 Subject: Emergency distribution of Alpha powder for infants.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
 (Ho-hatsu No.1084)
 Subject: Investigation of persons to be commended at the 10th Anniversary of Enforcement of National Health Insurance Law.

July 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Sections of
 (Ho-hatsu No.1086) prefectures, Chiefs branch
 official
 of social insurance, Director,
 Health Insurance National
 Sanatorium, Chiba
 Subject: Amendment of By-law for Payment of Salary and Allowance under Law concerning
 Emergency Measures for Salary and Allowance concerned with Government Officials
 with Enforcement of Labor Standards Act, (Law No.167, 1947).

July 8, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1124) official
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch of social insurance, Director, Health Insurance National Sanatorium, Chiba
Subject: Payment of family allowance.

July 9, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1130)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch offices of social insurance.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of Unemployment Insurance Account Budget, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 9, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1131)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: Chief, Insurance sections of prefectures, Chiefs branch offices of social insurance.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of budget of Ordinary Insurance Account Sea-men Insurance, Special Accounts for the second quarter, 1948-49.

July 10, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1082)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Conference of chiefs of Insurance Sections and chiefs of social insurance branch offices.

July 5, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-butsum No.110)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Special allocation of mosquito-net for relief of rehabilitated repatriates.

July 7, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-butsum No.120)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Allocation of iron-plate for repairing institutions for accommodation of repatriates.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency En-shi No.127)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Compensation for loss of agents which are dealing business fund loan.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo- No.128)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Forwarding of a list of Koreans whose return have been permitted by SCAP.

July 8, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo No.130)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: Governor, Saga Prefecture
Subject: Repatriation of persons from Province of Formosa.

July 10, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Agency Engo No.133)
From: Director Relief Bureau
To: All Prefectural governors
Subject: Relief to be given repatriates at railway station.

July 12, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.635)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
Subject: Transfer of national property.

July 13, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.636)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Every official in charge of disbursement
Subject: Measures for estimation of Overtime allowance.

July 14, 1948 (Kai-hatsu No.638)
From: Chief, Accounts Section
To: Director of every bureau or division
Subject: Date for drafting legislation concerning official residence.

July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.263)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, Health Div. Every Prefecture
	Subject: Internship for graduation of medical educational Institution concerning medical care and public health.	
July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.280)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Governors, all Prefecture (except Aomori, Niigata Kyoto & Oita).
	Subject: Conference for business concerning Narcotic Control Law and Tima Control Law.	
July 12, 1948 (I-hatsu No.286)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Distribution of imported medicine.	
July 13, 1948 (I-hatsu No.297)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Additional allocation of imported penicillin.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.299)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Revised allocation of alkyl-resorcinol.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.300)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Distribution of released quinine-derivative.	
July 14, 1948 (I-hatsu No.301)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Course for permission of manufacturing sulfanilamide preparation.	
July 12, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.932)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: Governor, Saitama Prefecture
	Subject: Directions for change of local inspector of biological preparations.	
July 12, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.938)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Enlargement and repair work of Water works and drainage for 1949-50.	
July 14, 1948 (Ri-sha No.126)	From: Minister of Welfare	To: Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture
	Subject: Subsidy for expense of prevention of endemics.	
July 12, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.738)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Preservation of sanitation of transportation car for sea foodstuffs.	
July 14, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.742)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Payment of travel expense for survey commissioners from among for national nutrition survey expenditure.	
July 14, 1948 (Ko-ho-hatsu No.746)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Forwarding vital statistic survey cards.	
July 15, 1948 (Hi-hatsu No.2)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Supplemental report of national nutrition survey.	

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.3)
Subject: Change of the hospital ration monthly report form.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.4)
Subject: Special distribution of food available for medical care.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Public Health Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hi-hatsu No.5)
Subject: Special distribution of imported canned food for hospital ration.

July 17, 1948 From: Vice Minister of Welfare To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-ei No.1)
Subject: The second distribution of expenditure necessary for nutrition survey for 1948-49.

July 17, 1948 From: Vice Minister of Welfare To: All Prefectural Governors
(Hatsu-ei No.2)
Subject: National subsidy for the officials for guidance of betterment of nutrition for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Special Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shimane Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1065)
Subject: Change of allocation of LARA relief commodity (shoes).

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Special Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kumamoto Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1070)
Subject: Consultation about permission of protection institution under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau, To: Governor, Toyama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1073) Chief Accounts Section
Subject: Opening of the short course for social workers in the Central District of Honshu.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Tokyo Metropolis
(Sha-hatsu No.1074)
Subject: Special distribution of LARA commodity (girls' scouts kits).

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1075)
Subject: Distribution of LARA commodity (clothings)

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Akita Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1076)
Subject: Additional distribution of LARA commodities.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and 7 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1078) prefectures
Subject: Survey of number of persons in social work institutions.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Ishikawa and Fukui
(Sha-hatsu No.1081) Prefecture
Subject: Distribution program for commodities presented by U.S. Red Cross Society.

July 17, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo and Kanagawa
(Sha-hatsu No.1086) Prefs.
Subject: Appointment of paid social survey guidance officials.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.106)
Subject: Conference for business of chiefs of Welfare Sections of all prefectures.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.107)
Subject: Singer sewing-machine Kind No.15 (AE:AF)

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109)
Subject: Dissemination & publicity of object of Welfare Commissioner Law.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.440)
Subject: Form of books to be kept by the infant home.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.441)
Subject: Application for designation of training institutions for nursing teachers.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor Hokkaido
(Ji-hatsu No.442)
Subject: Allocation of building material (timber) for child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter 1947-48.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Tottori Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.444)
Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.445)
Subject: Presentation of a written application for designation of a training institution for nursing teachers.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.446)
Subject: Establishment of child welfare agencies.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.447)
Subject: Approval of establishment of the child welfare station.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Nara Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.448)
Subject: Consultation about appointment of child welfare official.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.449)
Subject: Appointment of child welfare official.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governors, Shimane & Nagasaki
(Ji-hatsu No.450) Prefs.
Subject: Approval of establishment of the child welfare station.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau; To: Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa
(Ji-hatsu No.451) Director Social Affairs Bureau Prefs.
Subject: Special distribution of wet-cloth for disaster relief.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.33)
Subject: Allocation of European paper for the first quarter 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1126) From: Director, Insurance Bureau Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of general accounts at disposition of Welfare Ministry for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1130) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Section of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program budget of Unemployment Insurance Account, Sea-men's Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1131) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Section of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program budget of Ordinary Insurance Account, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for the second quarter 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1133) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief Insurance Sections of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance; Director Health Insurance National Sanatorium Chiba.
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual expenditure of Business Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.1) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of the amended Health Insurance Law.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.2) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance Sections of Prefectures; chiefs, branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Commentary on annual revenue and expenditures budget, Sea-men Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.3) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.

July 13 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.4) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors; chiefs of branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Expenses for health institutions in Business Accounts, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.5) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Management of health institutions on Health Insurance for 1948-49.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.7) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Report of calculation basis of monthly amount of pay of insured persons of Health Insurance.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.8) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Establishment of Social Insurance Medical Care Deliberating Committee.

July 13, 1948 (Ho-hatsu No.9) From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Enforcement of the amended National Health Insurance Law.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.10)
Subject: Administration of National Health Insurance.

July 16, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ho-hatsu No.11)
Subject: Distribution of disbursement budget of Pension Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts, for 1948-49.

July 12, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service sections all
(Ichi-fuku No.2251) Prefectures
Subject: That a list of demobilized shall not be perused by those other than concerned officials.

July 13, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Civil Welfare divisions
(Ichi-fuku No.2258) all prefectures
Subject: Survey of outlines on delivery of ashes.

July 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Fukui Ishikawa &
(En-shi No.141) Kagoshima Prefectures.
Subject: National subsidy for funds for business fund loan to needy individuals.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Engo No.152)
Subject: Repatriation of Koreans.

July 15, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido & 6 other
(En-shi No.156) prefectures in Tohoku District.
Subject: Acceptance with establishment of institutions for accomodation of repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B. Encephalitis

Japanese B. Encephalitis began to occur in Tokyo on or about 20 July. Up to 31 July only 10 clinical cases had been reported all of which were isolated in Komagomi hospital. Since 1 August cases have been increasing daily and on 7 August there were 80 admissions. As of 9 August approximately 400 cases and 52 deaths had been reported in Tokyo alone. A small number of cases have been reported from neighboring prefectures; principally Kanagawa, Saitama and Ibaraki.

Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.83 calls attention to the equine encephalitis outbreak which has been confined largely to the Kanto Region. Research has proved without reasonable doubt that the virus causing equine encephalitis and Japanese B. Encephalitis in human is the same. The vector of the disease is known to be mosquitoes, however, it is by no means certain that this is the only vector. Consequently insect control should be intensified and directed against all household insect pests with particular attention to flies and mosquitoes.

This disease has been present in Japan since at least 1924 and while some cases occur annually there has been a tendency for major epidemics to occur periodically at intervals of 10-14 years. The first such epidemic occurred in 1924, the second in 1935 and evidence points to the fact that we are now in the midst of a third major epidemic.

Case finding, case reporting, insect control and environmental sanitation should be intensified. Once an outbreak has occurred the maximum benefits from insect control cannot be obtained. However, since insect control is our principal weapon intensified control measures will do much to mitigate the epidemic. It is to be expected that this disease will spread to other areas of Japan, especially to those areas in which equine encephalitis is occurring. Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise surveillance over the Japanese Health authorities in

order to ascertain that maximum efforts are made for effective mosquito control and other measures designed to curb the epidemic.

Sanitation

The following telegraphic order was sent by the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectures on 4 August: "Ministerial Order No.43 regarding insect control program for 1948 will be put into full effect at once. Sanitary Teams will start operations in all areas as outlined. In addition, additional insect control will be initiated in areas where there is present or a threat of equine or human encephalitis so as to eliminate all household insects and the breeding places of these insects. Revision will be made in the base subsidy to be paid by the Welfare Ministry of meet this emergency."

Encephalitis control consists chiefly of control of all insects that live in and around homes and should not be confined to mosquitoes. Control should consist of the following:

1. Residual effect spraying of homes where a case of encephalitis occurs, and the houses adjacent for not less than 50 meters. Five percent DDT in oil solution should be used and sprayed in closets, behind and underneath furniture, pictures, in attics and under the houses. All out-houses and pens for livestock such as chickens, rabbits, horses, etc., should also be sprayed thoroughly.

2. Areas within 1 kilometer of the home should be cleaned up and larvae control of flies and mosquitoes should be thoroughly effected for a distance of not less than 1 kilometer. Pyrethrum emulsion or 10% DDT dust should be used for this control.

3. Routine work by sanitary teams should be stepped up to catch up with the lag in insect control due to the late start most of the prefectures have had.

The limiting of the Ministry's subsidy to 25 yen per day has been lifted so as to permit the prevailing wage scale to be paid. Fifty percent of what ever the local labor costs will be met by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control

The Disease Prevention Section of the Ministry of Welfare is conducting a series of regional conferences at Tokyo, Fukushima, Nagano, Kobe, Hiroshima and Fukuoka to discuss the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law with prefectural health authorities.

Military Government Health Officers should see that steps are taken by prefectural health authorities to provide adequate laboratory facilities, personnel and supplies to carry out the routine pre-marital and pre-natal serological tests as provided in Articles 8 and 9 of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which becomes effective 1 September.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

A slight decline in reported cases during period 31 July - 6 August as compared to the period 24 July - 30 July was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of diseases were reported for period 31 July - 6 August by the Animal Hygiene Section, B.A.I., Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	9
Niigata	"	1
Chiba	"	5
Nagano	"	6

	Texas Fever	9
Fukushima	Swine cholera	1
Osaka	"	10
Ibaraki	"	5
Kagoshima	Anthrax	2
Tottori	"	1
Gumma	Equine Encephalomyelitis	26
Chiba	"	11
Tochigi	"	29
Ibaraki	"	37
Tokyo	"	4
Yamagata	"	7
Gifu	"	5
Miyazaki	"	4
Nagano	"	6
Kanagawa	"	2
Niigata	"	1
Miyagi	"	1
Kochi	"	1
Yamanashi	"	16
Fukuoka	"	1

Food Sanitation Regulations

Regulations supporting the Food Sanitation Law were issued to all prefectures as Ministerial Ordinance No.23 on 21 July during a conference of prefectural Public Health Department Chiefs in Tokyo.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

On Monday, 2 August, the four months refresher course for instructions in basic schools of nursing opened at the Red Cross Central Hospital in Tokyo. Fifty-three students from schools throughout Japan are enrolled in this course.

Saturday, 7 August, the fifth four months refresher course for public health nurses opened at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo in which 51 students are enrolled.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

With the return to the United States of Lt. Col. B. N. Riordan for assignment to the Surgeon General's Office in Washington, D.C., effective 27 July, personnel changes in the Supply Division, Public Health & Welfare Section were made as listed below:

Mr. Charles V. Band, Chief, Supply Division

Mr. Eugene E. Coppola, Chief, Stock Control & Distribution Branch, Supply Division

Production

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental, and sanitary supplies and equipment during the period January - June 1948, by months, production averages attained during the 1st Quarter, 2nd Quarter, 1st Half, 1948, and monthly production averages for 1946 and 1947.

		Controlled Medicines	Non-controlled Medicines	Patent Medicines
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 1,734,057	Yen 59,170,511	Yen 61,168,515
	1947	122,575,138	145,154,863	138,329,888
	1st Qtr.	325,476,352	394,953,262	229,636,491
	2nd Qtr.	451,448,970	826,192,220	365,269,688
	1st Half	388,462,661	610,572,741	297,453,089
January 1948		338,378,442	477,720,726	224,559,906
February 1948		290,513,917	363,513,917	325,794,165
March 1948		337,559,363	343,623,144	138,555,402
April 1948		341,415,929	967,594,026	444,139,317
May 1948		573,741,631	860,871,150	346,857,545
June 1948		439,189,350	650,111,483	334,812,203

		Biologicals	Dental Instruments	Dental Materials	Rubber Sanitary Goods
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 7,746,754	Yen 2,738,162	Yen 1,058,437	Yen
	1947	22,009,946	8,915,947	4,224,578	6,756,005
	1st Qtr.	14,087,779	13,697,405	8,238,344	12,214,581
	2nd Qtr.	11,626,917	16,541,556	9,744,053	16,639,721
	1st Half	12,857,348	15,119,481	8,991,200	14,427,151
January 1948		26,485,195	9,567,089	7,540,385	12,747,790
February 1948		9,282,600	15,119,439	6,765,114	11,580,262
March 1948		16,495,544	16,405,688	10,409,544	12,315,692
April 1948		13,041,688	17,184,603	8,977,009	15,107,462
May 1948		12,907,272	18,540,857	9,722,734	21,570,251
June 1948		8,931,790	13,899,208	10,532,417	13,241,451

		Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	Medical Instruments	Totals
Monthly Average	1946	Yen 2,252,291	Yen 9,452,412	Yen 145,321,139
	1947	5,855,477	10,223,865	464,045,707
	1st Qtr.	19,088,931	16,233,939	1,026,957,127
	2nd Qtr.	114,444,839	20,8##,196	1,832,799,494
	1st Half	44,511,257	18,561,068	1,429,878,310
January 1948		9,405,379	13,008,972	1,119,413,884
February 1948		14,832,289	17,115,012	1,054,494,050
March 1948		33,029,225	11,577,834	926,971,436
April 1948		55,251,858	19,368,548	1,882,090,440
May 1948		105,394,724	21,279,990	1,940,886,154
June 1948		182,687,936	22,016,050	1,675,421,888

PRODUCTION - MISCELIA NEOUS DRUGS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>	<u>Bismuth Subsali cylate Injection</u>	<u>Sulfathiazole</u>
Monthly Average	1946		
	1947		
	1st Qtr.	55.6 kgs	671.3 liters
	2nd Qtr.	102.3	637.9
	1st Half	78.9	654.6
January 1948	86.0	526.0	3,668
February 1948	48.0	907.0	2,928
March 1948	33.0	581.0	4,111
April 1948	47.4	431.1	2,806
May 1948	113.6	646.9	6,484
June 1948	146.0	835.6	7,310

PRODUCTION - BIOLOGICALS

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stock on Hand Not Assayed</u>	<u>Pressed Assay</u>
Cholera	695,250 cc	3,030,550 cc	3,231,820 cc
Typhus			603,160
Triple Typhoid	5,596,350	48,992,250	1,346,500
Diphtheria Toxoid	301,000	11,319,760	2,783,550
Smallpox	249,420 doses		517,870 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	50,000 cc		161,376 cc

YEN VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average	1946
	1947
	1st Qtr.
	2nd Qtr.
	1st Half
January 1948	26,485,195
February 1948	9,282,600
March 1948	16,495,544
April 1948	13,041,688
May 1948	12,907,272
June 1948	8,931,790

PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

<u>Period</u>	<u>Oxford Units</u>	<u>Vital of 100,000 O.U.</u>
Monthly Average	1946	23
	1947	11,796
	1st Qtr.	88,400
	2nd Qtr.	202,052
	1st Half	145,226
January 1948	4,208,310,000	42,083
February 1948	6,610,000,000	66,100
March 1948	15,701,000,000	157,019
April 1948	11,875,400,000	118,754
May 1948	23,027,000,000	230,270
June 1948	25,713,400,000	257,134

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

<u>Period</u>		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average	1946		9,452,412
	1947	1,391,871	10,223,865
	1st Qtr.	1,697,139	16,233,939
	2nd Qtr.	1,976,525	20,888,196
	1st Half	1,836,830	18,561,068
January 1948		1,468,827	13,008,972
February 1948		1,646,066	17,115,012
March 1948		1,976,515	18,577,834
April 1948		2,023,888	19,368,548
May 1948		2,103,430	21,279,990
June 1948		1,802,257	22,016,050

PRODUCTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		<u>Dental Instruments</u>		<u>Dental Materials</u>
		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1946		2,738,162	1,058,437
	1947	325,869	8,915,947	4,224,578
	1st Qtr.	495,507	13,697,405	8,238,347
	2nd Qtr.	603,033	16,541,556	9,744,053
	1st Half	552,603	15,119,481	8,991,200
January 1948		502,198	9,567,089	7,540,385
February 1948		137,862	15,119,439	6,765,114
March 1948		846,461	16,405,688	10,409,544
April 1948		683,643	17,184,603	8,977,009
May 1948		832,619	18,540,857	9,722,734
June 1948		312,837	13,899,208	10,532,417

PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hypodermic	2cc	106,934
Hypodermic	3cc	500
Hypodermic	5cc	63,820
Hypodermic	10cc	11,077
Hypodermic	20cc	129,983
Hypodermic	30cc	2,730
Hypodermic	50cc	6,392
Hypodermic	100cc	1,435
Tuberculin	1cc	2,800
Tuberculin	2cc	25,949
Dental	2cc	10,157
Enema	20cc	14,296
Enema	30cc	11,914
Total		387,987

SANITARY - PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

<u>Period</u>		<u>No. of Pieces</u>
Monthly Average	1947	399,311
	1st Qtr. 1948	366,280
	2nd Qtr. 1948	387,842
	1st Half 1948	377,061
January		357,623
February		388,808
March		352,409
April		371,900
May		403,639
June		387,987

LABORATORY ANIMALS SUPPLIES TO LABORATORIES

<u>Period</u>		<u>Guinea Pigs</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Rabbits</u>	<u>White Mice</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Monthly Average	1947	3,260	1,136	1,240	27,009	32,645
	1st Qtr. 1948	2,582	871	1,458	42,127	47,039
	2nd Qtr. 1948	3,383	3,098	1,945	52,290	58,716
	1st Half 1948					
	1948	2,982	1,984	1,701	47,208	52,877
January		2,676	909	2,065	33,530	39,180
February		2,393	742	1,005	39,889	44,029
March		2,677	964	1,305	52,963	57,909
April		2,917	1,074	1,886	52,615	58,492
May		3,472	1,104	2,051	53,765	60,392
June		3,760	1,115	1,899	50,491	57,265

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY & PHYSIOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>X-Ray</u>	Ultra-	Ultra-	Infra-	<u>Luminous Screens</u>	Intensifyin	<u>Electro Surgical</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Short Wave</u>	<u>Violet Ray</u>	<u>Red Ray</u>		<u>g Screens</u>		
1946	163	47	15	21				246
1947	175	48	35	29	56	146	12	391
1st Qtr.	222	52	55	0.67	92	259	10	690.67
2nd Qtr.	242	30	58	0.66	93	230	6	660
1st Half	232	41	57	0.66	67	244	8	676
January 1948	143	49	60			151	10	480
February 1948	170	71	6	1	21	138	7	414
March	352	38	101	1	188	489	14	1,183
April	278	39	51	2	65	196	18	649
May	189	21	66	0	129	230	0	635
June	260	30	58	0	86	263	0	697

PRODUCTION - RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

<u>Period</u>		<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1947	6,197,188	6,756,005
	1st Qtr. 1948	8,564,829	12,214,481
	2nd Qtr. 1948	11,062,774	16,639,721
	1st Half 1948	9,813,801	14,427,101
January		8,259,465	12,747,490
February		10,714,761	11,580,262
March		6,720,262	12,615,692
April		7,782,517	15,107,462
May		17,604,555	21,570,251
June		7,801,251	13,241,451

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		(Unit: Lbs.)		
		<u>Gauze</u>	<u>Bandage Cloth</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u>
Monthly Average	1946	37,845	46,118	29,125
	1947	57,537	40,226	214,371
	1st Qtr.	67,361	54,112	132,058
	2nd Qtr.	102,565	103,312	320,545
	1st Half	84,963	78,712	226,301
January		50,110	76,915	111,965
February		108,635	53,493	128,876
March		43,340	31,933	155,335
April		81,153	55,235	228,120
May		49,466	123,873	447,585
June		107,076	130,829	285,929

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>		<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average	1946	2,252,291
	1947	5,855,477
	1st Qtr.	19,088,931
	2nd Qtr.	114,444,839
	1st Half	44,511,257
January		9,405,379
February		14,832,289
March		33,029,225
April		55,251,858
May		105,394,724
June		182,687,936

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS & TYPHUS VACCINE

10% DDT Dust (from American concentrate)	779,555
5% DDT Spray (from American concentrate)	140,591
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese concentrate)	83,440
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese concentrate)	29,150
Typhus Vaccine (American)	17,971
Typhus Vaccine (Japanese)	38,780

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Antu (rat poison)	0
Nekoirazu, Messo & Yoku Ryo (rat poison)	17,211 kg
Rat Traps	0
DDT Concentrate	18,630 kg
10% DDT Dust (from American concentrate)	270,920 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American concentrate)	142,926 gallons
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese concentrate)	0
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese concentrate)	50,030 gals.
DDT Dusters	6,300 pcs.
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	6,205 pcs.
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	3,935 pcs.
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon	4,800 pcs.
Engine duster	1 pc

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (BY SIZES) (Unit: Doz.)

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>2½×3½</u>	<u>4-¾×6½</u>	<u>5×7</u>	<u>6½×8½</u>	<u>8×10</u>
1st Qtr.	1,067	1,058	2,334	2,819	2,619
2nd Qtr.	1,763	1,191	918	1,594	3,440
1st Half	1,415	1,124	1,626	2,206	3,028
January		934	540	788	1,514
February	3,201	1,158	3,376	5,282	3,547
March		1,084	3,086	2,389	2,798
April		1,574	1,814	1,158	4,154
May	3,562	782	658	1,124	2,010
June	1,726	1,218	282	2,500	4,156

	<u>10×12</u>	<u>11×14</u>	<u>14×17</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>R 120 Rolls</u>
1st Qtr.	13,437	369	2,582	480	85
2nd Qtr.	20,317	275	1,922	887	3,636
1st Half	16,877	322	2,252	683	1,860
January	14,386	684	1,826		
February	13,111	422	2,654	500	
March	12,916		4,266	940	256
April	20,328	100	2,754	560	1,012
May	18,226		2,640	594	296
June	22,396	726	372	1,508	9,600

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (SQUARE METERS)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film Produced</u>
Monthly Average	1946
	24,170
	1947
	24,760
1st Qtr.	26,262
2nd Qtr.	27,347
1st Half	26,804
January	22,467
February	28,111
March	28,209
April	28,956
May	24,155
June	28,930

PRODUCTION OF HEXYLRESORCINOL

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Pills or Tablets</u>
1st Qtr. 1948	40.99 kg	58,400
2nd Qtr. 1948	150.02	462,876
1st Half 1948	95.51	250,905
January	9.19	
February	32.09	24,400
March	81.70	92,400
April	70.25	469,910
May	164.87	323,138
June	214.94	595,580

A total of 5,680 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 25 - 31 July.

An outbreak of equine encephalitis was reported recently at the horserace tracks at Fuchu and Chiba. Releases of 5% DDT residual effect spray were made immediately upon receipt of the report. The spray was used in the barn, stables, and the general area of the tracks. Plans are now being formulated for further releases of DDT products for general distribution throughout all the prefectures of Japan to be used in the barns, stables and horserace tracks to prevent further spread or further outbreaks of equine encephalitis. Pharmaceutical Affairs Section Ministry of Welfare, and Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, are coordinating their efforts on this project.

Distribution

A total of 7,780 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment was distributed to 25 prefectures, 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>
Hokkaido	400	300			
Aomori	100				
Iwate	200		50		
Miyagi		126		174	
Yamagata		300			
Gumma	5			4	1
Saitama	48	72			
Chiba		6			
Tokyo	1,084	60		100	
Kanagawa	240	50			6
Nagano		206			
Gifu			50		
Shizuoka					5
Aichi	24	12			
Osaka	300				
Wakayama		160			
Shimane		6			
Okayama	100			500	
Tokushima		200	100	300	
Hiroshima	360	60			1
Kagawa	300				
Fukuoka			120	500	
Saga				200	
Kumamoto		100		450	
Oita		400			
Total	3,161	2,058	320	2,228	13

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 276 drums, 50 gallons each of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to five prefectures during the period 26 July - 1 August. This is equivalent to 414,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 26 July - 1 August

Prefecture	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drums</u>
Tokyo	168
Shimane	15
Yamaguchi	30
Kagawa	45
Kochi	<u>18</u>
Total	276

The final shipment of the 755,000 cc diphtheria toxoid requested by the Ryukyus for use in the immunization of children, 255,000 cc was air lifted to Okinawa on 17 June. Seventy-five hundred cc cholera vaccine and 11,000 cc triple typhoid were distributed to various quarantine stations during June, Other vaccines as shipped to prefectures follows:

Prefecture	Smallpox (Unit: dose)	Anti-Rabies (Unit: dose)	Anti-Rabies (Canipe)	Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vials)	Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)
Hokkaido	33,000			14,500	5,450
Aomori		6		10,000	780
Iwate	10				2,040
Miyagi	4,000			10,000	690
Akita	3,200				
Yamagata	5,500				390
Fukushima	20,000				930
Ibaraki	34,500	3			1,770
Tochigi	2,060	9			495
Gumma	58,400				1,020
Saitama	1,500	8			660
Chiba	24,810				375
Tokyo	150,140	34			7,753
Kanagawa	5,520	6			353
Niigata	2,900				2,130
Toyama	45,000				
Ishikawa	14,000			550	450
Fukui	45,320			1,750	
Yamanashi	600				600
Nagano	8,150				570
Shizuoka	1,400			17,500	270
Aichi	78,950	1			900
Mie					21
Shiga	750			800	
Kyoto	45,850	10		44,979	150
Osaka	13,680				4,200
Hyogo	9,000				
Nara	100				
Wakayama	50				
Tottori					90
Okayama	8,000				
Hiroshima	22,000			300	1,200
Yamaguchi	154,800				
Tokushima				1,000	900
Kagawa				1,000	
Ehime					500
Fukuoka	100,000				910
Saga	20,255				930
Nagasaki					300
Kumamoto					780
Oita					1,750
Miyazaki		3			2,130
Kagoshima					1,000
Misc.				200	
Quarantine Station					
	913,445	80	53,500	56,751	42,487

Report from the Ministry of Welfare on distribution of santonin during June shows an increase of 3,410,285 tablets over the previous month. A detailed breakdown by prefecture for the months of May and June is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	84,600		Mie	21,600
Aomori	55,680		Shiga	46,330
Iwate	35,460		Kyoto	42,650
Miyagi	108,240		Osaka	89,060
Akita	64,450		Hyogo	164,590
Yamagata	21,190		Nara	12,550
Fukushima	43,170		Wakayama	30,760
Ibaraki	50,150		Tottori	10,180
Tochigi	53,430		Shimane	33,640
Gumma	37,950		Okayama	66,860
Saitama	47,140		Hiroshima	26,640
Chiba	88,690		Yamaguchi	21,700
Tokyo	212,430		Tokushima	16,500
Kanagawa	67,280		Kagawa	17,260
Niigata	59,180		Ehime	5,520
Yamanashi	555,220		Kochi	20,530
Nagano	81,720		Fukuoka	18,985
Shizuoka	140,430		Saga	26,100
Toyama	18,530		Nagasaki	69,880
Ishikawa	40,370		Kumamoto	77,180
Fukui	29,240		Oita	26,370
Gifu	62,260		Miyazaki	27,990
Aichi	82,180		Kagoshima	63,240
			TOTAL	2,975,105

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	64,100		Mie	105,770
Aomori	39,080		Shiga	34,940
Iwate	69,280		Kyoto	73,140
Miyagi	87,320		Osaka	113,310
Akita	239,600		Hyogo	45,000
Yamagata	93,000		Nara	67,080
Fukushima	377,605		Wakayama	45,970
Ibaraki	84,310		Tottori	16,990
Tochigi	90,350		Shimane	432,220
Gumma	65,370		Okayama	211,500
Saitama	221,000		Hiroshima	93,340
Chiba	134,750		Yamaguchi	81,900
Tokyo	346,560		Tokushima	29,110
Kanagawa	1,228,580		Kagawa	48,780
Niigata	176,610		Ehime	47,160
Yamanashi	70,280		Kochi	56,140
Nagano	107,680		Fukuoka	83,450
Shizuoka	348,200		Saga	18,130
Toyama	60,340		Nagasaki	21,880
Ishikawa	97,930		Kumamoto	78,720
Fukui	153,300		Oita	238,885
Gifu	71,120		Miyazaki	78,820
Aichi	86,690		Kagoshima	50,100
			TOTAL	6,385,390

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - June

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

Total Registrants	84,180
Arrests - Registered persons	24
Unregistered persons	70
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	114
Thefts of narcotics	33
Losses by fire	7

Penalties for registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to two years penal servitude. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 200 yen fine to two years penal servitude with 33 of the defendants being sentenced to penal servitude. Charges against 20 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Forty-five registrants were admonished and two minor violations were disposed of administratively.

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

Inspections of registrants	1,593
Investigations originated	297
Investigations concluded	69
Investigations not concluded	271

Power of Arrest

Under Diet Law Number 112, only those persons appointed by the Minister of Welfare to work exclusively on narcotics are authorized to have power of arrest for narcotic violations. According to a roster of such narcotic agents prepared by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, one chief of a prefectural Sanitary Bureau has been delegated such power. Stops are being taken to divest this person of the power of arrest.

Registration

The request of a foreign national physician for permission to write narcotic prescriptions without being licensed as a physician and registered under the Narcotic Law was denied by the Ministry of Welfare. All such persons must be properly licensed and registered before engaging in any narcotic activity.

Narcotic Laws and Regulations

Copies of the Narcotic Control Law and the Taima (Marihuana) Control Law, both effective as of 10 July, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, promulgated 22 July, are attached for information of Military Government Health Officers.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Welfare Commissioner Law (Minsei-iin)

The new Minsei-iin Law passed by the recent Diet, became effective on 29 July.

A copy of the translation of this law is being sent out with this Bulletin for information of Military Government Welfare Officers. The Cabinet Order which is necessary to implement certain provisions of the Law has also been approved and issued. Provisions of the Minsei-iin Law which require further action by Cabinet Order are: Article 8 (par 5); Article 9 (par 5); Article 19 (par 3); Article 21 (par 5); Article 21 (par 6); Article 25 (par 1); Article 25 (par 2); Article 33.

The Ministry of Welfare issued Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Hatsu-sha) No.85, on 29 July, to prefectural governors. This regulation calls attention to the new Minsei-iin Law and sets forth certain matters which are necessary for its implementation. Due to the fact that there was such criticism in the Diet, of members of the Diet, as well as members of prefectural and local assemblies serving as Minsei-iin, the prefectural governors are advised that members of the Diet or Assembly should not serve as Minsei-iin. The Ministry of Welfare anticipates there will be some objections to this provision. Such a regulation seems advisable, however, since it is difficult for a person to serve as Minsei-iin and not benefit thereby when it comes time to be elected to a legislative body. The decision to adopt such a regulation was made by the Ministry of Welfare upon the suggestion of the members of the Diet.

Welfare Officers - Military Government

The following list of Welfare Officers in Military Government Teams and Regions has been provided by Military Government Section, Hqs, Eighth Army:

Tokyo	Mrs. Edna K. Callow Miss Jeanne G. Fullar
Kanagawa	Mr. Robert W. Stemple Mrs. Cora Jeanne Baker
Shizuoka	Miss Irene Randolph
Kinki (I Corps)	Mr. Roland Artigues
Fukui	Lt. John A Devine
Hyogo	Mrs. Eleanor Putnam
Nara	Capt. Wm. F. Gerard
Osaka	Mrs. Lucille L. Chamberlin Capt. Marion W. Vickers
Shiga	Capt. Lewis H. Keyes
Wakayama	Mr. George Hoshino
Kyushu (I Corps)	Mr. Max K. Meyer
Fukuoka	Mr. Edmund J. Radzuk
Kagoshima	Lt. Pat W. Crizer
Kumamoto	Lt. Jay B. Martine
Saga	Capt. Albert S. Buzash
Nagasaki	Miss Charlotte Stevenson
Oita	Lt. Owen H. Nichols, Jr.
Miyazaki	Lt. Bill D. Detrick
Tokai-Hokuriku (I Corps)	Mr. Daniel Britton
Aichi	Mr. Thomas W. Nelson
Ishikawa	Lt. Col. Charles D. Echols
Gifu	Capt. Gerald J. Fico
Mie	Lt. James E. Wirrick
Toyama	(H/Sgt Wm. H. McCoy)
Tohoku (IX Corps)	Mr. Arthur W. Potts
Akita	Mr. Ezra Winston
Aomori	Mr. Herbert Bergstrom
Fukushima	Mr. Hugh G. Gaffney
Iwate	Lt. George B. Gehrung
Miyagi	Lt. Claude Overstreet
Niigata	Mr. Peter G. Crees
Yamagata	Mr. Lawrence T. Sasano
Kanto (IX Corps)	Mr. Thomas L. Metsker Capt. Robert A. Nerrie, Jr.

Chiba	Miss Mary C. Wyckoff
Gumma	Miss Catherine C. Nagher
Ibaraki	Major Kish Wampler
Nagano	Capt. Julian Marcinkowski
Saitama	Mrs. Annabelle H. Kent
Tochigi	Lt. Harry D. McKnight
Yamanashi	Capt. John N. Kopke
Hokkaido	Capt. Hiram M. Wolfe, III
Shikoku	Mr. Fred Carr
Ehime	Lt. Wallace L. Ostby
Kagawa	W. O. John H. Nelson (Aust.)
Kochi	Lt. Peter H. Martin (NZ)
Tokushima	Lt. Leland J. Daly
Chugoku	W. O. A. D. James Carnegie
Hiroshima	Miss Dorothy Deasau
Okayama	Lt. John E. Hilburn
Shimane	Capt. Milton H. Weiss
Tottori	Lt. J. A. Arima
Yamaguchi	Mr. Herbert C. Mosher, Jr.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies, Nos. 78 through 86, arrived in Yokohama for distribution to the Japanese, through official Japanese Governmental Welfare channels, under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. These shipments totaled 1,741.44 tons and included the following relief supplies.

Food	1,661.49
Clothing (including shoes)	77.53
Miscellaneous	2.42
Medicines (atabrine tablets)	<u>weight unknown</u>
Total	1,741.44 tons

Recapitulation of LARA shipments from 1 September 1946 to and including 15 July is furnished herewith for general information:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
1 Sept 46 - 31 Aug 47	Nos. 1-22 Incl	5,905,628 lbs	\$1,568,965.49
1 Sept 47 - 1 Feb 48	Nos. 23-48 Incl	1,821,233 lbs	796,392.17
3 Feb 48 - 26 Jun 48	Nos. 49-79 Incl	5,743,971 lbs	1,321,597.70
1 July 48 - 15 July 48	Nos. 80-83 Incl	<u>153,695 lbs</u>	<u>139,682.20</u>
		13,624,527 lbs	\$3,826,638.56

Agencies involved in these relief shipments, in the United States, Honolulu, Brazil, and Argentina are given, indicating scope of interest and the agencies participating in the program:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Pound lbs</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
American Friends Service Committee	2,502,000	769,974.68
Argentina	73,216	64,640.00
Brethern Service Committee	83,210	15,552.00
Frazil	396,480	37,007.10
Canadian Council of Churches	16,437	16,437.00
Church World Service	7,888,049	2,155,023.40
Honolulu	664,929	244,708.52
Luthran Service Committee	169,045	59,145.20
Mennonite Service Committee	59,900	2,700.00
War Relief Services (N.C.W.C.)	<u>1,771,261</u>	<u>461,450.66</u>
	13,624,527	3,826,638.56

Work Shops

The Ministry of Welfare will shortly inaugurate a survey of work shops which are under its general supervision. Purpose of the survey will be to learn more of the general make-up of these so-called protective institutions and to determine their material needs with the idea of facilitating procurement of required materials and aiding them in distribution of finished products.

While the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has never requested specific surveillance over these institutions, Public Health and Welfare Section has been interested in occasional reports concerning workshops contained in Annex B-2 Monthly Military Government Team Reports. These reports indicate that considerably more attention needs to be given to the entire program. At present there are at least three general types of "workshops". They are:

1. Vocational Training Institutes, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor. These shops provide vocational training to normal individuals for a period not usually exceeding six months. These persons are placed in employment through Public Employment Security Officer, upon completion of training.

2. Cooperative Work Shops, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor. These shops are cooperative efforts, and, as a rule, are manned by those having a full capacity for work.

3. Work shops, under the Ministry of Welfare. These shops may be publicly owned and operated, or may be run by a corporation or individual. Generally they provide work for the aged, infirm, physically handicapped, those receiving public assistance, and others of similar circumstances. These persons are generally considered to be of the lowest standard of employee available. Work days and work hours are generally suited to the needs of the individual.

Among this latter group, institutions employing at least 30 persons of whom 50% or more are recipients of public assistance may be classed, upon application, as "protective institutions" under the Daily Life Security Law and its regulations, and are eligible for 1.35 yen per day per public assistance recipient for administrative costs. Shops which qualify as social work agencies under Article 10 of the Social Work Law of 1938 may be exempted from taxation.

Present Policy of Public Health and Welfare Section is that any work shop receiving a grant for administrative costs shall be nonprofit in nature. As a general principle we have requested that such work shops shall not operate in such manner that employment is taken from regular labor in the community except as may be done through competition based on fair labor practices and standards.

It is anticipated that under the revision of the Social Work Law of 1938 which is now contemplated by the Ministry of Welfare, revisions will be made which will require certain standards of operation in these institutions.

National Public Assistance Report - June

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of June. Figures for May 1948 and for June 1947 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>June 1948</u>	<u>May 1948</u>	<u>June 1947</u>
Persons - Institutional	140,591	136,898	131,628
Persons - Non-Institutional	<u>1,841,429</u>	<u>1,911,666</u>	<u>2,615,884</u>
Total	1,982,020	2,048,564	2,747,512
Assistance - cash*	397,062,940	397,359,593	213,783,766
Assistance - Kind	<u>30,308,832</u>	<u>35,361,528</u>	<u>20,470,507</u>
Totals	Yen 427,371,772	412,721,121	234,254,273

*Before Deductions for repayment

Prefectural Public Assistance Report - June

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	11,804	60,023	7,213,676	16,047,592
Aomori	1,758	31,894	133,677	5,929,265
Iwate	616	40,464	81,755	8,151,401
Miyagi	1,084	42,592	1,034,766	6,105,453
Akita	891	48,570		9,356,633
Yamagata	1,613	33,562	22,422	6,107,768
Fukushima	1,044	53,698	221,120	9,382,361
Ibaraki	1,081	38,377	30,779	5,346,121
Tochigi	811	24,074	846,414	5,200,518
Gumma	4,137	41,805	90,633	8,080,511
Saitama	1,289	42,025	169,233	8,240,879
Chiba	2,423	34,633	1,957,634	6,769,685
Tokyo	19,011	115,482	196,016	44,817,451
Kanagawa	4,358	42,830		12,000,117
Niigata	9,768	59,688	447,202	10,289,805
Toyama	1,493	29,247	657,209	5,839,620
Ishikawa	1,140	30,060	251,640	6,795,158
Fukui	341	13,414		2,823,513
Yamanashi	642	20,743		3,813,722
Nagano	3,109	50,542	956,606	9,648,510
Gifu	1,861	32,940	327,426	6,227,704
Shizuoka	4,410	46,525	1,421,347	10,986,491
Aichi	7,719	71,756		13,617,162
Mie	752	35,210		7,151,889
Shiga	545	25,251		3,756,319
Kyoto	3,193	65,748	3,428,737	12,069,870
Osaka	9,247	66,076	223,100	19,917,748
Hyogo	6,689	79,286	27,068	19,341,678
Nara	722	21,187	6,659	4,482,342
Wakayama	472	30,112	191,678	5,899,054
Tottori	786	17,994	435,950	3,629,236
Shimane	824	26,634		5,108,711
Okayama	3,081	39,195	627,707	8,392,563
Hiroshima	3,122	46,509	1,558,188	10,317,028
Yamaguchi	9,000	32,414	76,832	9,172,749
Tokushima	2,082	27,221	25,178	5,671,625
Kagawa	1,773	23,673	1,006,427	4,140,253
Ehime	937	34,263		7,130,421
Kochi	730	19,453	287	4,738,885
Fukuoka	2,062	50,771	1,456,193	6,693,488
Saga	2,621	23,909	1,636,493	4,902,348
Nagasaki	1,438	36,300	49,112	8,108,228
Kumamoto	2,715	39,632	948,761	8,022,170
Oita	1,917	22,119	1,004,070	4,456,594
Miyazaki	1,257	41,712	1,546,847	4,805,262
Kagoshima	2,223	54,048		7,372,834
Total	140,591	1,863,461	30,308,832	396,958,735

*After deductions for repayment.

Japanese Red Cross - Nursing

Reeducation and Instructor's Course is being held at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, 2-21 August.

Fifty candidates from each Red Cross School of Nursing are in attendance. The course of study consists of:

1. Medical lectures	20 hours
2. Surgical lectures	10 hours
3. Communicable disease lectures	5 hours
4. Ward administration lectures	3 hours
5. First Aid lectures	4 hours
6. Practice work & demonstration of nursing procedures	36 hours
7. Practice teaching by students	30 hours
8. Student conference	12 hours

This course is a sequel to the course offered to the candidates from Red Cross Schools of Nursing in January at which time they were given instructions and practice teaching in principles, practices of nursing arts, history of nursing, personal hygiene and nursing ethics.

The purpose of these courses is to prepare nursing instructors for the various Red Cross Schools of Nursing.

Volunteer Service Groups

On 2 August Musashino Branch of the Japanese Red Cross called a meeting of the Sakae City Women's Group to organize Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups.

Present were the city mayor, principal of Girl's High School, Chief of Police Department and the Station master. Those who attended from the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters were ARC Consultant on Volunteer Service and Chief of Volunteer Service Section. The Chairman and vice-chairman of the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Women's Group were elected from among those who attended the meeting.

For their first project, the women's group is considering a day nursery project to care for the children of the employed parents and those busy in their fields as the greater area of Sakae is rural. The volunteers who will work on this project will take home nursing courses and will lay emphasis on child care.

Japanese Junior Red Cross Leadership Center

From 25 through 31 July, Japanese Junior Red Cross Leadership Center was conducted at Tamano, Okayama Prefecture. Another Center is scheduled to operate from 15-21 August at Gohra, Kanagawa Prefecture. The Tamano Training Center accommodated 55 children, approximately one boy and one girl from each of 23 Chapters in southern Japan. The students themselves operated the Center with minimum adult guidance. Courses of study offered included Junior Red Cross organization and community activities, home nursing and nutrition, water safety and accident prevention, English conversation and a variety of handcraft. Twelve Japanese school supervisors, nutritionists, teachers, craftsmen, nurses and safety service experts were selected as faculty members to teach these subjects.

American Red Cross Consultant for the Japanese Junior Red Cross served as liaison officer for Public Health and Welfare, Major O.S. Moreman, Jr. and Mr. Donal Typer, CI&E, assisted with camp programming. Mr. S. Honjo, Chief, Junior Red Cross Section, Japanese Red Cross, acted as dean of the training center.

Other American faculty members included Mrs. R. M. Hamill, Principal, Yoyogi Elementary Tokyo American School; Mr. Clark K. Poppell, Asst. Director, First Aid and Water Safety, ARC, and Miss Margaret James, Administrative Security, ARC.

Board of Directors Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Directors, Japanese Red Cross Society, was held on 30 July. Announcement of the resignation of Prince Takamatsu as Honorary President was made to the Board.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

During a recent field trip, representatives of Public Health and Welfare, Section visited the Kagawa and Ehime Prefectures on the Island of Shikoku. Interviews were held with prefectural officials and representatives of employers, employees and medical associations.

In both prefectures the Insurance Section officials seemed better informed on the social insurance programs and their administration than has been observed in previous visits to other prefectures. They have also been carrying on an active informational service throughout their prefectures, particularly since the first of the year, covering amendments to the various laws governing the social insurance programs, appeals procedures, and the scope of benefits and welfare facilities available to members. Prefectural Information Sections have recently been formed in these prefectures and although to date the Insurance Sections have operated independently, they expect to make use of this agency in the future.

The Insurance Section at Ehime had developed and printed some interesting posters, for display in places of employment and public places, giving information on appeals procedures and welfare establishments. Ministry of Welfare Officials have since indicated that they will secure from all prefectures sample posters which have been locally produced and thus provide for an exchange of such ideas.

At all meetings the major interest of those present appeared to be in National Health Insurance - in how to revitalize inactive associations, increase benefits to members, adjust medical fees to rates more nearly comparable to those for other patients, and expedite prompt payment of medical fees.

The Insurance officials in both prefectures have worked with representatives of the Employment Security Sections in the prefectural governments to effectuate the unemployment insurance provisions of the Seamen's Insurance Law. Liaison has been established with the Maritime Offices in this connection also, but no Mariners' Employment Security Offices have been established by the Ministry of Transportation as yet.

National Health Insurance

No objection was offered to a proposed cabinet designed to make effective the provisions recently incorporated in the National Health Insurance Law relative to advisory councils to be set up for each local association. The membership will be drawn from three groups: insured members of the association, licensed doctors of medicine and dentistry, and the public interest. The number of members will be determined by local ordinance. The function of these local councils will be similar to that of the National Advisory Councils already existing for the Health Insurance, Welfare Pensions Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance programs. It should be noted that these advisory councils are to be distinguished from the "Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council," referred to in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.82.

Medical Fee Calculating Committee

The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Committee held a meeting 22 July, in regard to recommending a revision in the rate of fee point for medical care under Health and Seamen's Insurance. The rates recommended by the Committee to the Minister of Welfare were as follows: for the month of August and September Area A - (the six big cities and their suburban areas) 10 yen per points, Area B - (other areas) 9 yen per point. As of 1 October the rate in each area will be increased 1 yen per point. The Minister of Welfare has accepted the above recommendations and is sending a notice to each prefecture for establishing the above rates effective as of 1 August.

For National Health Insurance, a separate committee is to be established in the near future under provisions of the revised Law, to advise on standard rates for this program, as the Minister of Welfare does not establish the rates under the revised National Health Insurance Laws. However, the present Medical Fee Calculating Committee did discuss the rates for National Health Insurance and have advised that rates comparable to the other programs be adhered to, at least for the month of August and September, as follows: Area A, 10 yen per points; Area B, 9 yen per point; Area C (rural) 8 yen per point. The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare states that notifications have been sent to all prefectures advising them as to the Committee's advice.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Inclosures:

1. a. The Narcotic Control Law
b. The Enforcement Regulation of the Narcotic Control Law
c. The Taima Control Law
d. The Enforcement Regulation of the Taima Control Law
2. Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iiin) Law (Information for Public Welfare Officers only)
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, for the week ending 31 July 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
9-15 August
1948
Number 85**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
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
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments, during the period indicated.

12 July - 17 July

16 July, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-Hatsu No.451)

Subject: Forwarding of list of figure-work on the nation-wide simultaneous investigation of orphans.

19 July - 24 July

19 July, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Head of each department or bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.648)

Subject: Investigation into business expense.

20 July, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Head of each department or bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.650)

Subject: Application of Law No.171 of 1947.

July 20, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Head of each department or bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.653)

Subject: Concerning the contract price for goods of which sum is not controlled.

July 20, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governor, Aomori Prefecture
(Kai-hatsu No.655)

Subject: Field examination of accounts by the Board of Audit.

July 21, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governors, Shiga & Nara
(Kai-hatsu No.657) Prefectures

Subject: Field examination of accounts by the Board of Audit.

July 24, 1948 From: Chief of Account Section To: Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Kai-hatsu No.665)

Subject: Reply concerning the contract price for goods of which the sum is not controlled.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.954)

Subject: Amendment to enforcement regulations relative to Health Center Law and others.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.957)

Subject: Amendment to regulations concerning the division of the Ministry of Welfare.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.960)

Subject: Information on the monthly reports on the business of health centers.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.969)

Subject: Investigations into B.C.G. inoculation.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yo-hatsu No.978)

Subject: Contract with the insured concerning medical treatment according to Health Seamen's and National Health Insurance.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.2)
Subject: Decision on allocation of designated supplies (medical drugs) permitted to be distributed.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.7)
Subject: Amendment to regulations governing the distribution of medical supplies.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.8)
Subject: Disposal of medical supplies owned by dissolved organizations.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Yaku-hatsu No.17)
Subject: Control over bad medical supplies.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Niigata Pref. & 1 other prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1100)
Subject: Allocation of LARA relief goods.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor of Hokkaido & 10 other Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1103)
Subject: Allocation of bleaching powder to work shops.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Gumma Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1104)
Subject: Granting of standard sum of livelihood aid allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Ishikawa Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1105)
Subject: Application for the acknowledgment of the limit of the actual cost to be compensated for under the Disaster Relief Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor Kochi Prefectures
(Sha-hatsu No.1109)
Subject: Report on commendation according to Regulation on Commendation.

July 24, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Osaka & Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1125)
Subject: Allocation of materials for toilet articles to give for vocational training.

July 19, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109)
Subject: Information and dissemination of the purpose of the Welfare Committeemen's Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.459)
Subject: Authorization of facilities for children's welfare which have relations to more than two prefectures.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Childrens Bureau To: Governor of Tokyo and Osaka Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.462)
Subject: Allocation of LARA relief goods.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Tochigi and 4 other Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.470)
Subject: Allocation of bicycle for the last quarter of 1947.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor, Kagawa Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.477)
Subject: Conference on the employment of children's welfare officers.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.471)
Subject: Advice for immediate installation of full-time staffs for local children's welfare agencies, children's welfare officers and personnel of child welfare station (Including homes for temporary protection).

July 20, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.34)
Subject: Request for investigations concerning the enforcement of the Children's Welfare Law.

July 23, 1948 From: Director, **Childrens** Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ji-otsu-hatsu No.35)
Subject: Investigation into the present condition of Child Welfare Station.

July 20, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section, each Pref.
(Ho-hatsu No.12) Head of Branch, Social Insurance Office. Head of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Payment of salaries for July.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ho-hatsu No.13)
Subject: Amendment to the enforcement regulations governing the Seamen's Insurance Law.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section, each Pref.
(Ho-hatsu No.14) Head of Branch, Social Insurance Office. Head of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Estimated expenditure on health special account in the Welfare Insurance for 1948.

July 21, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ho-hatsu No.15)
Subject: Standard for the grants for the medical fees by Seamen's Insurance.

July 22, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka and 21 other Pref.
(Engo No.169)
Subject: Name-list of Koreans who have been permitted by SCAP to return home.

July 23, 1948 From: Director of Demobilization Board To: Governor of Each Prefecture
(Ichi-fuku No.2269)
Subject: Informal notification of the sum of money to be borne by the Service Section.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin #84. The current encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo about 20 July has spread to other prefectures, principally those in the Kanto District. Saitama bordering Tokyo on the north and Kanagawa on the south, have reported the largest number of cases to date. Other prefectures of the Kanto District reporting cases are Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Yamanashi and Chiba. In addition to the above Shizuoka, Aichi and Gifu have also reported a considerable number of cases. Only a few cases have been reported from other prefectures.

Proof that this epidemic is Japanese B Encephalitis is supported by laboratory findings. Complement fixation reactions performed on paired specimens of blood, secured at intervals of several days, have shown a negative reaction in the first specimen and a positive reaction in the second specimen. A virus has also been isolated from several of the earlier cases. The complete identification of this virus was still pending at the time this report was prepared, however, its behavior up to this time is consistent of that of known Japanese B Encephalitis strains. The following is a tabulation by prefectures of encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters since 25 July. This report includes cases reported up to 0900 hours 16 August.

Prefectures not listed have not reported any cases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Aomori	4
Iwate	1
Miyagi	7
Akita	7
Yamagata	1
Fukushima	25
Ibaraki	45
Tochigi	37
Gumma	43
Saitama	125
Chiba	66
Tokyo	1,212
Kanagawa	185
Toyama	2
Yamanashi	20
Nagano	5
Gifu	23
Shizuoka	67
Aichi	58
Osaka	1
Hyogo	3
Tottori	1
Shimane	1
Kochi	2
Fukuoka	3
Kumamoto	2
Oita	1
Miyazaki	<u>1</u>
Total	1,948

Sanitation

SCAPIN 920, AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH, dtd 4 May 46, subject: Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, directing that a full time Insect and Rodent Control official be appointed in each Prefecture, has not been complied with in many prefectures. In most prefectures the infectious diseases control official is doubling in both infectious disease control and insect and rodent control positions, with the result that very little attention is given to the planning and proper operation of insect and rodent control programs. This work is a full time job and of the utmost importance in the control of communicable diseases.

There have been five classes of sanitarians and one class of sanitary engineers graduated from the Institute of Public Health. These students have been thoroughly trained in environmental sanitation which includes all types and methods of insect and rodent control and it is of utmost importance to see that they are properly used for this work in the prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which was included as Inclosure 1 in Weekly Bulletin No.83 for period 26 July - 1 August 1948.

Article 13, which was omitted in above mentioned copy, is as follows: "When physicians conduct the health examination as provided in Article 10 or 11, they shall make medical examination of VD by the method prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance."

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 6-13 August, a total of 315 new cases were reported which makes this period the most active and quite possibly, may represent the peak of the outbreak. The new cases, while present in nearly all prefectures reporting the disease, showed a higher number in the northern prefectures of Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Miyagi and Tochigi. The totals to date are 650 positive cases, 54 suspect cases (awaiting confirmation), 100 deaths and 21 sacrifices. The above figures represents a mortality rate of 17.18% which is considerably lower than the 47.7% recorded in 1947.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

Following is the outbreak of new diseases as reported by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 6-13 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	18
Gumma	"	16
Ibaraki	"	60
Tochigi	"	67
Gifu	"	3
Toyama	"	1
Nagano	"	7
Yamanashi	"	12
Niigata	"	9
Fukushima	"	68
Miyagi	"	20
Iwate	"	10
Akita	"	2
Kochi	"	1
Kanagawa	"	1
Chiba	"	7
Tokyo	"	9
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Aichi	"	1
Tokyo	"	1
Tokyo	Texas Fever	1
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Swine cholera	20
Ishikawa	Swine erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Anthrax	1
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Chiba	Swine plague	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,700 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 1-7 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 25-31 July, 129,300 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 99,888 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 24,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 23,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 74,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 July include 2,064,781 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 411,565 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 49,985 vials of typhus vaccine. During the period 1-7 August, 109,940 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 33,370 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 3,993 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 64,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 7 August include 1,924,941 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 348,802 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 51,792 vials of typhus vaccine.

With the recent outbreak of Japanese B Encephalitis and the intensification of insect control activities, it is emphasized again that Ministry of Welfare inventory stocks of all insect and rodent control supplies and equipment are adequate to meet all requirements. Prefectural health officials should requisition sufficient insect control supplies and equipment to cope adequately with local prefectural conditions.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 32 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision during the period 1-7 August. A total of 20,847 pieces of equipment, 13,067 more than during the previous period, was distributed. The distribution was increased to implement the current encephalitis control program.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsac k Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Hokkaido	720	1,402		600	
Aomori	816	800	1,602		
Iwate	508	504	130	300	2
Miyagi		200	708	80	
Akita				400	
Yamagata	240				
Fukushima		942			
Tochigi			18	100	
Gumma		1			
Chiba				200	
Tokyo	860	227	13	600	
Kanagawa		10			
Niigata	628	210		290	
Ishikawa	48				
Yamanashi			100		
Nagano	336	6	200		
Gifu		200			
Shizuoka		802	502		10
Osaka	150				
Wakayama			162		
Shimane	200		6	500	
Hiroshima		562	354		
Yamaguchi	520	500		270	
Tokushima		50			
Ehime		300	24		
Kagawa	100	200		400	
Kochi				300	
Fukuoka	100		70	100	
Kumamoto		300			
Oita		200			
Miyazaki	200				
Kagoshima	504				
Total	5,930	7,416	3,349	4,140	12

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 227 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to three prefectures during the period 2-8 August. This is equivalent to 340,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30× Quantity 50-Gal. Drums</u>
Shizuoka	50
Aichi	146
Yamaguchi	31
Total	227

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Addicts

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, compiled statistical information by prefecture of the number of registrants found to be addicted to narcotics since 19 June 1946. The information reveals .35% of registrants inspected have been found to be narcotic addicts.

Some prefectures, including one large prefecture in which there is a concentration of registrants, report no registrants found to addicts. It is considered necessary for ferret out addict registrants, and in the course of field trips made by officials of the Narcotic Control Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, improved methods thorough investigation of suspected registrants' records are being given primary consideration.

Narcotic Evidence

Conferences with procurators and narcotic agents have revealed there is no established procedure for the custody of narcotic evidence during the trial of the defendant. In the future, narcotic agents will maintain custody until the trial is concluded, producing the evidence in Court when required. When the case is finally concluded, the narcotic agent will forward the narcotics to the Drug Disposal Committee as heretofore.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross Services

The First General Meeting of the Bunkyo Volunteer Service Group, sponsored by the Tokyo Chapter, Japanese Red Cross, was held on 9 August at the Tokyo School for the Blind.

Discussion on types of services that might be given by volunteers indicated that two courses of instructions might be given.

- (a) Home nursing course to be conducted by a Japanese Red Cross instructor.
- (b) A course in Nutrition to be conducted by an instructor from the Japan Women's University.

It is planned to divide volunteer into four groups as follows:

1. School lunch group - to assist in preparing lunches for blind school children.
2. Group on the Care of Eyes - those who have taken home nursing course to assist the blind children in the care of their eyes.
3. Group to read books to children in hospitals, write letters and learn Braille.
4. Production Group - plans to remake ARC surplus ditty bags and bed bags into children's clothes, be distributed to Fukui Disaster victims.

Plans were made for the utilization of American Red Cross surplus ditty bags and bedside bags in the manufacture of children's clothes. A room will be assigned at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters for cutting and ripping. Efforts will be made to get girls interested in this project and instructions will be given in classroom at the girls' schools, utilizing this material.

Relief Team

At the request of the Governor of Fukui Prefecture, the Fukui Red Cross Chapter dispatched on 25 July one relief team composed of a doctor, one pharmacist, six nurses and one clerk to the Fukui flood area. In addition nine other teams - four from the Fukui Chapter and one each from Hyogo, Kyoto, Shimane, Tottori, and Aichi Chapter had been active in relief work among earthquake victims, were called in and participated in relief for flood victims in areas where they were currently working.

The Kanagawa Chapter participated with one rescue team for medical aid in the relief work at Kawasaki City which was badly hit during a thunder storm, by a tornado of limited scope which destroyed 38 dwellings and badly damaged 78 others. Six hundred sufferers were accounted for, among whom three deaths resulted, one missing, 13 seriously and 88 slightly injured. The Kanagawa Chapter donated a box containing some household remedies to each affected family who had suffered a total loss of dwelling place. This donation was made through the Welfare Section of Kawasaki City.

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifer for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) made the fourth shipments of goats which consisted of 242 goats.

The allocated of the goats in the fourth shipment is as follows:

Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	123
Ministry of Education	80
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	<u>39</u>
Total	242

Chugoku Region, In-service Training Institute

A Social Work Training Institute is to be held in Hiroshima Prefecture from 17 to 23 August at Dai-Sho-In, Itsukushimi Cho, Saiki Gun. A total of 50 persons from the following prefectures are expected to attend.

Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Shimane, Hyogo and Hiroshima

The program of the conference which is scheduled to last seven days, is similar to that of previous conferences. Subjects to be covered include:

Outline of Social Work, Minsei-iin Work, Social Research and Statistics Financial Problems, Daily Life Security and Disaster Relief.

Reorganization of Social Affairs Bureau

Effective 12 August the number of sections within the Social Affairs Bureau was increased from four to five.

A new section was created because of the increasing importance of the rehabilitation programs of the Social Affairs Bureau. At the present time the five sections and their duties are as follows:

- (1) General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)
 - (a) Overall planning for social welfare
 - (b) Investigations and statistics concerning welfare.
 - (c) Minsei-iin organization.
 - (d) Social Welfare training and education.
 - (e) Matters not assigned to other sections.
- (2) Protection Section (Hogo-ka)
 - (a) Administration of Daily Life Security Law.
 - (b) Administration of Disaster Relief Law.
 - (c) Other relief programs.

- (3) Rehabilitation Section (Kosei-ka)
- (a) Protection of persons physically or otherwise handicapped.
 - (b) Administration of National Blind Institution - Shiobara, Tochigi Prefecture and Ohara, Tokyo.
 - (c) Protection program for "street girls".
 - (d) Aid to needy foreign nationals.
- (4) Life Improvement Section (Seikatsu-ka)
- (a) Administration of Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.
 - (b) Operation of public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
 - (c) Recreation program.
 - (d) Development of consultation services.
- (5) Supply Section (Busshi-ka)
- (a) Workshops (Jusan-jo)
 - (b) Goods and materials required for relief and assistance:

This above changes the outline set forth in Section I of TB-PH-ADM 3, issued in February 1948, subject: Administration of Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance in Japan.

Public Assistance

A. Increase in Public Assistance Allowances

The following information is condensed from Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-Hatsu) #94 dated 15 August, and covers a part of the information contained in that order as well as additional material. Information concerning phases of public assistance program will be contained in subsequent Weekly Bulletins. A Technical Bulletin on the Daily Life Security Law will be released in the near future. The tables of allowances are as follows:

Table I. City, Town or Village Heads are Authorized to Give Assistance Based on the Following Table.

District	Family Make-up						Each additional person
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	455	1,100	1,710	1,860	2,600	3,040	425
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	425	955	1,565	1,715	2,370	2,795	385
Town and Village	395	875	1,415	1,575	2,145	2,540	360

Table II. Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor.

The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	570	1,375	2,140	2,325	3,250	3,800	530
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	530	1,195	1,955	2,145	2,965	3,490	485
Town and Village	490	1,095	1,770	1,970	2,680	3,180	450

Heads of cities, towns or villages may give assistance to individual cases up to the amounts in the following table with case by case approval by the prefectural governor and the Ministry of Welfare.

Table III.

The region divided into wards in Tokyo Metropolis, 5 cities and the region of similar circumstances	720	1,735	2,700	2,930	4,100	4,795	670
	(24.00)	(57.85)	(90.00)	(97.65)	(136.65)	(159.85)	(22.35)
Other cities and the region similar circumstances	670	1,505	2,465	2,705	3,740	4,405	610
	(22.35)	(50.15)	(82.15)	(90.15)	(124.65)	(146.85)	(20.35)
Town and Village	620	1,380	2,230	2,485	3,380	4,010	570
	(20.85)	(46.00)	(74.35)	(82.85)	(112.65)	(133.65)	(19.00)

The figures in the above three tables have been based on a 30 day month and may be adjusted for longer or shorter months or for partial months. Indoor protection shall be based on the amount for one person in the above tables and is subject to the same method for increase as is outdoor assistance.

TABLE III above is the “limit necessary for a minimum living” from which income will be deducted. It will be noted that cities, towns and villages have considerably higher standard which may be authorized locally and that the prefectural governor may now authorize increases in individual public assistance grants of approximately 25%. Heads of cities, towns and villages are still authorized to request the prefectural governor to increase the status of individual cities, towns and villages on a blanket basis. For example, a town bordering on a city may have just as high living costs as the city. If the head of the town applies through the prefecture governor to the Ministry of Welfare, the status of the town may be increased to that of the city in order that the same allowance standard prevails for both.

B. Example of Application of Tables in Individual Cases

Reference to Table III above shows that a family of five in Osaka has a “Limit necessary for a minimum living” of 4,100 yen per 30 day month:

Representative Families of Five Persons	Monthly Family Income *	Public Assistance Grant	Approval Process
A	600 Yen	3,500 Yen	Individual Approval by Governor & Ministry
B	1,000 Yen	3,100 Yen	Approval by Governor
C	2,000 Yen	2,100 Yen	Local Approval only

*As determined by Minsei-iin committee

Family “A” public assistance grant is over 2,600 yen and also over 3,250 yen and therefore requires approval by the governor and by the Ministry of Welfare.

Family “B” public assistance grant is over 2,600 yen yet under 3,250 yen therefore requires approval by the governor.

In examples A and B above, the 2,600 yen locally approved grant would be made immediately upon local eligibility acceptance. Increases authorized by the governor and the Ministry of Welfare presumably would be retroactive to the effective local eligibility date.

The above tables of allowance and method of application has been proposed by the Ministries of Welfare and Finance and approved by SCAP. The Ministry of Welfare has been charged with certain responsibilities which it will attempt to carry out.

They are:

1. Continued and accelerated training programs for local officials and Minsei-iin.
2. An addition to the prefecture reporting process to include the number of requests and approved requests for individual case increases from cities, towns and villages.
3. Analysis for such reports by prefectures to closely watch local operations and reviews of the operations in those cities, towns and villages welfare programs when requests appear to be abnormal in number.
4. Analysis of prefecture reports in a like manner by the Ministry of Welfare.

5. Because Table I represents figures which will approximate the total national budget for public assistance purposes, it is extremely important that family income be properly reported and deducted. Prefectures will be urged to give publicity to the programs for individuals in need of public assistance and to the responsibilities of the individual who accepts such public assistance. The Ministry of Welfare Officials do not believe that Minsei-iin and local officials are as yet competent enough to evaluate other resources in kind which might be deducted from the budget in addition to cash income. They also believe that the volunteer status of the Minsei-iin and their admittedly heavy responsibilities in addition to the public assistance program precludes the possibility of making additional demands on their time and effort by requesting use of a family budget system and a full evaluation of needs and resources. The Ministry officials are, however, studying all types of family budgeting and methods of determining eligibility in order to prepare a more adequate program for the future.

Military Government Welfare Officers can assist the Prefectural Welfare Department in preparing to meet these responsibilities.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Statistical Reporting

Inspection of the statistical and reporting activities carried on in the prefectural Insurance Section, the Insurance Branch Offices and the Gun Offices of several northern prefectures has yielded the following findings: Monthly Reports required under the three compulsory programs (Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance) are compiled and forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare with reasonable promptness and apparent accuracy. However, three qualifications must be made to this statement.

Firstly, reports from individual Health Insurance Societies (the society-managed part of Health Insurance) are frequently late or not available.

Secondly, taxable wages reported under all three programs show such low averages as to suggest the possibility that employers either by themselves or in collusion with their employees fail to report the full taxable wages, presumably in order to lighten the burden of their contribution (premium) payable under the law. Such practice is definitely illegal and should be checked.

Thirdly, there is reason to believe that several enterprises subject to coverage under one or more of the three programs have neglected to apply for coverage and to pay contributions. Actually, this was found to be the case in regard to shipowners whose coverage was broadened in November 1947 so as to include the crews of fishing vessels of 30 tons and over, and of other vessels of five tons and over. Since last December the crews of vessels of this description are covered in addition, by Seamen's Unemployment Insurance. The enforcement of both extensions of coverage was found to be incomplete as appeared from a comparison of older and more recent reports. In regard to the other two programs, comparison of the number of establishments covered thereunder with the number of establishments covered under Unemployment Insurance for landworkers and under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance provides some check on the completeness of coverage. Such checks should be encouraged and their findings followed up by the officials of the prefectural Insurance Section.

In contrast to this comparatively adequate state of reporting under the three compulsory schemes, statistics and reports required under the National Health Insurance program were found to be sadly neglected in all places visited. Both on the prefectural and on the gun level, only a portion of reports had been received and some allegedly active associations have not been heard from in many months. This state of affairs deserves a thorough check with a view to improving conditions radically.

Note: Summaries of current reporting requirements under Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance will be published in subsequent issues of this Bulletin.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 7 August 1948.
2. Monthly report of cases and rates of communicable and venereal diseases for period ending 31 July 1948.

ADDENDA TO WEEKLY BULLETIN NO.85

Attached is Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197) for information to Military Government Health Officers.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 - 22 August
1948
Number 86**

SECTION I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION II - Medical Service
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

Special training Course for Model Health Center Personnel

Reference Section I Weekly Bulletin #75. Special One-Week Training Courses for the Chief Nutritionist and the Chief Sanitarian of the Model Health Center in each prefecture are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the period 27 September through 2 October. Detailed instructions will be given concerning their duties and functions in the work of the Health Center. It is very important that every prefecture have qualified personnel in these positions and that they send them to Tokyo for the one-week course of special training.

Information received indicates that most Model Health Centers already have such personnel on duty. Those who do not yet have such qualified personnel in the Model Health Centers should secure such personnel early enough to enable them to attend these special training courses. Military Government Health Officers are urged to ascertain that prefectural health authorities take the action as outlined above. The necessary notification concerning these special courses has been forwarded to each prefecture by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional special courses for other categories of public health personnel in Model Health Centers will be scheduled later this year.

Sanitation

“Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organizations”:

Numerous reports have been received relative to the illegal activities of sanitary associations and other similar organizations. These reports have indicated that subject organizations are not voluntary, as alleged, and that they have, in fact, adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi and in many cases are being operated or directly influenced by the same officials who formerly directed the activities of the Tonarigumi and other similar organizations in violation of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947. Subject Cabinet Order required dissolution of all organizations similar to the Chonakai, Burakukai or Federations thereof and Tonarigumi and the assumption of their functions by proper Sections of the offices of a municipality, Ward, Town, Village and the Government.

About one year ago, the Ministry of Welfare requested permission to utilize sanitary associations (Eisei Kumiai) and public health associations to assist the public health departments in stimulating interest in public health problems. Informal permission for the existence of such organizations was granted in June 1947 upon the conditions that such associations would be strictly voluntary in membership and that they would adhere to the provisions and abide by the prohibitions of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947, by restricting their activities to educational and advisory matters.

A one year trial period has proved that these associations did not live up to the original agreement. In fact, these organizations have adopted the pattern of organization and operation of the old Tonarigumi. As a result of this situation the entire matter has been reconsidered and a policy directive has been issued by this Headquarters. Subject directive, PHMJG 69, together with letter of General Application has been forwarded through Command Channels. In brief this Memorandum provides that the provisions of Cabinet Order No.15, 1947, will be enforced with respect to all so-called sanitary associations or public health associations. For the information of Military Government Teams, a copy of subject memorandum is inclosed with this Bulletin (Inclosure #1).

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin #85. The current Japanese B Encephalitis epidemic which originated in Tokyo on or about 20 July reached its Peak in Tokyo on 13 August and has since been subsiding rapidly. Although cases continue to occur and will probably continue to occur for some time yet, it can be stated with certainty that the epidemic is definitely on the decline in Tokyo. The epidemiological picture in Tokyo has been the same as in previous epidemics.

Cases continue to be reported from the prefectures listed in last week's Bulletin and in addition a few cases have been reported from a number of other prefectures especially in the southern part of Japan. Although complete information is not available, it appears likely that some of these sporadic cases may not be Japanese B Encephalitis at all but rather may represent misdiagnoses as a result of an acute consciousness of the existence of Japanese B Encephalitis in Japan. The following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of Encephalitis cases reported to this Headquarters up to 0900 hours 23 August 1948.

Iwate	1	Aichi	133
Miyagi	13	Mie	11
Akita	6	Shiga	11
Yamagata	6	Kyoto	3
Fukushima	8	Osaka	6
Ibaraki	155	Hyogo	9
Tochigi	76	Nara	1
Gumma	88	Tottori	1
Saitama	219	Shimane	1
Chiba	108	Hiroshima	1
Tokyo	1664	Kochi	2
Kanagawa	397	Fukuoka	3
Toyama	11	Kumamoto	4
Yamanashi	40	Oita	2
Nagano	32	Miyazaki	2
Gifu	40	Kagoshima	3
Shizuoka	155	Total	3244

Venereal Disease Control

Examination of the graph of venereal disease case rates for all Japan reveals that there has been a sharp downward trend from a peak in April 1948 of 425 per 100,000 per annum for gonorrhoea, 375 for syphilis and 75 for chancroid to the low July rate of 256 for gonorrhoea, 245 syphilis and 32 for chancroid.

Although there may be several factors involved it is believed that a lot-down in venereal disease control activities, public education in particular, is largely responsible for this decline in the venereal disease rates.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers study the prefectural venereal disease rates and impress upon the health authorities the necessity for increased activity in venereal disease control.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Mr. Joseph Greesbeck, of the Army Medical Library, has completed arrangements for the shipment of American medical texts and journals to Japan. These texts will arrive during the next few months in increasing quantities and will aid in the fulfillment of an urgent demand for medical literature and textbooks in the schools of Japan. The Japanese Medical Library Association has undertaken the problem of distributing these volumes to its membership libraries throughout Japan.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The report for 20 August disclosed cases of equine encephalomyelitis to have been confirmed in a total of 31 prefectures. The total overall report now lists 1138 positive cases, 100 suspect cases, 219 deaths and 30 deaths by sacrificing. This represents a mortality rate of 20.1 per cent.

The Japanese Government has placed a quarantine on the movement of horses, in which inter-island movement is forbidden, and horses in prefectures having reported the disease are restricted to intra-prefectural traffic. Collections of horses for exhibit and resale purposes are forbidden during the period of quarantine. Any prefecture having reported the outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis cannot lift or change the quarantine without permission of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following animal diseases were reported for the period 14 August to 20 August, as submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	"	2
Iwate	"	17
Saitama	"	2
"	Swine Cholera	8
Iwate	Texas Fever	2
Fukushima	Swine Cholera	2
"	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Cholera	2
Tottori	Anthrax	1
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1
Yamagata	"	44
Gumma	"	8
Gifu	"	4
Miyazaki	"	3
Nagano	"	25
Yamanashi	"	5
Fukuoka	"	8
Niigata	"	6
Miyagi	"	59
Akita	"	2
Iwate	"	78
Yamaguchi	"	3
Tottori	"	1
Oita	"	24
Shiga	"	1
Ehime	"	1
Okayama	"	1
Kagoshima	"	1
Tokushima	"	2
Kagawa	"	1
Aomori	"	1
Chiba	"	3
Tokyo	"	4
Tochigi	"	80
Fukushima	"	131

Note: Equine encephalomyelitis vaccine is being produced in three laboratories in Tokyo at the maximum rate of 120,000 cc monthly. Low production is the reason for some prefectures not having received any vaccine as allocation is being made on the basis of prefectural requests.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,800 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 8-14 August. Large stocks of this equipment are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 8-14 August, 686,380 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 179,255 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 149,950 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 14

August include 1,295,221 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 423,287 gallons 5% DDT spray, and 49,331 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

During the period 8-14 August a total of 8,483 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control was distributed to 24 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido		300	650	200
Aomori		804		
Iwate	480	300		200
Miyagi		200		72
Akita				200
Yamagata	72		150	
Fukushima		24		
Tochigi		200		200
Gumma		5		
Saitama				230
Chiba	168	32		150
Tokyo		242	2	650
Nagano		24		300
Shizuoka			300	
Osaka	150			
Shimane			50	
Yamaguchi	600			
Tokushima				200
Kagawa				450
Ehime	48			
Fukuoka		100		100
Oita			50	
Miyazaki	150			
Kanagawa				
	1,668	2,661	1,202	2,952

During the period 9 - 15 August 157 drums, 50 gallons of each, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures. This is equivalent to 235,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30×, 9-15 August 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal Drum</u>
Hokkaido	57
Tochigi	15
Chiba	18
Ishikawa	45
Osaka	15
Shiga	7
Total	157

The distribution as noted above completes the distribution of pyrethrum emulsion according to the 1948 allocation plan listed in Weekly Bulletin No.72, for period 9-15 May.

The Ministry of Welfare reports that during July 6,437,335 tablets of santonin were distributed to the various prefectures, as follows:

Distribution of Santonin: July 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	86,100
Aomori	38,900
Iwate	247,600
Miyagi	58,470
Akita	198,800
Yamagata	201,440
Fukushima	198,665
Ibaraki	132,310
Tochigi	59,890
Gumma	67,830
Saitama	85,420
Chiba	166,850
Tokyo	374,720
Kanagawa	72,500
Niigata	422,880
Yamanashi	18,380
Nagano	272,700
Shizuoka	756,030
Toyama	190,350
Ishikawa	74,690
Fukui	31,260
Gifu	127,110
Aichi	94,540
Mie	35,400
Shiga	170,300
Kyoto	288,250
Osaka	191,760
Hyogo	116,205
Nara	315,480
Wakayama	130,800
Tottori	30,720
Shimane	16,530
Okayama	83,460
Hiroshima	149,800
Yamaguchi	25,370
Tokushima	85,900
Kagawa	30,200
Ehime	187,860
Kochi	112,120
Fukuoka	85,475
Saga	61,440
Nagasaki	47,980
Kumamoto	78,480
Oita	63,510
Miyazaki	77,760
Kagoshima	<u>75,100</u>
Total	6,437,335

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Violations

Four arrests for illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported. The number of plants being cultivated varied from 27 to 300. One of the defendants was in possession of one gram of opium obtained from the plant. The Attorney General's Office has advised the local procurators concerned that severe penalties should be demanded since the prohibition against cultivation of the opium poppy has been in effect three years.

A physician, not registered as a narcotic practitioner, arrested for illegal possession of 66 grams codeine phosphate, 45 grams cocaine hydrochloride and 5 grams morphine hydrochloride was fined 5,000 yen in an Appeal Court on the doctor's plea he did not know the above preparations to be narcotics. Evidence was introduced proving he had been dispensing the preparations. A block has been established in Ministry of Welfare files to prevent this physician registering in the future.

Exempt Narcotics

A drug manufacturing company requested permission to merchandise a preparation, containing a small amount of narcotics, as a non-narcotic. The preparation was manufactured in large quantities prior to the establishment of the strict narcotic control system. The company was informed there is no possibility of any exception being made to the Narcotic Control Law which requires registered dealers in exempt narcotics obtain the name, address, and use from the consumer at the time of sale.

Only 15 500 gram bottles are being sold per month in Japan. The company was advised not to attempt to overstock registrants with an unsalable preparation. In the event the company decides to destroy the preparation, such destruction will be consummated through instructions from the Ministry of Welfare who will direct a narcotic agent to witness any such destruction. Recovery of the small amount of narcotics contained in the preparation is not considered feasible by the Drug Disposal Committee.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross Disaster Relief Activities

As might be expected, the spectacular disaster, always fully covered by appropriate new agencies, is given wide publicity and persons and agencies participating in disaster relief work attendant thereto are recognized for the services rendered. However, many local disasters occur frequently throughout Japan and it is interesting to know the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been doing in conjunction with these more localized disturbances.

The following tabulated report indicates the scope and content of the work that the Japanese Red Cross has been engaged in, in various localities throughout Japan, as reported in the month of July to National Headquarters:

Type	Location	Date	Victims	Building Damaged	Relief Measures
Fire	Aomori Pref.	June 8	98 recipients of relief		10,000 yen & 170 parcels cotton distributed
"	Aomori City		163 "		5,000 yen, clothing, blankets distributed
Explosion		June 18	62 dead		1 medical relief unit sent
	Katsuta Coal Mine		8 injured		
Fire	Hokkaido	May 11	1 dead	317	1 medical relief unit sent
			3 injured		
Fire	Hokkaido	May 24	1 dead	31	1 medical relief unit sent
Fire	Hokkaido	May 16	3 dead	163	129 Home Medicine Packages distributed
			23 wounded		
Flood	Nagasaki Pref.	July 5	7,085	1,460	64 Home Medicine Packages distributed;
			3 dead		Epidemic Prevention Unit
			1 missing		
			1 injured		

Wounded Soldier's Badge and Bereaved Family Badge

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.83 for the period 26 July - 1 August, "The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Soldiers and Bereaved Families". Final decision has been made by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as to the status of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' badges, and as these badges have never ranked, according to the Japanese system, with medals and decorations, they may still be presented according to this decision.

The following information has been given to the Ministry of Welfare and is repeated for the information that it contains:

“SCAP has decided that the appropriate Japanese Government authorities, exceptionally, will be permitted to present to qualified persons the Soldier’s Wound Badge (Gunjin Shoi Kisho) and the Bereaved Family Badge (Gunjin Isoku Kisho). SCAP does not however mean to encourage the conferment of these badges.

“These Badges or medals are not to be publicly displayed or worn in connection with public and/or private welfare fund drives, or for the purpose of street solicitation or street begging. The Japanese authorities will take appropriate measures to prevent and suppress the wearing or display of these badges for such purposes.”

National Conference, September and October

The following meetings are scheduled for the near future.

1. Monday, 6 September, at 1300 at Japanese Red Cross, National Conference of all Chairmen of Prefectural Community Chest Committees. Subject: Campaign Methods.

2. 1, 2 and 3 October at Sapporo City, Hokkaido, National Welfare Commissioners and Child Welfare Workers’ Conference.

3. 11 and 12 October, Central Social Welfare Hall, Tokyo, the National Social Workers’ Assembly.

Heifers for Relief Committees Shipments

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.84. The breakdown of 120 goats to be distributed by the Ministry of Welfare is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Gakuen	5
	Wakahisa-midorien	5
	Wahaku seishoen	5
	Shofuen	5
	Fukuoka Shakaikan	4
	Yasunaga Byoin	3
	Total	27
Saga	Senshinryo	5
	Shintoku Gekko	5
	Kosei Bokujuo	5
	Hizen Ryoyojyo	3
	Seikoen	3
	Mo Gakko	3
	Total	24
Kumamoto	Jiaien	5
	Shimazaki Ikujiin	3
	Oe Gakuen	5
	Shirakawa Gakuen	4
	Yashiro Shonenryo	3
	Nazareen	3
	Fujisakidaidoen	3
	Total	26

Oita	Sayuri Aijien	5
	Hikarinosono Shragikuryo	3
	Nakatsu Yoseiin	5
	Oitashi Wakabaen	5
	Takashima Kaiyo	
	Shonen Kyowaen	4
	Oita Bukkyo Seinen Kaikan	3
	Sekizenkaku	<u>5</u>
	Total	30
Kagoshima	Jinfuryo	4
	Makinohara Gakko	5
	Mikawahara Noen	<u>4</u>
	Total	<u>13</u>
	Grand Total	120

Disaster Relief Operations

In anticipation of future needs, several prefectures have developed disaster relief “dry runs” to test the efficiency of the work and speed with which responsible elements coordinate their activities. A good example of such a test operation was held during May in Niigata Prefecture.

Following is the account of the simulated disaster prepared by the Niigata Military Government Team and is published for information of other MG Teams contemplating this type of disaster relief test:

“Disaster Exercise - Niigata City

29 May 1948

I. Plan for Exercise

The Niigata Prefecture Disaster Plan was given a test operation on 29 May to ascertain how effective the organization for disaster relief would be under actual disaster circumstances.

Prior to the test the Prefectural Disaster Plan had been approved by Military Government, necessary revisions had been made where discrepancies were found in the original plans and copies of the approved plan had been sent to the Ministry of Welfare.

The team welfare officer had suggested to the prefecture disaster planning board in April that a test exercise be held at an early date to see how well they could operate under simulated disaster condition. The following is an outline of the exercise that was held under the plan developed by the Japanese Prefectural Officials.

I. Report of Disaster: Alerting Phase

a. Disaster occurs at 1310 hours 29 May when a fire broke out at a house near the Daiwa Department Store in Niigata City. Police report fire to welfare chief and at same time fire department notified and Japanese Red Cross alerted.

b. Because of strong winds the fire threatened to spread throughout the business section of the city involving four complete blocks.

c. Police (Public Safety) Fire Department, Communication Section and General Affairs Section started action immediately.

II. Initial Activities of Disaster Operating Team

a. Coordination of reports to General Affairs Section was done by liaison party from scene of disaster.

b. Military Government notified by liaison party.

c. General Affairs Section made responsible for recording all reports from disaster - to handle all charges and expenses involved in operation.

d. Public Safety

Niigata City Police Station. Police Training and District Police Station turned out 100 police to preserve peace, assist in relief to victims and to maintain order and traffic control including spectators. Reports on damage and situation were made by police party to the city police station.

e. Fire Department

Niigata Fire Brigade and two assistants (three in all) were turned out immediately.

f. Communications

Telephones were controlled and held open for official use only. Public notified of this in advance. Priority given on all communication to reports from disaster area.

Second Phase

Situation Report - at 1410 hours

Fire spreads rapidly
100 dwellings completely destroyed
500 persons homeless in the section
40 dwellings partially destroyed
200 persons homeless
70 families (350 persons) taken to emergency shelter
8 persons injured
5 seriously burned
5 persons ill
Total of 18 persons needing medical treatment

Actions of Disaster Team

1. Welfare Section establishes relief service - refugee centers set up and put in operation - assisted by the technical and cooperation section. Public Primary School opened for homeless persons.

2. Health Section supervisor emergency medical treatment and care for victims. Japanese Red Cross set up first aid station in nearby temple and evacuated injured from disaster scene to aid station and hospitals.

Health Section arranges for disinfection, DDT and inoculation of homeless to prevent disease.

3. Transportation Section arranges for necessary vehicles to take homeless to emergency shelters.

4. Additional fire brigade (district) turned out - total of 5 brigadier fighting spread of fire - peak of operations.

Third Phase

1. Situation report as of 1500 hours fire under control

Total damage 4 city blocks destroyed
1000 persons (200 families) ... homeless
400 persons (80 families) homes partially destroyed
30 persons injured
10 persons seriously burned
10 persons sick

a. Food, clothing and supplies made available to victims through the Welfare Section.

b. Destroyed area being cleared and rebuilt under direction of the Cooperation Section.

Summary

This disaster exercise revealed that the Japanese can plan and carry out an operation in a satisfactory manner. Certain lessons were learned in this exercise that are valuable in future planning and may serve to eliminate many costly mistakes when actual disaster occurs.

For example, it was found out that alerting of each service and section had to be well planned and carried out. In this operation the Japanese Red Cross Chairman was not notified at once and consequently his team did not get into action until about the second phase of the exercise.

Public Assistance

Welfare Officers may wish to base informational programs on the following suggested lists of responsibilities in the public assistance program in connection with the recently announced increase in the allowances tables.

Agency responsibilities

1. To accept applications for public assistance or for services and to act on the applications with a minimum of delay.
2. To inform the applicant of his eligibility or non-eligibility.
3. To provide a system for appeals to higher authority in the event of dissatisfaction with a decision rendered by an agency employee or an agency official.
4. To provide family or individual counseling services for person who desire such services.
5. To provide knowledge concerning all parallel programs and services and a referral system.
6. To provide assistance adequate to maintain health and family unity on a basis compatible with decency standards of the area served.
7. To protect the individual recipient by recognizing the confidentiality of information provided by the recipient.
8. It should be recognized that policies and rules are built around the majority of cases - the average situation. It is unwise to lose sight of the goals of the program by preoccupation with the unusual case or the minority situation. In those few cases, policies should be used as far as they apply, supplemented by good judgment and common sense.
9. When need has been established, the applicant for public assistance should continue to receive his grant in an unchanged amount until his needs change or ineligibility has been established. Withholding a grant until presumptive ineligibility has been cleared is not good agency policy and often creates undue hardship for the recipient.
10. To conduct its business in such a way that its expenditures are properly accounted for and that it has recorded proof of eligibility for each person receiving public assistance from the agency.

Responsibility of the Recipient

1. While the recipient chooses whether he wants the agency's service, if he receives it he is obligated to also accept the legal limitations surrounding it, within which both the recipient and agency must function. However, the agency must exercise care that operation procedures expedite agency function rather than introduce unnecessary or arbitrary complications.

2. The recipient must realize that the public agency concerned must have a record of the recipient's status which reflects the true condition of his family's situation at all times if the agency is to justify the expenditure of public funds for the support of the recipient.

3. The recipient should recognize that it is his duty to do everything in his power, within the limits of his physical and mental ability, to relieve the public of responsibility for his support, even for short period of employment.

4. The recipient should be aware of the penalties for fraudulently receiving public funds for his support.

5. The able-bodied employable members of the family should be registered at employment offices. Those claiming illness should have a statement concerning condition from a physician. Nothing in the above two points is meant to imply that mothers with growing children or that those who are needed in the home for other reasons should be forced into employment.

6. The applicant must realize that there is only one basic requirement for public assistance and that that basis is need. There are no provisions in the Daily Life Security Law for payments to special groups of persons who suffered losses as a result of war or for any other reason. Public assistance funds, in the last analysis, are provided through tax payments by one's friends and neighbors. It is the desire of the nation through the wise use of these funds and with the pattern as set up by the Daily Life Security Law, to provide for its more unfortunate citizens the minimum amount of assistance which will provide a healthful, decent living for those persons.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

With reference to earlier issues of this Bulletin, the summary of current reports required under the several social insurance programs is continued below.

Under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program, the Prefectural Insurance Sections have to submit to the Ministry of Welfare the following reports:

1. Monthly Report

This report, which is due at the Ministry 40 days after the completion of the month reported on, contains:

- a. The number of insured by sex and establishments covered.
- b. The number of insured grouped according to sex and wage classes.
- c. The number of benefits currently paid, broken down by class of benefit, number of cases and amounts.
- d. Contributions collected and total benefit expenditures.

2. Annual Report

This report is a summary statement of the number of insured and establishments covered, classed by major industry.

(A summary of statistical report requirements under Seamen's Insurance will follow in the subsequent issue of this Bulletin.)

Health Insurance

Incomplete reports have indicated a wide variation among localities as to the number of employers who are delinquent in submitting premium payments under Health Insurance, government-managed. The amended Law has strengthened the procedures for requiring the prompt payment of premiums. This is important in order to perfect the prompt payment of benefits and medical care claims.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	Dated	Subject	Surveillance	Distribution
69	8/16/48	Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organization	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: See Section I, Preventive Medicine Division for information and Incl. 1

70	8/19/48	Utilization of Coffee in Joint Funds Campaign	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising conditions under which no objection was offered to a plan for utilization of coffee in the "Joint Funds Campaign, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross Society".

71	8/20/48	Draft of Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law	No	MG, 8th Army
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, advising there is no objection to the draft of "Cabinet Ordinance to Abolish Enforcement Ordinance of Seamen's Insurance Law".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other Similar Organization (PHMJG-69)
2. Digest and report of cases and deaths from communicable disease in Japan for week ending 14 August 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 - 29 August
1948
Number 87**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Preventive Medicine
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Narcotic Control
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Nursing Affairs
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SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Social Welfare Education in Japan
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 13

Title: Medical Social Service
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 14

Title: International Conference of Social Work
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 15

Ministerial Instructions

The below-listed instructions were issued by the various Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to prefectural governments, during the period indicated:

26-31 July

July 26, 1948 (I-hatsu No.315)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria
	Subject: State of earthquake in Hokuriku District.	
July 28, 1948 (I-hatsu No.323)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria
	Subject: Suspension of conferment of the wounded soldier's badge and certificate in connection with it.	
July 29, 1948 (I-hatsu No.316)	From: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau	To: Chief, branch office, of Medical Affairs Bureau; Directors, all national hospitals and sanatoria
	Subject: Amendment of Regulations on Admission to National Sanatoria.	
July 28, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.1008)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: Guidance of persons with positive reactions in Tuberculin Test.	
July 30, 1948 (Yo-hatsu No.1012)	From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau	To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, all prefectures
	Subject: Investigation of venereal disease examination institutions.	
July 26, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.30)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: Additional allocation of medicine for infants and pre-school children.	
July 28, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.16)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau	To: Governors, all prefectures
	Subject: The second additional allocation of sanitary material sold by U.S. Army.	
July 28, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.66)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau	To: Chiefs, Health Divisions, all and prefectures
	Subject: Inquiry on investigation into officials at local governments in change of distribution of medicine and other sanitary material.	

July 29, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.46)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical Subject: Survey of estimated quantity of DDT preparations and subsidiary chemicals to be used for 1949-50.	To: Governors, all prefectures and Supply Bureau
July 30, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.67)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau Subject: State of arrival of yellow petrolatum.	To: Governors, all prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.74)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau Subject: Allocation of designated precious metals and gold bullion for dental use by district.	To: Governors, all prefectures
July 31, 1948 (Yoku-hatsu No.51)	From: Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau Subject: Narcotic Control Law and Hemp Control Law.	To: Governors, all prefectures
July 26, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1132)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodities.	To: Governors, Fukushima and 6 other prefectures
July 27, 1948 (Hatsu-sha No.86)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Operation of the welfare commissioner system in five big cities.	To: Governors, Kyoto and 4 other prefectures
July 27, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1139)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Survey of living conditions of the protected.	To: Governors, Aomori and 11 other prefectures
July 27, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1140)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Survey of state of protection under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Governors, Toyama and Okayama prefectures
July 29, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1141)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Announcement on a short course for social workers in Chugoku District.	To: Governors, Hiroshima and 5 other prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1145)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Temporary payment of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.	To: Governors, Yamaguchi Prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1146)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Survey of state of protection of the protected.	To: Governors, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1149)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Consultation on approval of protection institutions under the provisions of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	To: Governor, Tottori Prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1150)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Payment in excess of the standard of living aid.	To: Governor, Shimane Prefectures
July 30, 1948 (Sha-hatsu No.1151)	From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau Subject: Collection of money and commodities to be contributed for earthquake disaster in Hokuriku.	To: Governor, Niigata Prefectures

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1152)
Subject: Collection of money and commodities to be contributed for earthquake disaster in Hokuriku

27 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.111)
Subject: Change in procedure of application for building material for social work institutions.

27 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.112)
Subject: Establishment and management of work providing shops.

29 July, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.113)
Subject: Announcement on a business meeting concerning development of work providing program.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.117)
Subject: The first allocation of raw piece goods for tailoring at work providing agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.484)
Subject: Application for designation of nursery school teacher training institutions.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Fukushima and
(Ji-hatsu No.485) 3 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of rubber products for the third quarter, 1947-48.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Saitama and
(Ji-hatsu No.486) 17 other prefectures
Subject: Allocation of rubber products for the fourth quarter, 1947-48.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.487)
Subject: Dealing with expense to be disbursed for measures under the provision of Article 27, par 1, item 3 of the Child Welfare Law.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Aomori and 24 other
(Ji-hatsu No.488) prefectures
Subject: Presentation of reference data on foster-parents.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Iwate Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.489)
Subject: National subsidy for expense on institutions of mothers' homes and day-nurseries for the fiscal year 1948-49.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Mie Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.494)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Shiga Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.495)
Subject: Consultation on appointment of child welfare officials.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ji-hatsu No.497)
Subject: Reference books for nursery school teacher training institutions and for examination for license of nursery school teachers.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Ehime Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.502)
Subject: Missing allocation certificate for paper to be used for making out maternal and child handbooks.

July 31, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka and 2 other prefectures
(Ji-hatsu No.504)
Subject: Designation of nursery school teacher training institutions.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors; chiefs all branch offices of social insurance
(Ho-hatsu No.6)
Subject: Contract with the administrator of health centers concerning medical care under Health Insurance, Sea-men's Insurance & National Health Insurance.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.16)
Subject: Instruction on traveling expense disbursement program, various disbursements & business accounts under Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1948-49.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.17)
Subject: Unit-price of medical fee under National Health Insurance.

July 27, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau; To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.18) chief Secretariat Section
Subject: Enforcement of new pay scale for personnel concerned with social insurance.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.19)
Subject: Payment of medical fee for families according to coordination between Health Insurance and National Health Insurance.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief, Insurance sections of all prefectures; Chiefs, all branch offices of social insurance
(Ho-hatsu No.21)
Subject: Amendment of "On expenditure which Finance Minister designates under Article 17, para 3 of Budget, Settlement and Accounts Ordinance."

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.22)
Subject: Establishment of local operation committees for Sea-men's Insurance.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.23)
Subject: Designation of groups of ship-owners under the provision of Article 9 of Sea-men's Insurance Law.

July 31, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.24)
Subject: Contract charge with those designated by the insurance subscribers.

July 26, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(Engo No.180)
Subject: Re-issuance of repatriation certificates.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa Pref.
(En-shi No.188)
Subject: Promotion of rehabilitation relief for sufferers and repatriates, etc.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Engo No.189)
Subject: Koreans whose return home have been permitted by SCAP.

July 29, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections,
(Ichi-fuku No.2279) all Prefectures
Subject: Issue of certificate for deferred payment of fare for one-way ticket to those who have presented themselves concerned with Business Division, Demobilization Bureau and who desire such treatment.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2285) Prefectures
Subject: Change of organization of Home Depot, Demobilization Bureau.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2289) Prefectures
Subject: Partial amendment of Demobilization Bureau Home Depot Business Regulations, etc.

July 30, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs, Service Sections, all
(Ichi-fuku No.2290) Prefectures
Subject: Dealing with the army units dissolved in Soviet controlled areas after the surrender.

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August 3, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director of every Division or Bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.671)
Subject: Attestation of public work.

August 4, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Prefectural governors
(Kai-hatsu No.676)
Subject: Presentation of a disbursement account.

August 5, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Director of every Division or Bureau
(Kai-hatsu No.680)
Subject: Opening of a business meeting for officials in charge of national property affairs.

August 6, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors of Kumamoto & Saga
(Kai-hatsu No.686) Pref.
Subject: Field inspection by Audit Board of the Government.

August 4, 1948 From: Director of Medical Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(I-hatsu No.339)
Subject: Enforcement of Exception Law concerning the Massage, Acupuncture and Judo-orthopaedy Business Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Disease Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Yo-hatsu No.1042)
Subject: Search for people who stayed at Asama hot spring place in connection with the mass outbreak of typhoid fever.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.46)
Subject: Guidance for using the imported sugar.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.49)
Subject: Results of bacteriological examination to milk during summer time.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.54)
Subject: Sanitary administration of water-works

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.58)
Subject: Organization of hot-spring advisory commission in a prefecture.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.63)
Subject: Special distribution of imported canned food for hospital rationing.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Public Sanitation Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ei-hatsu No.64)
Subject: Qualification of examination for the hair-dresser under the special provision of “Riyoshi Law”.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku-hatsu No.105) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Drive for control of inferior medicine.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Pharmaceutical To: All Prefectural Governors
(Yaku-hatsu No.87) & Supply Bureau
Subject: Distribution of port-wine (pharmacopoeial)

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors of Miyagi & 12 other
(Sha-hatsu No.1160) pref.
Subject: Allocation of plywood for the first quarter.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1161)
Subject: Contribution of districts damaged by storm and flood in Kanto and Tohoku.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hokkaido Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1162)
Subject: Excessive payment over the basic amount of funeral expense under Daily Life Security Law

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Aichi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1163)
Subject: Temporary payment of living aid Daily Life Security Law.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo & 3 other pref.
(Sha-hatsu No.1172)
Subject: Allocation of roofing-paper for the first quarter 1948-49.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Kochi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1173)
Subject: Disposal of items not suited for use among the winter clothings for repatriates and needy persons.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1174)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1175)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1182)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Miyagi Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1183)
Subject: Excessive payment of the basic amount of living aid under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governor, Okayama Prefecture
(Sha-hatsu No.1185)
Subject: Distribution of hemp thread for operation of vocational agencies.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: Governors, Kagoshima &
(Sha-hatsu No.1186) 4 other prefectures
Subject: Distribution of LARA relief commodity (goats).

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.118)
Subject: Investigation of condition for protection under Daily Life Security Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.119)
Subject: Commendation of model deaf and dumb persons of good standing.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.120)
Subject: Production program of raw textile-goods for tailoring at vocational agencies allocated for the first in 1948-49 fiscal year.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Social Affairs Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Sha-otsu-hatsu No.121)
Subject: Amendment of main points for handling of plate glass for building.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Osaka & Chiba Pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.510)
Subject: Additional allocation of plate glass for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Ibaraki & 19 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.511)
Subject: Allocation of roofing-paper for child welfare agencies for the first quarter, 1948-49.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
(Ji-hatsu No.512)
Subject: Allocation of special washing chemical for child welfare agencies.

August 4, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.513)
Subject: Approval of establishment of an infant home under Child Welfare Law.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Hokkaido & 35 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.514)
Subject: National subsidy for equipment expense of temporary detention institution in child welfare station for 1948-49.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governor, Gumma Prefecture
(Ji-hatsu No.515)
Subject: Conference for appointment of local government child welfare officials in full time service.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors of Fukui & 3 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.516)
Subject: Application for designation of nursing teacher training institute.

August 7, 1948 From: Director, Children's Bureau To: Governors, Tokyo & 6 other pref.
(Ji-hatsu No.518)
Subject: Business conference for principals of nursing teacher training institutes.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chief of Insurance Section of
(Ji-hatsu No.25) prefectural governments, chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance
Subject: Increasing the annual expenditure budget of Business Account, Welfare Insurance
Special Accounts for 1948.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs of local of Federation of
(Ho-hatsu No.26) Health Insurance Associations.
Subject: Payment of medical fee.

August 3, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Health Insurance Associations in
(Ho-hatsu No.27) prefectures
Subject: Application for grant of money to be borne by national treasury.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors
(Ho-hatsu No.28)
Subject: Enforcement of payment funds for medical fee under social insurance.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: All Prefectural governors;
(Ho-hatsu No.29) chairman of boards of directors of
Health Insurance Assoc.
Subject: Creation of payment funds for medical fee under social insurance.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho-hatsu No.31) prefectural governments; chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance;
director of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of by-Law for payment of salaries, etc. under Law concerning Emergency
Measures for Salaries, etc. in Connection with Government Personnel with Enforcement
of Labor Insurance Law (Law No.167, 1948; C-No.182, March 15, 1948).

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Insurance Bureau To: Chiefs, Insurance Sections,
(Ho-hatsu No.32) prefectural governments; chiefs of
branch offices of social insurance;
director of Chiba Sanatorium
Subject: Amendment of main points of handling plate glass for building.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs of Civil Welfare
(Ichi-fuku No.2305) Divisions, prefectural governments.
Subject: Matter of importance concerning public funeral service, etc.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Demobilization Bureau To: Chiefs of Service Sections,
(Ichi-fuku No.2306) prefectural governments
Subject: Partial amendment of Business Regulations at Home Depot.

August 2, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(En-go No.204)
Subject: Re-delivery of the list of Korean nationals whose return have been approved by SCAP.

August 5, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governor, Fukui Prefecture
(En-butsu No.225)
Subject: Additional allocation of mosquito-nets for relief of domiciling repatriates.

August 6, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Chiefs of Civil Welfare
(En-go No.228) Divisions, Kyoto Prefecture
Subject: Re-delivery of the list of Korean nationals whose return have been approved by SCAP.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Associations

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.86 and Inclosure No.1 (PHMJG 69) to that Bulletin. The Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions (Kosei-sho Yo-hatsu No.52, dated 20 August) to all prefectural governors concerning the “dissolution of sanitary associations and other similar organizations”. A copy of subject Yo-hatsu is attached to this Bulletin, Inclosure No.1, for information of Military Government Health Officers.

The Ministry of Welfare (Disease Prevention Bureau) has informed this headquarters that the money and property belonging to sanitary associations will be disposed of as follows:

1. All moneys belonging to these associations will be donated to health education councils or similar committees, if such exist.
2. All vaccines, DDT or other sanitation supplies and equipment will be turned over to the prefectural governments.

Military Government Teams are requested to exercise close surveillance over the disposition of said moneys, supplies and equipment, in order to ascertain that proper disposition is made.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletins No.84 and 85 and Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.86. Suspect Japanese B. Encephalitis cases have now been reported from every prefecture in Japan. The epidemic continues to subside in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and in the neighboring prefectures of the Kanto and Tokai-Hokuriku regions. However, the number of cases being reported from these prefectures continues to exceed those reported from all other prefectures in Japan. In Tokyo, the current number of cases reported is less than 15% of the peak incidence.

Laboratory serologic studies on a sizeable number of the cases reported from the Tokyo are reveals a very high percentage of confirmations. This not only indicates that we are dealing with true Japanese B Encephalitis, but is also shows a high degree of diagnostic skill and accuracy of reporting on the part of the public health authorities. This high type of public health work is commendable and it represents the type of work which is necessary in order to satisfactorily control communicable diseases.

For the information of all concerned, the following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of all reports of suspect Japanese B Encephalitis received at this headquarters up to 0900 hours, 30 August. It should be noted, however, that these data are based upon reports received from all sources, and are not to be confused with the official reports received through regular statistical reporting channels and published in the communicable disease reports of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Hokkaido	5	2
Aomori	5	1
Iwate	12	1
Miyagi	93	11
Akita	21	0
Yamagata	65	2
Fukushima	43	3
Ibaraki	264	42
Tochigi	103	21
Gumma	114	23
Saitama	272	47
Chiba	291	31
Tokyo	1,833	373
Kanagawa	539	127

Niigata	17	2
Toyama	9	0
Ishikawa	28	4
Fukui	22	1
Yamanashi	85	31
Nagano	87	13
Gifu	95	14
Shizuoka	314	71
Aichi	259	48
Mie	32	0
Shiga	48	0
Kyoto	3	0
Osaka	22	0
Hyogo	42	1
Nara	9	1
Wakayama	2	0
Tottori	5	0
Shimane	7	0
Okayama	6	0
Hiroshima	4	0
Yamaguchi	4	0
Tokushima	12	0
Kagawa	8	2
Ehime	18	4
Kochi	16	6
Fukuoka	3	0
Saga	1	0
Nagasaki	1	0
Kumamoto	22	0
Oita	7	0
Miyazaki	14	0
Kagoshima	24	2
Total	4,886	890

Improvement in Sanitation

The disease rates for dysentery are at present the best indication for general improvement in sanitation, particularly if considered over the period of the so-called intestinal disease season, the months of July, August and September.

Certain prefectures have shown outstanding improvement in this regard. The case rates for dysentery for the month of July 1948, when compared with those of July 1947 show that all of Japan had 52% as much dysentery this year (July) as was present last year (July). Nineteen prefectures showed a greater proportionate decrease of dysentery than did the nation as a whole. Of these, Yamanashi heads the list with only 10% as high a rate this July as last. The next nine are, in order, Kochi 16%, Saitama 19%, Chiba 20%, Tokushima 21%, Kagawa 22%, Ishikawa 23%, Kagoshima 28%, Toyama 29%, Yamagata 30%.

The use of typhoid fever incidence as an indicator of general sanitation is not so dependable. A good coverage with anti-typhoid inoculations may cause reduction in typhoid fever without comparable improvement in general sanitation, and the tendency of typhoid to occur in outbreaks would show greater fluctuation for its incidence than for dysentery. In spite of extensive inoculation programs, the typhoid case rates July 1948 were still 73% of those for July 1947 for all of Japan. Most improvement, when comparing prefecture case rates for July 1948 with July 1947, was shown by Yamanashi with 14% as high a rate as the previous year, followed by Miyazaki with 16%, Kumamoto 19%, Yamagata 20%, Wakayama 21%, Shimane 36%, Kagawa 37%, Ishikawa 41% and Tokushima 41%.

When the reports for the month of August have been received and analyzed, a review of comparative improvement by prefectures will be made and published in this Bulletin.

Venereal Disease Control

Attention is invited to two errors appeared in the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law which included as Inclosure 1 in Weekly Bulletin Number 83 for period 26 July - 1 August 1948.

In Art. 16, par 3, the words “under Art. 11” should be changed to read as follows: “under the preceding two paragraphs.

In Art. 28, par 2, the word “two” should be deleted.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 21-27 August, a total of 605 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This represents the highest number of cases reported in any one week. The prefectures having first reported the outbreak are, according to the latest report, showing a definite reduction in number of cases reported and in some instances a negative report was issued for this period. The total cases to date including the above-mentioned cases now stands at 1801 of which 149 cases are still regarded as suspects. A total of 480 horses have died and 42 have been sacrificed. The mortality rate including suspects and sacrificed animals is 28.9 percent.

Inspection Trips

An inspection trip to Osaka Prefecture was made by a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section. The storage facilities for food intended for distribution to Japanese and establishments manufacturing food or handling food and beverages were inspected. The overall sanitation of food appeared to be closely supervised by Prefectural inspectors, but it was noted that the inspections were not being carried out in detail and only a surface check was made. The collection of samples from material being utilized in the products were not complete enough of guarantee all products employed were safe for consumption.

Animal Diseases

The following new diseases were reported during the period 21-27 August, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis	6
Toyama	”	11
Miyazaki	”	4
Ibaraki	”	90
Nagano	”	22
Yamanashi	”	9
Tochigi	”	17
Fukuoka	”	7
Niigata	”	5
Miyagi	”	24
Kochi	”	1
Iwate	”	105
Akita	”	13
Fukushima	”	120
Yamaguchi	”	9
Oita	”	8
Ehime	”	4
Okayama	”	1
Tokushima	”	9
Kagawa	”	1
Aomori	”	13

Saga	"	26
Shizuoka	"	3
Yamagata	"	59
Gifu	"	30
Tochigi	Swine Cholera	1
Chiba	Filariasis (Goat)	1

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Training School

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has announced the third training school for narcotic agents will be held in Tokyo from 26 October to 2 November, inclusive. Forty-two agents are scheduled to attend the school. Nineteen other agents, if appointed prior to the date of school, will also attend. Prefectural authorities are being requested to expedite nominations for agents to the Minister of Welfare in order that appointments can be consummated.

Narcotic Agents

Information received shows that prefectural authorities have selected narcotic agents to attend the two-month pharmaceutical training course held from time to time in Tokyo. In some instances there are only two agents in a prefecture. Removal of an agent in such a prefecture for a two-month period means that narcotic enforcement work in the prefecture is practically at a standstill during the period, particularly if the other agent is incapacitated through illness as has happened in the past.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,680 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 15-21 August.

During the period 15-21 August, 172,465 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 127,390 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 20,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 46,150 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 21 August include 1,179,756 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 304,347 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 47,940 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 22 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 15-21 August. A total of 8,709 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>
Hokkaido		504	300	300
Aomori		618	30	200
Iwate		350		
Miyagi		200	60	
Gumma		5		
Saitama				200
Chiba	312	36		500
Tokyo		211	1	150
Kanagawa				50
Niigata			300	
Nagano		380	200	

Gifu			200	
Osaka	200			
Nara	1,200			
Shimane				250
Hiroshima		402		150
Yamaguchi				200
Tokushima		300	200	
Fukuoka		50	50	
Saga		100		200
Kumamoto		100		
Oita		200		
Total	1,712	3,456	1,341	2,200

The following table shows the allocation by prefectures of sulfadiazine tablets. This is a supplementary allocation for July, August and September. A total of 4,985,000 tablets is included in this distribution.

Allocation of Sulfadiazine - July, August, September 1948 (Unit: tablet)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	194,900	Mie	93,700
Aomori	57,800	Shiga	48,300
Iwate	65,800	Kyoto	136,100
Miyagi	91,200	Osaka	325,500
Akita	63,300	Hyogo	196,400
Yamagata	65,800	Nara	65,300
Fukushima	105,600	Wakayama	57,300
Ibaraki	114,100	Tottori	32,400
Tochigi	83,700	Shimane	53,800
Gumma	84,200	Okayama	108,600
Saitama	110,100	Hiroshima	137,100
Chiba	126,400	Yamaguchi	90,700
Tokyo	460,200	Tokushima	52,800
Kanagawa	146,000	Kagawa	48,800
Niigata	135,100	Ehime	84,200
Toyama	55,800	Kochi	49,300
Ishikawa	64,800	Fukuoka	211,800
Fukui	42,300	Saga	58,800
Yamanashi	47,300	Nagasaki	79,700
Nagano	119,100	Kumamoto	112,100
Gifu	93,200	Oita	76,700
Shizuoka	132,600	Miyazaki	53,800
Aichi	238,800	Kagoshima	113,700
		Total	4,985,000

A total of 79,124 vials, 200,000 oxford units each, of American penicillin is now in the hands of dealers available for sale. This penicillin is due to expire in approximately two months. Efforts should be made to encourage the sale of this penicillin with that in mind. The following table shows the quantities available to each prefecture:

Distribution of Imported Penicillin (Unit: vial)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distributed Amount</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Distributed Amount</u>
Hokkaido	3,000	Mie	1,120
Aomori	979	Shiga	660
Iwate	180	Kyoto	3,400

Miyagi	1,200	Osaka	6,540
Akita	1,120	Hyogo	2,848
Yamagata	530	Nara	530
Fukushima	1,550	Wakayama	1,550
Ibaraki	915	Tottori	1,290
Tochigi	1,200	Shimane	690
Gumma	565	Okayama	2,390
Saitama	-	Hiroshima	3,240
Chiba	1,147	Yamaguchi	1,550
Tokyo	3,830	Tokushima	610
Kanagawa	4,960	Kagawa	860
Niigata	1,290	Ehime	1,380
Toyama	860	Kochi	690
Ishikawa	945	Fukuoka	5,010
Fukui	1,285	Saga	1,960
Yamanashi	1,290	Nagasaki	1,000
Nagano	1,540	Kumamoto	1,800
Gifu	780	Oita	1,290
Shizuoka	1,710	Miyazaki	690
Aichi	5,950	Kagoshima	1,200
		Total	79,124

SECTION VI NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The pamphlet "Child Care and Development Family Health Series" by New York Nursing Education Bureau, has been translated into Japanese and can be obtained from:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta, Medical Friend Co., 40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, 25 yen.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Allowances

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that upon reconsideration of its tables of allowances the following changes in Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-hatsu) No.94, issued 15 August will be made by a new order.

1. In the table allowable by the head of city, town or village the four person totals are as follows:
 - a. Large cities 2,120 yen
 - b. Medium cities 1,940 yen
 - c. Towns, villages 1,760 yen

2. In the table allowable by the prefecture (four persons):
 - a. Large cities 2,655 yen
 - b. Medium cities 2,425 yen
 - c. Towns, villages 2,200 yen

3. In the table allowable by the Ministry (four persons):
 - a. Large cities 3,350 yen (111.65 per day)
 - b. Medium cities 3,060 yen (102. per day)
 - c. Towns, villages 2,775 yen (92.50 per day)

4. Two other less important changes will be made in other sections of the order.

Welfare Officers are requested to correct Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.85, dated 9-15 August, accordingly.

Assistance in Addition to Public Assistance Allowances

Assistance in addition to the regular allowances tables may be given for the following purposes:

1. School lunches
2. Expenses for children under one year of age fed chiefly on prepared infant's foods.
3. School supplies (a new feature)

In earlier plans, funds for school supplies were allowed for within the regular allowance table. This portion of the regular budget was removed, and, now considerably augmented, may be given in addition to the regular allowance.

Resources in Public Assistance Families

Paragraph 5, page 12, Weekly Bulletin No.85 dated 9-15 August, indicates that generally only cash resources are to be deducted from the "limit necessary for a minimum living". Nothing in that paragraph is meant to imply that Welfare Officers should not encourage the deduction of other resources in kind of which are free to the recipient. Such encouragement should be tempered by the fact that Welfare Commissioners (Minsei-iin) are not all well trained, do not all have good educational background, and are fundamentally volunteers who find it necessary to carry out on a job of their own in addition to their work as Minsei-iin.

Indoor Assistance

"Cost of care" for persons in institutions is based on the following plan (this does not include "administrative cost"):

1. Reference, Tables of Allowance as published in Weekly Bulletin #85, dated 9-15 August. For institutions for the aged the local officials may authorize only the local table allowance for one person and if additional funds are required, the head of city, town and village requests an increase through the prefecture and through the Ministry of Welfare.

2. Institutions under the Child Welfare Law are authorized the immediate use of the maximum allowance in Table III, however, each institution should be dealt with individually and the allowance should be based on need within the maximum allowance.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Preceding issues of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin contained summaries of the statistical reports required under National Health Insurance, (both the government-managed and the society-managed parts) and Welfare Pension Insurance. (See Nos.67, 73, 75-78, 80, 81, 85 and 86).

The only social insurance program administered by the Prefectural Insurance Bureau (and in Tokyo by the Ministry of Welfare) is Seamen's Insurance. It represents a consolidated social insurance program for seamen incorporating the features of government-managed Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and since last year, also Unemployment Insurance.

There is only one report required under this program. It is a monthly report to be submitted by the Prefectural Insurance Section not later than one month following the end of the month on which report is being submitted.

All reportable data must cover in separate columns, on the one hand, health and pension insurance for seamen and, on other hand, unemployment insurance for seamen. The reason for this lies in slight differences in the coverage between the two schemes.

Table I lists the number of insured and of shipowners covered at the end of the month and any changes from the preceding month.

Table II lists the number of insured by wage class.

Table III lists the types and amounts of benefits paid according to the number of cases and days of benefit.

Table IV shows the amount of insurance contributions due, the amount collected and the amount outstanding.

Spot checks in the field have revealed that seamen's unemployment insurance, operative since November 1947, as yet has not been extended to all shipowners liable to be covered thereunder. Whenever large discrepancies occur between the coverage figures reported for unemployment insurance on the one hand and the remaining schemes for seamen on the other, they are indicative of such incomplete coverage. Under this as under the other compulsory insurance schemes, there is also reason to believe that in several prefectures the wages reported for social insurance tax purposes, fall short of taxable wages actually paid.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Information obtained by recent visits to some prefectures revealed there are currently several misinterpretations regarding the purpose and administration of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund. For a description of this Law and its purpose, your attention is called to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80 for the period 5-11 July.

The first erroneous interpretation is that the Fund will be handled entirely at the national level by the main office in Tokyo. Actually, the main office in Tokyo will be responsible for the general overall policies, uniformity of procedure and inspection of operation. But there will be branch offices in each prefecture to handle all of the Fund's business for the prefecture. If found necessary, sub-branches may even be established in the prefecture for convenience and efficiency of operation.

A second misinterpretation is that the deposit from the insurer will be used to pay claims indiscriminately. Actually the deposit from an insurer will be used only to pay claims submitted against its account.

Another erroneous interpretation is that National Health Insurance Associations are not included in the scheme. The Law provides that National Health Insurance Associations may participate if they so desire.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, states the information they have sent to the Prefectural Insurance Office, should not have caused the above-mentioned misinterpretations.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Dissolution of Sanitary Association and the Similar Organizations.
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: June, 1948
3. Digest and Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ending 21 August 1948.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 August - 5 September
1948
Number 88**

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

SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Child Welfare
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 11 (Supplement)

Title: Juvenile Delinquents and Child Welfare
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 16

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

The epidemic in Tokyo is declining rapidly. The number of cases being reported currently is very small when compared with the number reported at the highest of the epidemic. Cases continue to be reported from most all prefectures in Japan.

For the information of all concerned the following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of all reports of suspect Japanese B Encephalitis received at this headquarters up to 0900 hours, 6 September. It should be noted, however, that these data are based upon reports received from all sources. They do not necessarily agree with previous reports and are not to be confused with the official reports received through regular statistical reporting channels and published in the communicable disease reports of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases during Week</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Hokkaido	0	3	2
Aomori	5	10	1
Iwate	38	50	4
Miyagi	45	138	2
Akita	35	56	9
Yamagata	54	119	-
Fukushima	13	56	-
Ibaraki	27	291	58
Tochigi	1	104	11
Gumma	18	132	30
Saitama	4	276	-
Chiba	37	328	54
Tokyo	110	1,943	422
Kanagawa	26	565	108
Niigata	140	157	-
Toyama	94	103	-
Ishikawa	39	67	-
Fukui	12	34	2
Yamanashi	15	100	22
Nagano	71	158	-
Gifu	2	97	1
Shizuoka	52	366	81
Aichi	68	327	-
Mie	33	65	10
Shiga	3	51	-
Kyoto	20	23	-
Osaka	43	65	16
Hyogo	25	67	-
Nara	3	12	-

Wakayama	3	5	-
Tottori	2	7	2
Shimane	5	12	-
Okayama	28	34	13
Hiroshima	7	11	-
Yamaguchi	9	13	2
Tokushima	9	21	-
Kagawa	8	16	-
Ehime	14	32	-
Kochi	7	23	1
Fukuoka	0	2	-
Saga	3	4	-
Nagasaki	1	2	-
Kumamoto	12	34	-
Oita	2	9	2
Miyazaki	4	18	0
Kagoshima	16	40	-
Total	1,161	6,044	853

Venereal Disease Control

Recent inspections have revealed that many VD clinics are still using methylene blue to stain smears for the detection of gonococci. One reason for this is the reluctance of doctors to adopt the Gram method of staining since they have become accustomed to the simpler methylene blue method. However, this latter methods will often result in inaccurate diagnosis since it cannot be used to differentiate between the Gram-negative and the Gram-positive diplococci. The shortage of acetone used as a decolorizer in the Gram method has been used as an argument against this technique. It should be pointed out that alcohol is just as good and can be substituted for acetone and used in the same manner. Military Government Health Officers should urge all VD clinics to use the Gram method of staining. Any shortage of materials should be brought to the attention of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health Department.

Health Education Committees

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin Number 86 and Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG No.69, dated 16 August subject: Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Associations. Following the dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other similar organizations, it is expected that attempts will be made to organize all manner of substitute organizations. Close surveillance must be exercised if a repetition of the unfortunate experiences with the former organizations are to be avoided.

Reports received at this headquarters indicate that various types of organizations are being proposed. Health Education Councils and Committees similar to that operating in Yamanashi Prefecture have been proposed. There is no objection to such health education councils or committees provided they confine their activities to health education and the making of recommendations to official governmental health organizations concerning public health problems. Such health education councils and committees can be of inestimable value to the public health program if their activities are properly directed. However, if neglected or ignored, such committees are apt to assume the pattern of organization and operation of the old sanitary association.

Health education is one of the most important functions of a Health Department. Every Health Department should have a health education (or information) unit staffed with an adequate number of competent personnel. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers investigate the organization of the Health Departments in their respective prefectures and take the necessary steps to organize a Health Education unit, if such does not already exist. One of the functions of the unit should be to cooperate with the activities of lay health education councils or committees.

In view of past experience in Japan where the so-called sanitary associations have assumed governmental functions on a wide scale, it is suggested that all new organizations be very carefully scrutinized to determine whether or not they resemble in any way the former sanitary associations and if such is the case a report should be made to SCAP in accordance with existing instructions. One of the best ways to insure that health education committees function only as educational and/or advisory bodies is for the Health Department to offer the proper

guidance. This guidance can and should be given but it can be given only if the Health Department and the Health Centers have suitable and properly functioning health education units.

Refresher Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The fourth in the series of 2-month refresher courses for Public Health Veterinarians and for Public Health Pharmacists will open Monday, 4 October 1948 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Three-month refresher courses for Public Health Medical Officers and for Public Health Sanitarians will begin Monday, 11 October 1948. Official notices concerning these courses have been sent to the prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

It is expected that each prefecture will send one student to each of these courses for training. Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that this is done and that well qualified candidates are selected. Successful implementation of the Health Center program depends, to a large extent, upon having properly trained personnel to carry out the various public health functions.

Port Quarantine

A report was received of the diagnosis of a case of typhus fever in a repatriate at Hokkaido on 4 September. Subject repatriate had arrived in Hakodate from Karafuto on 27 August aboard the repatriation ship Soya Maru. An undetermined number of repatriates from the same ship had already departed Hakodate for other points in Japan, prior to the diagnosis of the illness. All prefectures involved have been notified and instructed to keep under surveillance the repatriates from the Soya Maru.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 28 August - 3 September, a total of 325 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This is approximately one half of the number of cases reported for the preceding week. The largest number of new cases were reported from Iwate, Tochigi, Fukushima, and Saga and Aomori Prefectures. Sporadic cases were reported in those prefectures showing a previous decline in the past two weeks. Of the total 325 new cases, 58 were classified as suspects and have not been confirmed.

Animal Diseases

The following new diseases were reported during the period 28 August -3 September, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	"	2
Saitama	"	1
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	7
Fukushima	"	8
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Gumma	"	1
Gifu	"	5
Toyama	"	1
Miyazaki	"	3
Nagano	"	3
Yamanashi	"	4
Fukuoka	"	12
Niigata	"	2
Miyagi	"	4
Yamaguchi	"	1

Oita	//	1
Tokushima	//	14
Hiroshima	//	3
Kumamoto	//	1
Kyoto	//	1
Nagasaki	//	3
Saga	//	19
Aomori	//	26
Akita	//	15
Iwate	//	94
Tochigi	//	55
Fukushima	//	51

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The pamphlet "Syphilis" by New York Nursing Education Bureau has been translated into Japanese, and is available for 30 yen from:

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

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

It has come to the attention of Supply Division that hospitals and doctors have experienced difficulty in purchasing penicillin. As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, penicillin and sulfathiazole have been removed from distribution control. This was possible because production of these drugs is more than sufficient to meet minimum needs. All available publicity should be given by prefectural health officials and commercial establishments to the fact that penicillin and sulfathiazole are now distributed through normal commercial channels, not controlled by government agencies. Efforts are being made to obtain lists of authorized dealers in these drugs. These lists will be published in this Weekly Bulletin.

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin is the Enforcement Regulation, Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No.197, 1948. This regulation became effective 15 August by publication as Minister of Welfare Ordinance No.37. A copy of the Law was included as Addenda to Weekly Bulletin No.85 (9-15 August). With the publication of this Enforcement Regulation the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law becomes fully operative.

Production

A total of 5,850 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 22-28 August.

During the period 22-28 August, 59,480 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 104,215 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 66,120 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 145,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 28 August includes 1,236,164 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 335,278 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 45,790 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during July totaled 462,705 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 189,186 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 39,295 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 67,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 313,800 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturers. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u> lbs.	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u> gals.	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u> vials
Hokkaido		30,000	19,310
Aomori	30,000		
Miyagi		3,550	
Akita	14,000	4,000	
Tochigi	32,735	14,660	
Gumma	20,000	7,500	
Chiba	25,100	5,000	
Tokyo		17,000	
Kanagawa		12,900	
Niigata		10,250	
Nagano			5,198
Yamagata	20,600	1,550	
Fukushima	17,800	8,900	
Yamanashi		5,000	
Gifu		6,000	500
Shizuoka	30,000	5,000	
Aichi	50,000		
Toyama	14,000		
Ishikawa	25,000	3,500	
Fukui		1,000	
Osaka	10,000	20,000	
Hyogo	5,000	10,000	
Nara	5,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Tottori	15,400	3,500	
Shimane		2,000	
Yamaguchi		2,000	
Tokushima	18,000		
Kochi	3,900		
Fukuoka			5,000
Nagasaki	30,000		
Kumamoto	50,000	5,000	
Oita		4,500	
Kagoshima	16,000	2,500	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)	120		
Aomori-Hakodate Ferryboat	20,050		
Ministry of Justice			430
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry		550	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)		25	
National Library		5	
Quarantine Stations:			
Otaru		100	50
Nagoya		200	50
Maizuru		850	3,750
Kagoshima		50	50
Hakodate			3,400
Moji			300

Hakata			50
Nagasaki			50
Sasebo			1,000
Miike			50
Hiroshima			100
Ministry of Transportation (Niigata Dept.)		2,000	
Loses in Transit		96	
Total	462,705	189,186	39,295

Distribution

A total of 6,529 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 22 prefectures during the period 22-28 August, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	240	60		200	1
Iwate	360	300	150		
Akita				300	
Fukushima		180		110	
Gumma		10			
Saitama		48			
Chiba	312	200		150	
Tokyo		148		220	
Kanagawa		8			
Yamanashi		36			
Nagano		386	80	110	
Osaka	200				
Wakayama			160		
Shimane		200			
Hiroshima		60			
Tokushima		60	40	350	
Kagawa				300	
Ehime		120	300		
Fukuoka		100	130	100	
Saga		100		200	
Kumamoto		200			
Oita		300			
Total	1,112	2,516	860	2,040	

During the month of July, 42,000 cc anti-rabies vaccine (canine) and 78 individual doses for human use were distributed. A total of 546,200 cc cholera vaccine and 11,000 cc triple typhoid vaccine were distributed to various quarantine stations during the same period. Other vaccines were shipped to prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Smallpox Vaccine (Unit: dose)</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vial)</u>	<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)</u>
Hokkaido	14,375	19,310	
Aomori	1,000		
Iwate	10		

Miyagi			
Akita	150		
Yamagata			
Fukushima	3,000		
Ibaraki	220		90
Tochigi	350		
Gumma	10		60
Saitama			210
Chiba	145		
Tokyo	1,970		2,757
Kanagawa	420		
Niigata			30
Toyama	900		
Ishikawa			
Fukui	350		
Yamanashi	420		
Nagano	2,480	5,198	180
Gifu		500	
Shizuoka	1,435		45
Aichi	7,480		552
Mie			
Shiga	91,430		600
Kyoto			
Osaka	155		
Hyogo			
Nara			
Wakayama			
Tottori			150
Shimane			
Okayama	400		150
Hiroshima			
Yamaguchi	100		30
Tokushima			
Kagawa			
Ehime			
Kochi			
Fukuoka	108,000	5,000	450
Saga	5,000		
Nagasaki	2,000		62
Kumamoto	39,825		1,335
Oita			310
Miyazaki	3,530		1,740
Kagoshima			60
Quarantine Stations		8,850	
Miscellaneous		430	
Total	285,155	39,288	8,811

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Thefts

Thefts of narcotics for the month of July totaled 34. Seven of the victims were hospitals and the remainder clinics. In all cases except one, the perpetrators of the thefts, probably addicts in most instances, are reported as not apprehended.

In at least one case a hospital failed to store the metal box containing narcotics in the safe as usual and during the night the narcotics were stolen. It is emphasized, hospital narcotics must be kept in a safe at all times.

One hundred fifty-nine grams of morphine powder, enough to sustain six addicts for one year, in addition to 45 other narcotic items were introduced into illicit traffic by the above thefts.

Prosecutions

Two cases in which prominent physicians have willfully violated the Narcotic Law were thoroughly investigated. In one case the physician had unreported narcotics which he was supplying to addicts. In the other case the physician illegally disposed of a quantity of narcotics which resulted in the arrest and conviction of three other defendants.

Procurators, enforcing the Law impartially, are proceeding against the above mentioned physicians one of whom is a university professor, the other has been a governmental official for 15 years.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies, Nos.87 through 91 received during period 9-24 August inclusive, arrived in Yokohama for distribution to the Japanese, through official Japanese Government Welfare channels, under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. These shipments totaled 274.80 tons and included the following relief supplies:

Food	20.74
Clothing (including shoes)	43.44
Miscellaneous	3.00
Cotton-raw	207.62 (999 bales)
	274.80 tons

Community Chest Fund Campaign

The Japanese Central Community Chest Committee has prepared a "Community Chest Kit" consisting of the following:

- a. Sample card of the Community Chest "Red Feather".
- b. Report of Community Chest activities (in Japanese) 1947-1948.
- c. Community Chest Pamphlet prepared particularly for primary and secondary school teachers.
- d. Solicitation pamphlet prepared for Joint Campaign Fund Chairman and solicitors.
- e. Stickers to be fixed to door posts indicating participation in the Community Chest Drive.
- f. Community Chest solicitor's button (large) and campaign chairman Red Cross Buttons.
- g. One each wood and metal solicitor's collection box with sticker to be attached to the face thereof.

This material is being forwarded under separate cover to Welfare Officers for information and will be supplied to local Joint Fund Drive Committees at cost, upon placing order with the Central Community Chest Campaign Committee in Tokyo. It is suggested that Welfare Officers familiarize themselves with utilization made by the Joint Committees of material prepared centrally and furnished to Prefectural Joint Fund Committees.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80 for the period from 5 to 11 July which gives a description and the purpose of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP had no objection to a proposed Cabinet Order, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare, which provides the regulations and procedures for registering with the Judicial Affairs Bureau, the above Medical Fee Payment Fund. The Cabinet Order was in accordance with Article 6 of the Law.

The main office of the Medical Fee Payment Fund will be located in Tokyo, with branch offices in each prefecture and sub-branch offices where considered necessary for convenient and efficient operation. Each of the above offices will register with the Judicial Affairs Bureau in their respective localities with the registration including the names and addresses of the directors, secretaries and inspectors. In addition, each office will register, in their own locality, all other existing offices of the Fund.

Appeals Procedures

The Cabinet, on 31 August, revised Cabinet Order No.240 of 11 November 1947 relative to appeals procedures under the social insurance laws. Those revisions were made in the light of amendment enacted in the last session of the Diet with reference to the basic laws governing the social insurance. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 74, 79 and 80.) The revised Cabinet Order will supplant both Cabinet Order 240 of 1947 and Ministerial Ordinance 29 of 1947. Ministerial notifications are now being drafted to inform the prefectural governors of this action.

National Health Insurance

No objection was raised to a Ministerial Ordinance by the Ministry of Welfare amending the existing Regulations Governing National Treasury Subsidies to National Health Insurance.

The Regulations as amended implement Article 47, paragraph 1, of the National Health Insurance Law which authorizes subsidization by the national government. Specifically, they provide for annual subsidies within the limits of the budget, to insurers and federations thereof to help them bear the cost of

1. Administration;
2. Health facilities;
3. Establishment of facilities for medical and maternity care;
4. Other National Health Insurance operations.

These categories follow the usage of the past years. As heretofore, certain reports are required in connection with the application. These include a statement of the insurer's accounts for the past year and an estimate of income and expenditure during the year for which the insurer requests a subsidy.

The extent of subsidization will be determined in the Ministry of Welfare and will depend upon the funds made available by the Diet. However, as a rule, no subsidies for the cost of administration will be granted to an insurer failing to bear at least half the cost of medical care for the insured or failing to raise by way of insurance contributions at least 70% of the cost of benefits thus provided.

These minimum requirements constitute a new departure. Heretofore, any National Health Insurance Association could qualify for subsidies as long as it had not suspended operations. Thus, an association could obtain a subsidy even though it undertook to bear less than 50% of the medical treatment cost, leaving the greater share of the expense to be borne by the insured patient himself. Moreover, to the extent that the association did provide the necessary care or pay the cost thereof, it could rely excessively on sources other than members' insurance contribution, e.g., national, prefectural and local subsidies. In the future, such insurers will be disqualified from obtaining national subsidies for administration, although they may conceivably obtain national subsidies under one of the other counts enumerated above.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Dated</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
72	9/2/48	Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	No	MG, 8th Army

Note: This directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to the draft of “Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law”.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl:

Report of Cases and Death from Communicable and Venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 28 August 1948.