

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1-7 November
1948
No.97**

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

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is inclosed (Inclosure No.1) with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Social Insurance Benefits
Short Title: TB-PH-SS-2

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

During the current week, 19 additional cases of smallpox were reported from the village of Utashinai, Sorachi district, Hokkaido, the same village in which four cases were reported last week. This brings the total number of reported cases to 23 for the present outbreak.

All the cases are mild and though the patients are alleged to show evidence of successful prior vaccination, this instance serves to emphasize the fact that occurrences of outbreaks of smallpox are still a possibility. Constant vigilance is still necessary to keep smallpox under control and eventually to stamp it out entirely.

In order to be successful, all phases of the program must be kept up to the mark: potency of the vaccine, technique of the vaccination, coverage of the population, the reading of the vaccination, etc. Physicians and Health Officers must remain on the alert for mild or atypical cases so proper measures for prevention and control may be taken promptly before the disease has gained a foothold.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Sporadic cases of equine encephalomyelitis are still being suspected in Hokkaido. Laboratory investigation is now under way to determine the possibilities of a strain of virus existing that may have different laboratory quality not characteristic of the already identified Chiba and Gifu strains.

Food Sanitation Association

On 1 November, the Japan Food Association became a juridical body and formally convened to hear the readings of the Articles of the Association and to announce publicly the names of the members elected by popular vote to serve on the board of directors.

The President of the Association is Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi. All Prefectural Government Headquarters will be contacted for the purpose of establishing a Prefectural Food Association under the guidance of the Association just formed.

Animal Diseases

The following diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 31 October to 5 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine plague	3
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	1
Miyazaki	Texas fever	1
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	26 suspects

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	16,121	938	4,188
Body Wt. (kgs)	5,923,419	66,096	1,380,636
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	3,021,938	32,665	658,233
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	1	6
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	15	1	18
Partial	930	15	394
Viscera	3,054	46	682

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	20,365	18	233
Body Wt. (kgs)	1,709,460	784	8,402
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	962,188 314	3,023	
Condemned Ante-mortem	5	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	26	0	0
Partial	3,193	0	1
Viscera	6,911	4	22

Source: Ministry of Welfare

MILK INSPECTION August 1948

Special Milk

Farm Inspection	6
Samples examined	16
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	4
Plant Inspections	17
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	4

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspection	11,407
Samples examined	29,150
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	979
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,080
Plant Inspections	4,520
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	373
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	424

Goat Milk

Farm Inspection	50
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

MILK PRODUCTION August 1948

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	9	154	25,830 Lit.
Ordinary	53,055	100,485	16,636,181 Lit.
Goat	3,607	5,278	262,689 Lit.

Source: Ministry of Welfare

ANIMAL DISEASE September 1948

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	0	1
Filariasis	2	0
Swine Erysipelas	290	51
Swine Cholera	151	9
Swine Plague	6	4
Piroplasmosis	5	4
Rabies (dog)	1	4
Scabies (horse)	1	0
Strangles	67	13
Equine Infectious Anemia	152	119
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	269	72
Brucella	20	14
Infectious Abortion Equine	4	1
Pullorum Disease (fowl)	351	2,361
Equine Encephalomyelitis	2,241	719
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	35 positive 10 suspects

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for September totaled 1,819,501,167 yen. This total was comparable to the August production; but, at the same time, it was an increase of approximately 1,675,000,000 yen above the monthly production average attained in 1946 and it was approximately 1,350,000,000 yen above the 1947 monthly production average.

Controlled medicine production during September decreased approximately 60,000,000 yen compared to the August production. Controlled medicine production in general during September remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines to meet domestic requirements.

Non-controlled medicine production during September increased approximately 53,000,000 yen above the production during August. This production represents the largest single monthly production attained in any month so far of 1948.

Patent medicine production during September increased approximately 48,000,000 yen above the July production. There have been no shortages reported in the availability of adequate supplies of patent or home remedy medicines.

Production of miscellaneous drugs (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during September showed a substantial decrease below August production. This decrease was attributed to the regulating of production quotas by the various manufacturers according to the quantities of finished drugs accumulating in their warehouses as inventory stocks awaiting distribution. A slight decrease in allocation of fuel and power to their factories was reflected by the decreased production during September as compared to the two previous months of the quarter. Adequate inventory stocks are available, however, for immediate distribution to proper consumers.

Biological production during September was sufficient to meet present requirements. Production activities are being expanded at the present time to provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws. An increase during September of approximately 8,300,000 yen above August production was made. Further efforts are being made to

increase the efficiency of production techniques so that a greater portion of all the vaccines produced will pass assay standards.

Production of penicillin during September reached a new high with a total of 317,171 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or a total of 31,717,100,000 oxford units being produced. Of this total, 86,955 vials were produced by the surface method and 230,216 by the submerged method. This total represented further the largest amount of penicillin produced during any month since the initiation of indigenous commercial scale production of this drug.

Medical instrument production during September totaled 2,091,284 pieces valued at 33,110,170 yen. This production was a slight increase over the production accomplished during August and the largest monthly ever reported.

Dental instrument production during September increased above the August production by an amount of approximately 5,500,000 yen, despite the fact that the number of pieces produced was markedly less. This seemingly contradictory report is explained by the fact that a larger production of the more expensive pieces such as electric motors, dental chairs, electric lathes, and complete equipment units was effected during September, as compared to August. Dental materials production during September represented an increase of approximately 1,000,000 yen above the August production and an increase over the first, second and third quarterly 1948 monthly production averages.

Production during September of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 350,000 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total represented a negligible decrease below the production reported during previous months. Adequate stocks were on hand to meet all domestic requirements.

Production of laboratory animals during September evidenced a decrease of approximately 5,000 animals below the August production. However, available supplies of animals were still sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during September decreased substantially below the previous months of 1948. While the September production represented an increase over the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages, it represented, at the same time, a figure comparable to the 1948 first and second quarter monthly production averages. This decrease was attributed to the suspension of production during September of luminous and intensifying screens since inventory stocks were sufficient to meet all requirements.

Rubber sanitary goods produced during September decreased approximately 3,300 kilos and approximately 4,000,000 yen below the August reported production. September production compared favorably, however, with the second quarter and first half of 1948 monthly production averages.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton during September totaled 55,819,050 yen. This total was approximately only one-third the yen value of production in the previous four months of 1948. This tremendous decrease was attributed primarily to the negotiations within the Japanese Government agencies toward the establishment of new wholesaler and retailer prices for all types of textile materials. During the period of negotiation, practically no deliveries of thread were made by the spinning factories to the weaving mills who, in turn, were able to make only token deliveries of woven cloth to the textile sanitary material finishing mills. With the recent establishment of the new price schedule on all textile materials, an acceleration of deliveries of the raw materials through the various steps in the manufacturing process of sanitary materials can be expected.

Production of x-ray film during September totaled 32,468 square meters. This is an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages and, at the same time, an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the first quarter 1948 and second quarter 1948 monthly production averages. Adequate supplies of x-ray film in all sizes and types are available.

Production of hexylresorcinol during September continued with final efforts being made to establish minimum standards for assay of the drug, both in the crystalline form and in the finished coated pill form. No pills or tablets were produced during September since the various manufacturers were instructed to concentrate their production efforts on the manufacture of the drug in powder form and to hold up on the finishing in pill form until these standards were established and made known to them. These standards will be completed and published for the information of the industry in the very near future.

During September, a total of 381.40 kgs. of hexylresorcinol was produced. This total compares very favorably with the amounts produced in previous months of 1948 and further increases may be expected in the remaining months of 1948.

Production of x-ray tubes, both the Coolidge and the Kenotron types, during August, totaled 1198 pieces, this total representing a substantial increase over the previous months of 1948 and the largest monthly production accomplished during any month so far in 1948.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment continued during September according to plan. Adequate quantities of all items of insecticides and rodenticides and equipment are available to meet all normal requirements.

The following tablets indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment:

		<u>Controlled Medicine</u>	<u>Non-Controlled Medicine</u>	<u>Patent Medicine</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	1,734,057	59,170,511	61,168,515
1947		122,575,138	145,154,863	138,329,888
1st Qtr 48		325,476,352	394,953,262	229,636,491
2nd Qtr 48		451,448,970	826,192,220	365,269,688
1st Half		388,462,661	610,572,741	297,453,089
3rd Qtr		225,315,396	1,114,512,343	399,193,743
January 1948		338,378,442	477,720,726	224,559,906
February		290,513,917	363,513,917	325,794,165
March		337,559,363	343,623,144	138,555,402
April		341,415,929	967,594,026	444,139,317
May		573,741,631	860,871,150	316,857,545
June		439,189,350	650,111,483	334,812,203
July		384,918,964	1,117,254,218	444,327,144
August		176,850,357	1,086,916,460	352,355,254
September		114,176,868	1,139,366,351	400,898,832

	<u>Biological</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>	<u>Dental Materials</u>	<u>Rubber Sanitary Goods</u>
Monthly Average 1946	7,746,754	2,738,162	1,058,437	
1947	22,009,946	8,915,947	4,224,578	6,756,005
1st Qtr 48	17,421,113	13,697,405	8,238,347	12,214,481
2nd Qtr 48	11,626,917	16,541,556	9,744,053	16,639,721
1st Half	14,524,015	15,119,481	8,991,200	14,427,151
3rd Qtr	17,755,215	15,047,792	8,631,400	26,053,357
January 1948	26,485,195	9,567,089	7,540,385	12,747,490
February	9,282,600	15,119,439	6,765,114	11,580,262
March	16,495,544	16,405,688	10,409,544	12,315,692
April	13,041,688	17,184,603	8,977,009	15,107,462
May	12,907,272	18,540,857	9,722,734	21,570,251
June	8,931,790	13,899,208	10,532,417	13,241,451
July	12,296,045	16,431,310	6,244,970	26,244,660
August	16,315,080	11,578,221	9,261,273	27,961,835
September	24,654,521	17,133,844	10,387,956	23,953,575

		<u>Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)</u>	<u>Medical Instruments</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	2,252,291	9,452,412	145,321,139
1947		5,855,477	10,233,865	464,045,707
1st Qtr 48		19,088,931	16,233,939	1,036,960,321
2nd Qtr 48		114,444,839	20,888,196	1,832,799,494
1st Half		66,766,885	18,561,068	1,434,881,291
3rd Qtr		113,515,145	31,201,337	1,951,225,728
January		9,405,379	13,008,972	1,119,413,584

February	14,832,289	17,115,012	1,054,494,050
March	33,029,225	18,577,834	926,971,436
April	55,251,858	19,368,548	1,882,090,440
May	105,394,724	21,279,990	1,940,836,154
June	182,687,936	22,016,050	1,675,421,888
July	125,610,107	28,093,540	2,161,420,958
August	159,116,279	32,400,300	1,872,755,059
September	55,819,050	33,110,170	1,831,209,673

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS - September 1948

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stock on Hand</u>		
		<u>Not Assayed</u>	<u>Paased Away</u>	
Cholera	0	575,250	83,250	cc
Typhus	0	0	620,460	cc
Triple Typhoid	2,314,000	29,442,050	7,364,150	cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	1,575,830	11,462,620	3,880,420	cc
Smallpox	94,855	0	248,035	doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	74,000	0	287,352	cc

PRODUCTION - MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>	<u>Bismuth Subsalcylate Injection</u>	<u>Sulfathiazole</u>
Monthly Average 1946			
1947			
1st Qtr 48	55.6 kgs.	671.3 liters	3,569 kgs.
2nd Qtr 48	102.3	637.9	5,534
1st Half	78.9	654.6	4,551
3rd Qtr	182.0	736.1	7,547
January 1948	86.0	526	3,668
February	48.0	907	2,928
March	33.0	581	4,111
April	47.4	431.1	2,806
May	113.6	646.9	6,486
June	146.0	835.6	7,310
July	150.2	565.3	6,292
August	226.2	973.4	9,993
September	169.7	669.5	6,357

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>	
Monthly Average 1946	Yen	7,746,754
1947		22,009,946
1st Qtr 48		17,421,113
2nd Qtr 48		11,626,917
1st Half		14,524,015
3rd Qtr		17,755,215
January 1948		26,485,195
February		9,282,600
March		16,495,544
April		13,041,688
May		12,907,272
June		8,931,790
July		12,296,045
August		16,315,080
September		24,654,521

PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

<u>Period</u>	<u>Oxford Units</u>	<u>Vials of 100,000 O.U. Each</u>
Monthly Average 1946	2,300,000	23
1947	1,179,630,416	11,796
1st Qtr 48	8,840,000,000	88,400
2nd Qtr 48	20,205,266,666	202,052
1st Half	14,522,633,333	145,226
3rd Qtr	27,258,900,000	272,589
January 1948	4,208,310,000	42,083
February	6,610,000,000	66,100
March	15,701,000,000	157,019
April	11,875,400,000	118,754
May	23,027,000,000	230,270
June	25,713,400,000	257,134
July	25,418,800,000	254,188
August	24,640,900,000	246,409
September	31,717,100,000	317,171

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 48	1,697,139	16,233,939
2nd Qtr 48	1,976,525	20,888,196
1st Half	1,836,830	18,561,068
3rd Qtr	2,059,192	31,201,337
January 1948	1,468,827	13,008,972
February	1,646,066	17,115,012
March	1,976,515	18,577,834
April	2,023,888	19,368,548
May	2,103,430	21,279,990
June	1,802,257	22,016,050
July	2,020,562	28,093,540
August	2,065,731	32,400,300
September	2,091,284	33,110,170

PRODUCTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>		<u>Dental Materials</u>
	<u>No. Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average 1946		Yen 2,738,162	1,058,437
1947	325,869	8,915,947	4,224,578
1st Qtr 48	495,507	13,697,405	8,238,347
2nd Qtr 48	603,033	16,541,556	9,744,053
1st Half	552,603	15,119,481	8,991,200
3rd Qtr	436,156	15,047,792	8,631,400
January 1948	502,198	9,567,089	7,540,385
February	137,862	15,119,439	6,765,114
March	846,461	16,405,688	10,409,544
April	683,643	17,184,603	8,977,009
May	832,619	18,540,857	9,722,734
June	312,837	13,899,208	10,532,417
July	677,866	16,431,310	6,244,970
August	469,469	11,578,221	9,261,273
September	161,132	17,133,844	10,387,956

PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES - September 1948

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity (Pcs.)</u>
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Hypodermic	2 cc	99,700
Hypodermic	3 cc	200
Hypodermic	5 cc	70,900
Hypodermic	10 cc	11,000
Hypodermic	20 cc	96,900
Hypodermic	30 cc	6,000
Hypodermic	50 cc	6,700
Hypodermic	100 cc	2,900
Tuberculin	1 cc	600
Tuberculin	2 cc	16,900
Dental	2 cc	8,500
Enema	20 cc	17,900
Enema	30 cc	11,800
		350,000 pcs.

SUMMARY - PRODUCTION OF GLASS SYRINGES

Period	No. of Pieces
Monthly Average 1947	399,311
1st Qtr 1948	366,280
2nd Qtr	387,842
1st Half	377,061
3rd Qtr	368,662
January	357,623
February	388,808
March	352,409
April	371,900
May	403,639
June	387,987
July	411,920
August	344,067
September	350,000

LABORATORY ANIMALS SUPPLIED 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 48	2,582	871	1,458	42,127	47,039
2nd Qtr 48	3,383	1,098	1,945	52,290	58,716
1st Half	2,982	1,984	1,701	47,208	52,877
3rd Qtr	3,909	893	1,698	40,607	47,107
January 1948	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
July	3,905	982	1,928	45,353	52,168
August	4,281	926	1,436	40,702	47,345
September	3,542	772	1,731	35,765	41,810

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY & PHYSIOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

Monthly	Ultra-Short	Ultra-Violet	Infra-Red	Luminous	Intensifying	Electro	
<u>Average</u>	<u>X-Ray</u>	<u>Wave</u>	<u>Ray</u>	<u>Screens</u>	<u>Screens</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1946	163	47	15	21	-	-	246
1947	175	48	35	29	56	146	391
1st Qtr 48	222	52	55	0.67	92	259	690.67

2nd Qtr 48	242	30	58	0.66	93	230	6	660
1st Half	232	41	57	0.66	93	244	8	676
3rd Qtr	315	216	111	21	83	167	17	928
January 1948	143	49	60	-	67	151	10	480
February	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
July	299	98	107	1	100	200	8	813
August	485	238	67	31	150	300	11	1,282
September	160	311	158	30	0	0	31	690

PRODUCTION - RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

Period	Unit in kgs,	Yen Value
Monthly Average 1947	49,999.48	Yen 11,581,466.27
1st Qtr'48	58,235.72	12,214,481
2nd Qtr	81,733.72	16,639,721
1st Half	69,984.72	14,427,151
3rd Qtr	95,645.10	26,053,357
January '48	83,225.53	12,747,490
February	44,598.42	11,580,262
March	46,883.22	12,315,692
April	63,986.30	15,107,462
May	88,464.95	21,570,251
June	92,749.91	13,241,451
July	125,734.10	26,244,660
August	82,266.24	27,961,835
September	78,934.97	23,953,575

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS (Unit: Lbs.)

<u>Period</u>	<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'48	67,361	54,112	132,058
2nd Qtr	102,565	103,312	320,545
1st Half	84,963	78,712	226,301
3rd Qtr	108,150	127,551	411,399
January '48	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	119,466	123,873	447,585
June	107,076	130,829	285,929
July	197,622	176,972	340,150
August	48,812	178,756	608,122
September	78,016	26,925	283,925

SUMMARY - YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average 1946	Yen 2,252,291
1947	5,855,477
1st Qtr 1948	19,088,931
2nd Qtr	114,444,839

1st Half	66,766,885
3rd Qtr	113,515,145
January '48	9,405,379
February	14,832,289
March	33,029,225
April	55,251,858
May	105,394,724
June	182,687,936
July	125,610,107
August	159,116,279
September	55,819,050

DISTRIBUTION OF DDT PRODUCTS & TYPHUS VACCINE - September 1948

10% DDT Dust (from American Concentrate)	478,332 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American Concentrate)	133,280 gals.
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese Concentrate)	306 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese Concentrate)	45,885 gals.
Typhus Vaccine (American)	1,370 vials
Typhus Vaccine (Japanese)	4,500 vials

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT September 1948

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Antu (rat poison)	0
Nekoirazu, Messo & Yoku Byo (rat poisons)	20,187 kgs.
Rat traps	10,000 pcs.
DDT Concentrate	31,792 kgs.
10% DDT Dust (from American Concentrate)	18,800 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from American Concentrate)	157,800 gals.
10% DDT Dust (from Japanese Concentrate)	253,765 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (from Japanese Concentrate)	31,050 gals.
DDT Dusters	5,400 pcs.
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	8,094 pcs.
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	5,418 pcs.
Sprayer, hand type ½ gallon	4,650 pcs.
Engine Sprayer	0

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM (BY SIZES)

(Unit: Doz.)

<u>Monthly Averages</u>	<u>2½×3½</u>	<u>4¾×6½</u>	<u>5×7</u>	<u>6½×8½</u>	<u>8×10</u>
1st Qtr '48	1,067	1,058	2,334	2,819	2,619
2nd Qtr	1,763	1,191	918	1,564	3,440
1st Half	1,415	1,124	1,626	2,206	3,028
3rd Qtr	939	1,002	315	2,480	5,105
January 1948	-	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
July	-	1,798	-	3,828	4,772
August	1,826	528	-	2,038	4,890
September	980	680	946	1,574	5,654

<u>Monthly Averages</u>	<u>10×12</u>	<u>11×14</u>	<u>14×17</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>R 120 Rolls</u>
1st Qtr '48	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
3rd Qtr	27,962	2,462	-	1,100	8,312
January 1948	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
July	20,081	2,444	-	840	5,396
August	38,184	2,786	-	1,350	7,330
September	25,620	1,976	-	1,110	12,210

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 1948	26,262
2nd Qtr	27,347
1st Half	26,804
3rd Qtr	32,295
January 1948	22,467
February	28,111
March	28,209
April	28,956
May	24,155
June	28,930
July	29,812
August	34,605
September	32,468

PRODUCTION OF HEXYLRESORCINOL

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Pills or Tablets</u>
1st Qtr 1948	40.99 kgs.	58,400
2nd Qtr	150.02	462,876
1st Half	95.51	250,905
3rd Qtr	342.62	1,457,880
January 1948	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
July	211.40	1,230,900
August	435.05	3,142,740
September	381.40	-

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY TUBES - 1948

Coolidge Tube	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>
XDR-6		2	20	3	1	10	2	
SDE-6				9	14	113		
XDE-10	93	145	116	96	99	6	61	108
SDR-10	7	9	1	3	11	17	26	64
XDW-6			6	4		1		
SDW-6								
XDW-10	40	34	32	51	63	60	36	110
SDW-10	19	51	88	54	64	60	44	66
SDO-6							1	
SDO-10	8	43	22	84	87	60	28	46
SDO-1	3	18	106	125	125	94	50	84
SDO-2	291	325	335	249	135	329	238	396
SDO-4	4		3		9	9		31
SDR-4	18	26	35	27	14	14	45	37
LS-18		7	3	11		7	7	
STO-200-3	11	8		4	8	10	8	9
STO-200-6								
H-200-3			2		1		1	
CDX-10	6	15	12	12	12			25
Total	500	683	781	732	643	790	547	976
Kenotron Tube								
KO-100	17	75	62	37	103	88	95	103
KR-100	30	13		11	6	1		
KR-150	123	90	73	38	70	76	151	85
KR-8	7		15				8	
KO-230	8		3	1		7	8	2
KR-230	36	25	31	19	17	14	18	32
KR-50			8					
Total	221	203	192	106	196	186	280	222
Grand Total	721	886	973	838	839	976	827	1,198
Period	Type of Tube							

<u>Period</u>	<u>Coolidge</u>	<u>Kenotron</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monthly Average			
1st Qtr 1948	655	206	860
2nd Qtr	722	163	885
1st Half	688	184	872

Distribution

Wherever discrepancies or complaints are reported regarding supply procedures it is of definite value that all pertinent data such as dates, quantities of specific items, dates and file numbers of communications, etc., relative to the problem, be included. With facts and figures available, investigation and correction can be more readily effected.

Various prefectures have reported that actual procurement of many medical supply items, though allocations are adequate, is almost impossible in many instances. It has been suggested that possibly the supplies are being hoarded by wholesalers in anticipation of higher prices. This can very likely be the case and, if true, constitutes a violation of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30, which implements the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act.

All such complaints should be investigated locally and instances which indicate that a local wholesaler is withholding stocks should be prosecuted by the prefectural government, and registrations be forfeited where advisable. Investigations of local matters may reveal that central wholesalers or manufacturers are withholding supplies, or in other ways violating that Act mentioned above. The details of these violations should be reported by prefectural health authorities to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as well as through normal Military Government channels.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 2,191 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita		20	5	
Ibaraki	360	20		
Gumma		6		
Saitama		7		
Chiba		20	2	
Tokyo		21		
Toyama		20		
Shizuoka		50		
Aichi		150		
Osaka		38	20	130
Wakayama		50		
Shimane	754	24		200
Tokushima		50		100
Kochi		10		
Fukuoka		4	30	
Saga		80		
Oita		10	10	
Total	1,114	580	67	430

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Transportation Aid

A Regional Military Government Public Health Officer has suggested, as a means of aiding prefectural narcotic agents in making investigations, especially when investigations outside of the prefectural capital city are limited by lack of a sufficient budget, that members of the Military Government Teams going on field trips take a

Narcotic Agent with them who has business at some place on the route they will cover. The Agent can be dropped off enroute and possibly picked up on the return journey.

It is to be hoped that the Public Health Officers and other members of Military Government Teams will promote this form of aid to Narcotic Agents in the efforts of better narcotic control enforcement activities.

Narcotic Training School

The Third Training School for Narcotic Agents ended 2 November and completes the general training for all Narcotic Agents throughout Japan. After completion of each training school program, improvement has been noted in the enforcement of narcotic control and methods used in obtaining such results. This third class of Narcotic Agents shows great promise of future activities towards betterment in Narcotic Control in Japan. They brought many questions to the school to be answered by officials of the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare and the Attorney General's Office which indicated interest and thought in their work.

An increase in the number of successful investigations is to be expected in the near future as these agents put their newly acquired knowledge into practical application.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Housing

Current report received from the Construction Board indicates that from 16 August 1945 to 30 September 1948 inclusive, 1,075,560 new dwellings have been built in Japan totaling 13,273,015 tsubo of floor space. Other than dwellings 294,761, buildings have been built in the same period totaling 7,002,865 tsubo. These figures do not include dwellings or buildings constructed "in the black market" for which no figures are available.

Public Assistance - Recertification Program

The Ministry of Welfare has announced its second consecutive yearly recertification plan for all public assistance recipients. Governors are authorized to start between 20 November 1948 and 10 February 1949, and are requested to complete the prefectural operation and submit reports by 20 March 1949.

Military Government Team Welfare Officers have reported varying success in the 1947-48 plan. Nationally, statistics indicated that there was a material reduction in prefecture case loads. Training benefits apparently varied greatly, depending generally on the interest shown by prefecture and local officials. Weaknesses in 1947-48 operations, as pointed out by Military Government Welfare Officers, have been discussed with Ministry of Welfare Officials.

Public Health and Welfare Section made the following recommendations to the Ministry of Welfare after reviewing the material submitted:

- a. Prefectural officials should be cautioned that the prime objective is not to reduce case loads, but to review all cases to re-determine eligibility and to determine that the amount of assistance given the recipient assured him, with his income and resources, a minimum standard of living.
- b. Local officials should determine that children under legally employable ages are in school.
- c. Each member of the family available for employment should be registered at the local employment office.
- d. Local officials should be cautioned that families should not be forced to sell all their belongings before becoming eligible for public assistance. Distinction should be made as to which articles might be considered as investments and which are ordinary household goods.
- e. Local welfare officials should not attempt to determine employ-ability in the event of apparent weakness or illness or lack of desire to work, but should request a physical examination by the local medical practitioner and follow his recommendation for medical treatment of it is requested.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Disaster Relief:

The Saitama Chapter reported that a fire broke out in the Saitama Prefectural Office Building, Urawa City, Saitama, after midnight on 25 October and the greater part of the building was destroyed. Forty persons were reported injured. The Red Cross Chapter and the Omiya Red Cross Hospital immediately dispatched three emergency medical aid teams to the scene of the fire and established medical aid centers in the Prefectural Assembly and the Red Cross Chapter where medical aid was administered to all injured persons.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The reports from the prefectures covering the actual returns from the Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign are extremely slow coming in and are not complete. However, the returns received as of 1 November are listed below to give some indication of prefectural progress. Subsequent reports, when they are more complete, will be published in this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal Yen</u>	<u>Amount Collected Yen</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	39,915,538.00	29 Oct	48.4
Aomori	11,000,000.00	1,560,894.00	15 Oct	14.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	3,181,877.00	27 Oct	18.7
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	720,000.00	20 Oct	7.2
Yamagata	25,000,000.00	1,551,278.37	30 Oct	7.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	12,437,757.75	27 Oct	62.2
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	4,584,259.00	26 Oct	21.8
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	2,940,000.00	25 Oct	14.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	3,305,000.00	23 Oct	27.5
Saitama	16,000,000.00	3,122,318.00	20 Oct	19.5
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	24,675,481.00	1 Nov	30.6
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	6,130,000.00	27 Oct	8.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	509,308.00	18 Oct	1.8
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,055,544.36	28 Oct	100.4
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	4,077,167.00	20 Oct	31.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	4,589,214.14	29 Oct	35.3
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	5,743,289.48	27 Oct	60.8
Nagano	30,000,000.00	12,119,000.00	26 Oct	40.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	9,669,724.00	28 Oct	48.3
Aichi	66,000,000.00	19,602,114.50	28 Oct	29.7
Mie	20,000,000.00	3,202,769.00	27 Oct	16.0
Shiga	11,000,000.00	3,396,400.00	20 Oct	30.8
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	1,791,950.00	26 Oct	3.6
Osaka	85,000,000.00	92,237.59	6 Nov	0.1
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	2,079,992.73	28 Oct	3.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	9,100,000.00	1 Nov	75.9
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	4,167,552.00	27 Oct	43.8
Tottori	9,000,000.00	412,407.00	16 Oct	4.6

Shimane	10,000,000.00	3,000,282.00	23 Oct	30.0
Okayama	21,000,000.00	10,245,133.86	27 Oct	48.8
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	Not Reported		
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	1,953,218.00	25 Oct	13.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	4,428,812.00	25 Oct	31.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	1,431,310.00	23 Oct	5.7
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	3,880,650.23	27 Oct	7.8
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	1,681,457.00	27 Oct	8.0
Oita	18,000,000.00	3,516,719.00	25 Oct	19.5
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	189,579.00	15 Oct	1.1
Total	1,180,450,000.00	286,835,369.65		24.3%

Disaster Relief Expenditures

Information received from the Ministry of Welfare indicates substantial appropriations and expenditures for Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation obtained in the Fukui-Ishikawa disaster area. The following tables indicate the scope of these appropriations.

TABLE I "Appropriations Under National Disaster Relief Law"

Amount Appropriated	Prefecture Receiving Appropriation	Amount Received by Prefecture	Date Received	Appropriation not yet received
100,000,000 Yen (1 July)	Fukui	95,000,000 Yen	5-Jul	none
	Ishikawa	5,000,000	5-Jul	none
94,628,000 Yen	Fukui	76,900,000 Yen	14-Oct	17,728,000 Yen

TABLE II "Appropriations Under Rehabilitation Program"
(Economic Stabilization Board)

Amount & Data Appropriated	Prefecture Receiving Appropriation	Amount Received by Prefecture	Date Received	Appropriation not yet received
River and Flood Control (Ministry of Reconstruction)				
170,000,000 Yen (20 July)	Fukui	160,000,000	12-Aug	none
	Ishikawa	10,000,000	12-Aug	none
Housing (Ministry of Reconstruction)				
100,000,000 Yen (21 July)	Fukui	96,666,667	15-Aug	none
	Ishikawa	3,333,333	15-Aug	none
City Planning (Ministry of Reconstruction)				
6,000,000 Yen (7 July)	Fukui	6,000,000	22-Jul	none
Schools (Ministry of Education)				
40,000,000 Yen (20 July)	Fukui	35,000,000	2-Sep	none
	Ishikawa	2,000,000	2-Sep	none

		State School	3,000,000	2-Sep	none
Repair of Irrigation Systems (Ministry of Agriculture)	110,000,000 Yen (16 July)	Fukui Ishikawa	100,000,000 10,000,000	3-Aug 3-Aug	none none
Reforestation (Ministry of Agriculture)	15,000,000 Yen (17 July)	Fukui Ishikawa	2,250,000 750,000	7-Oct 7-Oct	12,000,000 (Fukui and Ishikawa)
City Water System (Ministry of Welfare)	6,000,000 Yen (30 July)	Fukui	6,000,000	4-Sep	none
Repair of Social Institutions (Ministry of Welfare)	10,000,000 Yen (20 Aug)	Fukui Ishikawa	7,171,400 1,583,600	4-Sep to 11-Oct	1,245,000 (10 Nov) none
Courts and Prisons (Attorney General's Office)	10,000,000 Yen (5 Aug)	Fukui	5,000,000	30-Aug	5,000,000
City Rehabilitation (Ministry of #####)	33,000,000 Yen (7 Jul)	Fukui Ishikawa	31,566,000 1,434,000	22-Jul 22-Jul	none none
*Total Amount Appropriated			694,628,000 Yen		
*Total Amount Received by Prefecture			658,655,000		
*Total Amount not yet Received by Prefectures			35,973,000		

*Total include amounts in Table I and Table II.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Social Insurance benefit statistics published in this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin refer to Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken). 1/

This program went into effect on 1 June 1942. It was originally called Workers' Pension Insurance (Rodosha Nenkin Hoken) and covered at first only the male laborers in industrial establishments employing ten or more workers. Other workers, including women, could be insured on a voluntary basis. Effective 1 October 1944, the Law was amended to cover male and female workers employed in industrial and commercial enterprises of five or more. At that time the system was renamed Welfare Pension Insurance.

In its present form, the system is designed to cover the same categories of workers and virtually the same numbers as are protected under Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), if both the government-managed and the society-managed parts of that program are added up. 2/ According to the latest available report (July 1948), 5,177,635 persons are insured under Welfare Pension Insurance, 20,209 of them on a voluntary basis - 1,291,850 of whom are women.

The system is financed by equal contributions from employers and employees totalling, at present, 3.5% of taxable wages for underground miners and 3% for all other categories of insured. 3/ Taxable wages are the first 8,100 yen per month. 4/

Benefits payable under this program provide for the long-term risks and are complementary to the short-term protection provided under Health Insurance. They include pensions and lump-sum allowances for the disabled and for survivors. Old-age benefits have not become payable as yet since a 20-year qualifying period (15 years for underground miners) is required. However, so-called retirement (or withdrawal) allowances are paid to selected groups of insured who withdraw from the system after a minimum period of employment but short of the period entitling them to receive old-age pensions.

The same long qualifying periods are required for survivor's pensions except for those payable for deaths from occupational causes occurring prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accident

Compensation Insurance Law became effective). Such survivors' pensions based on occupational diseases and injuries occurring prior to 1 September 1947 have been and continue to be paid under Welfare Pension Insurance.

The statistics given in Inclosure No.2 on benefits granted under the Welfare Pension Insurance program refer to cases and amounts certified in a given month. Actual disbursement may be larger or smaller depending on the total carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see the preceding two issues of the Bulletin, Nos.95 and 96.

2/ Minor divergencies is coverage between the Welfare Pension Insurance and the combined Health Insurance programs are due to special cases, e.g. exemption from Health Insurance coverage - but not from Welfare Pension Insurance - of employees of the larger National Health Insurance Associations by reason of their participation in the Association's benefit scheme.

3/ The low rates are explained by the fact that old-age pensions, which will not be payable until several years from now, are computed, for the time being, on the basis of a maximum wage of 300 yen per month and the contribution rates adjusted accordingly.

4/ This cut-off is the same as under Health Insurance. The figure of 8,000 yen given in the preceding two issues of this Bulletin was rounded off; to be exact it should have been 8,100 yen.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Inclosures:

1. Technical Bulletin TB-PH-SS-2
2. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) Fiscal Year 1948/49
3. Report of Cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, week ended 30 October 1948.
4. Annex to Weekly Bulletin (Information to Military Government Teams only).

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8-14 November
1948
No.98**

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

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox Vaccinations

SCAPIN 1939, subject "Vaccination against Smallpox" dtd 1 Nov 48 rescinds SCAPIN 921 dtd 4 May 46, subject: "Vaccination Against Smallpox" and SCAPIN 1013 dtd 11 June 46, "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".

By the rescission of SCAPIN 921, the prohibition of the use of alcohol for disinfecting the skin in preparation for vaccinations has been removed. Present Ministry of Welfare instructions, Ministry Order No.36, August 10, 1948, permit the use of alcohol provided the skin is permitted to dry prior to the application of the vaccine.

Health Department Budgets for 1949

The importance of obtaining a sufficient budget to support essential Public Health Programs is recognized. However, the necessity for making budget demands known early is not always fully appreciated. It is probable that many prefectures are already preparing preliminary budgets for the next fiscal year and some may even be preparing detailed budgets at this time. The earlier suitable budgets are prepared and submitted together with a strong justification therefore, the more likely the Health Department is to receive a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers become fully informed and work closely with Health Department officials in the preparation and submission of their budget in order to ascertain that allocations for health programs are adequate or at least a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

Medical Social Workers

Very few of the people who are now employed as medical social workers in the Model Health Centers have had any previous training or experience in this work. For this reason it is very important that they receive the minimum amount of training necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to schedule a special short training course for these personnel because there have not been a sufficient number of full time permanently employed workers assigned to the Model Health Centers to justify the holding of such a course. However, the Ministry of Welfare reports that the number of full time medical social workers is increasing and they expect that by the end of December most of the Model Health Centers will have full time workers employed.

The Ministry of Welfare (by Ho-Hatsu No.32, 9 Nov 48) has announced to the chief of each prefectural Health Department that a special short training course, of approximately 10 days duration, for medical social workers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo sometime in February 1949. The exact date will be announced later.

The importance of this course is recognized by all and a full attendance is expected. Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture should immediately check to see whether or not a suitable full time medical social worker has been engaged by the Model Health Center and if not, he should immediately take steps to insure that such a person is employed by the Model Health Center at the earliest possible date and not later than 1 January 1949. This action is necessary in order that he or she may have time to get acquainted with organization and operation of the Health Center before attending the special course in Tokyo in February. It is important that every prefecture (Model Health Center) send a representative.

Health Education

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No.96, above subject. In addition to the three one-week courses announced in Weekly Bulletin #96, a fourth one-week course of instruction in Health Education will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 to 18 December. This is another in the series of special short courses being given for key personnel from each Model Health Center.

Health Education is one of the most important functions of the Health Center, but as yet it has not received sufficient attention. Consequently, it is highly important that the person in charge of Health Education in each Model Health Center attend this course. In some instances, this may be the Health Center Director himself.

Detailed instruction will be given concerning the ways in which the Health Center should conduct Health Education activities and information supplied regarding educational aids which are available. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors.

Trachoma Control

Trachoma is an important public health problem in Japan and once that has not received sufficient attention in the past. Now that the pressure from public health emergencies has been greatly relieved and Health Departments are able to carry on normal activities, it will be possible for them to devote more time and effort to trachoma control.

Public Health and Welfare Section will continue, as in the past, to stress trachoma control at the national level and Military Government Health Officers should lend all possible assistance and encouragement to prefectural and local health authorities in planning and executing local trachoma control programs. Excellent work is already being done under the supervision of Military Government Health Officers in some prefectures.

Inclosed with this bulletin (Incl.1) is an article entitled "A Discussion of Trachoma" prepared by Captain William C. Caccamiso, Military Government Health Officer, Chiba Military Government Team. Subject article was published in the FEC Surgeon's Letter, Vol. III, No. 11, dated 1 November 1948 and is being reproduced herein for the benefit of Military Government Health Officials. This excellent article should be of considerable interest to all Military Government Health Officials and will serve as a valuable source of information for those unfamiliar with the disease.

With reference to sulfonamide therapy subject article is primarily concerned with sulfadiazine. It will be noted however, that sulfadiazine is not readily available in Japan at this time. Both sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole are effective and are available in Japan.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation

Representatives of the newly formed Japan Food Association will make calls on Public Health Officers of Military Government Teams for the purpose of arranging contacts with appropriate Food Sanitation Officials of the Prefectural Government. The purpose of these visits will be to establish a Prefectural Food Association with a mission of increasing the sanitation and quality of food and the establishments handling or processing food in the Prefecture. Articles on sanitary procedures in the handling and processing of food will be disseminated to these Food Associations by the Japan Food Association in Tokyo.

Animal Diseases

The following animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	2

Veterinary Laboratory

Approval was given to finalized plans for the consolidation of the Nishigahara Laboratory with the Kodaira Animal Hygiene Laboratory located at Kodaira, Tokyo-To. This move is in the interest of efficiency and economy in the production of animal biologics.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Education

Curricula for Class A and B Nursing Schools and Public Health and Midwifery post graduate courses of one year duration have been formulated. These have been planned in credit hours in order to make it possible for college credit of the nurse wishes to pursue her studies. This will also aid in evolution of credits for those who study aboard.

Publications

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a small pamphlet on "Facts About Nursing" to be used in the recruitment program in the high schools. Articles will be printed in newspapers and information disseminated over the radio.

A small illustrated pamphlet regarding tuberculosis is now ready for distribution at 35 yen per copy. First half of the book on Communicable Disease Nursing by T. Lynch is also ready, price 200 yen. It has been necessary to put this book into two parts. Please send your orders to Dr. C. Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,740 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 24 - 30 October.

A total of 4,410 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 31 October 6 November. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 6,048 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 899 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 21,341 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 187,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 7,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 31,486 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,496,225 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 513,766 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 63,731 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 1 October totaled 509, 860 cc.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for October, November, and December included the following four categories in the specified amounts:

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

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included in Inclosure 2. Further detailed prefectural breakdown is included in Inclosure 3 for the category "Waterworks Repairs."

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period October - December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, is included in Inclosure 4. Allocation tickets were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities, towns, and villages concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of the allocations to the cities, towns and villages within the given prefecture. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment during the period 31 October to 6 November totaled 3,425 pieces to 17 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Miyagi			100	
Niigata			162	
Toyama	720	42		
Ishikawa		62		12
Fukui			130	48
Nagano		66		
Gifu	200			
Aichi		42	18	
Osaka		3	2	
Hyogo		30		
Shimane			20	
Tokushima				100
Hiroshima	200			
Fukuoka	400	50	150	
Saga			260	
Kumamoto			200	
Oita	400			
Total	1920	295	1050	160

Distribution of medical supplies and equipment during the month of September shows a decrease in non-controlled medicines, patent medicines, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, surgical dressings and former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. There was an increased distribution of controlled medicines, dental instruments, medical instruments, medical instruments and former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments. Distribution of medical supplies and equipment for the 3rd quarter varied considerably from distribution for the first half. See Table I, Incl..#5.

Miscellaneous drugs distributed during September showed increases in mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection ampoules and sulfadiazine tablets. Distribution of sulfathiazole tablets decreased nearly a million tablets from August sales. Third quarter average sales show an increase in mapharsen ampoules and sulfathiazole tablets over 1st half average sales, slight decrease in sale of bismuth subsalicylate ampoules and a decrease of nearly one million sulfadiazine tablets from August sales. See Table II, Incl. #5.

During the month of September biologicals distributed were as follows:

Cholera vaccine	347,000 cc
Typhus vaccine	70,000 cc
Triple typhoid vaccine	1,006,300 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	890,330 cc
Diphtheria antitoxin	78,637 cc
Smallpox	255,475 doses
Anti-rabies	74 doses
Anti-rabies (canine)	76,500 cc

As compared with August distribution, these figures represent a decrease in typhus vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and anti-rabies (canine) only. All the others listed showed substantial increases in distribution.

Penicillin distribution during September totaled 17,591 vials of American penicillin (200,000 oxford units each) and 296,742 vials of Japanese made penicillin (100,000 oxford units each). A final distribution of 809 vials of (100,000 oxford units each) American penicillin was made. This is a decrease of 5,626 bottles of 200,000 oxford unit penicillin and an increase of 77,263 bottles of Japanese penicillin 100,000 oxford units each. Third quarter

averages for both American 200,000 oxford unit, and Japanese 100,000 oxford units are two to five times greater than the highest quarterly average figures. See Table III, Incl. #5.

Value of medical instruments distributed in September increased by about 800,000 yen over the medical instruments distributed in August. Third quarter monthly averages are the greatest thus far. See Table IV, Incl. #5.

The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed in September dropped more than 300,000 pieces from the August distribution. The value for these items, however, increased nearly 4,500,000 yen. This is because a number of the pieces sold were large expensive units. The value of the dental materials sold in September dropped nearly 3,500,000 yen from August sales. Third quarter averages increased slightly in value over the first half averages in dental instruments, and nearly 2,000,000 yen over first half average in dental instruments. See Table V, Incl. #5.

A total of 1,019 pieces of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment was distributed in September. This represents a decrease of 51 pieces from the August distribution. The third quarter average for the total pieces sold is the highest average figure, being more than double the monthly average for 1947 and substantially above other 1948 averages. Detailed breakdown by type is given in Table VI, Incl. #5.

Distribution of rubber sanitary goods for the month of September totaled 42,605 kgs., valued at 12,808,701 yen. This represents decreases of about 31,000 kgs. and over 7,000,000 yen from August distribution. Third quarter averages of both kilograms and yen sales are markedly increased over monthly averages for any other period. See Table VII, Incl. #5.

Textile sanitary materials distribution increased in staple fiber bandage cloth only. Absorbent cotton, gauze, triangular bandage and lint all showed decreases. Monthly average for the third quarter show increases in the distribution of all types of textile sanitary materials. For detailed breakdown, see Table VIII and IX, Incl. #5.

X-ray film distribution in September showed a decrease in all sizes of film except 8×10, 11×14, dental sizes, 120 and 35mm. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases over other periods in all but two sizes. For detailed breakdown, see Table X, Incl. #5.

A total of 4,299,335 santonin tablets was distributed during September. This represents a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tablets compared to the month of August. The average for the third quarter is substantially above average figures for any other period. See Table XI, Incl. #5.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	90,273
Arrests- Registered Persons	21
Unregistered Persons	41
Convictions-Registered Persons	15
Unregistered Persons	40
Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals)	24
Losses by fire	5

Penalties for registrants varied from 1,000 yen fine to one year, six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 300 yen fine to two years penal servitude including eight suspended sentences. Twenty-four registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,681
Investigations originated	202

Investigations concluded	176
Investigations not concluded	305

Arrests were made of 77 violators of the Marihuana Control Law in five prefectures, all non-registrants.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross-Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign

The latest available official figures, as compiled from prefectural reports, covering the progress of the Japanese Red Cross - Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 461,488,153.16 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 39.2% of quota. (Note: The National Quota has been lowered in an amount of 5,000,000 yen due to Yamagata Prefecture lowering its quota in this amount.)

Six prefectures (Fukushima, Saitama, Toyama, Gifu, Saga, and Miyazaki) have now reached or over-subscribed their quotas. The progress of each prefecture in the “Joint Fund Campaign”, setting forth the latest date of each prefectural report is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Percent
Hokkaido	70000000.00	33,915,538.00	29-Oct	48.4
Aomori	11,000,000.00	1,560,894.00	15-Oct	14.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	13,896,528.00	31-Oct	81.8
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20-Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25-Oct	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	1,551,278.37	30-Oct	7.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4-Nov	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	4,584,269.00	26-Oct	21.8
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	2,940,000.00	25-Oct	14.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	3,305,000.00	23-Oct	27.5
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,125,125.00	4-Nov	100.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31-Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	32,829,561.73	9-Nov	41.1
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30-Oct	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31-Oct	36.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,061,361.98	3-Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	4,077,167.00	20-Oct	31.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	7,695,773.00	31-Oct	59.2
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	7,778,958.65	31-Oct	82.3
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2-Nov	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31-Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	15,132,784.00	5-Nov	75.7
Aichi	66,000,000.00	49,323,240.08	31-Oct	74.7
Mie	20,000,000.00	12,353,050.00	4-Nov	61.7
Shiga	11,000,000.00	6,371,217.00	27-Oct	57.9
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	4,536,731.00	4-Nov	9.1
Osaka	85,000,000.00	4,228,594.76	27-Oct	5.0
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	2,079,992.73	28-Oct	3.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	9,100,000.00	1-Nov	75.9
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1-Nov	79.8
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28-Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	4,429,115.00	30-Oct	44.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	16,731,354.00	31-Oct	79.7
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31-Oct	54.3

Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5-Nov	4.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31-Oct	35.5
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	11,917,324.00	31-Oct	85.1
Ehime	25,000,000.00	1,431,310.00	22-Oct	5.7
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27-Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	6,478,213.00	5-Nov	13.0
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31-Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27-Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	1,681,475.00	27-Oct	8.0
Oita	18,000,000.00	6,370,522.00	31-Oct	35.4
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31-Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	1,660,242.22	2-Nov	9.8
Total	1,175,450,000.00	461,488,153.16		39.2

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, number 101 through 104, of relief supplies for distribution in Japan have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 47.78 tons of the following relief supplies:

- a. 101st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Swathmore Victory on 11 October and contained 1.9 tons of Clothing (including shoes)
- b. 102nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Transport on 12 October and contained .16 tons of miscellaneous items (candles)
- c. 103rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Fairland on 14 October and contained 44.65 tons (food, 43.63 tons - clothing including shoes, 1.02 tons)
- d. 104th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Tide on 18 October and contained 1.07 tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 6,957.16 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	5346.06 tons
Clothing	1242.82 "
Medicines	59.37 "
Cotton (raw)	207.62 "
Miscellaneous (including soap, seeds candles, etc.)	101.29 "
Total	6,957.16 tons

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July 1948. The following report covers the status of "CARE package for Japan" as of 31 October:

Total packages received	19,979
Total packages damaged	373
Total packages delivered	4,031
Total packages in process of delivery	<u>2,534</u> 6,938
Total packages on hand and not consigned	13,041

Child Welfare - Wondering Children

Ministry of Welfare Children's Bureau Instruction (Ji-Hatsu) #53, dated 5 November, subject, "Enforcement of the Drafted Urgency Program to Clear Out the Wondering Children", which is directed to Prefecture Governors for attention of police, Labor, welfare and railroad officials, concerns the coming drive to pick up and attempt to hold those children still not under the control of their own families nor in institutions.

The order directs that a special committee be set up within the local Child Welfare Board to act as a liaison committee and directs cooperation of all concerned. It is not limited to pick-up of children, but directs that

provisions of the Child Welfare Law and Child Labor Laws be enforced against those who are found to be violating these laws or other applicable laws and regulations.

The order provides for certain treatment of children in children's homes in order to attempt to definitely hold such children permanently, and suggests that methods of control should be discussed with Military Government Officials. It further suggests that children in Homes for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogo-in) who are not now in need of the services offered by these institutions be removed to ordinary children's homes, foster homes, or be released in order that said facilities will be available for those children apprehended during the drive.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of September. Figures for August 1948 and for September 1947 are furnished for the purpose of comparison with the September report:

	September 1948	August 1948	September 1947
Persons-Institutional	144,882	144,613	223,742
Persons-Non-institutional	1,773,108	1,758,926	2,987,123
Total	1,917,990	1,903,539	3,210,865
In Cash*	519,237,688	420,431,334	339,282,546
In Kind	23,266,546	58,633,714	70,371,751
Total	Yen 542,504,234	479,065,048	409,654,297

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	14,638	61,502	1,634,566	21,616,104
Aomori	1,918	30,732	172,106	8,470,341
Iwate	887	39,196	1,329,295	9,991,937
Miyagi	1,458	42,686	43,263	8,769,444
Akita	942	44,017	305,767	15,861,558
Yamagata	854	24,977	26,150	6,241,711
Fukushima	990	51,594	54,283	12,179,257
Ibaraki	1,279	36,630	84,681	6,142,792
Tochigi	1,165	22,669	119,748	6,216,222
Gumma	4,320	38,520	649,021	941,4204
Saitama	1,375	41,854	4,400	12,771,070
Chiba	2,641	35,459	2,550,000	9,152,080
Tokyo	17,911	112,759	54,203	56,089,624
Kanagawa	4,703	41,723	...	14,323,629
Niigata	9,958	57,703	162,492	13,484,546
Toyama	1,190	27,928	...	7,998,306
Ishikawa	1,257	27,257	6,101	6,847,786
Fukui	508	20,649	991,950	6,448,034
Yamanashi	567	21,139	170,200	5,246,835
Nagano	3,135	44,833	358,405	13,547,180
Gifu	1,782	31,085	175,154	7,779,302
Shizuoka	5,451	45,508	1,697,670	12,260,373
Aichi	7,761	64,950	...	17,081,569
Mie	911	36,007	6,944	10,411,634
Shiga	604	24,670	...	5,320,302
Kyoto	3,559	50,046	4,494,086	14,087,585
Osaka	9,138	58,075	70,061	26,635,233
Hyogo	7,271	87,236	579,875	24,556,411

Nara	720	20,475	81,000	6,835,846
Wakayama	351	29,306	49,607	6,856,048
Tottori	915	17,585	921,779	4,962,798
Shimane	629	25,423	...	7,034,958
Okayama	3,274	39,037	26,805	11,352,469
Hiroshima	3,242	43,295	48,667	17,509,655
Yamaguchi	9,406	32,050	530	11,312,492
Tokushima	1,978	26,648	...	7,097,467
Kagawa	2,597	22,272	1,121,147	5,077,686
Ehime	957	33,185	178,783	9,937,728
Kochi	617	20,577	102	5,847,738
Fukuoka	1,699	17,507	1,370,275	5,985,081
Saga	2,981	49,084	1,968,616	6,306,441
Nagasaki	1,248	34,608	235,438	10,487,582
Kumamoto	1,608	36,812	127,799	10,130,386
Oita	1,487	21,976	1,217,901	5,740,584
Miyazaki	1,377	29,717	132,076	6,114,741
Kagoshima	1,623	52,147	...	11,607,154
Total	144,882	1,773,108	23,266,546	519,141,923

*After deductions for repayment.

In-Service Training

The Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Japan Social Work Association and local prefectures has set up “one week training classes” for Social Workers in various areas. Students qualified to participate are those who are employed in the administration of social work or who are approved by the Governor, such as members of the Welfare Committee. The number in each course is not to exceed 50. The program is as follows:

Outline of Social Work	Lecture sent from Central Organization
Welfare Committee Work (Minsei-iin work)	“ “ “ “ “
Livelihood Protection & Disaster Relief	“ “ “ “ “
Children's Welfare Work	“ “ “ “ “
Methods of Social Work	“ “ “ “ “
Social Survey Statistics	“ “ “ “ “
Extra Lecture	
Special Lecture	Lecturer sent from Military Government
Special research including group study meetings, discussion sessions and round table conferences	

All of the students shall live together with the full-time lecturers as a means of practicing self-government. Part of the expenses for food and the traveling expenses to the place of meeting and return will be borne by the students themselves and the other expenses by the sponsor.

The program for the Training Class for Social Workers in the Kinki area is given below:

a. Place: Shitennoji-Honbo, Moto-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka City

b. Prefectures taking part (including representation):

Kyoto (8)	Shiga (5)	Nara (6)	Shizuoka (5)	Mie (5)	Osaka (10)
Wakayama (6)	Hyogo (5)				

c. Schedule:

Date (Nov)	9 a.m. - 12 a.m.	1 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Lecturers
18	(Opening Address) “Minsei-iin”		Matsumoto, Secretary, Ministry of Welfare

		Outline of Social Work	Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School
19	Outline of Social Work		Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School
		Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
20	Daily Life Security Law & Disaster Relief Law	Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
21	Recent International Conditions (2 hrs.)		Itakura, "Osaka Mainichi"
	Rural Social Work (1 hr.)		Shinomiya, Principal, Osaka Social Work School
		Inspection Tour	
22	Method of Social Work	Inspection Tour	Takeuchi, Lecturer, Osaka Social Work School
23	Special Lecture		Military Government
Member,		Social Survey & Statistics	Hayasaki, Research Ministry of Welfare
24	Social Survey & Statistics (Clothing Exercise)		Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In further continuation of the publication of social insurance benefit statistics begun in issue No.95 of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, there are listed in Inclosure #6 benefits granted in the first four months of the current fiscal year under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken). 1/

Seamen's Insurance has been in operation since 1 June 1940. The Law has been subject to several amendments which have broadened its coverage. Since 1 December 1947, the crews and masters of fishing vessels of 30 gross tons or over and all other vessels of 5 gross tons or over have been compulsorily covered. As of the end of July 1948, their number was 91,619. 2/ The last of the amendments which became effective on 1 September 1948, added an estimated 200,000 dependents. Prior to that date, the Law did not provide for dependents' benefits.

Given this latest revision, the Seamen's Insurance system, in all important respects, amounts to a combined Health and Welfare Pension Insurance system for seamen. Actually its scope is broader than that. Since 1 December 1947 the Seamen's Insurance system has provided unemployment benefits roughly equivalent to those provided for land workers under a separate Unemployment Insurance system. Also benefits for compensable sickness, injury and death due to occupational causes - the equivalent of Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance benefits to landworkers - are paid by the Seamen's Insurance system. Thus it is apparent that this program constitutes a virtually complete and integrated social insurance plan for those covered by it.

In the same way as government-managed Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance, the system is financed from contributions by employers and employees totaling 11.5% of taxable wages (the first 8,000 yen of monthly earnings.) 3/ Of this total the shipowner pays 7.5%; the employee, 4%. 4/ The national government pays the administrative cost and a share of the benefit cost. 5/ On the benefit side, likewise, this similarity holds true. Short-term benefits are substantially those offered under Health Insurance; long-term benefits, by and large,

correspond to those offered under Welfare Pension Insurance. Since a 15-year qualifying period is required for old-age pensions, none have become payable to date.

Short-term, including unemployment, benefit data given below refer to cases and amounts paid or the cash value of services rendered in the given month. Long-term benefit data refer to cases and amounts certified in that month. Actual disbursements, especially of pensions, may be larger or smaller, depending on the load carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

Establishment of New Sections in The Insurance Bureau

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted proposed amendments to the Regulations of Sections of the Ministry for the purpose of establishing two new sections in the Bureau and a realignment of functions in the other Sections. The two new Sections established were the Medical Section and the Actuarial and Statistical Section. There were no objections by PH&W, to the amendments.

The establishment of the Medical Section provides for consolidating the supervision of medical affairs as they apply to the various social insurance programs, such as, the rendering of medical care in accordance with the provisions of the social insurance laws, the appointment and dismissal of insurance doctors and maintaining liaison with the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, the Medical Care Advisory Council, the Medical Fee Payment Fund and other organizations concerned with medical affairs.

The Actuarial and Statistical Section is charged with working out the actuarial and statistical bases of the Health, Welfare Pension, Seamen's and National Health Insurance programs and assuring coordination on these matters by maintaining liaison thereon with other government agencies in charge of related programs.

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- 1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see issues Nos.95 and 96 of this Bulletin. Benefit data on Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) were published in the issue, No.97.
 - 2/ Due to somewhat more limited coverage under the provisions of the Law pertaining to unemployment compensation, those insured against job loss numbered only 87,844.
 - 3/ The cut-off of 8,000 yen rather than 8,100 yen as in the other schemes follows the standard set in the Mariners' Law.
 - 4/ The total rate is comparatively low because old-age benefits for the time being, are computed on the basis of a maximum wage of 500 yen per month. The higher rate payable by the employer is due to his exclusive financial responsibility for benefits payable on account of duty-connected accident, sickness and death.
 - 5/ The same is true of Welfare Pension Insurance, a fact which should have been mentioned in the summary which appeared in the last issue.

SECTION VII MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. A Discussion of Trachoma.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
3. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Water Works, in 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.

4. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for Water Works and Sewerages for Oct, Nov, Dec 48.
5. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies & Equipment, Jan - Sep 48.
6. Social Insurance Statistics (Seamen's Insurance) Fiscal Year 1948-49.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for week ending 6 November 1948.
8. Monthly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for month ending 30 October 1948.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
No.99**

**For Period
15-21 November
1948**

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

SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Meetings of Health Center Directors

In a number of prefectures Military Government Health Officers have initiated and arranged meetings of all Health Center Directors. In some cases these meetings have been held irregularly, while in other prefectures conferences have been held regularly, once a month.

Regular conferences of Health Center Directors offer an excellent opportunity for exchanging ideas and improving Health Center administration. Such meetings have proven highly successful in certain prefectures but, in general, the degree of success has been directly proportional to the interest and efforts demonstrated by the Military Government Health Officers concerned. Experience has shown that the Japanese are willing and anxious to improve public health administration but more often than not they do not know what to do or how to do it.

Through the medium of these informal conferences Military Government Health Officers are offered an opportunity to explain the purpose, functions, and operations of Health Centers as well as the over-all public health program.

Building Plans for Health Centers

When the present program for "expansion and improvement of Health Centers" was inaugurated, careful consideration was given to the required amount of floor space. At that time it was decided that a minimum of 300 tsubo (approximately 10,800 sq. ft.) of floor space would be needed in each Health Center throughout Japan in order to provide sufficient space for necessary clinical and administrative functions.

Prefectural health officials who attended the Model Health Center demonstration in Tokyo in April 1948 were informed of this decision. The Ministry of Welfare also sent an official notification (Koho-Hatsu 548 dated 15 May 48) to each prefecture.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Welfare with assistance from the Public Health and Welfare Section made a study of Health Center designs in an effort to offer all prefectures suitable building plans for their guidance in planning and constructing Health Centers in the various prefectures.

As a result of this study, the Ministry of Welfare prepared several different sets of Health Center building plans with a view to providing a choice of plans which would satisfy the local needs in every prefecture, use of any one of which would result in suitable Health Center facilities. A Ministry of Welfare notification Yo-Hatsu No.1254, dated 21 September, subject: Planning on Construction of Health Centers, was sent to all Prefectural Governors, and the mayors of the principal cities. This notification included an information sheet entitled "Basic Plan for Health Center Construction" and blueprints (1 sheet) consisting of three sets of floor plans.

These plans represent an attempt on the part of the Ministry of Welfare to provide a choice of suitable Health Center building plans for the guidance of prefectural health authorities. The three building plans which were sent to the prefectures are basically a single building plan with minor changes in the interior arrangement.

The Ministry of Welfare is now preparing additional plans which, when completed, will also be sent to each prefecture. When this has been accomplished, every prefecture will have at its disposal several alternative sets of floor plans for Health Center buildings, at least one of which will be adaptable in every Health Center District, and any one of which will result in a building suitable and adequate for current needs and adaptable to future requirements.

It is important that every Health Center District throughout Japan have adequate facilities to carry on a full scale public health program. A single building design is not essential, but sufficient space suitable to the needs of such a program is essential and must be provided in every Health Center District if the needs of the public health program are to be met. Experience has shown that existing facilities throughout Japan are, more often than not, unsuitable. It is suggested that the Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that the plans prepared by the Ministry of Welfare are followed or, if other plans are substituted, that substitute plans result in facilities equal or superior to those suggested by the Ministry.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The final summary of equine encephalomyelitis disclosed that between the period 30 May to 8 November, a total number of 3,697 cases were reported of which 151 were classified as suspects but never confirmed. Fatalities amounted to 1,367 deaths and 100 deaths by destruction. The overall fatality rate was 39.67%. Aichi, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo and Nara were the only prefectures that did not have equine encephalomyelitis reported during both the 1947 and 1948 outbreaks. Isolation of a virus may have been responsible for the recent outbreak in that area.

Horses to Korea

Twelve (12) head of young horses were examined in the Moji Quarantine station by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section and Chugoku Region Military Government Team. These horses are to be utilized as serum animals by the Korean Public Health Laboratory. Shipment will be on the 29 Nov after a quarantine period of eight days.

Inspection Trips

Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures were visited by a representative of Public Health and Welfare. Improvement in the utilization of Japanese veterinarians engaged in the inspection of meat, milk and sea-foods was noted.

Animal Diseases

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 13-19 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	4
Saitama	Swine cholera	1

Cold Storage Plant

The Tokyo Metropolitan Central Fish Market Cold Storage Plant has just been renovated under the supervision of Tokyo Military Government Team Veterinary personnel. This plant will be utilized as a training center for Prefectural Veterinarians attending the Public Health Institute Veterinary Course for it very ably demonstrates the facilities necessary in carrying out good sanitary procedures in the handling of sea-food. This plant will serve as a model for other prefectures to follow in stressing efficiency and economy in the preservation and handling of sea-foods.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The training program in Tuberculosis Nursing sponsored by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association will open 10 January 1949. This is a five-month course for Public Health Nurses, and includes the medical and nursing aspects of Tuberculosis Control and Prevention. Notices of the course will be sent to Prefectural Health Authorities with each prefecture to be allocated at least one representative.

It is desired that Military Government Health Officers encourage the Prefectural Health Departments to select qualified applications for this Tuberculosis Nursing course.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Due to the acute shortage of anthelmintics in Japan certain unscrupulous opportunists have been adulterating santonin with acetanilid which could be mistaken for santonin. Several cases have come to the attention of the police and one case in particular has been brought to prosecution. In view of these activities, it is

recommended that public information facilities be used to acquaint the people with the fact and to warn against purchasing santonin on the blackmarket.

Several robberies of gold and platinum from licensed dealers of dental precious metals have occurred indicating laxity on the part of handlers. It would be practical to inform dealers of the incidence of thievery and of their responsibilities to safeguard these rationed items. The licenses of those who do not maintain adequate security should be considered for suspension.

During the period 7 - 13 November, 3,302 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were sent to eight prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Saitama		5		
Gifu	96			
Shizuoka	1152	612	18	710
Shimane	250			
Tokushima				100
Fukuoka			90	
Saga		95		
Kumamoto	48	96		30
Total	1,546	808	108	840

Production

A total of 4,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 7 - 13 November.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during October totaled 257,214 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 59,950 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 22,491 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 246,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 127,975 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 3,156 vials of typhus vaccine were received. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture of Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u> lbs.	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u> gals.	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u> vials
Iwate	10,000	3,000	
Yamagata	4,400		
Fukushima	7,800	8,000	100
Saga	5,000	1,000	
Nagasaki	46,000	1,800	
Kumamoto	5,000		
Oita	20,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Gifu	23,000		
Niigata	40,000		
Tochigi	465		
Shiga			211
Ehime			30
Osaka			20,000
Quarantine Stations:			
Hiroshima			150
Maizuru			1,500
Hakodate	3,000		500
Miike		100	
Ministry of Transportation			

Main Office	300		
Sapporo Railway Dept.		3,000	
Sendai	"	2,000	
Nagoya	"	3,000	
Niigata	"	2,000	
Hiroshima	"	2,000	
Moji	"	3,000	
Shikoku	"	750	
Ministry of Welfare:			
(Spray equipment study)	25	25	
(National sanatoria)	2,000		
Ministry of Justice:			
(Prisons, Houses of Dentention, Juvenile Prisons and Reformatories)	77,964	30,235	
(Predinct & Ward Stations)	2,040		
Ministry of Agric. & Forestry		40	
Losses Intransit	220		
Total	257,214	59,950	22,491

During the period 31 October - 6 November, 47,928 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 8,717 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 15,270 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 182,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 55,782 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,732,697 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 520,649 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 104,243 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 6 November, totaled 385,364 cc.

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Investigations

Two outstanding investigations initiated in Kobe and Tokyo and which are being presently continued, show the following results to date:

Kobe - This investigation developed from a single lead originating in Osaka, which lead to Kobe then spread to Nara, Kyoto and Kumamoto Prefectures; and has resulted in the apprehension of 15 defendants, with three persons listed as fugitives. This list of 18 persons represents two physicians, one dentist, two pharmacists, six brokers and seven clerks of various categories.

Tokyo - This investigation developed from information concerning a meeting place of addicts where they secured injections of narcotics. Several weeks efforts of observations and surveillance of suspects led to the apprehension of 15 defendants, only two of whom were not narcotic addicts, and seven other addicts who will be apprehended when six leads to further sources of supply in Tokyo, Yokohama and Fukushima are investigated.

The examples above are indicative of the two general types of narcotic enforcement investigations to be found in all of the larger populated cities throughout Japan, and are classified as narcotic blackmarket trafficking and narcotic addict groups. Special efforts are being made by all Narcotic Agents to develop all leads to completion, and to find and eliminate all such violators of Narcotic Control Regulations in Japan.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Foreign Nationals Ration

Reference to SCAPIN 1841 dated 9 January 1948, subject: Ration for United Nations' Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons. Paragraph 3 provides, in the "A" ration, 5 lbs. of canned goods, and in the "B" ration, 7 lbs. of canned goods. To date the canned goods issued have been heavy in animal protein in the form of beef stews, hash and similar canned meats.

In view of the fact that canned goods are no longer being imported, and as a consequence of the recent substantial increase in the basic ration, the "A" and "B" ration lists, effective immediately, are as follows:

Revised List of Supplementary Ration

Rice Dietary "A"

	<u>Amount Per Month</u>	<u>Calorie</u>	<u>Protein</u>
Rice	3.0 k.g.	10,530	225 g.
Sheyu	2 go	124	...
Oil	3 go	4,603	...
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	...
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	10 pcs.	780	61
Fish	100 momme	401	49.3
Total		25,370	582.8 g.

Non-Rice Dietary "B"

Oil	2 go	3,068	...
Sugar	1 kin	2,238	...
Wheat flour	500 momme	6,694	247.5
Eggs	15 pcs.	1,170	91.5
Butter	1 lb.	3,635	...
Beef	300 momme	1,271	202.5
Potato (white or sweet)	2 kan	6,750	90
Total	24,827		631.5 g.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Prefectural reports covering the progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign reflect a total of 638,097,603.44 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 62.8% of quota.

It is estimated that the final reports covering the campaign will be completed by all prefectures on or about 18 December.

The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign" including the date of their latest report, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	50,873,158.00	12 Nov	72.7%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	10,421,507.74	6 Nov	94.7
Iwate	17,000,000.00	14,952,753.00	5 Nov	88
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25 Oct	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	5,747,865.39	10 Nov	28.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4 Nov	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	13,072,001.00	13 Nov	87.1
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	12,680,000.00	10 Nov	60.4
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	12 Nov	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,849,503.00	10 Nov	100.5
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	42,896,924.12	15 Nov	53.6
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30 Oct	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31 Oct	26.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	10,728,184.00	6 Nov	83.4
Fukui	13,000,000.00	8,621,553.65	8 Nov	66.4
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	8,966,529.00	10 Nov	94.9
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2 Nov	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	18,284,458.00	10 Nov	91.4
Aichi	66,000,000.00	61,138,182.06	10 Nov	92.6
Mie	20,000,000.00	14,757,924.00	10 Nov	73.8
Shiga	11,000,000.00	9,409,100.00	10 Nov	85.6
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	8,267,840.00	9 Nov	16.5
Osaka	85,000,000.00	21,719,878.00	8 Nov	25.6
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	13,707,627.74	15 Nov	22.9
Nara	12,000,000.00	11,195,568.00	13 Nov	93.2
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1 Nov	79.6
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	6,006,186.12	6 Nov	60.1
Okayama	21,000,000.00	17,896,501.00	10 Nov	85.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5 Nov	4.8
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31 Oct	35.55
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	12,836,450.00	10 Nov	91.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	15 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	11,365,208.00	10 Nov	22.7
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	13,886,815.00	15 Nov	66.1
Oita	18,000,000.00	11,660,260.00	14 Nov	64.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2
Total	1,175,450,000.00	638,097,603.44		62.8%

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

It has been necessary for Allied personnel in Japan desirous of making remittances to CARE, Inc., (\$10.00 for each CARE package) to send their remittances to the CARE offices in New York City, N.Y. or Honolulu, T.H. Effective 18 November it is permissible, by a recent amendment to CARE, Inc., "License to Engage in Business in Japan" reference AG 095 (21 Aug 47) ESS/FIN dated 18 November 1948, subject, "Amendment to License to Engages in Business in Japan(FI-20)", for Allied personnel to make remittances for CARE packages direct to the CARE office in Japan, address: CARE, Inc., APO #503, Yokohama, Japan. Note: Remittances may be made (\$10.00 per CARE package) in Military Payment Certificates, Personal Checks or Post Office Money Orders.

The only CARE packages available, at present, for distribution in Japan are "Food Packages" (oriental pack). It is expected that three other types of CARE packages (Woolen Suiting, Blanket and Knitting Wool) will be available for distribution the latter part of December 1948. Official announcement regarding the distribution of these three additional CARE packages will be made by CARE, Inc., through Stars and Stripes.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In addition to Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, the following two social insurance programs covering land workers in private employment are in operation: Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and Unemployment Insurance. 1/

Both programs operating since 1947 with an approximate coverage in excess of 5,000,000 workers are administered by the Ministry of Labor rather than the Ministry of Welfare which administers the programs summarized so far. Publication of selected monthly statistics is contemplated at an early date in collaboration with Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP.

The only remaining social insurance program for persons other than government employees is National Health Insurance. It is a medical care program manly for the self-employed and their families. Based on the National Health Insurance Act of 1938 as last amended in 1948, and operating under the general supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, it consists at present of roughly 7000 individual units established in the towns and villages. They may take the form of an association operating the program for the residents of that local community or since July 1948, communities may elect to have the program municipally operated.

Pending the present stage of reorganization of the program, monthly reports are not received in sufficient numbers and with sufficient regularity to warrant publication of monthly benefit statistics at this time. Publication thereof is contemplated as soon as reliable reporting is assured.

1/ Both accident compensation benefits and unemployment benefits for seamen are payable under the Seamen's Insurance Law, see PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.98.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Negative.

CRAWFORD F.SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 incls.

1. Report of cases and deaths of communicable and venereal diseases for the week ended 13 November 1948.
2. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No.99 (For Military Government Teams Only).

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22-28 November
1948
Number 100**

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

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program

The Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program as visualized at the National Level (Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Education) embraces two principal fields of work:

1. Public Health and Welfare Information
2. Health Education
 - a. In the School System
 - (1). School Instructional Service
 - (2). School Health Service
 - b. For Professional Groups in the field of public health.
 - c. For School Groups.

1. Public Health and Welfare Information - is that part of the program which deals with the general public and operates through the facilities of the newly established Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare at the National Level, through a counterpart organization within the Prefectural Health Departments (to be organized) at the Prefectural Level and through the Health Centers at the Local Level.

Public Health and Welfare Information is transmitted to the general public through the MASS USE OF ALL MEDIA OF TRANSMISSION:

- a. Radio
- b. Press (Newspapers, Magazines)
- c. Special Publications (Leaflets, Pamphlets, etc.)
- d. Visual Aids (Motion Pictures, Slice Films, Lantern Slides, Kamishibai, Baloptican Productions, Posters, Exhibits, etc.)
- e. Public Relations - lectures, demonstrations, etc. for various organizations.

The purpose of the Public Health and Welfare Information Program is to present to the people of Japan, factual, accurate and up-to-date information pertaining to health and welfare designed to:

- a. Promote sensible health habits, attitudes and understanding among the people.
- b. Improve individual, family and community life.
- c. Develop a standard of health and sanitation comparable to that of other modern nations.

2. Health Education
 - a. In the School System

Health Education in the school system (exclusive of Medical Education) is that part of the program which deals with schools (student) and the school teachers and school nurses.

(1) School Instructional Service

The Health Education Program in the school will

- (a). By a sound, progressive (step by step) directional, health education curriculum:
 - (1). Instruct children and youth so that they may improve and conserve their own health.
 - (2). Establish in them (the children and youth) the habits and principles of hygienic living which throughout their school life and in later years will aid in providing that abundant vigor and vitality which are a foundation for the greatest possible happiness and service in personal, family and community life.
- (b). By well-planned courses of instruction
 - (1). Train new prospective teachers in the fundamentals of health in all of its phases.
 - (2). Bring present school teachers and school nurses up to date on the modern trends in health education.

The Health Education Program in the school system is a function of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the general administration and supervision of the entire program and for a close working liaison with the Ministry of Welfare and Prefectural School Boards of

Education. The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for advice, consultations and guidance in "what should be taught," for furnishing current factual health material to be incorporated in the health education curriculum and for maintenance of liaison with prefectural health departments, city health departments and health centers.

(2). School Health Service

School Health Service in the general health education program of the school system is a distinct and important field of endeavor, the activities of which are coordinated primarily through the efforts of the School Nurse. The health service in the school is responsible for the provision of a healthful school environment, health examinations and follow-up procedures, special classes and aids for handicapped children, health records, communicable disease control, first aid and certain legal aspects. The health service is closely associated with the instructional service and furnishes working examples of good health practices.

b. For Professional Groups

Health Education for Professional Groups deals with persons employed in the field of Public Health such as: - Public Health Officers, Public Health Nurses and Midwives, Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Engineers, Nutritionists and others.

The Health Education Program for Professional Groups is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health, the National Institute of Nutrition and the National Institute of Health, and will.

(1). By well-planned refresher courses

- (a) Bring Professional Groups of public health officials and workers up to date on the modern aspects of, and developments in, the field of public health

c. For Special Groups

Health Education for Special Groups previous for planned short courses for members of Parent-Teachers Associations, Mothers' Club and similar groups. This program is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the principal Health Center of the Health Center District.

Details concerning the organization and activities of the Information Unit will appear in a subsequent issue of this Weekly Bulletin.

Sanitary Team Program for Winter Season

The Ministry of Welfare's plans regarding sanitary teams call for a reduction of team personnel during the months of October to March inclusive, from six men per team to two men per team, the purpose being to effect economy by reduction of personnel during the season when insect problems are lightest.

In making the above reduction it is important that the permanent structure of the sanitary team organization be maintained. The Assistant Inspectors and the sanitary team foremen should be retained, together with sufficient laborers to perform all necessary typhus and rodent central measures. In this way a nucleus of trained personnel will be maintained throughout the year and expansion for the summer insect control season can be made more smoothly.

Winter activities should include periodic spraying and dusting operations in hospitals, bathhouses, jail and other public institutions and public places frequented by large numbers of people. Special attention must be given to these activities in endemic typhus areas. Each health center should keep at least one sanitary team (6-man) on active duty in addition to the two-man nucleus of all remaining teams throughout the winter. Plans for the sanitary team program for next year are expected to be essentially the same as these for the current year although some adjustments in the allocations of national subsidies are anticipated. Complete details concerning the plans will be published in this Bulletin as soon as they are available.

SECTION II
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

Closing exercises were held on 26 November for the four-month Refresher Course for Clinical Nursing Instructors at the Red Cross Central Hospital, which 48 students completed. During this period they were taught these aspects of nursing education which will help prepare them for their responsibilities as instructors in their own schools of nursing.

On 27 November the fifth refresher course for Public Health Nurses at the Institute of Public Health was completed. Fifty-six students attended this course. During this course increased emphasis was placed on field experience. Therefore it is expected that these students will be well prepared to use their new knowledge for better public health nursing service in their own Health Centers.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Publications

A new book titled "Milk Technology" has just been completed by Dr. S. Kawashima of the Meiji Dairy Research Institute. This book is quite complete and is available as a text in Dairying Science now being in the Veterinary Colleges.

Food Sanitation

The monthly report from the Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare discloses that many Prefectural Food Sanitation Sections are not devoting enough time to field inspections and the collection of samples of food and beverages for laboratory analysis, particularly of food commodities being supplied the populace by rationing centers. Several recent reports of serious food poisoning cases have been found to have originated in the rationing and distribution of restricted items.

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers exercise closer surveillance over the prefectural officials in charge of food inspection to assure that a more complete coverage of establishments preparing, processing or handling food and beverages can be maintained from an inspectional level.

Japan Food Association

Ten Prefectures have established Food Associations which will operate under the observation of the parent association in Tokyo. Arrangements have been completed to publish a small newspaper which will be utilized in disseminating information on all foods which the methods of preparing, processing, packaging and serving along with the sanitary principles necessary in the correct handling of all food and beverages will be discussed. All members of the Associations will benefit through receiving editions of this newspaper. Later, it is hoped to establish a Food Institute where standardizing of food and beverage formulas can be accomplished.

Weekly Diseases

No animal diseases were reported for the week of 20-26 November.

ANIMAL DISEASES October 1948

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of October as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Blackleg	1	2
Filariasis	0	3 (horses)
Swine Erysipelas	51	27
Swine Cholera	9	20
Swin Plague	4	15
Piroplasmosis	4	1
Rabies	1 (dog)	1 (horse)
Scabies	0	1 (horse)
Strangles	13	30
Equine Infectious Anemia	119	137
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	72	86
Brucella	14	7
Equine Paratyphus	1	5
Pullorum Disease (fowls)	2361	3720
Equine Encephalomyelitis	719	362
Bovine Tuberculosis	35 Positive 10 Suspects	50

Rinderpest Immunization

The immunization of all cattle in Hyogo against Rinderpest will begin at once. It is estimated that approximately 110,000 head of draft and dairy cattle will be completely immunized by January 1949.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Production

A total of 3,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 14-20 November.

During the period 7-13 November, 14,570 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 2,545 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,713 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 78,826 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 21,100 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 8,388 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,016,011 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 544,797 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 109,918 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 13 November, totaled 385.364 cc.

During the period 14-20 November, 105,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 25,575 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 52,680 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 372,827 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 40,500 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,031,580 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 526,472 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 57,238 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 20 November, totaled 119,364 cc.

Distribution

Attempts are being made to introduce the use of homeopathic medicines to Japan. Before the war these remedies were produced on a small scale and had a very limited sale. The production has been revived and advertising campaigns and distribution methods of various kinds are under way to spread the sale and use of these preparations. In the techniques used by the various distributing agencies it has been learned that false claims and false advertising as well as improper information as to use and dosage are being disseminated.

In the instances where this has occurred thus far, the distributing companies have been ordered to cease distribution and will be prosecuted under the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Distribution agencies have been introducing their product through large groups and associations, labor unions, schools, etc. This widespread distribution should be discouraged, and instances, where the Law is being evaded or directly violated, should be

brought to immediate and full prosecution. It would be advisable to make reports to Supply Division, PHW through channels when instances such as those mentioned above take place.

Formulation of final plans for production and distribution for various programs in the past have been hampered by the length of time taken by prefectural authorities in answering requirements requests made by the Ministry of Welfare. It is advisable that prefectural officials be encouraged to make all reports promptly, permitting more rapid formulation and dissemination of information, plans and policies by the Ministry of Welfare. This laxity is the basis for the delay being experienced at present in the presentation of a plan for allocation of diphtheria toxoid.

During the month of October distribution of diphtheria toxoid was made based on incomplete requirement figures. All prefectures will be required to submit their requirements, taking into account the amounts of toxoid received, the amount to be received based on present allocations and the overall needs. October distribution was as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	200,000 cc
Akita	200,000 cc
Yamagata	96,000 cc
Gumma	102,000 cc
Chiba	360 cc
Tokyo	407,960 cc
Kanagawa	24,680 cc
Ishikawa	108,000 cc
Nagano	2,000 cc
Shizuoka	61,000 cc
Aichi	340,000 cc
Kyoto	210,000 cc
Osaka	100,000 cc
Hyogo	350,000 cc
Okayama	108,000 cc
Hiroshima	150,430 cc
Fukuoka	1,660 cc
Kagoshima	70,000 cc
	2,532,090 cc

During the period 14-20 November 2,474 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed in 14 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita			50	
Ibaraki		100		
Chiba		1	1	
Tokyo		4		
Shizuoka		80		
Aichi	720	207	52	36
Kyoto	240	12		
Osaka	240	72		
Wakayama	200			
Shimane	100		20	
Yamaguchi				30
Kagawa			5	
Saga		160	50	
Tokushima				100
	1260	804	250	166

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL

Special Information Required

Information as to the source of all seizures of crude and prepared opium, heroin, cocaine and morphine should be forwarded through regular channels to the Narcotic Central Division, PHW Section. Detailed information is required of all types of containers, label information and of the wrapping of the seizures. In cases where there are indications of the seized goods having been smuggled into the country, complete details relative to the registry of the vessel, nationality of crew members and previous ports of entry on that trip are desired, as well as photographs of the seizure (if possible), showing labels and data thereon, the container and the wrappings.

Prefectural Narcotic Agents have been instructed to telegraph information of seizures of smuggled narcotics to the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare immediately, and to forward more detailed information in the regular monthly report.

Smoking of Heroin

The monthly reports of the Japanese Government Narcotic Section have recently shown the smoking of Heroin by narcotic addicts to be on the increase. This practice, which has been prevalent in Korea, has been brought to the attention of the Narcotic Agents for inclusion in their enforcement activities.

Opium Poppy Cultivation Violations

Reports covering the first nine months of 1948 list 11 violations of the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, resulting to date in the sentencing of seven defendants as follows: - Two - Admonished, three - 500 yen fine, one - six months penal servitude, one - 10 months penal servitude. Narcotic Agents have been instructed to be alert during the flowering season of 1949 for violations of this regulation.

SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The latest consolidated report covering the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects a total of 770,659,739.80 yen raised (collected) towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 65.6% of quota.

The following 10 prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

	<u>Amount Raised</u>	<u>Per Cent of Quota</u>
Akita	10,100,000.00	101
Fukushima	21,421,461.47	107.1
Saitama	17,314,204.00	108.2
Toyama	13,065,841.98	100.5
Yamanashi	9,451,958.00	100
Gifu	20,000,000.00	100
Shizuoka	20,108,405.00	100
Aichi	66,237,244.34	100
Saga	12,500,000.00	100
Miyazaki	11,000,000.00	110

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 105 through 108, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived Yokohama. These shipments contained 94.79 tons of the following supplies:

- a. 105th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 20 October and contained 26.9 tons (food, 2.2 tons: clothing 24.7 tons).
- b. 106th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tillie Lykes on 5 November and contained 3.35 tons (clothing including shoes).

- c. 107th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cardinal O'Connell on 6 November and contained 3.04 tons (clothing).
- d. 108th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cotton States on 9 November and contained 61.5 tons (food, 57 tons: clothing, 4.5 tons).

LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now total 7,051.95 tons, consisting of the follows:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5405.26
Clothing (including shoes)	1278.41
Medicine	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soap, seeds, canoles, etc.)	<u>101.29</u>
Total	7051.95

Army to Pay Relief Shipment costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus

Approved relief agencies (those registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid) may make application for reimbursement for ocean freight charges from United States ports to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus to the Chief, Fiscal and Statistical Group, Office of the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., in accordance with radio, file WCL 21928, dated 13 November 1948, from CS PID to CINCFE (PIC), CG USAFIK, CG, RYCOM, subject, "Army to Pay Relief Shipment Costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus". This program is effective immediately and included the following other provisions:

- a. Approved relief agencies must assume responsibility for non-commercial distribution of supplies, free of cost, to the recipient.
- b. Supplies (relief) are to be free of custom duties of any kind.
- c. Reimbursement applications for shipments made between 1 July 1948 and 10 November 1948, must be submitted to Department of the Army on or before 5 December 1948.
- d. For shipments made after 10 December 1948, application for reimbursement must be made within thirty (30) days of shipment, together with supporting invoices and bills of lading showing that charges are limited to actual cost of transportation.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Home Nursing

Thirty-four Japanese Red Cross Chapters (prefectures) have conducted Home Nursing Courses this year with a total of 4,226 persons successfully completing the courses of instruction.

The Chapters (prefectures) not participating in this program, although they all have qualified instructors are: Niigata, Chiba, Tochigi, Nara, Yamanashi, Okayama, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi and Saga.

Disaster Relief Operations:

For the period May through October the Japanese Red Cross has given Disaster Relief Service in 21 disasters (including fires, floods, earthquake and bridge collapse). This service included temporary emergency shelter, food and medical aid and was made available to 46,493 sufferers.

It is recommended by the Japanese Red Cross that each of their Chapters continually keep their Disaster Relief Organization alerted and to stage demonstrations. One such mock disaster demonstration was staged by the Yamagata Prefectural Chapter in Yamagata City on 29 September with officials of the Yamagata Military Government Team cooperating.

All Chapter "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" have not been officially approved by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society. As of November, only 13 Chapter Relief Plans have been so approved and every effort is being made to satisfactorily complete the 33 Chapters' plans on or before 1 January 1949. The Japanese Red Cross "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" envisions 274 Medical Aid teams and to date 244 (88%) of these teams have been organized.

Volunteer Services

A general meeting of Hodogaya (Kanagawa Prefecture) Volunteers was held on 19 November. Approximately 100 Volunteer Service Members attended the meeting and were encouraged to expand their activities by officials of the National Headquarters, Prefectural and City Offices.

Junior Red Cross

A "Safety Exhibition" sponsored by the Juniors of Kanagawa Prefecture was held in all wards of Yokohama during the period 13-24 November. On 15 November a "Child Culture Exhibition" was held in the Todai Primary School (Yokohama). One room in the school was reserved for a Junior Red Cross Exhibit.

Four hundred teacher sponsors of the Junior Red Cross program in the Yokohama area gathered together at the Honmachi Primary School on 13 November to view the American Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross "Youth Training Center" films. The Japanese Red Cross film covered the activities of the Junior Red Cross "Youth Leadership Training Camps" which were held during the summer 1948. (Note: This film is exceedingly well once and all Prefectural Chapters should make arrangements, through the National Headquarters, for its showing at teachers' meetings, PTA's business clubs, etc.).

Training Course for Child Welfare Officials

During the period 9-11 December, 73 child welfare officials will attend a special training course at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, covering the following subjects: Duties of the Child Welfare Official; Children in Need of Special Care (i.e. foundlings, blind, deaf and dumb, children with complicated problems, feeble-minded); Infant Care; Expectant and Nursing Mother; Week and Crippled Children; Care of a Girl who is a Sex Delinquent; Child Welfare Agencies and Social Welfare Organizations; Foster Parent; Labor Standard Law and Juvenile Court; Case Work; Police and Municipal Organizations; Problems of Nursery Care and Mothers with Dependent Children; Maternity and Child Hygiene; Child Welfare and the School.

Expected representation of child welfare officials from the prefectures is as follows: Tokyo - 20; Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi - 2 each; all other prefectures - 1 each.

Medical Social Work

Reference Section I, subsection 3, "Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel" in weekly PHW Bulletin No.98, dated 8-14 November 1948. Military Government Welfare Officers should consult with Military Government Health Officers regarding functioning of Medical Social Workers in the Model Health Centers referring to PHW Technical Bulletin 14, dated August 1948 and the Handbook for Health Centers, Hoken Sho Unei Shishin, in order to assure maximum use of the services of the Medical Social Worker.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Information published in the preceding issues of the PHW Weekly Bulletin 1/ referred to social insurance programs covering persons in private employment and one program - National Health Insurance - covering chiefly the self-employed in the rural areas of Japan.

The remaining two social insurance programs currently in operation, the Government Pension System and the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, are for government workers.

The Government Pension System, to which the benefit statistics published in this Bulletin pertain, has been in operation in its present form since 1923. It is designed to protect public servants of career status (so-called "officials" - Honkan) against the hazard of occupational invalidity, to assure them of a retirement income geared to the length of their service and, finally, to provide an income for their survivors.

For public officials paid entirely from national government funds the benefits are given by the national government which bears virtually the entire cost except for small contributions by the insured amounting at present to 2% (formerly 0.5%) of his basic salary. At the end of 1947, the number of those currently protected was 584,408.

2/

For those public officials paid primarily from prefectural funds similar programs with comparable benefits are in existence. However, benefit payments under these prefectural schemes are not reported to the national government. At the end of 1947, the number of officials in the prefectures closely equalled that of national public officials.

The benefit statistics given in Inclosure Number 1 do not include cases taken care of, and benefits defrayed by, the prefectural governments. Furthermore, the figures are in need of adjustment if they are to be used for purpose of comparison. In the form presented they show the number of cases and total amount of payments handled by all the postoffices in a given month. 3/

1/ See Nos.95-99.

2/ This figure is below the number of government workers by reason of the fact that the majority are of lesser than "official" status and hence not eligible for coverage.

3/ The postoffices are entrusted with the payment of benefits as certified by the Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office which is charged with the administration of the system and, in particular, the award of benefits, does not keep monthly statistics on the number certified and/or paid. Hence data pertaining to actual payments by the postoffices are the only available ones on any but an annual basis.

The lump-sum grants are payable only once. The pensions are payable in quarterly installments but are frequently left to accumulate at the postoffice until more than one installment has become due. Therefore, the monthly case-load and total disbursement vary greatly and are not reliable indicators of benefits currently certified. Moreover, in order to arrive the annual pension it is necessary to multiply the amount received each time the benefit was claimed at the postoffice by the number of times it was claimed. The proper multiplication factor is estimated to be 2.5, as most people are reported to call for their benefits only 2-3 times each year. 4/

An explanation of the benefits provided and the qualifying conditions therefore is given in the footnotes on the table shown in Inclosure Number 1.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
78	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Medical Practitioners Law	No	MG 8th A
79	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Medical Services Law	No	MG 8th A
80	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Dentist Law	No	MG 8th A
Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government offering no objection to prepared Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders as Submitted.				
81	11/19/48	Revised Plan for Supplementary Ration for Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons	Yes	MG 8th A

Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry offering no objection to plan subject as above with certain exceptions.

82	11/20/48	Application for Raising Prices of Imported Canned Food for School Lunch Program	No	MG 8th A
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, offering no objection to increasing the cost of the School Lunch Program to provide for the increased cost of foodstuffs.

83	11/20/48	Additional Accommodation of Physically Handicapped Persons	No	MG 8th A
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Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, offering no objection to a plan for accommodation of certain physically handicapped person in two dormitories in Osaka.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4/ This does not apply, of course, to the lump-sum allowance with are one-time payments.

4 incls.

1. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System.
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1948.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the week Ended 20 November 1948.
4. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No.100 (Information for Military Government Teams Only).

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 November - 5 December
1948
Number 101**

SECTION	PAGE
I GENERAL	1
II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	1
III VETERINARY AFFAIRS	5
IV NURSING AFFAIRS	6
V SUPPLY	7
VI NARCOTIC CONTROL	17
VII WELFARE	18
VIII SOCIAL SECURITY	19
IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	20

SECTION I
GENERAL

Attached hereto as Inclosure #1 are Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments for period 11-23 October.

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever Control

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin #3
Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea - February 1947.

Reports of the occurrence of typhus fever now being received from the various prefectures in Japan reflect the anticipated seasonal increase of this disease. The following are points which should be emphasized in connection with the typhus control program.

Louse-borne (Epidemic Typhus)

Before cases occur

1. Protective Immunization - Persons in crowded areas of the larger cities, jails, orphanages, mental hospitals, old peoples homes, vagrants, intercity commuters, if practical, in larger cities.
2. Louse Population Surveys - Cursory Louse surveys of persons in places mentioned above.
3. Louse Control in places where louse population is high (vagrants in particular) using 10% DDT dust.

When cases occur

1. Immediate reporting of any suspect or proven case - a suspect being "any person with elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset" - unless the person is suffering from some other definitely recognizable disease. Suspect cases should be reported within two hours after discovery.
2. Delousing of patient with 10% DDT dust only.
3. Isolation and hospitalization of patient within eight hours after discovery.
4. Delousing and immunization of immediate contacts within the household, institution, camp, etc., within eight hours after discovery of patient.
5. Contact-tracing - Delousing and immunization of any contacts, (relative or visitors of the patient) and repeat in 7 - 10 days.
6. "Focal" delousing and immunization in vicinity of suspect cases or proven cases. (Repeat in 7 - 10 days).
7. Rickettsicidal-residual - effect sprays, (5% DDT spray plus cresolis - 2% in final solution) apply to railway stations, theaters, jails, railway coaches, streetcars, etc., at 30 day intervals.

Murine (Flea-borne) Typhus

1. Follow same procedures as for Epidemic (louse-borne) typhus.
2. In addition
 - a. Control of Fleas.
Pre-dusting of houses, sheds, stores, other buildings infested with rats. Preceding rat control campaigns, 10% DDT dust should be applied along rat run-ways, rat harborages, around

entrances to rat burrows, around and under buildings, in attics, and other places frequented by rats.

- b. Rodent control operation: Using recommended methods of control.
- c. Use of DDT or Pyrethrum emulsion sprays (containing 2% cresolis in final content) will tend to control rat mite infestations of homes. In additions such sprays have a killing effect on lice, fleas and miscellaneous household insects, as well as rickettsiae of typhus fever which may be present in fecal droppings of lice, fleas and certain mites.

In order to accurately determine the type of typhus fever which may be present in any given area it is important that proper serological studies be made. During the past three typhus seasons, blood serum samples have been tested from the great majority of cases (suspect and proven). From the results of these tests a picture of the distribution of the typhus fevers in Japan is gradually developing. It is urged that serum samples from every suspect or clinically diagnosed case of typhus fever be obtained for subsequent study. Three serum samples are highly desirable:

1st sample - at date of onset or as near this date as possible.

2nd sample - during the latter part of the 2nd week of illness - following date of onset.

3rd sample - during the latter part of the 3rd week or early part of the 4th week of illness, following date of onset.

Blood (at least 10cc) should be drawn in sufficient quantity to be of value in serological studies. The usual aseptic precautions should be observed. Samples should be sent to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo using facilities of the 3rd Military Railway Service.

Tuberculosis Control

From the public health standpoint case finding and case supervision are two of the most important techniques in tuberculosis control. So much thought, time and effort are devoted to the former that the matter of supervision is often neglected or completely forgotten. We are at a stage in Japan where case finding is relatively highly developed, but case supervision is badly neglected.

Proper case supervision means that public health authorities keep track of and aid each case of tuberculosis from time of diagnosis. Even in the instance of arrested cases they should be contacted at regular intervals every few years.

Practically, this means that each Health Center should keep a tickler file of all diagnosed cases in its district regardless of whether the case is under public or private treatment. The file should indicate when the next event (visit to doctor, visit of nurse, possible entrance to or discharge from sanatoriums, etc.) is to take place. At that time it is the duty of the register clerk to check with the patient or other concerned to see if the scheduled event has taken place and if not why.

Such a register has great potential value as an aid to health authorities in showing where special aid is needed. It also serves as a necessary reminder to insure that no case is overlooked. As an example such aid may involve aiding the patient to gain entrance to a sanatorium or in obtaining necessary benefits from the Daily Life Security Law, insurance benefits, etc. Many times patients do not know what aids are available or how to obtain them.

The importance of this type of effort becomes apparent when one remembers that tuberculosis is a disease of long time duration and that the patient cannot satisfactorily take "the cure" if he is unduly worried about his family.

Human beings are prone to be forgetful and neglectful. That is where the alarm clock idea of the tickler file comes in - to remind the public health officials of their duty.

Public Health Information and Education

Press Releases Concerning Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan.

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92 and 95. Inclosed with this Bulletin, are Nos.5 and 6, (Incls. 2 and 3) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information released at press conferences on the above subject in Tokyo on 8 November and 1 December 1948 respectively. Subject press conferences concerned (1) venereal disease control and (2) communicable disease control programs under the new health center system.

Training of Public Health Personnel

The National Public Service Authority is establishing job qualifications which will require certain training requirements for eligibility to take the examinations for promotion for Civil Service positions under the National Public Service Law. These positions will require completion of courses in training at the Institute of Public Health in the various specialties. It is anticipated that within the near future Civil Service will be established at the prefecture and health center level. Qualifications for eligibility to take competitive examinations for promotions in prefecture health departments and health centers will also require successful completion of courses in the various specialties, such as are given in the Institute of Public Health.

These facts should be brought to the attention of the prefecture health department chiefs and health center chiefs, in order that they themselves and the key personnel within their organizations may take advantage of the present courses and thereby establish their qualifications for eligibility to take competitive examinations for promotions in the future. If they defer indefinitely taking these courses until such laws are placed into effect, they will probably find themselves unable to take the courses at the last moment, due to limited capacity at the schools.

Refresher Courses

The following refresher courses for public health personnel will begin on 10 January 1949 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Public Health Officers (Medical)	Duration	3 Months
Sanitarians	"	10 Weeks
Public Health Pharmacists	"	2 Months
Public Health Veterinarians	"	2 Months

These courses are the principal means for training the personnel needed to administer the rapidly expanding public health program. In the past comparatively few persons in responsible positions have been sent to the Institute to receive the benefit of this training as indicated in the table below. It is essential that the leaders in the various sections of the public health organizations be acquainted with modern developments and the program for their application. Hence, every effort should be made to see that such persons are sent to courses at the Institute even though it may cause temporary inconvenience to the local public health organization.

The next courses for Sanitarians is designed principally for the chiefs of the sanitation sections in Health Centers and will emphasize environmental sanitation and the administration of local programs and organizations.

The chiefs of sanitation sections have the responsibility of carrying out insect and rodent control programs which involves the expenditure of large sums of money. It is essential that they be able to direct such work intelligently. The Sanitarians course will end about the middle of March so that those in attendance can return home in time to institute the summer program for environmental sanitation.

It is again emphasized that all categories of personnel selected to attend courses at the Institute of Public Health must be selected on the basis of leadership and the improvement of the local health organization. It is a waste of time, effort and money to send individuals with inferior qualifications or those who do not have permanent interest in public health programs. Military Government Health Officers are urged to use their influence to see that properly qualified persons are sent for training. An official announcement of the courses is being sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCE AT COURSES - APRIL 1947 - DECEMBER 1948 PUBLIC HEALTH SANITARIANS

POSITION	2nd Class or Equivalent	3rd Class or Equivalent	Employee	Total
<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	1	124	5	130
<u>Health Center</u>				
Section Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	132	2	134
<u>Municipal Office</u>				
Technical Official	0	5	1	6
<u>Others</u> (Laboratory or Hospital)	0	3	0	3
TOTAL for 6 Courses	1	264	8	273

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Director	0	0		0
Chief of Section	0	0		0
Chief of Division	5	0		5
Technical Official	26	17		43
<u>Health Center</u>				
Director	90	2		92
Chief of Section	4	0		4
Technical Official	30	69		99
<u>Others</u>	3	1		
TOTAL for 6 Courses	158	89		247

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCE AT COURSES - APRIL 1947 - DECEMBER 1948 (Cont'd)

PUBLIC HEALTH PHARMACISTS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	118	3	121
<u>Health Center</u>				
Chief of Section	0	0	0	0
Technical Official	0	44	1	45
<u>Municipal Office</u>				
Technical Official		2		2
<u>Others</u>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL for 4 Courses		168	4	172

PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIANS

<u>Prefectural Health Department</u>				
Division Chief	3	0	0	3
Technical Official	2	90	0	92
<u>Health Center</u>				
Section Chief	1	3	0	4
Technical Official	0	79	0	79
<u>Others</u>	0	1	0	1
TOTAL for 4 Courses	6	173	0	179

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation:

The monthly report as consolidated by the Ministry of Welfare discloses information that many prefectures are not inspecting as many food establishments as they should according to the number of inspectors available. Every effort possible should be concentrated on regular inspections so as to provide an adequate inspection coverage of all food establishments. There are some prefectures that are not collecting food samples for laboratory analysis and are not submitting complete report data for the information of the Ministry of Welfare.

Sea-Food Inspection:

Materials for correction and improvement of sanitary facilities in ration and distribution markets are given a high priority and many critical items necessary in repairing of cold storage plants utilized for preservation of sea-food has been removed from the restricted list. Among these items are ammonia, cement, insulating material and lumber. Inspectors should bring this to the attention of the owners of such establishments.

The prefectures in which sea-food is processed as an item for export, should be inspected frequently and sanitary deficiencies corrected as early as possible.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of diseases for the period 27 November - 3 December.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1 (horse)

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The Model Demonstration School of Nursing in Tokyo in making steady progress. The incinerator near the Tuberculosis Ward has been completed and is ready for use. The former barber shop is ready to be converted into a formula room with the present formula room to be utilized as a special diet kitchen. The construction of the new nursery has been completed and will be ready for occupancy when the electricity and plumbing is installed.

Conferences were held in an endeavor to improve the nurses' curriculum. Revisions were made in the hours and subjects. Japanese doctors and nurses from other hospitals have been constantly observing the program in operation which has stimulated interest among other prefectures as well as Tokyo-to.

The rotation plan for nurses on night duty, both graduates and students, is progressing satisfactorily.

Public Health in the Undergraduate Course at the Model Demonstration School.

Eleven students are currently receiving their field training. In order to strengthen other health agencies, arrangements were made for the Tokyo-to Department of Health to send a nurse to work with this program for one month in order that she might see how the program functions. The nurse from the institute of Public Health requested that she be allowed to go into the course and observe the home visiting and teaching program. The help rendered these other agencies will provide a better coordinated program.

Home Care for Tuberculosis Patients

A program has been set up for a more complete job of teaching in the tuberculosis patients' home. Because of the inadequate facilities for hospitalization of tuberculosis patients there are many active cases living at home. These patients are cared for by the family under the supervision of the Public Health Nurse. Thus far the nurse has taught care chiefly through verbal instructions. In an effort to improve the skills of the nurse and to better teach the family, a unit of classes has been outlined.

The plan is to have classes at the hospital where a family member who is responsible for the care of the patient can come and observe demonstrations of nursing care after which a practice period will be provided for the student. By teaching groups, one nurse can accomplish much more than by trying to do all of her teaching to individuals in the home. These classes will be held once a week and the nurse will follow each class with home visits to see how well the student applies the nursing knowledge gained in the class in relation to the home situation.

The First National Hospital

The teaching program is progressing with the nurses now supervising the students on the wards. Classes in Ward Administration have been completed. The nurses are now applying this teaching in their daily activities.

Another group of graduates are being given in-service training beginning this week.

Publications

The pamphlet entitled "Mr. Tuberculosis Patient and You" is now available for 30 yen.

Orders may be placed with Dr. Chizuto Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

General

It is encouraging to read various comments in the Military Government Monthly Activities Reports for October. Despite the fact that these reports contain more complaints than has been the case in past months, the deficiencies are those which require local action for correction or are those which are due to general shortages throughout Japan of the items specified.

In this latter group are the cotton sanitary materials. Reference is made to comments in previous issues of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin on this subject, in particular to reports of production and distribution data in Bulletin No.97 (1-7 November) and Bulletin No.98 (8-14 November), in which the cause of the limited availability of these materials was explained, i.e., the withholding of supplies in all echelons of production and distribution awaiting the establishment of new higher official prices. Following the publication of these prices early in October, a marked improvement of production and distribution is evident in recent reports received from the Ministry of Welfare. Continued improvement should develop in the coming months.

The shortage of anthelmintic drugs is another widespread condition due to overall critical supply. However, the adoption in the very near future of the new minimum standards for hexylresorcinol and its subsequent release for distribution will materially alleviate this shortage. More information on this release will be published shortly in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

The complaints referred to above as those requiring local corrective action, are such problems as those of poor planning by prefectural government supply officials or by local Health Center supply officials. The importance of pre-planning in public health supply cannot be over-emphasized. Health Centers and prefectural Health Officers must maintain adequate records on stock control, including receipts, issues and stock levels based on actual consumption figures. Requests for supplies must be planned in advance and forwarded to the appropriate agency in sufficient time to allow for possible transportation difficulties. Close coordination is essential with other public health agencies at the local level to assure that supplies are requested to fulfill the needs of the many public health programs to be carried out, such as insect and rodent control, VD control, environmental sanitation, immunization programs, etc. In addition, reserves for emergency are to be considered in the planning.

Prefectural officials must maintain detailed records upon which to base the allocation of controlled items of supply to assure a just and equitable distribution. It is their responsibility to expeditiously disseminate supply information to all concerned, and to process ration credentials for those individuals authorized to enable them to advantageously use to limited supplies of controlled items available. Constant vigilance and adequate training of supply officials is of prime importance.

It is encouraging, too, to find evidence in the Monthly Activities Reports that the Military Government Health Officers are giving such close attention to supply activities and supply conditions. Their expressed views on such matters is assured of detailed perusal and close study by the Supply Division of Public Health and Welfare Section. Their comments and suggestions are helpful in evaluating the effects on the local operating level of policies put into operation at the national level. It is hoped that such interest and communication of information via the Monthly Reports will continue.

Distribution

During the period 21-27 November, 5,049 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures 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>
Akita		206			
Yamagata		1	2		
Chiba		3	2		
Tokyo		1			1
Niigata		50			
Osaka			50	50	
Hyogo	600	152			
Wakayama			80		6
Tottori		96		30	
Hiroshima	1,200	720			
Yamaguchi	1,320	156	18		
Fukuoka	100				
Nagasaki		5			
Oita			200		
TOTAL	3,220	1,390	352	80	7

On 19 and 24 November two shipments of smallpox vaccine of 1,300 and 125,000 doses respectively were made to Korea. These were emergency shipments of Japanese-made vaccine supplied to USAFIK Liaison representatives in Japan to be used to check spread of an outbreak of a smallpox epidemic.

Ministry of Welfare officials have requested permission to make a redistribution of released vehicles necessitated by changes in conditions which have taken place since original allocation was made. This redistribution plan has been studied carefully with Ministry officials and adequate justification has been presented for making the changes as listed.

<u>Location Prefecture</u>	<u>Present User</u>	<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>	<u>New User</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tokyo	Quarantine Section, Min. of Welfare	Weapons Carrier	Change in location only being made. Use will be the same as in old location.	Sasebo Quarantine Station	Nagasaki
Tokyo	Liaison Sect. Welfare Ministers Secretariat	Command Car	Japanese Government vehicle has become available. 200 bed hospital with no vehicle.	Hirasuka Kyosai Hospital	Kanagawa
Osaka	Acute Infect. Disease Prev. Sect., Osaka fu Sanitation Division	1-ton trailer & water trailer	Not being utilized at present location and a need for this equipment at new location.	Kinki Br. Office, Med. Affairs Bur. Min. of Welfare	Osaka
Miyagi	Acute Inf. Dis. Prev. Sect., Sanit. Div.	Weapons Carrier	Vehicle is not being used, has been in storage. Requested transfer be made.	National Sanatorium Midorigaoka Hospital	Fukushima
Chiba	Funabashi Municipal Amanuma Hospital	Weapons Carrier	Vehicle was wrecked Mar 48, has been unused due to lack of funds for repair exp. New users state they will be able to make repairs.	Yamaguchi Prefectural Central Hospital	Yamaguchi

Hiroshima	Public Health Sect. Hiroshima City	Weapons Carrier	Hiroshima officials requested Min. of Welfare permission to return. State they can't use it.	Attached Hospital of Tokyo Dental Univ.	Tokyo
Hiroshima	Public Health Sect. Hiroshima City	1-ton Trailer	"	Omiya Red Cross Hospital	Saitama
Tokyo	Metropolitan Akasaka Hosp.	Weapons Carrier	Hospital has been closed.	Metropolitan Honjo Hosp.	Tokyo
Tokyo	Metropolitan Toyotama Hospital	Ambulance	Not being fully utilized.	Disease Prev. Sect., Sanit. Bureau Tokyo Metropolis	Tokyo

Production

A total of 4,631 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 21 - 27 November.

During the period 21 - 27 November, 106,000 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 3,655 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 250 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 266,000 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 32,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 13,300 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,199,780 pounds of 10% DDT dust, 544,067 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 56,988 vials of typhus vaccine.

Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 27 November, totaled 119,364 cc.

The substandard coal allocation by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the Ministry of Welfare's category "Medicine Production" under the major category "Chemical Industry", for October - December, totaled 9,650 tons. This amount was broken down as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	900 tons
Kanto-Shinetsu	2,200 tons
Tokai	300 tons
Kinki	4,000 tons
Chugoku	500 tons
Shikoku	250 tons
Kyushu	<u>1,500 tons</u>
TOTAL	9,650 tons

The calorie content of this substandard coal is listed as 3,000 - 4,000. Detailed breakdown of the district allocations is furnished Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Ministry of Welfare. The local coal bureaus were then instructed to make the substandard coal allocation, as furnished in the following table: (Unit: Metric tons).

<u>District</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Factory</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Allocated Amount of Substandard Coal</u>	
Hokkaido	Godo Shusei		Asahikawa-city	70	
	Hokkaido Yakuhin Kogyo	Otaru	Otaru-city	50	
	Nihon Kato	Sapporo	Sapporo-city	30	
	"	Hakodate	Hakodate-city	50	
	Torii Seiyaku	Sapporo	Sapporo-city	70	
	Nihon Shinyaku	"	"	50	
	Hokkaido Rakaco Kyodo	Naeho	"	"	
	Chugai Seiyaku	Kuchian	"	180	
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Kotoji	Sapporo-city	50	
	Taihei Seiyaku		Obihiro-city	30	
	Toho Shinyaku		Yuburai-gin	30	
	Kawai Seiyakusho		Hakodate-city	30	
	Kitahama Yakuhin		Jyuto-gun	30	
	Doto Nosan Kagaku		Obihiro-city	30	
	Hokkai Kagaku Sangyo		Asahikawa-city	30	
	Meiji Seika		Hakodate-city	30	
	Morinaga Yakuhin		Sapporo-city	30	
	Nihon Kanyu Kogyo		Soya-gun	15	
	Iwami Seiyakusho		Hakodate-city	15	
	Hokuto Seiyaku		Sapporo-city	30	
	Sub-Total			900	
Kanto- Shinetsu	Sankyo K.K.	Shinagawa	Shinagawa-ku	180	
	"	Kameari	Katsushika-ku	150	
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Takada	Toshima-ku	100	
	Daiichi Seiyaku	Hirai	Edogawa-ku	60	
	"	Yanagijima	Sumida-ku	60	
	"	Funabori	Edogawa-ku	180	
	Nihon Kayaku		Kita-ku	100	
	Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo	Oshima	Koto-ku	60	
	Wakamoto Seiyaku	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	150	
	Nakamura-taki Seiyaku		Toshima-ku	150	
	Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo	Tokyo	Kita-ku	120	
	K.K. Kagaku Kenkyusho		Bunkyo-ku	75	
	Showa Yakuhin Kako		Ota-ku	100	
	Suisan Kagaku Kogyo		Funabashi-city	100	
	Nihon Penicillin		Chiba-ken	45	
	Daito Shokusan		Odawara-city	100	
	Meiji Seika		Kawasaki-city	350	
	Sankyo K.K.	Kusaka	Saitama-ken	120	
		Sub-Total			2,200
	Tokai- Hokuriku	Morinaga Yakuhin	Oba	Shizuoka-ken	30
Tokyo Kozo			"	40	
Sanyo Yushi			Nagoya-city	50	
Banyu Seiyaku		Okazaki	Okazaki-city	30	
Nihon Soda		Takaoka	Takaoka-city	150	
		Sub-Total			300
Kinki	Sankyo K.K.	Osaka	Osaka-city	30	
	Shionogi Seiyaku	Yodogawa	"	80	
	"	Urae	"	80	
	Tanabe Seiyaku	Kajima	"	160	
	"	Honsha	"	120	

	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Jyuso	"	960
	"	Sakai Higashi	"	50
	Dainippon Seiyaku	Daiichi	"	240
	Dainippon Vitamin	Fukita	Fukita-city	30
	Daiichi Seiyaku	Takatsuki	Takatsuki-city	430
	Toyo Seiyaku Kasei	Dekijima	Osaka-city	80
	Nishin Kagaku Kogyo	Nishijima	"	250
	"	Kasugade	"	215
80	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo	Kajima	"	
	Mitsubishi Kasei		"	50
	Meiji Nyugyo K.K.		"	60
	Yagumo Kagaku		"	30
	Sanwa Kako		"	20
	Towa Seiyaku		"	10
	Daiei Rikagaku Kogyo		"	15
	Fukui Seiyaku		"	5
	Ueno Seiyaku	Itami	Hyogo-ku	60
	Kuroishi Seiyaku		Amagasaki-city	20
	Shionogi Seiyaku	Akaho	Hyogo-ken	50
	"	Kuise	Amagasaki-city	515
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo	Inagawa	Hyogo-ken	45
	Wako Junyaku K.K.		Amagasaki-city	50
	Teikoku Kagaku Sangyo	Itami	Itami-city	40
	Daito Shokusan		Kobe-city	120
	Yamato Kagaku Kogyo		Nishinomiya-city	10
	Uji Kagaku Kogyo		Kyoto-fu	30
	Teikoku Kagaku Sangyo		Kyoto-city	20
	Yamanouchi Seiyaku		"	15
	Toyo Reigyon K.K.		Otsu-city	30
	Sub-Total			4,000
Chugoku	Hayashi Seiyaku		Okayama-city	50
	Tanabe Seiyaku		Onoda-city	250
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo		Hikari-city	200
	Sub-Total			500
Shikoku	Otsuka Seiyakusho		Naruto-city	90
	Tomita Seiyaku		Tokushima-ken	70
	Nihon Shiryo Kogyo		Tokushima-city	30
	Inuu Yakuhin Kogyo		Takamatsu-city	30
	Nihon Magnesum		Sakamoto-city	30
	Sub-Total			250
Kyushu	Kumamoto Yakuhin Kogyo		Kumamoto-city	30
	Misasa Seiyaku		"	15
	Jikeido Seiyaku		"	30
	Sakura Kagaku Kogyo		"	30
	Kumamoto-ken Seiyaku		"	15
	Yoshitomi Seiyaku		Fukuoka-ken	700
	Mitsu Kagaku Kogyo		Omuda-city	250
	Nihon Kato		Fukuoka-city	15
	Mitsubishi Kasei	Kurosaki	Yahata-city	150
	Nihon Yakuhin Kogyo		Fukuoka-city	15
	Mitsubishi Kasei		Yahata-city	45
	Asahi Kagaku		Fukuoka-ken	15
	Nihon Kagaku		Ogura-city	30

Shirojima Seiyakusho	Fukuoka-ken	15
Tokyo Eiyo Kenkyusho	"	<u>15</u>
Sub-Total		1,500
Grand-Total		9,650

The plan of standard coal and lignite allocation for the October-December period was formulated as follows: (Unit: Metric tons)

District	Standard Coal Allocation	Lignite Allocation
Hokkaido	650	-
Tohoku	650	2,700
Kanto Shinetsu	7,850	8,100
Tokai	1,150	5,000
Kinki	8,800	10,550
Chugoku	500	200
Yamaguchi	550	-
Shikoku	250	350
Kyushu	<u>1,600</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	22,000	27,000

Further detailed breakdown by prefectures is furnished as follows:

(Unit: Metric tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal Allocation</u>	<u>Lignite Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	<u>650</u>	-
	Sub-total	650	-
Tohoku	Aomori	-	90
	Yamagata	140	1,305
	Iwate	5	45
	Miyagi	90	95
	Fukushima	<u>415</u>	<u>1,165</u>
	Sub-total	650	2,700
Kanto	Tokyo	5,341	5,650
	Chiba	403	705
	Ibaraki	12	30
	Gumma	43	225
	Saitama	446	520
	Kanagawa	992	935
	Nagano	90	35
	Niigata	<u>523</u>	
	Sub-total	7,850	8,100
Tokai	Shizuoka	261	995
	Aichi	611	2,430
	Gifu	25	15
	Mie	8	195
	Toyama	240	1,365
	Ishikawa	<u>5</u>	
	Sub-total	1,150	5,000
Kinki	Fukui	65	
	Nara	30	60

	Wakayama	55	80
	Shiga	108	
	Kyoto	705	1,040
	Osaka	6,457	7,315
	Hyogo	<u>1,380</u>	<u>2,055</u>
	Sub-total	8,800	10,550
Chugoku	Hiroshima	292	195
	Okayama	200	5
	Shimane	<u>8</u>	
	Sub-total	500	200
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	<u>550</u>	
	Sub-total	550	
Shikoku	Tokushima	200	220
	Kochi	15	
	Ehime	18	30
	Kagawa	<u>17</u>	<u>100</u>
	Sub-total	250	350
Kyushu	Saga	51	
	Kumamoto	105	
	Fukuoka	1,390	35
	Oita	4	
	Nagasaki		65
	Kagoshima	<u>50</u>	
	Sub-total	<u>1,600</u>	<u>100</u>
	Grand Total	22,000	27,000

The plan of allocation of 2,000 tons of standard coal, taken from the Public Health and Welfare sub-category "Hospital Use" and given to the chemical sub-category "Medicine Production", for October - December, was formulated as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Standard Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	50
Kanto-Shinetsu	750
Tokai	50
Kinki	1,000
Shikoku	50
Kyushu	100
Total	2,000

Further detailed breakdown by prefectures is furnished as follows:
(Unit: Metric tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal Allocation</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	<u>50</u>
	Sub-total	50
Kanto	Tokyo	515
	Chiba	45
	Saitama	40
	Kanagawa	90
	Niigata	<u>60</u>
	Sub-total	750
Tokai	Shizuoka	10
	Aichi	20
	Toyama	<u>20</u>

	Sub-total	50
Kinki	Shiga	10
	Kyoto	60
	Osaka	810
	Hyogo	<u>120</u>
	Sub-total	1,000
Shikoku	Tokushima	<u>50</u>
	Sub-total	50
Kyushu	Fukuoka	<u>100</u>
	Sub-total	<u>100</u>
	Grand Total	2,000

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments, and surgical of dressings) for October, totaled 1,732,143,492 yen. This total represents a decrease of approximately 87,000,000 yen below September production, a decrease of approximately 220,000,000 yen below the monthly production average for 3rd Quarter, CY 1948, an increase of approximately 300,000,000 yen above the production average 1st Half, CY1948, and a decrease of approximately 100,000,000 yen below the 2nd Quarter, CY 1948, monthly production average. This overall decrease in October production was a reflection of the decreased allocations of coal available to the medical supply industry.

Controlled medicine production during October decreased approximately 14,000,000 yen compared to the September production. Controlled medicine production, however, remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines to meet domestic requirements.

Non-controlled medicine production during October decreased approximately 190,000,000 yen below the September production, but, at the same time, October production represented an increase above the monthly production averages of the 2nd Quarter and 1st Half, 1948.

Patent medicine production during October decreased approximately 82,000 yen, below the September production. No shortages have been reported in the availability of adequate supplies of patent or home remedy medicines.

Production of miscellaneous drugs (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during October showed a substantial increase for bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen but a slight decrease for sulfathiazole, when compared to the September production. Adequate inventory stocks are available for immediate distribution to proper consumers. Sulfadiazine production totaled 22 kgs. for October.

Production during October of the various sulfa drugs manufactured by a total of 50 producers totaled the following: sulfanilamide 11,969 kgs., at acetylsulfonamide 3,589 kgs., sulfathiazole 5,614 kgs., sulfamethylthiazole 839 kgs., sulfapyridine 93 kgs., sulfaguanidine 1,398 kgs., sulfamerazine 423 kgs., homosulfamine 409 kgs., sulfadiazine 22 kgs.

Biological production during October was approximately doubled over the September production in yen value. Production activities are being expanded provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws.

Production of penicillin during October totaled 295,019 vials of 100,000 oxford units each of a total of 29,501,900,000 oxford units. Actually, 40,969 additional vials were produced during October by the Meiji Seika Co., the consistent leader in penicillin. However, this production cannot be included as finished stock, since the assay had not been completed by the end of October. When the assay has been completed, the finished production will be more properly included in the November report.

Many manufacturers are now changing over from the calcium and sodium salt of penicillin to the penicillin G variety, as well as conducting experiments with a view toward future production of penicillin in wax.

Medical instrument production during October totaled 2,419,536 pieces valued at 35,521,480 yen. This production was an increase of approximately 300,000 pieces and 2,400,000 yen. At the same time this October production represented the largest monthly production over reported.

Dental instrument production during October increased, in the number of pieces produced, above the September production by approximately 307,000 pieces, but decreased, in yen value, approximately 1,240,000 yen. This can be explained by the relative increase in production of the smaller types of instruments such as nerve broaches and burrs for which the unit price does not compare with the more expensive pieces such as dental chairs, electric lathes, etc. Dental material production decreased 2,900,000 yen approximately below the September production. Adequate stocks of all dental instruments and materials are on hand to meet requirements.

Production during October of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 361,900 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total was comparable to the production of the previous two months of the year and to the 1948 quarterly averages of production. Adequate stocks are on hand to meet requirements.

Production of laboratory animals during October increased approximately 1,900 animals above the September production. Available supplies of animals are sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories. Efforts are being made to obtain increased allocations of food for the animals.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during October increased substantially above all previous months of 1948 and the monthly production averages for 1946 and 1947. An unusually large number of luminous and intensifying screens were manufactured. Inventory stocks of all x-ray and electro-therapy equipment are sufficient to meet domestic requirements.

Rubber sanitary goods production during October totaled 40,338.82 kgs., valued at 24,022,497 yen. The yen value was comparable to that reported for September production; but, the actual production was reduced by half in the same comparison. This was attributed to lack of delivery of full allocations for October.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton during October totaled 234,360,906 yen. This total was approximately four times the yen value of September production. Absorbent cotton production was doubled; gauze production, doubled; bandage production, quadrupled.

This production increase was attributed to the recent settlement and final establishment of new wholesaler and retailer prices for all types of textile materials. With the recent establishment of the new price schedule on all textile materials, the expected acceleration of deliveries of the raw materials from the spinning factories to the weaving mills to the textile sanitary material finishing mills took place.

Production of x-ray film during October totaled 36,162 square meters. This is an increase of approximately 12,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages and, at the same time, an increase of approximately 6,000 square meters above the 1st Quarter and 2nd Quarter 1948 monthly production averages, and an increase of 4,000 square meters over the 3rd Quarter 1948 monthly production average. October production represents the largest amount of x-ray film manufactured during any month since the initiation of the indigenous x-ray film production program.

Production of hexylresorcinol during October continued with a total production of 732.37 kgs. This is the largest amount produced during any month since the initiation of indigenous hexylresorcinol production. Further increases may be expected in future months.

Minimum standards for assay of the drug both in the crystalline form and in the finished coated will form, have been completed. Approval of these standards will be forthcoming at which time the industry will receive official information from the Ministry of Welfare and instructions to produce the hexylresorcinol gelatin-coated pill.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment continued during October according to plan. Large inventory stocks are on hand of all types of dusting and spraying equipment sufficient to meet all requirements. An inventory stock of approximately 30 tons of Antu rat poison is on hand. Schedules for production of DDT products have been stepped up considerably to provide adequate supplies to meet requirements for the coming typhus fever season.

The attached tables (Incl. #4) indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - October

The October report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,186
Arrests - Registered persons	19
Unregistered persons	70
Convictions - Registered persons	15
Unregistered persons	45
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	25
Losses by fire and flood	20

Penalties for registrants varied from 100 yen fine to two years penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from 500 yen fine to two years penal servitude including 11 suspended sentences. Fourteen registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,232
Investigations originated	140
Investigations concluded	145
Investigations not concluded	314

Prosecution of ten non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in the following:

Nine defendants	5,000 yen fine each
One defendants	10,000 yen fine

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The compilation of reports from all prefectures covering the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects, as of 3 December, a total of 849,915,319.63 yen raised towards the established goal of 1,175,450,000.00 yen or 72.3% of quota.

Listed below are the progress reports of each prefecture, giving the date covering their last report. (Note: Many prefectures, as will be noted below, are not keeping their reports reasonably current and it is requested that they be encouraged to submit their reports weekly).

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	55,656,500.00	30 Nov	79.5
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	14 Nov	100.0
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	21 Nov	101.0
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	10,961,148.00	22 Nov	94.8
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,421,461.47	15 Nov	107.1
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	13,966,038.00	20 Nov	93.1
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	17,222,000.00	30 Nov	82.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	7,030,000.00	15 Nov	58.6
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,314,204.00	15 Nov	108.2

Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	52,425,879.50	1 Dec	65.5
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	39,659,891.00	24 Nov	56.7
Niigata	29,000,000.00	24,384,700.00	25 Nov	84.0
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,065,841.98	15 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,431,084.00	17 Nov	88.0
Fukui	13,000,000.00	11,616,124.30	15 Nov	89.5
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	17 Nov	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	27,720,000.00	20 Nov	92.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,100,405.00	20 Nov	100.0
Aichi	66,000,000.00	66,237,244.34	19 Nov	100.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	19,016,091.00	1 Dec	95.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	27 Nov	93.0
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	14,637,380.00	23 Nov	29.3
Osaka	85,000,000.00	52,115,113.00	24 Nov	61.4
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	16,861,712.00	20 Nov	28.1
Nara	12,000,000.00	11,794,233.00	19 Nov	98.3
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,055.00	24 Nov	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	6,006,186.12	6 Nov	60.1
Okayama	21,000,000.00	18,546,170.00	18 Nov	88.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	26,445,570.00	16 Nov	88.4
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	28 Nov	34.6
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	13,363,772.00	25 Nov	94.6
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,259,000.00	17 Nov	85.1
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	26,052,008.00	25 Nov	52.1
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	2,122,240.00	21 Nov	10.6
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,898,582.00	1 Dec	94.8
Oita	18,000,000.00	16,360,265.00	30 Nov	91.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	4,459,233.00	12 Nov	26.2
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TOTAL	Yen 1,175,450,000.00	Yen 849,915,391.63		72.3%

Child Welfare

Funds have been secured by means of a supplementary budget to place into effect during December the Ordinance concerning minimum Standards for Children's Institutions. Increases in allowance for care children will be authorized concurrently. Copies of the Ordinance will be supplied as quickly as they become available.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

The National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (Kyosai Kumiai) constitute the more comprehensive of the two compulsory social insurance schemes for public workers. ^{1/} As of June 1948, the program consisted of 23 associations, one in each ministry and major government enterprise, which were established separately and at different times beginning with the Railway Mutual Aid Association established in 1907. Only this year they were

brought under a Diet Law, the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, establishing standard provisions and common requirements, which become effective on 1 July 1948.

As of June 1948, the total membership reported was 2,213,219 public workers (1,065,745 "officials" and 1,146,974 others) plus an estimated total of 3,800,000 dependents. (This estimate is very likely to be low). The associations are of two types. The so-called Ministerial associations are established in the Prime Minister's Office, the Government Ministries, and for police and prison workers and national public school teachers. They account for a little less than one-half the total number covered but roughly three-fourths of all the "officials" covered. The Government Enterprise Associations are those established in the national government's monopoly and other industrial enterprises. They account for the remaining portion of the insured.

Associations for either type - with only a few exceptions - cover both career public servants called "officials" and other public workers not so classified but simply referred to as employees. However, the two types of association differ as to the scope of protection given to their members.

Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Associations offer both short-term and long-term protection, roughly the equivalent of that given under Health Insurance (plus a few additional benefits, see Table) and the Welfare Pension Insurance combined. Ministerial Mutual Aid Associations offer merely short-term protection approximately equivalent to that of Health Insurance.

The complementary long-term protection is afforded to "officials" under the Government Pension System. However, public workers employed in the Ministries and not classified as "officials" are not covered by the Government Pension System. They are left, to this date, without long-term protection. On the other hand, "officials" working in any of the government Monopolies or other industrial enterprises are members of the association established therein and as such receive their short-term protection from the association, but not their long-term benefits. These they obtain under the Government Pension System.

Until 1 July 1948, Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Associations also paid benefits due for job-connected accidents, sickness, invalidity and death to their "employee" members. "Officials" and "employees" working in the Ministries received their accident compensation under a variety of laws and ordinances not administered by the Mutual Aid Associations except in a few social instances. Legally, all such benefits were taken out from the Mutual Aid System beginning 1 July 1948. They will be paid under the National Public Service Accident Compensation now before the Diet. Pending enactment of this Law however, occupational benefits continue to be made in fact by some Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Association, presumably on a reimbursement basis, others use different make-shift devices.

The Mutual Aid system is financed from contributions by the insured and a government subsidy. The rates at which contributions are levied by the individual associations vary. They are proportionately higher for those protected against all risks than for those insured only against temporary disability, etc. (short-term risks.) In regard to the former, most associations levy a total of 7% and in regard to the latter a total of 2.2% of their base pay, excluding allowances. The government pays the total administrative cost, one-half of the short-term and 55% of the long-term benefit cost.

The publication of consolidated Mutual Aid statistics is a new venture, as monthly figures have never before been assembled for all the associations, hence the time-lag, the need for estimating certain data (number of dependents) and the absence of data on the duration of benefits. It is expected that these shortcomings will be overcome in the next few months. Such information on benefit awards as is currently available is given in Inclosure #5.

1/ For a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and its benefit disbursements see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.100.

Japanese Nationals with Occupation Forces

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has issued Hohatsu No.92, dated 1 December 1948, subject: "With regard to the Application of Health Insurance Law and Welfare Pension Law to Japanese Personnel with Occupation Forces", to all Prefectural Governors. It makes these laws applicable to such workers in accordance with Article 13 Item 2 of the Health Insurance Law and Article 16 Item 2 of the Welfare Pension Law and will become effective 1 January 1949.

The Insurance Section, Welfare Department of each Prefectural Government will be the local agency responsible for the operational procedures.

On and after the effective date, all Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupational Forces will be eligible for non-occupational sickness and injury benefits and will begin to establish pension rights.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, is to disseminate necessary information, through the prefectural offices, to each employee informing him as to contributions, benefits, and rights.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. List of Official Correspondence of Ministry of Welfare for Period 11-16 Oct.
2. Venereal Disease Control under New Health Center System. (#5 in a Series on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan).
3. Communicable Disease Control Programs under Health Centers. (#6 in a Series on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan).
4. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment - Jan - Oct 1948.
5. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations.
6. Report of Cases & Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Disease for Week Ended 27 November 1948.
7. Restricted Annex to Weekly Bulletin #101 (Information for Use Military Government Teams Only).