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Public Health and Welfare Section**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Streptomycin and Tuberculosis Control

With the initiation this month of plans for a commercial production program for streptomycin another important milestone in pharmaceutical affairs in Japan has been passed. Already penicillin, sulfathiazole, bismuth subsalicylate, mapharsen and DDT production programs introduced into Japan by Public Health and Welfare Section have reached proportions where minimum needs for public health use are being supplied from indigenous manufacture.

The value of streptomycin in the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis is recognized by Ministry of Welfare officials. Several laboratories in Japan have been engaged in streptomycin research for approximately two years, but they have been unable to produce a strain that will yield streptomycin in suitable quantities for commercial production.

The Japanese Government submitted a request to SCAP for a supply of American strains. Subsequently Public Health and Welfare Section, through the Office of the Surgeon General, succeeded in having shipped to Japan cultures of *Streptomyces Griseus*, which cultures are the basis for commercial production throughout the world. This strain was isolated at Rutgers University by Dr. Selman Waksman, and the Rutgers Foundation holds the United States patent rights.

The cultures were released to the Japanese Government by SCAPIN 6265-A, dated 28 December 1948, subject: Patent Property of Rutgers Foundation (United States). This directive states:

“The Japanese Government is directed to accept on behalf of the Ministry of Welfare release of American strains of streptomycin from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under the following conditions:

“a. These strains of *streptomyces griseus* are for use in the National Institute of Health of Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, and in other laboratories engaged in streptomycin research and production under auspices of the National Institute of Health.

“b. These strains are to be accepted subject to further conditions of use to be issued at a later date to be incorporated in a license agreement governing said use, as stipulated by Rutgers Foundation, the patent owner.”

Plans are now being formulated and studied to enable the expeditious initiation of commercial production. It is expected that by the end of 1949 commercial production will have reached a volume to satisfy minimum needs in Japan.

In order to have a supply of streptomycin available for use until commercial production of indigenous streptomycin is available, a quantity of the finished medicine, sufficient to satisfy needs for selective treatment of indicated cases, has been requested for import from the United States on the regular import program. This request was approved in Washington. The shipment is scheduled to arrive in Japan within the next month to six weeks.

Technical information concerning the use of this drug is being made available to the medical profession through the Japanese medical periodicals.

It is expected that Military Government Health Officers will shortly receive many inquiries concerning the use of this drug for the treatment of tuberculosis. An excellent article on the subject which appeared in a recent issue of the Medical News Letter (U.S. Navy) Volume 12, No.3, is quoted below for the information of Military Health Officers.

“Streptomycin in Tuberculosis: Shortly after it was shown that streptomycin inhibited the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Feldman and Hinshaw applied the drug to tuberculous guinea-pigs with favorable results and were able to report its salutary effects on certain types of tuberculosis in human beings. A few individual investigators, the Veterans Administration and the Army and Navy, the United States Public Health Service, and the Therapy Committee of the American Trudeau Society have, altogether, studied the effects of the drug in about 2,000 patients, with results which suggest the following deductions:

(1) Streptomycin should be tried in all cases of military tuberculosis, for more than half of such patients will be alive, and a substantial number of them will be free from clinical, x-ray, or laboratory signs of disease from 6 to 12 months after discontinuation of the drug.

(2) The use of the drug in tuberculous meningitis is mandatory, for about one fourth of all patients have survived for from 6 to 12 months after treatment, and the majority of these are free from detectable signs of tuberculosis.

(3) Acute tuberculosis pneumonia or exudative (fresh) tuberculous disease of the lungs will usually show recession, with notable clearing of the lungs demonstrable roentgenographically within a few weeks. Tubercle bacilli disappear from the sputum in about half of these cases. Such patients, however, need still further sanatorium care.

(4) Extra pulmonary tuberculosis is under detailed study, but already it appears that tuberculous laryngitis and bronchitis are benefited by the use of streptomycin in about 85 percent of cases, even though the parent lesion in the lunge may show no improvement. Tuberculous enteritis and cystitis likewise tend to improve. In fact, in areas in which the disease affects the epithelial surfaces, results are generally good; cutaneous sinuses are benefited. However, tuberculosis of the osseous and genito-urinary systems needs further study.

(5) Streptomycin is used profitably at times to enhance the patient's chances from collapse therapy and as a prophylactic in surgical treatment, particularly pulmonary resection.

In the face of these relatively good results, however, the average case of fibrocavernous tuberculosis has been found as yet to respond poorly to streptomycin, this type represents three fourths of all cases of the disease. It is still under intensive study. Moreover, the toxicity of the drug and the development of streptomycin-fastness by M. tuberculosis are disturbing factors.

In the early experience with this drug, with large doses of 2, 3, or even 5gm a day, toxic symptoms were very common even with a standard dose of 1.8gm, vertigo developed in approximately 92 percent of one large series of patients. McDermott, among others, has pointed out the common indices of toxicity. Vestibular dysfunction predominates, characterized by vertigo, dizziness, headache, and nausea, some of which are present to some degree in almost all patients who take large doses. Vertigo occurs in 20 percent or more of those receiving 1.0gm. per day, which is now the prevailing dose. It may be permanent. Deafness, partial or complete, has been observed. It occurs rarely except when the drug is applied intrathecally for tuberculous meningitis or (less often) in persons with impaired renal function who receive large doses. Further damage to the kidneys may occur in this latter group, a fact which indicates the propriety of determining the condition of the urinary tract prior to administration of the drug. In patients with already lowered renal function, blood levels may become high and various toxic symptoms ensue. Other indications of toxicity are anaphylactic manifestations - fever, itching, dermatitis and eosinophilia - and agranulocytosis. The latter appears in less than 1 percent of cases and is usually an indication for prompt discontinuation of treatment.

The development of streptomycin resistance by M. tuberculosis occurring rather regularly, presents a serious obstacle in use of the drug. Whether this represents biological adjustment to a new environment or the survival and increasing preponderance of natively resistant bacilli in the diseased body is not known. Once it becomes manifest, however, it appears to persist, and resistant strains have been maintained in culture for considerably over a year and have passed through animals without reverting.

The production of resistant strains should be a serious consideration in the therapeutic use of streptomycin in patients manifestly unlikely to recover because the spread of such strains could conceivably become a grave public health hazard. To obviate this, careful selection of case and frequent in vitro examination after the first 6 weeks of treatment are indicated, but continuation of the drug beyond 6 weeks is to be discouraged.

In general, streptomycin should be withheld in cases of minimal tuberculosis and in those in which conventional treatment offers reasonable prospect of good result. It provides an excellent medium of treatment for certain types of tuberculosis, but it should be used in association with accepted therapeutic measures and not as a substitute for them. A tendency is at present developing to use the drug only as an adjunct rather than as a definitive treatment in all types of tuberculosis except the military and meningitic forms, and to apply it briefly for 3, 4, or 6 weeks at the most opportune time with other appropriate therapy. (Editorial, Radiology, June '48-H. S. Willis).

At a press conference on 28 December, the Japanese public was informed regarding the streptomycin program as well as the following additional facts on the tuberculosis control program.

“Tuberculosis is the most important public health problem in Japan, since it is the greatest killer of people in this country.

A tuberculosis control program has been placed into effect and certain phases of this program have been in operation for several years since the termination of the war:

First: Active cases of tuberculosis which had left hospitals because of the food shortage have been induced to come back into the hospitals for treatment, by obtaining the proper supplementary rations essential in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Second: Mass x-rays of children and industrial groups have been undertaken to locate active cases tuberculosis who are spreading the disease to others, and who for their own benefit also should be placed in hospitals for treatment.

Third: In an effort to build up body resistance of Japanese children to all diseases, particularly tuberculosis, a School Lunch Program was inaugurated to provide for these children the type of food, principally protein and calcium, in which their normal are deficient.

Fourth: An extensive BCG program is being carried out. Individuals from infancy to thirty years are tested with tuberculin to determine whether or not they have already been infected with a human tubercle bacillus. If they have not already been infected, they are immunized with BCG, which will prevent most of the cases of tuberculosis occurring in the future.

These steps are all important steps in reducing deaths from tuberculosis in Japan, but we are still faced with the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who are already infected with human tubercle bacillus, many of whom can be saved from death from this disease, if properly treated.

Within the last few years, streptomycin has been developed in the United States and has been found, after extensive tests, to be very effective in early tuberculosis cases before cavities have been formed in the lungs, in the cases of pulmonary, or lung tuberculosis. It is also effective in generalized tuberculosis; that is cases in which tubercle bacilli have spread throughout the body, to other organs than the lungs. It is effective in tuberculosis meningitis, which is fairly common in Japan. Streptomycin reaches the infected tissues through the blood stream. In tuberculosis cases of long standing, such as those cases in which large cavities in the lungs have been formed, we find that these cavities are thick-walled. Streptomycin is not effective in these cases because the streptomycin being carried by the blood stream cannot reach the tubercle bacilli who are protected by those thick-walled cavities.

Cases of tuberculosis which are treated with streptomycin must be in hospitals under the constant observation of their doctors, because the drug and its effects must be watched very carefully. If given in too large doses or in certain types of cases, it will be harmful, rather than beneficial. Experience has shown that streptomycin treatment is effective within 40 to 60 days. Cases which do not respond within this time usually do not benefit by longer treatment with streptomycin. In order to take full advantage of the beneficial effect of streptomycin in cases which are benefited, it is necessary for the patient to continue the usual methods of bed rest and the high caloric diet to assist his body in overcoming the ravages of his disease.

As a result of the steps taken in the tuberculosis control program outlined above in discovering active tuberculosis cases and inducing them to enter hospitals for treatment, tuberculosis beds in Japan, which were only one-fourth occupied at the termination of the war are now filled. If the Japanese people are to have the full benefit from the action of the Supreme Commander in obtaining streptomycin for treatment of tuberculosis cases, more tuberculosis beds must be made available within the next one to two years, to provide facilities for treatment of these active cases who are awaiting admission to tuberculosis sanatoria where they will receive the benefit of proper treatment, including streptomycin. This is important in the economic recovery of Japan. The economic loss to industry of skilled workers through prolonged absenteeism and chronic invalidism or death, when converted into yen, is tremendous. True economy is to avoid this loss by the preventive measures and by the early detection and treatment of individuals who have already become infected.

The introduction of streptomycin into Japan is an important landmark in the tuberculosis control program being sponsored by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.”

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.105 for period 27 December 1948 - 2 January 1949.

In correction of the reference item, above subject, smallpox vaccine for local government use in the immunization of contacts may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Tokyo -----	Dr. Ishibashi
Osaka -----	Dr. Morita
Fukuoka -----	Dr. Sugino

Typhus vaccine for the same purpose may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Sapporo -----	Dr. Nishino
Sendai -----	Dr. Matsui
Tokyo -----	Dr. Ishibashi
Nagoya -----	Dr. Sakaguchi
Osaka -----	Dr. Morita
Hiroshima -----	Dr. Fujii
Takamatsu -----	Dr. Omori
Fukuoka -----	Dr. Sugino

Smallpox vaccine for quarantine use was distributed to quarantine stations at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hakata, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Miike and Kagoshima. Typhus vaccine for repatriates was sent to Sasebo only.

Typhus Fever Control

Several cases of typhus fever have been reported from various prefectures among persons recently repatriated from the island of Karafuto near Hokkaido. These persons, according to reports from the Ministry of Welfare, were passengers on board the ship SHINKO MARU, which docked in Hakodate on or about the 27th of November. The passenger list included 1,520 persons.

Since 3 December these persons have traveled to at least 27 prefectures including Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukushima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kanagawa, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kochi, Kyoto, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nara, Niigata, Saga, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokyo, Yamagata and Yamanashi.

According to reports from the Ministry of Welfare and from the Hokkaido Military Government District, all persons on this ship were given complete immunization (two- 1 cc doses typhus vaccine) and were thoroughly dusted with 10% DDT dust, so that the danger of spreading typhus from these people has been minimized.

Since it is known that typhus may occur in previously immunized persons following a prolonged period of incubation, a careful check of these and other recently repatriated persons is recommended, particularly those from northern islands or from Manchuria, Siberia, and China.

Suspension of Vaccinations and Re-assay of Vaccines

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin Number 104, 20 - 26 December 1948, PHMJG #86, dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccination," and Yo-Hatsu Number 104, dated 25 December 1948 subject, "Re-assay of Japanese produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations."

Detailed plans have been worked out for the re-evaluation of all laboratories producing biologic products in Japan, as well as the re-assay of all current stocks of Japanese produced vaccines. Two separate methods of approach are being utilized for the re-evaluation procedures.

First, the Ministry of Welfare is conducting an extensive and thorough survey in order to accurately determine the ability of each manufacturing laboratory to produce satisfactory biologic products. This survey when completed will contain complete and detailed information pertaining to the facilities of each laboratory producing

biologic products for human use. It will also contain biographical data including technical training and experience of each person actually engaged in, or responsible for, the production of biologic products in those laboratories. An evaluation will be made of the procedures and techniques employed for the manufacture of each specific biologic product by each manufacturer. Only those laboratories which are able to meet established minimum standards will be re-certified and even then they will be certified for the production of specific products only.

Second, the facilities, procedures and techniques of the government assay laboratory (NIH) are being carefully checked in order to ascertain that the most effective techniques are in use. The assay procedure for each and every product is being studied in the greatest detail. Improved techniques will be substituted for those now in use wherever indicated.

Evaluation of the methods used for the assay of smallpox, typhus and triple typhoid (TAB) vaccines have been completed and re-assay of these products is now underway. Re-assay of other biologic products will begin as soon as the specific assay procedures concerned have been evaluated and actual arrangements for re-assay of these products have been completed.

SECTION III NUTRITION BRANCH

Nutrition Survey

Complete data on nutrition survey for the "Rice Year 1947-1948" (November 1947 through August 1948) are given in the following tables (Incl. No.1) and include:

1. Sources of staple and supplemental foods in total for Tokyo and 11 cities as well as for the farmers and non-farmers groups in these urban areas.
2. The grams of various classes of food consumed with the complete nutritional analysis for all urban and rural areas surveyed.
3. Physical data of the national nutrition survey on deficiency symptoms and weight deviations for Tokyo, 11 Cities and 46 prefectures for the First Year 1947-1948.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Another four-month refresher course for clinical nurses will open 1 February at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. This course will provide the training to enable instructors and supervisors to teach in the schools of nursing.

This will be the last refresher course that will be sponsored by the Nursing Affairs Division. Subsequent courses will be given by the Nursing Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

Notification, dated 5 January, was sent to the Prefectural Departments of Health giving the names of the nurses who are to attend this course. It is recommended that the nurse attends whose name is listed as she has been selected as the person most capable of teaching and carrying on the program. All other letters and announcements are void. Six nurses from each region have been chosen.

Public Health

There are 56 public health nurses attending the four-month refresher course at the Institute of Public Health. Forty-four Prefectures are represented this term which consist of:

Lectures	350 hours
Field work	120 "
Field trip	10 "
Discussion	<u>10</u> "
	490 "

Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses

The five-month course on Tuberculosis for public health nurses opened 10 January in Tokyo. This course is sponsored by Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Clinical Nurse Curriculum for Class "A" Schools

A curriculum, divided into quarters for the three years, has been sent to all Military Government Nurses for guidance in the clinical nursing course.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Conference

A Conference for English Army Military Government Veterinarians held in Yokohama was attended on 4, 5, 6 January by Public Health and Welfare representatives. Papers on veterinary subjects as related to Japan were given by each member present. Open discussions were held on those problems current to the maintenance and improvement of Japanese veterinary programs both as to the existing as well as the proposed new programs. As a result of this conference, liaison between the men in the field, Eighth Army Military Government Headquarters and SCAP will be improved.

Veterinary Education Text Books

A conference was held with a temporary committee appointed by the Veterinary Affairs Council for the purpose of considering the revision of current Japanese Veterinary Text Books, by their respective authors, in an effort to replace obsolete text books now in use.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>25 - 31 December</u> <u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
	<u>1 - 7 January 1949</u> Negative	

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Contraband

SCAP Circular 23, dated 7 July 1948, subject: "Contraband", provides for seizure and disposition on contraband by Occupation Forces authorities. Procedure has been established whereby disposition of confiscated medicines, food, clothing and tobacco items, which are not from Army sources, is the responsibility of Public Health and Welfare Section. These items are to be turned over to the designated agency of the Ministry of Welfare by the Deputy Contraband Administrator and used for relief purposes. Instructions now in preparation will require the Ministry of Welfare to designate agencies for receipt of this contraband, make proper distribution for relief use, maintain adequate records and submit necessary reports. More information on this subject will be published in future Weekly Bulletins.

Production

A total of 1,202 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 26 December - 1 January.

During the period 12 - 18 December, 25,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 5,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,943 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 230,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 20,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 370 vials of typhus vaccine were received leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,570,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 643,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 13,476 vials of typhus vaccine.

During this period an additional total of 2,880 vials of typhus vaccine (United States produced imported vaccine now out-of-date) upon reassay failed to pass potency tests of minimum standards. This amount has been discounted from inventory stocks and destroyed.

During the period 19 - 25 December, 5,000 gallons of 5% spray were distributed and 193,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were received leaving stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and factories of 2,748,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 617,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

During the period 26 December - 1 January, 15,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust was received. No.5% DDT residual effect spray was received or distributed. Stock inventories in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers total 2,743,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 595,131.5 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocations (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures for January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria and for use in public and private hospitals and sanatoria is included in Inclosure No.2. Ministry of Welfare officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned, and have likewise notified prefectural health officials of the final coal allocations to those installations. (Unit: Metric ton).

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure No.3 of solid fuel allocation (Standard Coal, sub-standard coal, and lignite) by districts and prefectures for use in public bath houses for January, February and March (Unit: Metric ton). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the consumers while the Ministry of Welfare at the same time, notified each prefectural health office by mail of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

Distribution

During the period 26 December 1948 - 1 January 1949, 248 pieces of DDT dusting and spray equipment were distributed to three prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Tokyo	120		
Yamagata		126	
Nagano			2
Total	120	126	2

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - November

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

Total Registrants	93,561
Arrests- Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	68
Convictions - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	20
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 500 fine to ¥ 15,000 fine and three months penal servitude to ten months penal servitude, all penal servitude being abrogated by suspension of the sentences covering from two years to four years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 fine to ¥10,000 fine and three months penal servitude

to two years penal servitude, including nine suspended sentences covering from two years to three years. Ten registrants and two non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

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

Inspection of registrants	925
Investigations originated	187
Investigations concluded	144
Investigations not concluded	284

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

Four defendants ---- three months penal servitude each.
 One defendant ----- ¥ 300 fine.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 115 and 116, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 14.08 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

115th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Republic on 23 December 1948 and contained 8.07 tons (food, 4.65 tons clothing, 3.42 tons).

116th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Ogelthorpe Victory on 27 December 1948 and contained 6.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 6.01 tons miscellaneous, .04tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,174.21 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,459.98
Clothing (including shoes)	1,342.08
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>103.01</u>
Total	7,174.21

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

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" (July through December 1948) since the arrival of their first shipment of "gift" packages.

Food: Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,733	
Packages delivered	8,301	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>2,768</u>	<u>13,802</u>
Total packages on hand (available for delivery)		6,177
 *Woolen: Total packages received		 2,004
Packages damaged	2	
Packages delivered	1,669	
Packages in process of delivery	<u> </u>	<u>1,671</u>
Total packages on hand (consigned but not delivery)		333
 *Blanket: Total packages received		 1,144
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	226	
Packages in process of delivery	<u>312</u>	<u>548</u>

*Woolen and Blanket packages arrived, in Yokohama, aboard the S.S. Matthew Luckenback on 4 December 1948.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund Campaign”

The most recent consolidated report from the forty-six prefectures covering their progress in the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund Campaign” reflects a total of twenty-two prefectures having reached or exceeded their established quotas. A total of ¥ 1,020,572,248.85 has been raised (collections and pledges) towards the national goal of ¥1,175,450,000.00 or 86.8% of quota.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the progress of the “Joint Fund Campaign” on a prefectural basis and gives quotas, amount raised, per centums and latest dates of reporting:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	64,496,489.00	27 December	92.1
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 December	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 December	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,402,962.08	27 December	69.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.9
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,002.41	27 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,206,507.03	25 December	103.3
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,486,885.00	20 December	60.8
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,564,354.67	25 December	95.6
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	29,250,000.00	20 December	97.5
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	50,119,568.64	25 December	100.2

Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	7,466,111.00	23 December	37.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 December	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.00	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 December	65.6
Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,020,572,240.85		86.8%

Conferences on Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped

A series of conferences on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped are being held between the Public Health and Welfare Section and the National Council for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The object of these conference is to:

1. Develop a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program.
2. Draft any proposed legislation which may be necessary to further develop a progressive rehabilitation program.

In attempting to reach the objectives outlined above, emphasis is being placed on the utilization of existing legislation and services. It is anticipated that the basic objectives will be established within a few months and that the program will be accelerated through developing several model institutions.

Public Assistance

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin is a copy of the remaining portion of Hatsu-sha #129, dated 7 December 1948 (Incl. #4). The initial portion was attached to Weekly Bulletin #104, dated 20 - 26 December 1948.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

A recent prefectural survey revealed that coal miners were not obtaining the medical care they were entitled to under the Health Insurance program. Because of the vital nature of coal production to the national economy and attainment of the objectives of the Occupation, the health of the miners is of major consideration and the prefectural governments should exert full effort to assure adequate medical care for such workers. Funds for such purpose are being raised on a systematic basis through contributions by the workers and the employers and are available for such use.

The Ministry of Welfare is being asked to give special consideration to this matter and to enlist the cooperation of interested prefectures.

Welfare Pension Insurance Benefits:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.97 (1 - 7 November 1948) for a summary of the above-named social insurance program (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) and monthly benefit data for the first three months of the current fiscal year, April through June 1948. 1/

Comparable benefit data for the months July through September 1948 are tabulated in Inclosure No.5. On 1 August 1948 a revision of the law took effect entailing, among other things, an upward revision of invalidity and survivors' pension rates to five times their former amounts and the payment of two new types of survivors' benefits, a widow(er)'s pension and a surviving child's pension. Although recomputation of existing benefits and certification of pending benefits of the new types has not yet been completed, the increase from August 1948 in the average pension is clearly reflected in the attached table. The decrease in September 1948 of the number of pension cases certified is apparent rather than real, being due to delays in the certification of pensions undergoing recomputation.

Social Insurance Contributions

On 8 January the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare held a conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections from 13 prefectures relative to the collection of social insurance contributions. The conference was prompted by the continued high percentage of employers delinquent in remitting the contributions. Under the several laws the employer is required to make deductions from the payroll, contribute himself and equal amount and promptly forward the total to the Insurance Section or Branch Office which deposits the money in the account of the national government. The national government as the insurer makes allocations from the funds thus collected for the payment of current benefits certified under the Law. To avoid shortages it is important that contributions be collected in full and on time.

1/ Data for July 1948 published at the same time were partly in error. Rather than showing the total number of pensions certified for payment through July, the pension benefits listed were merely those certified for the first time during that month.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
88	1/3/49	List of Applicants for Entry in the Uri-Ryo Physically Handicapped Rehabilitation Center, Kyoto Prefecture.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving list of applicants as indicated in subject.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Nutrition Survey for the "Rice Year 1947-1948".
2. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lingnite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria to Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria for January, February and March 1949.
3. Allocation of Standard Coal, Sub-standard Coal, and Lingnite to Public Bath Houses for January, February and March 1949.
4. Hatsu-sha #129 - (Information to Military Government Teams only).
5. Social Insurance Statistics.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Disease in Japan, 4 Week Period Ending 25 December 1948.
7. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 1 January 1949.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
10 - 16 January
1949
Number 107**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Epidemiological Information and Quarantine Notifications

Distribution of copies of the Weekly Fasciculus, a publication of the World Health Organization Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, to supplement radio broadcasts of epidemiologic information has been made in the past to certain selected quarantine stations of Japan. More extensive distribution is now possible due to the receipt of additional copies. The Weekly Fasciculus is now being enclosed with the Weekly Bulletin mailed to the Military Government team having jurisdiction over the port or mailed direct to port quarantine officers at the following locations:

Maizuru Repatriation Center Kyoto Military Government Team	APO	301
*Haneda Army Air Base	"	337
Hario Detachment, 34th Infantry Regiment	"	24
*Nagasaki Military Government Team	"	929
Saga Military Government Team	"	929
*Hiroshima Military Government Team	"	317
*Aichi Military Government Team	"	710
Kanagawa Military Government Team	"	503
Fukuoka Military Government Team	"	929
*Hokkaido Military Government District	"	468
Hakodate Detachment, Hokkaido Military Government District	"	468
*Hyogo Military Government Team	"	317
*Kagoshima Military Government Team	"	970
Shizuoka Military Government Team	"	1007
Yokosuka Naval Base	Navy No.	3923
*Kyushu Military Government Region	APO	24-5

And to:

*Public Health Branch, Military Government		
Headquarters, Eighth Army	"	343
*Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, RYKOM Military Government	"	331, Unit7

Numbers 44, 45 and 47 of Volume XXI of the Weekly Fasciculus were enclosed with Weekly Bulletin No.106. Numbers 48, 49, 51 and 52 enclosed with this issue. Failure to receive the above copies should be investigated locally and any necessary corrections in mailing address reported.

*These teams are being furnished copies of Numbers 40, 41 and 43 in addition to the indicated distribution. Not sufficient copies received for each port quarantine officer.

Ministerial Instructions

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

6 - 11 December

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Dec. 10	Kai-Hatsu No.1119	All directors of ministerial departments and bureaus.		Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Control of Fire		

Medical Affairs Bureau

Dec. 6	I-hatsu No.629	All Prefectural Governors		Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Control of the so-called locum-tenens (substitute clinicians)		

Dec. 6	I-Hatsu No.629	All Prefectural Governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Indication on plate of the of the health insurance physicians, etc.	
Dec. 9	I-shu No.873	All Directors of branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National hospitals and national sanatoria	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law	
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>			
Dec. 8	Yo-hatsu No.1593	Governors, Hokkaido and 10 other Prefecture	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: The training course in technical skill of complement fixation test on serum of typhus patients.	
Dec. 9	Yo-hatsu No.1603	All Prefectural Governors	"
		Re: Expense stated in Article 15, paragraph3 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	
Dec. 9	Yo-hatsu No.1606	"	"
		Re: Construction of isolation hospitals, isolation wards and disinfecting stations.	
Dec. 10	Yo-hatsu No.1616	"	"
		Re: Forwarding the outline of diagnosis on venereal disease.	
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>			
Dec. 8	Ei-hatsu No.362	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Strengthening through going program of guidance hospitals.	
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.814	"	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
		Re: Control of medical articles indicating or advertising effectiveness for contraception.	
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.815	"	"
		Re: Control of sales method, etc., homeopathy medicine.	
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No.817	"	"
		Re: Allotment of specified distribution goods (medicine and infant cures) for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49, and partial amendment of quantities permitted for distribution of these goods.	
Dec. 10	Yaku-hatsu No.824	"	"
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel at the local governments concerning distribution, guidance and control of medicine and distribution of medicine and other sanitary material, and for expenses necessary for the local pharmaceutical supervisors for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1793	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Excessive payment on expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1794	Governors, Hokkaido and six other Prefecture	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance of the welfare commissioners, grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance for functions of the facilities for stability of livelihood of the nation.	
Dec. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1798	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
		Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	

Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1800 No.1810	Governor, Osaka and six other Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1811	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1812	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1813	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the provision of Art.7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1814	"	"
		"	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1815	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
		Re: Amendment of the standard amount of expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1816	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
		Re: Partial closing of the lodging facilities.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1817	"	"
		Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1821	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Approval on establishment of the All-Japan League of Christian Social Work, Inc.	
Dec. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1825	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1832	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
		Re: Selection of the institutions to be objects of allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1847	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Approval on amendment of the constitution of Tokyo Taiyu-kai, Foundational Juridical person.	
Dec. 8	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.210	All Prefectural Governors	"
		Re: Extent of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 8	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.211	"	"
		Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.212	"	"
		Re: Allotment of budget of national grant-in-id for the clerical work expenses, etc., on the nation-wide simultaneous investigation into conditions of protection of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.213	"	"
		Re: Payment of the balance under accounts settlement of the national grant-in-aid for the protection expenses under the Daily Life Security Life for the fiscal year 1947-48.	

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec. 6	Engo No.714	Governors, Tokyo and 16 other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: Transportation of property left by Korean nationals.	
Dec. 6	Engo No.716	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: Inspection of situation etc., of establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.717	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on establishment of the emergency accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.721	Governor, Tottori, Pref.	"
		Re: Investigation into property left by Korean nationals.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.722	Governor, Kochi, Pref.	"
		Re: Philippine nationals' return to their country.	
Dec. 7	Engo No.723	Governor, Tokyo and 25 other prefectures	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Dec. 8	En-shi No.725	All prefectural governors (except the governors of Akita, Mie and Wakayama Prefectures)	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for funds on business fund loan to the needy persons.	
Dec. 8	En-shi No.726	Governor, Hokkaido and seven other prefectures	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the clerical work expenses etc., on the emergency relief expenses necessary for intake of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec. 8	Engo No.728	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
		Re: Treatment of the repatriates who have landed from any ship other than the repatriation ship.	
Dec. 9	Engo No.732	Governor, Tokyo and 19 other prefectures	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Dec. 11	En-shi No.736	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Carrying out the repatriation relief campaign of love.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Reactions Subsequent to Inoculations

Among 156 inoculations with diphtheria toxoid given by one doctor on 20 November in Mibu-machi, Tochigi prefecture, there were a total of 41 reactions, with onset noted three to six days following inoculation. The reactions consisted of abscess formation at the site of inoculation. Incision and drainage of the abscesses resulted in eventful recovery. The physician placed the blame on bacterial contamination of the toxoid but admitted using needles and syringes repeatedly without sterilization between inoculations. The measures taken in this case by the Military Government Health Officer and by prefectural health authorities are of sufficient interest to quote in full:

“a. true cause of the reactions was revealed to the public through excerpts released for publication by both the Military Government and the prefectural public health sections. Simultaneous publicity was given to the general success of the diphtheria inoculation program in reducing both the morbidity and mortality of this disease.

“b. All physicians engaged in the immunization program were notified by the prefectural public health department to read letter #95 (issued by the Welfare Ministry and dated 11 November 1948) which explained proper inoculation technique.

“c. A meeting of all physicians engaged in the program was held by the prefectural public health department for the purpose of demonstrating good inoculation technique. A lecture was delivered to the group by Dr. Takizi Numata, director of the Kitasato Virus Research Institute, on the preparation of biological materials and the immunologic theories underlying their use.

“d. The doctor responsible for the infections was visited by a member of the Military Government Public Health Section, without prior warning, during his subsequent series of diphtheria inoculations. It was found that he was employing accepted technique, as previously instructed.

“e. An increased concern on the part of the parents of children being immunized was noted, following the publicity given to the Mibu-machi incident, during spot checks of immunization centers; they closely observed the physicians technique for possible flaws.

“f. The chief of the prefectural public health department feels that the physicians concerned would exercise more care in their work were they paid for their services. At present they are doing immunization work on a voluntary basis. He hopes to be able to provide payment in the future out of funds to be obtained from the village, prefectural and national government.”

Similar measures taken in other prefectures during the present interim period would assist in developing proper aseptic techniques of administration when preventive inoculations are resumed.

Epidemic Influenza

An influenza epidemic is now present in Europe and may spread to other parts of the world. In mid-December the epidemic area included all of Italy and Sardinia. Reports from Italy to United Nations Health Organization indicate that the disease ran a mild clinical course: fever with neuralgia for 2-3 days; total duration 4-5 days, with a few fatal complications observed among the aged. In Sardinia, laboratory identification of influenza virus B was made.

The Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, informed this Headquarters by radio 15 January that widespread incidence of influenza had been reported from Italy, Switzerland and parts of Austria, with epidemic conditions in southern Holland and France. In France half of the cases are reported caused by influenza virus A, while virus A has also been identified in southern Holland.

Alertness in the prompt reporting of either suspect or confirmed influenza cases among Japanese, particularly in the larger cities and port areas, may provide the medical intelligence data necessary in preventing a possible epidemic in Japan.

Typhus Fever

A summary of the occurrence and distribution of typhus fever in Japan over the period 1 January to 31 December 1948 has been compiled from data furnished by the Ministry of Welfare and the 406th Medical General Laboratory (Inclosure No.1). That part of the summary dealing with the serological determination of types of typhus fever is based on the results of complement fixation tests performed by the 406th Medical General Laboratory. All negative sera are now being re-tested which may result in some minor changes in the “confirmed typhus” tabulations. These changes when completed will be reported in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Some misunderstanding has developed in connection with Trade Services Memorandum No.11 regarding physicians authorized to treat foreign nationals. The following information is presented to clarify this matter.

Trade Services Memorandum No.11 states that the physicians indicated on the accompanying list are approved by the American Consular Service, Yokohama, for the performance of physical examinations required by the American Consulate. The physicians listed represent only those who are accredited by the American Consul for the purpose of performing medical service in connection with visas for travel to the United States or other countries outside of Japan, and does not intend to qualify these doctors or disqualify other physicians to care for allied nationals or other individuals for whom medical service outside of United States Army facilities is required.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Prefectural Veterinary Functions - Tuberculin Testing of Cattle

Recently there has been some attempt on the part of the veterinarians in the health centers to assume the responsibility for the Tuberculosis eradication program. In 1946 it was decided by SCAP that the tuberculin testing of cattle would be under the competence of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their counterparts in each prefecture. No change is being contemplated in transferring this function to the public health veterinarians.

Public Health Veterinarians are concerned with the inspection of meat, food, milk, seafood and rabies control in dogs. Animal disease control is under the competence of veterinarians in the agriculture Department. In one Prefecture, public health veterinary activities has been absorbed by the Animal Husbandry Section, Agriculture Department and indications are that other prefectures may plan the same course of action. Any attempt to create one veterinary section, by combining the two services, would result in the performance of duties being seriously curtailed. Changes of this nature would also create new problems in budget and administration. Command instructions are being issued to clarify this matter.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 8-14 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Nara	Swine Cholera	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	3
Gifu	" "	2

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In view of the present unavailability of Japanese produced biologicals, 8,750 vials of typhus vaccine and 1,663 tubes (10 doses per tube) of smallpox vaccine have been obtained from Army sources. They are to be used for emergencies and have been distributed to strategic areas in various parts of the country for ready access as follows:

<u>Location</u>		<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	Sanitation Department	180 vials	-
Miyagi	" "	540 "	-
Aichi	" "	1,440 "	-
Tokyo	" "	1,980 "	200
Osaka	" "	2,880 "	200
Hiroshima	" "	720 "	-
Kagawa	" "	180 "	-
Fukuoka	" "	360 "	100
Fukushima	" "	360 "	-
Yokohama	Qarantine Station	-	300
Kobe	" "	-	100
Moji	" "	-	300
Hakata	" "	-	123
Nagasaki	" "	-	100
Sasebo	" "	110	200
Miike	" "	-	20
Kagoshima	" "	-	20
TOTALS		8,750 vials	1,663

Effective 4 November new ceiling prices were established for many commodities. Inclosure Number 2 of this Bulletin lists the manufacturer's new selling prices for many medical items used in public health programs. Consumers prices can be estimated as being approximately 40% more than the manufacturer's selling price.

During the period 2 - 8 January, 353 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Yamagata					1
Saitama					1
Tokyo			1		
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Ehime		50			
Fukuoka					
TOTALS	200	50	1	50	2

Production

A breakdown of fuel allocations (Standard Coal and Low-Calorie Standard Coal) by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to universities, medical colleges and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education is included in Inclosure No.3. This allocation covers the period January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948/49. (Unit: Metric Tons).

A total of 3,799 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 2-8 January.

During the period 2-8 January, 46,900 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 21,675 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 265,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 61,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,031,965 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 618,556 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Smuggling and Illicit Manufacture of Heroin

With commendable cooperation American and Japanese law enforcement agencies in Osaka, Japan recently located and seized a clandestine chemical laboratory engaged in the conversion of crude morphine, smuggled into Japan from South Korea, into "Heroin".

The facts of the investigation indicate that the laboratory was in operation for six months during which time 7,670 grams of crude morphine were smuggled from South Korea to Japan on five occasions, 2,880 grams of Heroin were manufactured from this crude morphine and 1,314.8 grams of crude morphine and 2,119.4 grams of Heroin were seized. Four defendants were arrested, all Koreans, one Korean is a fugitive and several other persons under investigation.

Of the 764 grams of Heroin manufactured and sold prior to the apprehension of the laboratory operator and seizure of crude and finished narcotic stocks, 564 grams were sold in Japan to persons in Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and 200 grams were smuggled back to South Korea and sold.

The successful completion of this investigation represents an important step in the elimination of a basic "source of supply" of illicit Heroin in Japan as is attested by the fact that this one source partially supplied two of the four heaviest narcotic violation areas of Japan, namely the Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto area and the Tokyo, Yokohama area.

SECTION VII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The tabulation given below was recently completed to ascertain the distribution of LARA relief goods (food, 5,414 tons - clothing, 1,485 tons) allocated during the years 1946-48:

<u>Where Distributed</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
<u>Welfare Institutions</u> , including baby clinics, day nurseries and milk stations	47.4%	46.1%
<u>Sanatoria</u> (Tuberculosis and Leper)	7.5%	1.0%
<u>School Programs</u> , including supplementing school lunch and college feeding projects	37.7%	8.9%
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	6.6%	7.4%
<u>Special Projects</u>	0.8%	3.4%
Repatriates, including needy persons under care of Minsei-iin		33.2%

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint-Fund Campaign

As of 14 January twenty-four prefectures have reached or exceeded their established goals for the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign. Collections for all prefectures now total ¥ 1,031,999,593.27 or 87.8% of the national quota of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00.

The Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign's progress is given below, on a prefectural basis, and sets forth goals, amounts raised (collections, including pledges), percentums and last reporting dates:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	68,475,122.00	10 January	97.9
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 November	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	25 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 January	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,605,061.43	31 December	69.4
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.8
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,102.41	31 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,563,595.31	31 December	103.9
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,731,985.15	1 January	97.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 December	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	51,787,751.63	7 January	103.5
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	8,669,920.00	31 December	43.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,155,144.00	31 December	100.7
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.00	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	13,642,740.00	28 December	80.3
	1,175,450,000.00	1,031,999,593.27		87.8

Public Assistance - New Program

Attention is called to the fact that portions of the previous program are still in effect under change authorized by Hatsu-Sha #129, dated 7 December 1948. Those parts of the previous program dealing with school expenses, burial costs and medical costs are still in effect according to the Protection Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

Child Welfare - Minimum Standards

Attached here with (Inclosure No.4) is a complete to translated copy of Kosei-Sho-Rei #64 released 29 December 1948. The translation is in three parts: The general instructions - a copy of the standards - and last minute amendments thereto.

It is desirable that those entrusted with the actual supervision of the institutions and who will evaluate the institutions by the established standards, recognize that they are entrusted by the government to protect the interests of the inmates and that they must of necessary be objective in their approach to institutional management. These supervisors will need backing and encouragement, if not supervision, from child welfare boards and prefectural welfare officials. Prefectural Welfare Departments must recognize the need for supervisory personnel who are strong enough and have authority enough to relegate the ceremonial (and superficial) to its proper place in all contacts with the individual institution.

Child Welfare - Institutional Allowance

Attached herewith (Inclosure No.5) is a copy of Ji-Hatsu #64, dated 29 December 1948 which concerns changes in allowance paid to institutions for the care of children. The new figures have been based on increased costs as well as on expected increases resulting from adherence to minimum standards.

It is recognized that the whole problem of "costs of care" and "administrative costs" needs additional study. It is expected that this problem will be a matter for special attention during the early months of this year. Further information concerning this subject will be forthcoming at an early date.

Public Assistance Report - November

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for the month of November. Totals for November 1947 and for October 1948 are given for purpose of comparison.

	November 1948	November 1947	October 1948
Persons - Institutional	143,940	138,596	143,806
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,690,576	2,582,720	1,720,106
Totals	1,834,516	2,721,316	1,863,912
Assistance in Kind	18,906,809	50,782,811	25,126,018
Assistance in Cash	579,688,317	365,818,494	565,029,472
Totals	598,595,126	416,601,305	590,155,490

* Before deductions for repayment.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutiona</u> <u>l</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	14,130	58,548	546,172	27,595,459
Aomori	1,741	28,339	170,940	8,690,363
Iwate	843	41,273	94,886	12,778,613
Miyagi	1,553	42,519	175,240	8,653,021
Akita	962	53,506	2,059,813	16,055,153
Yamagata	1,023	24,328	65,850	6,778,763
Fukushima	774	50,149	104,493	14,533,130
Ibaraki	1,136	35,464	11,365	7,816,757
Tochigi	946	22,378	9,189	6,681,474
Gumma	4,599	34,968	19,358	12,099,684
Saitama	1,305	41,258	236,000	14,913,713
Chiba	2,714	35,734	263,265	10,797,566
Tokyo	19,381	104,027	-	53,108,905

Kanagawa	5,534	40,473	-	18,558,004
Niigata	9,718	55,749	14,507	14,821,372
Toyama	1,180	27,442	-	9,574,502
Ishikawa	1,221	25,825	5,630	7,725,125
Fukui	485	19,627	9,650	7,047,662
Yamanashi	465	20,861	-	5,395,992
Nagano	3,134	42,947	145,353	14,396,623
Gifu	2,067	30,506	225,594	9,351,598
Shizuoka	5,317	44,715	2,423,386	14,640,417
Aichi	7,394	60,976	-	22,020,105
Mie	1,118	35,772	-	11,534,430
Shiga	527	24,129	-	6,222,147
Kyoto	3,521	45,833	8,012,400	17,511,592
Osaka	8,974	55,059	99,867	27,687,575
Hyogo	5,365	72,399	-	29,474,172
Nara	705	19,835	-	7,617,051
Wakayama	363	28,839	36,148	7,808,358
Tottori	989	16,750	972,679	5,227,029
Shimane	696	23,950	-	8,146,398
Okayama	3,610	39,187	44,550	13,181,891
Hiroshima	3,158	41,465	39,032	15,332,324
Yamaguchi	9,461	30,875	2,618	13,442,625
Tokushima	2,134	26,960	-	8,199,403
Kagawa	1,972	22,676	1,202,759	5,923,295
Ehime	2,020	35,203	27,677	11,449,110
Kochi	658	21,109	1,070	6,953,844
Fukuoka	2,062	16,391	351,035	6,095,708
Saga	1,538	23,904	1,297,683	6,757,418
Nagasaki	1,262	33,711	60,286	11,558,755
Kumamoto	1,743	35,902	112,104	10,976,253
Oita	1,185	20,921	-	6,032,600
Miyazaki	1,380	26,083	66,210	5,778,982
Kagoshima	1,827	52,011	-	12,410,242
TOTAL	143,890	1,690,576	18,906,809	579,355,203

*After deduction for repayment.

Correction in Ji-Hatsu #50 (Foster Care)

The mimeographed of Ji-Hatsu #50 which was attached to Weekly Bulletin #95 dated 18 - 24 October should be corrected in Chapter 1, paragraph I (1) to read: "those under 18 years of age."

Change in Recertification Program Deadline

Due to confliction with the coming elections, all governors were notified by the Ministry of Welfare, additional time, as necessary, could be allotted to the public assistance recertification program. It is expected, however, that the reports will be made to the Ministry during March. The original target date was 20 January.

Child Welfare - "Slavery" and Child-Selling

Recent newspaper publicity concerning "slavery" and "child-selling" in Tochigi Prefecture has resulted in a conference in that prefecture among Corps, Region and local Military Government officials as well as a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section. Children's Bureau officials and local Japanese officials, representing all interested parties, took part in the conference from which certain conclusion were derived and a line of action planned. It was also determined that procedures which may be used nationally will first be tested in the Tochigi prefecture, since there are indications that the problem is national in scope. Welfare officers may wish to

estimate the scope of the problem in each prefecture in the near future, however, it is advisable that no definite action be taken before results are obtained and weighed in the Tochigi experiment.

Conclusions reached at Tochigi were:

1. All concerned believed that all families having unrelated children, not legally adopted, should register and that a report should be made on each family by an outside agency.
2. Continued supervision should be exercised after the initial review.
3. Appropriate action should be taken in those cases in which abuses or exploitation were evident.
4. Conclusions should be reached during the review as to future policy concerning the problem, with recommendations concerning necessary amendments to present laws or regulations in order that future placements could be made through the proper authorities and that supervision could be regularized.
5. It was apparent that all concerned were against a "brokerage" system and that the placement of children for monetary considerations to any person including the child's own family was not an acceptable practice.
6. It was recognized that the practice was one of long standing and that the cause was economic, since most of the children came from rice deficit areas to the rice surplus areas, especially during times of drought flood or crop failures.
7. It was possible that children under 13 years of age should be treated as a separate problem since the newly inaugurated foster home program was most effective for this group and because their placement could hardly be considered as economically advantageous to the family which had the child.
8. The treatment of the problem should be used as an educational device for the enlightenment of the general population in order that all persons might become familiar with existing laws dealing with children.
9. Care should be used in handling the problem so that the hundreds of children and families concerned would not become unduly apprehensive since it was known that many of the children preferred their present situation to their former and were content and well cared for.

Doho Engo Kai

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.59, Section I (for the period 9 February - 14 February 1948).

The Ministry of Welfare on 17 January 1949 directed the Prefectural Governors and the National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai) to carry out to the sub-branch, city, town and village level, the instructions issued in Sha-Hatsu No.19 dated 7 February 1948, which, through misinterpretation, were only carried out to the prefectural level.

The instructions directed that:

1. All public officials resign from their positions in Doho Engo Kai.
2. All Doho Engo Kai office space held by them in prefectural buildings will be vacated immediately.

Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates

The 1948 session of the Japanese Diet on 29 December passed Law No.279 known as the "Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates". By "special non-repatriates is meant those civilians not members of the armed forces, who were impressed into forced labor in prisoner of war camps in Siberia and Manchuria. (The Japanese government still continues to pay compensation to undemobilized soldiers and sailors and undemobilized civilian personnel (gunzoku) who were with the armed forces of the Japanese government as civilian employees thereof). The intent of the new law is to give the same protection, as far as insurance and other payments are concerned, to civilians impressed into forced labor in exactly the same manner as Japanese soldiers and sailors and gunzoku.

Appropriate ministerial ordinances and regulations have just been issued to prefectural welfare departments outlining procedures whereby personnel covered by this act may make application to receive reimbursement or if undemobilized, procedures whereby their family, mother or elder children, may make such application. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Japanese already repatriated might have been included in this group of impressed civilians although not more than ten percent of such group will be eligible for benefits under the provisions of the law. Of those to be repatriated it is estimated that approximately 9,000 may be benefited under this act. A summary of the law, ordinance and regulations, together with copies of the basic law itself will be attached to a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Bulletin.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurances and Welfare Pension

The coverage of Japanese employees of Occupation Forces under the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws has been temporarily delayed because of budget restrictions. Notification of such delay was issued on or about 12 January to each prefectural insurance section by the Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

Seamen's Insurance

The following documents of the Ministry of Welfare relating to the Seamen's Insurance Law were published in the 23 December 1948 issue of the Official Gazette:

(1) Ministerial Ordinance No.58 of 1948, prescribing procedure for increasing the amounts of invalidity and survivors pensions in accordance with the amendments (Law 128 of 1948) effective 1 September 1948. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.80, 5 July 1948).

(2) Ministerial Notification No.103 of 1948, defining "transportation expenses" and fixing rates therefor under Article 33-(14) of the Seamen's Insurance Law which provides for allowances to defray transportation expense incurred by an unemployed seamen in accepting employment at a place other than in the vicinity of his current residence.

Seamen's Insurance Benefits

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.98 (8 - 14 November 1948) for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance system (Senin Hoken) and the benefit data for the first four months the fiscal year, April through June 1948.

The recent revision in the law effective 1 September 1948 provided, among many other things (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.98), a five-fold raise of occupational invalidity and survivors' pensions certified for payment prior to 1 December 1947. This was done in order to equalize the older occupational pensions with those newly certified since that date on which an earlier amendment took effect incorporating into the Seamen's Insurance Law improved and liberalized workmen's accident compensation features comparable to those provided for land-workers in the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law of 5 April 1947. Pensions subject to this increase were recomputed and paid at the new rates for the first time in November retroactive to September 1948. Therefore, the increases are not yet apparent from the September figures shown in the enclosure. Whatever rises in per-capita amounts appear are due mostly to recent rises in wage levels.

Dependents' and other additional benefits likewise payable for the first time as of 1 September 1948 will also be paid retroactively (on a cash reimbursement basis) upon completion of all the necessary arrangements. Thereafter, dependents' medical, dental and nursing benefits will be supplied in kind as well as on a cash reimbursement basis. None are shown in the September benefit statistics.

1/ Attention is drawn to the fact that report under this program differ from those under Welfare Pension Insurance in the method of reporting pension cases. The numbers of Seamen's pension cases listed each month are those newly certified during the month. Welfare Pension Insurance reports, on the other hand, show the aggregate of

welfare pensions currently certified for payment prior to and during the month under review (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.106).

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>SURVEILANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
89	1/11/49	Publication of Results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare covering publication of results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls.

1. Tabular Summary - Typhus Fever in Japan.
2. New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948 for Medicines and Related Items.
3. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Low Calorie Standard) for use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for January, February, March 1949.
4. Ministry Ordinance of Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies (Kosei-Sho-Rei #64). (Information to Military Government Teams Only).
5. The Limit of the Expense Incurred by the Enforcement of Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agencies.
6. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Grants Under Seamen's Insurance.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 8 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex included in this issue.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 - 23 January
1949
Number 108**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Preventive Vaccination

The Ministry of Welfare published "Rules for the Execution of Inoculations" in YO-HATSU No.1355, dated 15 October 1948. These rules were also published in English as BO (Preventive Section, Prevention Bureau) No.56, dated 26 October 1948, and were sent to chiefs of sanitation sections (health departments) of all prefectures. Instructions are given therein for vaccinations and inoculations against the following: smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid, typhus and cholera.

An English translation of the above "rules" has been reproduced for the benefit of Military Government Public Health Officers and is attached to this Bulletin. (Inclosure No.1).

The following is offered in explanation of the information and instructions contained in the Rules for the Execution of Inoculations.

The irregularity in designating the date for which the vaccines are valid is due to differences in the minimum requirements which have been adopted but which are under revisions. According to previous requirements, the periods of validity for typhoid and cholera vaccines begin from their date of manufacture, while that for typhus vaccine begins from the date of sale. The periods of validity for smallpox and diphtheria vaccines begin from the date of passing official test or assay. The temperature for storage during the period of validity is below freezing (below 0° C) for smallpox vaccine and between 2° C and 5° C for the others. According to minimum requirements the storage of finished smallpox vaccine in the hands of manufacturers is to be at temperatures below minus 10° C. Provisions should be made in advance for temporary storage by prefectural health departments and for distribution within the prefectures at the required temperatures. The use of vacuum jugs with dry ice or salted wet ice as an adjunct to mechanical refrigeration is suggested.

Disinfection of the "fingers" is required of the vaccinator. Preferably this should be accomplished by washing the hands with soap and water. Phenol solution for hand disinfection should be used if better facilities cannot be provided.

Disinfection of the part to be vaccinated (or inoculated) must, in the case of smallpox vaccination, be an agent which has no residual action deleterious to the virus in the vaccine. For smallpox vaccination, complete dryness of the skin after its disinfection, whether by acetone, alcohol, ether, or soap and water, is essential. For other inoculations given intradermally or subcutaneously tincture of iodine is ordinarily required as a skin disinfectant, but caution should be used to remove the excess iodine with alcohol to prevent chemical burns, and to use only fresh iodine solutions which have not been concentrated by evaporation.

Every opportunity should be taken by Military Government Health Officers to demonstrate the multiple puncture or, preferably, the multiple pressure method of smallpox vaccination to Japanese health officers and physicians. Sewing needles are obtainable and means for aseptically depositing vaccine onto the skin can be improvised. The advantages of this single-site bloodless method will be apparent to the more progressive and the younger physicians. For those who cannot be convinced, the "cut" method is described as an alternative, but the number of sites must be reduced.

For the protection of the general public against smallpox, two attempts at vaccination should result in a sufficient number of successful immunizations to prevent epidemics. In cases where it is especially important that a particular individual acquire immunity vaccination against smallpox should be repeated until a satisfactory response is obtained.

Although the use of phenol solutions for disinfection of hypodermic needles and syringes is mentioned in the "rules", such a method is permissible only when it is not possible to use boiling water. Since charcoal and vessels to hold water are universally available in Japan, there should be no occasion for any other method of sterilization than by boiling.

Care in the disinfection of hands and skin, and aseptic technique in handling the vaccine and instruments should be eliminate infections due to contamination.

Public Health Information and Education

Press Releases Concerning Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan

Reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92, 95 and 101. Inclosed with this Bulletin are numbers 7 and 8 (Inclosures No.2 and 3) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information on the subjects of "Mother and Child Health Services under the New Health Center System" and "Medical Social Service in the Health Center".

Sanitation

Certain phases of mosquito control must not be neglected during the winter season. Several species of mosquitoes, including *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*, an important vector of Jap B encephalitis, lay their eggs in streambeds and in ditches where they remain viable in a dry state, ready to hatch immediately upon the arrival of the spring rains. The eggs of other mosquitoes are stranded on the edges of subsiding streams and drains where they remain until rising water makes their continued development possible. For this reason the cleaning of ditches and drains, together with the killing of adult mosquitoes should be continued throughout the winter months. Unless control of mosquito breeding is established early in the season by means of such winter activities, the mosquito population will increase rapidly with the return of warm, wet weather. Unless rigid control measures are exercised throughout, the presence of mosquitoes may become an important factor in the expected return of Jap B encephalitis next summer.

Quarantine Regulations

Discrepancies have been noted in the information supplied from various sources regarding immunization requirements for persons departing Japan. This results in uncertainty and confusion both for the individual himself and for the physician who administers the inoculations.

There are at present two sets of immunization requirements applying to international travel: one for occupation personnel and all passengers of vessels or aircraft under military jurisdiction, and another for non-occupation passengers of commercial vessels or aircraft. The references for these two sets of requirements are, respectively, FEC Circular #8, Immunization, dated 2 March 1948, and SCAP Circular #9, Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan, dated 29 March 1948.

The provisions of FEC Circular #8 apply to all occupation personnel or others traveling under military jurisdiction and require immunization within one year against smallpox, typhoid-paratyphoid and typhus for all persons over one year of age, and either immunization against diphtheria or Shick negative test for those between 1 year and 15 years of age.

The provisions of SCAP Circular #9 apply to all non-occupation personnel traveling by commercial vessels or aircraft and require that immunization be in conformity with the requirements of countries of transit and destination.

According to latest notifications received by this headquarters, travelers arriving directly from Japan are requested by the following nearby countries or ports to have certificates of immunization as indicated:

Korea	Smallpox
Tsingtao	Smallpox, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid
Shanghai	Smallpox
Taiwan	Smallpox, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid
Foochow	None
Swatow	Smallpox and cholera
(Immunization Recuirements (Cont'd).	
Amoy	None
Singapore	None
Philippines	Smallpox and typhus
United States (Continental)	Smallpox
Hawaii, Alaska & Puerto Rico	Smallpox
Australia	Smallpox
New Zealand	Smallpox

Passengers passing through several countries will be required by each country to comply with quarantine measures currently in force in that country against all countries which the traveler has passed.

Certificates of immunization are now required on the international form by most countries. For smallpox this form requires entries on type of reaction, and lot number and manufacturer of the vaccine. Authentication by an official of the national health authority is usually required for all certificates. The duration of validity laid down by the International Sanitary Conventions apply in most cases. These are three years for smallpox, one year for typhus, typhoid-paratyphoid and 6 months for cholera.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Students

In answer to questions concerning the status of the student under the Labor Law there is being prepared a special instruction sheet which will define the student nurse as one studying a required curriculum and receiving her practical experience under supervision. She will not be considered in the Labor Law as a laborer. English copies will be forwarded to all Military Government Public Health Nurses.

Some confusion still exists relative to a 200-hour "teacher training course" which was originally included in the curriculum in Schools of Nursing by direction of the Ministry of Education. Under the Nursing Law the inclusion of the above-mentioned course interfered with the required hours of subjects necessary to permit Schools of Nursing to attain Class A status. Article 82, of Ministry of Education Ordinance No.11 of 23 May 1947, implementing the School Education Law (No.26 of 29 Mar 1947) abolishes this 200-hour teacher training course and no further instructions are deemed necessary by the Ministry of Education.

The above information should eliminate any further conflict on this point.

Nursing Law and Ordinance

The final draft of the new nursing Ordinance, now being prepared will furnish detailed requirements of the Class A schools of nursing. Copies will be distributed as soon as available.

Model Demonstration School of Nursing

The first in a series of regular monthly staff meetings to discuss hospital problems was held between the nurses, doctors and pharmacists. Mutual problems including the following topics were discussed:

1. X-ray department routine.
2. The need for a PRN nurse on night duty.
3. The limited working hours of the maids and orderlies.
4. Laundry problems.
5. Expanding the TB ward by taking over the "West Dormitory".
6. Nurses requested that all doctors sign their orders.
7. The nurses requested that all doctors make rounds at a regular convenient time.
8. The pharmacy requested that all emergency drug orders be written on a prescription blank.
9. The nurses requested the doctors to give all new patients a thorough examination to eliminate TB patients being placed on any but the TB ward.
10. The nurses requested a provision be established so patients would not have to carry their own charts to clinics.

Nursing School Improvements

The new nursery has been completed and in use; a new formula room has created much interest. Another TB wing is being opened, to meet the demand for additional beds.

Red Cross Volunteer Service is opening a day nursery from 2 - 5 p.m. daily to care for the younger children of women visitors to the hospital.

SECTION III MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The regular quarterly National Nutrition Survey for 1949 will begin 1 February. The prefectures, with few exceptions, have scheduled the Nutrition studies to be completed before the second week of month. Tokyo-to Nutritionists have planned physical examinations from the first to the third of February and consumption studies from the third to the seventh.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Biologics

Close attention is being given to those laboratories, both national, prefectural and commercial who are engaged in the production of biologics for animal use. Art. 54, of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (No.197) gives competence to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the control and administration of biologics intended only for animal use. The Biological Branch, Animal Hygiene Section in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is now initiating a program whereby all manufacturers will receive periodical inspection. An assay laboratory has been established in the Nishigahara Laboratory in Tokyo. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has given authorization to Prefectural Governors to appoint inspectors either on a full or part time basis to supervise the enforcement of this Law.

Seafood Inspection

Plans are now being correlated with the Bureau of Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Ministry of Welfare to establish a seafood inspector in each Class A port. Final plans will be published upon completion.

Publication of a News Weekly

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is now publishing a news weekly covering interpretations of laws, general information and brief discussions on new diseases in animals as an aid to veterinary control activities.

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of November 1948.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	16
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	9,647
Samples examined	25,974
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	710
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	888
Number of plant inspections	4,728
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	306
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	419

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	43
Samples examined	45
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	5

Milk Production

Milk produced on daily farms during the month of November.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	8	130	26,271 lit.
Ordinary	54,525	102,367	16,762,782 lit.
Goat	4,208	6,053	343,442 lit.

Amount of milk bottled in milk plants during November.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	18,715	10,000	0
Ordinary	2,919	0	1,956,682	4,300,421 lit.
Total	2,925	18,715	1,966,682	4,300,421 lit.

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180cc. A total of 34,865,555 bottles of milk was produced in November.

Meat Inspection November 1948

The following table represents the number of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products inspected during the month of November 1948, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	22,611	1,054	6,410
Body Wt. (kgs)	8,001,196	104,155	1,956,156
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	3,900,027	51,092	993,884
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	6	3	11
Partial	1,135	24	378
Viscera	3,822	85	777

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goat</u>
Number slaughtered	22,160	29	268
Body Wt. (kgs)	1,883,143	1,396	7,772
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	1,130,737	642	3,521
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	3	0	0
Partial	2,495	36	2
Viscera	6,409	5	7

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments		1,289
Number of establishments inspected		619
Sanitary condition	Good	83
	Fair	466
	Poor	70
Total number of inspections		2,952
Amount of meat & meat products examined		68,024 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		39 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness
Disposition		Animal feed

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,591
Number of establishments inspected	8,413

Sanitary condition	Good	2,298
	Fair	4,843
	Poor	1,246
Total number of inspections		10,397
Amount of meat & meat products examined		3,886,584 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		1,065 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction & uncleanness
Disposition		Animal feeds & fertilizers

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of November 1948.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		1,413
Number of establishments inspected		968
Sanitary condition	Good	165
	Fair	627
	Poor	178
Total number of inspections		2,890
Amount of meat & meat products examined		30,604,926 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		165,711 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction-staleness
Disposition		Fertilizer

Seafood Processing shops

Number of establishments		8,867
Number of establishments inspected		2,919
Sanitary condition	Good	410
	Fair	1,756
	Poor	753
Total number of inspections		4,528
Amount of meat & meat products examined		186,409 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		83 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness & staleness
Disposition		Animal Feed

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments		43,378
Number of establishments inspected		17,016
Sanitary condition	Good	2,583
	Fair	10,834
	Poor	3,599
Total number of inspections		18,640
Amount of meat & meat products examined		1,125,046 kgs
Amount of meat & meat products condemned		2,882 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction, staleness, uncleanness
Disposition		Fertilizer-dried fish-animal feed

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food establishments during the month of November 1948.

Number of inspections	481,648
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Establishments to improved	59,687
Establishments making improvements	84,554
Number of samples collected for analysis	3,954
Number of administrative punishments	2,122

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on the outbreak of animal diseases for the period 15-21 January, and for December 1948.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Miyagi	Swine Cholera	3
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of December 1948.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Anthrax	1	0
Blackleg	3	0
Swine cholera	1	2
Swine erysipelas	7	15
Swine plague	0	2
Rabies	1	4
Brucellosis	6	24
Trichomonas	94	106
Equine Infectious Abortion	5	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	68	37
Pllorum Disease, Fowl	7483	11779
Strangles	19	20
Texas Fever	0	1
Filariasis	1	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	163	124

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

The first allocation of hexylresorcinol manufactured according to the recently adopted minimum standards is being made to all prefectures. This allocation is based on the anticipated production during the allocation period, January/February/March. Since this is the first time this item is being distributed, firm figures are difficult to establish. The "allowable quantity" column below is the amount for which tickets will be cut and then, should production permit, prefectures may make additional allocations totaling the quantities in the "allocation quantity" column. The Ministry of Welfare will notify prefectures if the additional quantities are available for distribution.

HEXYLESORCINOL ALLOCATED FOR JAN / FEB / MAR

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Allocation Quantity</u>	<u>Allowable Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	700,000	700,000
Aomori	210,000	210,000
Iwate	240,000	240,000
Miyagi	330,000	330,000
Akita	230,000	230,000
Yamagata	240,000	240,000
Fukushima	380,000	380,000
Ibaraki	410,000	270,000
Tochigi	300,000	200,000
Gumma	310,000	210,000

Saitama	400,000	200,000
Chiba	450,000	230,000
Tokyo	1,660,000	830,000
Kanagawa	530,000	270,000
Niigata	490,000	330,000
Toyama	200,000	130,000
Ishikawa	230,000	150,000
Fukui	150,000	100,000
Yamanashi	170,000	110,000
Nagano	430,000	290,000
Gifu	330,000	220,000
Shizuoka	480,000	320,000
Aichi	860,000	570,000
Mie	340,000	230,000
Shiga	170,000	110,000
Kyoto	490,000	250,000
Osaka	1,170,000	590,000
Hyogo	710,000	360,000
Nara	230,000	120,000
Wakayama	210,000	140,000
Tottori	120,000	80,000
Shimane	190,000	130,000
Okayama	390,000	260,000
Hiroshima	490,000	330,000
Yamaguchi	330,000	220,000
Tokushima	190,000	190,000
Kagawa	170,000	170,000
Ehime	300,000	300,000
Kochi	180,000	180,000
Fukuoka	760,000	510,000
Saga	210,000	210,000
Nagasaki	290,000	290,000
Kumamoto	400,000	400,000
Oita	280,000	280,000
Miyazaki	190,000	190,000
Kagoshima	410,000	410,000
Total	18,000,000 Pills	12,710,000 Pills

During the period 9-15 January, 655 dusters and sprayers were distributed to ten prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Auto- matic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Gifu		20			
Aichi				200	
Mie		100			
Kyoto				50	
Osaka		70			
Wakayama					5
Ehime	50				
Fukuoka			50		
Kagoshima		100			
Nagoya		10			

Total 50 300 50 250 5

Production

A total of 3,572 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 9 - 15 January.

During the period 9 - 15 January, 100 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were distributed. At the same time, 65,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 12,500 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufactures of 3,166,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 614,406 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

A special allocation of 3,000 metric tons of cement for the repair of public wells and drainage ditches was approved in January for the Ministry of Welfare. Allocation tickets have been mailed to prefectural sanitation departments. Inclosure No.4 furnishes detailed breakdown of prefectural requirements and prefectural allocations of the cement. Further special allocations for this purpose will be announced in future issues of this Weekly Bulletin.

Inclosure No.5 furnishes detailed breakdown, by districts and prefectures, of allocations of cement, for January, February and March, for use in expansion, repair and rehabilitation of the medical and pharmaceutical supply factories.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Inadequate Sentences

A recent Military Government Team Monthly Activity Report commented on the inadequate sentence of a small fine relative to a narcotic law violator. Reports indicate that throughout Japan there are many instance where the punishment does not fit the crime. Improvements can be made by educating procurators to demand and the judges to impose sentences commensurate with the violations committed.

Public Health and Welfare Section is endeavoring to solve this problem through the Attorney General's Office of the Japanese Government and suggests the Military Government personnel take advantage of available opportunities to bring to the attention of prefectural procurators and judges the following facts:

a. In many instances the punishment is not adequate to the crime committed in that the penal servitude meted the defendant is abrogated by a suspension of the sentence or the fine imposed is too small.

b. In a number of instances the violators have retained a profit accrued from the violation even after payment of a fine.

c. When a defendant warrants a sentence of "guilty" he should be given either penal servitude, a fine comparable to a term of penal servitude, or both. (Ex. If a violation warrants a sentence of three months penal servitude and it is abrogated by extenuating circumstances to a fine, the amount of the fine imposed should not justly be less than 50% of the amount of money the defendant would be able to earn during that three month period).

d. In no instance should the violator be able to show a monetary profit from his violation after being "fined".

e. Violators and prospective violators will not be forced to follow the "straight and narrow" until adequate sentences for such violations are imposed by the Courts.

f. The Japanese Government can well use all "fines" imposed upon law violators to help budget problems and at the same time decrease law enforcement costs by thus decreasing the number of violations.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The most recent report covering the progress of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross “Joint Fund” Campaign reflects a total of ¥ 1,036,079,666.34 raised (collections and pledges) towards the national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 88.2% of quota.

Prefectural reports are current, except for 15 prefectures, with a total of 24 prefectures having reached or exceeded their goals. The statistics given below, sets forth the prefectural progress of the “Joint Fund” campaign, as of 20 January.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	68,475,122.00	10 Jan.	97.9%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 Dec.	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov.	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27-Dec.	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,250,361.81	31 Dec.	101.3
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,590.93	25 Dec.	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 Dec.	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,078,040.68	10 Jan.	100.4
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 Jan.	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,740,608.00	31 Dec.	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	18,102,470.61	31 Dec.	72.4
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	31 Dec.	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,605,061.43	31 Dec.	69.4
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,546,478.58	20 Dec.	101.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 Dec.	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 Dec.	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,562,236.21	11 Jan.	112.0
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov.	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,476,771.87	31 Dec.	95.0
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,819,871.41	31 Dec.	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,603,260.42	15 Jan.	104.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 Dec.	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 Dec.	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	27,308,313.00	12 Jan.	54.6
Osaka	85,000,000.00	74,307,394.00	13 Jan.	87.4
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	47,136,451.00	10 Jan.	78.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec.	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	14 Nov.	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 Dec.	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,731,985.15	1 Jan.	97.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 Dec.	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 Dec.	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 Dec.	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 Dec.	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 Dec.	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,880,577.57	10 Jan.	17.4
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28-Dec.	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	51,787,751.63	7 Jan.	103.5
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	8,669,920.00	31 Dec.	43.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,155,144.00	31 Dec.	100.7

Oita	18,000,000.00	18,534,024.00	10 Jan.	103.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 Dec.	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	13,642,740.00	28-Dec.	80.3
	1,175,450,000.00	1,036,079,666.34		88.2

Child Welfare - Minimum Standards

Weekly Bulletin #107 refers to Kosei-sho-rei #64 as being in three parts. Kosei-sho-rei #64 consists of the standards and amendments thereto. The general instructions which were included are "The Enforcement of Minimum Standards of Child Welfare Agencies", Hatsu-ji #67, dated 29 December 1948.

Foster Day-Care

The attached instructions (Inclosure No.6) concerning foster day-care, Ji-hatsu #2 dated 20 January 1949, are a continuation of Ji-hatsu #50, "Functioning of Family Care", which was attached to Weekly Bulletin #95.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Appeals Reporting

Prefectural social insurance referees and National Health Insurance Appeals Boards are required to make monthly reports of the decisions they have rendered. The Ministry of Welfare summarizes the reports each month for SCAP. The National Health Insurance Appeals Boards have made no reports and the reports of the prefectural referees have been tardy and grossly inadequate. Frequently it is difficult to determine definitely, from a report, even the exact question raised by the appeal.

Prefectural officials should report not only the subject of the appeal but the reasoning advanced by both the claimant and the insurance office, the specific decision of the referee or Appeals Board and the justification upon which such decision is based. It is suggested that Welfare Officers supplement the efforts of Ministry of Welfare officials in educating prefectural referees and Appeals Board officials as to the elements essential to a report which will permit an intelligent analysis.

One basic factor which would contribute greatly to the proper functioning of an appeals system would be a recognition by the referees of the true importance of adequate and efficient procedures for appeals and fair hearings.

It has been almost uniformly demonstrated by the referees that they consider their responsibilities as referee secondary to their assumed position as "first assistant" to the chief of the prefectural insurance section. As a consequence, the appeals activities are given only such attention as the official can "spare" from his other activities. Great emphasis should be placed on the need for correcting this attitude.

Proper application of the referee to his duties in conducting hearings and, particularly at this time, in publicizing the existence of appeals facilities will leave him no time to engage in other pursuits.

Above all, failure of the referee to divorce himself from the general administration of the social insurances is a complete contradiction of the fundamental principle that the referee cannot conduct a fair hearing on an appeal from an original demonstration with which he was in any degree identified.

The concept of a fair hearing in connection with the social insurance program in Japan existed only on paper prior to the Occupation. The efforts to make such an institution a reality will be fruitless so long as the officials responsible for its operation continue to give only lip service and lack an appreciation of the objectives contemplated.

Social Insurance Statistics

Government Pension Benefits:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.100 for a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and benefit data for the first eight months of the calendar year 1948.

Inclosure No.7 shows comparable data for the month of September 1948. The average per-case amounts of “additional”, invalidity, and survivors pensions show a marked increase in that month, in part, reflecting for the first time a recent liberalization in the benefit provisions which became effective in July 1948. 1/

1/ The delay is due to the quarterly, rather than monthly, certification of pension due and payable.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. Rules for the Execution of Inoculations
2. Press Conference - Mother and Child Health Servies Under the new Health Center System.
3. Press Conference - Medical Social Services in the Health Center.
4. Prefectural Cement Requirements and Allocations for Public Wells and Drainage Ditches.
5. Prefectural Cement Allocations for January, February, March, JFY 1948, for Medical and Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation.
6. Foster Day Care Parent (Ji-Hatsu #2).
7. Social Insurnace Statistics - Benefits Granted under the Government Pension System.
8. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for week ended 15 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex included in this issue.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**# 109
For Period
24 - 30 January
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

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

13-25 December

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Dec 13	I-hatsu No.654	All prefectural Governors Re: The medical certificate for legal procedure.		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Dec 14	I-hatsu No.659		"	"
		Re: Control on blood transfusion.		
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Dec 14	Yo-hatsu No.1624		"	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Making an entry in the column for educational background in registration of marriage or divorce and in marriage or divorce registration card.		
Dec 18	Yo-hatsu No.1648	Governors Ishikawa & four other prefectures. Re: Construction of hospitals for venereal diseases for the fiscal year 1948-49.		"
Dec 16	Yo-hatsu No.1639	All prefectural Governors Re: Minute investigation into communicable diseases.		"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.371	Governors Kagoshima Prefecture Re: Matters requested at the business conference of the competent officials for meat and milk sanitation in Kyushu District and Yamaguchi		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.373	Governors, Wakayama Pref. Re: Application for permission on felling trees and bamboos in the special area in the Yoshino-Kumamoto National Park.		"
Dec 14	Ei-hatsu No.374	All prefectural Governors Re: Investigation into conditions of enforcement of the Hot Spring Law.		"
Dec 15	Ei-hatsu No.380		"	"
		Re: Disposition of remainders of the imported canned goods for hospital rationing.		
Dec 16	Ei-hatsu No.382		"	"
		Re: Application of the Beauty Parlorists' Law (Ryoshi ho).		
Dec 18	Ei-hatsu No.385	All prefectural Governors Re: The national nutrition survey areas for the fiscal year 1949-1950.		"
Dec 18	Ei-hatsu No.386	Governors Nagasaki Pref. Re: Answer on disposition of permission on burial in isolated small islands.		"
Dec 19	Ei-hatsu No.387	Governors Yamagata Pref. Re: Application of the Show-place Law (Kogyo-jo-no).		"
Dec 19	Ei-hatsu No.388	Governors Yamaguchi Pref.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau

Re: Questions on enforcement of the Beauty Parlorists' Law (Riyoshi-ho).

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Dec 13	Yaku-shu No.520	All prefectural Governors All Chiefs Organizations concerned.	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: The first allotment of clothings for laborers for the fiscal year 1943-49.	
Dec 13	Yaku-hatsu No.839	”	”
		Re: Forwarding the substandard narcotics.	
Dec 14	Yaku-hatsu No.859	”	”
		Re: Monthly report on pharmaceutical inspection, etc.	
Dec 16	Yaku-hatsu No.875	”	”
		Re: Investigation into demanded quantity of pig-iron and ordinary steel, etc., for repairs and expansion of equipments for manufacturing medicine and instruments, etc.	
Dec 18	Yaku-hatsu No.905	All prefectural Governors; Joint-stock companies concerned	”
		Re: Allotment of rubber and semi-boots for demanders for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 18	Yaku-hatsu No.907	All prefectural Governors	”
		Re: Disposition of home sanitation cotton to business enterprisers in dividing.	
Dec 14	Yaku-hatsu No.860	”	”
		Re: Determination of allotment of sanitary material for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1873	Governors, Iwate & Wakayama Prefs	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Allotment of supplies for relief of the sufferers from a flood	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1874	Governors, Osaka & Nagano Prefs.	”
		Re: Allotment of grease for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1875	Governors Osaka & 9 other prefectures	”
		Re: Allotment of the bicycle rear-cars for the second quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 13	Sha-hatsu No.1876	Governor Saitama Pref.	”
		Re: Change of allocation of LARA relief commodities	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1878	Governor Wakayama Pref.	”
		Re: Increase of the full number of the welfare commissioners.	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1879	Governors Miyagi & 10 other prefs.	”
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 14	Sha-hatsu No.1880	Governors Yamaguchi & 10 other prefs.	”
		Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses necessary for the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 15	Sha-hatsu No.1883	Governors Oita Pref.	”
		Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	

Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1886	Governor Fukushima Pref. Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (shoes).	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1887	Governors Kyoto & Shimane Prefs. Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1888	Governor Hokkaido Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1889	Governor Okayama Pref. Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1890	Governors, Gumma & Niigata Prefs. Re: Equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1891	Governor, Gifu Pref. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid and excessive payment over the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1892	Governor, Aichi Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1893	Governor, Aomori Pref. Re: Equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1894 No.1898	Governors, Aomori & 3 other prefs. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid and excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1899	Governor, Kyoto Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., and on excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1900	Governor, Hokkaido Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1901	Governor, Hyogo Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., and on excessive payment over the standard amount of the living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1902	Governor, Shimane Pref. Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the fixed amount to be paid for that under the Daily Life Security Law.	"
Dec 16	Sha-hatsu No.1903	Governor, Wakayama Pref. Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living and excessive payment over the stipulated amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under	"

the Daily Life Security Law.

- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1904 Governor, Shimane Pref. Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the stipulated amount of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1905 Governor, Aichi Pref. //
Re: Certification for excessive payment beyond the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment therefor.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1906 Governor, Nagasaki Pref. //
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard amount of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1907 Governor, Toyama Pref. //
Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1911 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
Re: Allotment of leather for the work providing agencies for the third quarter.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1912 Governor, Shiga Pref. //
Re: Special distribution of material for operation of the work providing agencies.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1913- Governors, Gifu & 12 other prefs. //
No.1935
Re: Application for approval on the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1936 Governor, Toyama Pref. //
Re: Payment of temporary aid in living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-hatsu No.1937 Governor, Hiroshima Pref. //
Re: Grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the institutions.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1949- Governors, Akita & 3 other prefs. //
No.1953
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1954 Governor, Miyazaki Pref. //
Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1955 Governor, Shizuoka Pref. //
Re: Application for approval on excessive payment beyond the standard of the minimum expenses of living and on excessive payment beyond the stipulated amount of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1956 Governor, Hokkaido //
Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1957 Governor, Osaka Pref. //
Re: licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1958 // //
Re: Certification for excessive payment beyond the standard of the minimum expenses of living under the Daily Life Security Law, and excessive payment of the expenses to be expended for

living aid under the same Law.

- Dec 17 Sha-hatsu No.1959 Governors, Iwate & 10 other prefs. Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Presentation of the report on protection condition during six months (April - September) in the
fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1963 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. "
Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1965 Governor, Shiga Pref. "
Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and
national grant-in-aid therefor.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1966 " "
Re: Licensing of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and
national grant-in-aid therefor.
- Dec 13 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.219 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Relations between the work providing agencies and the Labor Standards Law.
- Dec 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.220 " "
Re: Allotment of the secondary products of steel for operation of the work providing agencies for
the third quarter.
- Dec 17 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.222 " "
Re: Fixed term on forwarding the summary sheet on survey of the actual situations of the
physically handicapped.
- Dec 18 Sha-hatsu No.1967 Governor, Toyama Pref. "
Re: Licensing of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law and
national grant-in-aid.
- Dec 17 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.223 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Report on conditions of accounting of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on
protection under the Daily Life Security Law.
- Children's Bureau
- Dec 14 Ji-hatsu No.846 Governor, Tokyo Metropolis Director, Children's Business
Re: Allotment of tires and tubes for the child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal
year 1948-49.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.849 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "
Re: Survey of each number of the foster-parents and the children entrusted to them.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.850 Governor, Saitama Pref. "
Re: Survey of the foster-parents and the children entrusted to them.
- Dec 15 Ji-hatsu No.851 Governors, Kagoshima & 5 other prefs. "
Re: Second additional allotment of steel for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.
- Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.859 All prefectural governors. "
Re: A resolution of the prefectural assembly to be annexed to an application for national
grant-in-aid for expenditure (expenses on equipments and protection, etc.) necessary for the
child welfare agencies and the child welfare centers, etc., under the Child Welfare Law.
- Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.862 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. "
Re: Inquiry on licensing of the child welfare agency.

Dec 18 Ji-hatsu No.863 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Business
Re: Preparing a collection of instances disposed in child welfare activities.

Insurance Bureau

Dec 14 Ho-hatsu No.96 All directors of Insurance Depts., //
prefectural governments; All chiefs
of branch offices of social insurance.
Re: Notice on the disbursement program of business Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special
Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 14 Ichi-fuku No.2555 Chief, Service Sections, Director, Demobilization Bureau.
prefectural government.
Re: Use of means for education.

Dec 14 En-shi No.743 All prefectural governors Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Re: National grant-in-aid for the repatriation relief campaign of love.

Dec 14 Engo No.744 Governor, Tochigi Pref. //
Re: Special distribution of alcoholic liquors to the repatriates.

Dec 14 Engo No.746 Governor, Osaka Pref. //
Re: Navigation of the ship Kato-maru owned by a Korean national to Korea.

Dec 15 Engo No.752 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
Re: Additional roster on the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ
SCAP.

Dec 15 En-shi No.759 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. //
Re: Allocation of expenses on equipping the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and
sufferers

Dec 15 En-shi No.771 All prefectural governors. //
Re: Distribution of beddings for winter to the repatriates abroad.

Accounts Section

Dec 25 Kai-hatsu No.1153 // Chief Accounts Section
Re: Specifications of classified budget on public works for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 25 Kai-hatsu No.1156 Prefectural Governors concerned //
Re: Request for preparation of the protocol of national property.

Disease Prevention Bureau

Dec 21 Yo-hatsu No.1651 All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Re: Making an entry in both the certificate of still birth and the card of still birth on artificial
suspension of pregnancy under application for examination under Article 13 of the Eugenic
Protection Law.

Dec 25 Hatsu-yo No.104 // Vice-minister of Welfare
Re: Re-examination of the preventive inoculation liquor.

Dec 25 Hatsu-en No.21 // Vice-president Repatriation Relief Agency
Re: Allocation of funds granted by the Imperial Household to the repatriation relief campaign of
love.

Public Sanitation Bureau

Dec 20	Ei-hatsuNo.396	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Partial amendment of the Enforcement Regulations of the Nutritionist Law.	
Dec 22	Ei-hatsuNo.397	Governor, Nara Prefecture	”
		Re: Matters resolved at the business conference for section chiefs responsible for veterinary affairs and health at 12 prefectural governments in Tokai, Hokuriku and Kinki Districts.	
Dec 22	Ei-hatsuNo.399	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	”
		Re: Permission on establishment of the Japan Hot-spring Welfare Association, Inc.	
Dec 24	Ei-hatsuNo.404	All prefectural governors	”
		Re: National Grant-in-aid for the expenses on execution of extermination of rodents and insects for this fiscal year.	
Dec 24	Ei-hatsuNo.405	”	”
		Re: Allotment of grease for food for the third quarter in the fiscal 1948-49.	
Dec 25	Ei-hatsuNo.413	”	”
		Re: Standards on designation of the training institutions for Riyo-shi (Beauty parlorists).	

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec 20	Sha-hatsu No.1968	Governor, Hokkaido.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Notice on the training course for social workers.	
Dec 20	Sha-hatsu No.1972	Governors, Fukuoka & 3 other prefs.	”
		Re: Allotment of galvanized iron-plate for the work providing agencies for the third quarter.	
Dec 20	Sha-hatsu No.1973	Governors, Aomori & 9 other prefs.	”
		Re: Amendment of outline of procedure on dealing with LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 20	Sha-hatsu No.1974	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	”
		Re: Amendment of allocation of LARA relief commodities	
Dec 20	Sha-hatsu No.1978	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	”
		Re: Specific allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 22	Sha-hatsu No.1983	”	”
		Re: Grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the institutions.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1986- No.1990	Governors, Saitama & 3 other prefs.	”
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the ordinary payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1991	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	”
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1992	Governor, Saitama Pref.	”
		Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the prevention of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1993	Governor, Saga Pref.	”
		Re: Solatium to the victims of the accident by men of the Occupation Forces.	

Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1974	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and for excessive payment beyond the ordinary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1995	Governor, Mie Pref.	//
		Re: Consultation on permission of the plan on change of equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1996	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	//
		Re: Specific allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1997	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	//
		Re: Accident of LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.1998	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	//
		//	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.2000	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	//
		Re: Restoration of chemical in LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 24	Sha-hatsu No.2001	Governor, Oita Pref.	//
		Re: Allocation of clothings in LARA relief commodities.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2003	Governors, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs.	//
	No.2006		
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2007	Governor, Kochi Pref.	//
		Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2010	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	//
		Re: //	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2011	Governor, Gumma Pref.	//
		Re: Allotment of coal-tar for repairing the social work agencies.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2013	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	//
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2014	Governor, Chiba Pref.	//
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2015	Governor, Osaka Pref.	//
		Re: //	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2016	Governor, Niigata Pref.	//
		Re: Licensing of establishment of the Essa Welfare Association, Foundational Juridical person.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.2017	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	//
		Re: Application for approval on amendment of the constitution of the Onuma Koseien (Welfare Institution), Foundational Juridical person.	

Dec 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.224	All prefectural governors	Director Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Collection of fees, etc., on allotment of materials.	
Dec 21	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.225	"	"
		Re: Report of actual results on timber.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.226	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
for		Re: Forwarding the English version of the instructions on standards of expenses to be disbursed	
		living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.227	"	"
		Re: Allocation of commodities donated by the American Red Cross Society.	
Dec 25	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.228	"	"
		Re: Allotment of tatami-omote (a sort of mat) for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 25	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.229	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
		Re: Allotment of plate-grass for construction of the social work agencies for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.230	"	"
		Re: Allocation of community chest funds to alms in the year-end, etc.	
Dec 25	Sha-hatsu No.231	"	"
		Re: Investigation into the actual conditions of the protective institutions.	

Children's Bureau

Dec 21	Ji-hatsu No.865	All prefectural governors	Director Children's Bureau
		Re: Disposition of the child welfare agencies not licensed under the Child Welfare Law.	
Dec 21	Ji-hatsu No.866	Governors, Okayama & Ehime Prefs.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the child welfare centers and the temporary houses of protection.	
Dec 23	Ji-hatsu No.874	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
		Re: Amendment of the program on establishment of the day-nursery institutions.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.876	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
		Re: Soap, chocolate and chewing-gum sold by the U.S. Forces.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.877	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Allotment of plate-glass for construction of the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.878	All prefectural governors. (except Saitama Pref.)	"
		Re: Allotment of secondary products of steel for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.880	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
		Re: Allotment of coal-tar	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.881	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
		Re: Matters resolved at the congress of Directors of Civil Welfare Depts. of prefectural governments in Chugoku bloc.	
Dec 24	Ji-hatsu No.882	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
year		Re: Delivery of tatami-omote for the child welfare agencies for the second quarter in the fiscal	

1948-49.

Dec 24 Ji-otsu-hatsu No.56 All prefectural governors
(except Aomori, Ibaraki & Tokyo Pref.)
Re: Allotment of paper for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 24 Ji-hatsu No.886 All prefectural governors //
Re: Inquiry on execution of the examination for day-nursery teacher.

Insurance Bureau

Dec 23 Ho-hatsu No.97 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, Director Insurance Bureau
prefectural governments Chiefs,
branch offices of social insurance;
Director, Chiba Sanatorium.
Re: Notification of disbursement program of Business Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special
Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 23 Ho-hatsu No.98 All prefectural governors //
Re: Allocation of the budget for expenditure pursuant to enforcement of the amended national
Health Insurance Law.

Dec 24 Ho-hatsu No.99 // //
Re: Enforcement of the law amending a part of the Health Insurance Law.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 20 En-shi No.792 Governors, Hokkaido & Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Iwate Prefs.
Re: Allocation of the expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates
from Saghalien without relatives.

Dec 20 En-shi No.793 Governor, Miyagi Pref. //
Re: Expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien
without relatives.

Dec 21 Ichi-fuku No.2564 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, Director Demobilization Bureau
prefectural governments.
Re: Outline of procedure of handling business on "report on the undemobilized or the ashes not
received yet."

Dec 21 Engo No.817 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Repatriation of Loochoans.

Dec 20 Engo No.824 Governors, Tokyo & 12 Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
other prefs.
Re: Forwarding the roster of the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ
SCAP.

Dec 23 En-shi No.827 Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other prefs. //
Re: Expenditure on the repatriations from Saghalien without relatives.

Dec 23 En-shi No.830 All prefectural governors //
Re: Forwarding letters of appreciation to the exhibitors of the first rehabilitation industry
exhibition.

Dec 23 En-shi No.831 Governor, Iwate Pref. //
Re: National grant-in-aid for funds for loaning business fund to the needy persons.

Dec 23 En-buttsu No.832 All prefectural governors. Directors, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Distribution of beddings for winter to the repatriates from abroad.

Dec 23	Engo No.833	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	''
		Re: Distribution of the certificate of the person boarding a train as an attendant.	
Dec 24	Engo No.834	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
		Re: The third survey on the assets left by the Korean nationals.	
Dec 23	Engo No.835	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	''
		Re: The third survey on the assets left by the Korean nationals.	
Dec 24	Engo No.836	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
		Re: Round voyage of Mr. KAWAMURA, Shun-ei.	
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec 21	Yaku-shu No.550	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
		Re: Suspension of use of the neo-albasil.	
Dec 20	Yaku-hatsu No.928	''	''
		Re: Designation under the provisions of Article 7, item 7.	
Dec 21	Yaku-hatsu No.931	''	''
		Re: National grant-in-aid on personnel at the local governments in charge of narcotic control and inspections.	
Dec 21	Yaku-hatsu No.933	''	''
		Re: National grant-in-aid on personnel at the local governments in charge of narcotic control and inspection.	
Dec 22	Yaku-hatsu No.938	''	''
		Re: Allotment of the imported medicine (lobeline hydrochloride injection and ephedrine sulfate injection).	
Dec 22	Yaku-hatsu No.941	''	''
		Re: The second allotment of medicine (resorcinol) for the demenders for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 23	Yaku-hatsu No.950	''	''
		Re: The control Law on the Business of Poison and Powerful Agent.	
Dec 23	Yaku-hatsu No.961	''	''
		Re: Disposition of alkyl-resorcinol preparates prohibited of movement.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Reference Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.107, and Inclosure No.1. Attention is called to an error in subject inclosure entitled "Tabular Summary - Typhus Fever in Japan, 1948". Under the column "Cases reported M/W", Shizuoka should read 0 instead of 9. No. cases of typhus were reported from this prefecture during 1948.

Scrub Typhus

A plan is being formulated by the Niigata Prefectural Health Department and the Ministry of Welfare designed to reduce the incidence of scrub typhus in Niigata prefecture. This plan will go into effect during May of this year and will be under the general supervision of the Niigata Military Government Team.

Bacterial Rat Poison

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.95, above subject. The long-standing practice by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of distributing bacilli cultures of salmonella organisms for use in the preparation of rat baits has been officially discontinued by instructions dated 18 December 1948 to the Prefectural Governors. The instructions state in part "You are, therefore, requested to notify the prefectural agricultural experiment stations, which have been charged to distribute the said bacilli for the purpose of destroying wild rats, to suspend immediately such distribution until otherwise notified henceforth."

Reference is also made to page 6, Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No.169 for the period 2-8 January 1949, item 1, subject, "Use of Bacteria for Rat Control Discontinued." Subject reference explains the action taken to prohibit the use of bacterial cultures for rat poison, and quotes the instructions sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Since the practice of using bacterial rat poison is one of long-standing it is suggested that Military Government Health Officers be on the alert for violations of those instructions.

Quarantine Regulation

Due to the presence of epidemic smallpox in South Korea and in Mindoro Island, Philippines and to the seasonal recurrence of smallpox in the port cities of China, the provisions of SCAP Circular #9, dated 29 March 1948 applicable to epidemic smallpox areas have been invoked.

Until further notice all persons arriving in Japan from China, South Korea or Mindoro Island are to have in their possession certificates showing successful vaccination against smallpox within the preceding sixty days.

Persons entering Japan from all other countries are required, as heretofore, to have evidence of successful smallpox vaccination and inoculation against typhoid-paratyphoid within the preceding twelve months.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Salaries of Nurses - Health Centers

The number of nurses whose salaries are subsidized by the Ministry of Welfare is determined by the number and classification of health centers in each prefecture (A, B, or C health centers). Inclosure No.1, lists the actual number of nurses and midwives working in each prefecture as against the actual number of nurses and midwives that could be employed based on the Ministry of Welfare budget allocations. On 17 January 1948, Public Health Bureau instruction (Koseisho Hatsu Ken) No.3, Subject, "Concerning the Establishment of Staff Following the Enlargement of Health Center Setup", was sent out to all prefectural governors and at the same time furnished the information as contained in referenced inclosure.

This Koseisho Hatsu Ken No.3 does not limit the number of nurses who may be employed in each prefecture but limits the number of nurses employed in each prefecture for which grant-in-aid are made by the Ministry of Welfare. Any prefecture may employ more nurses than are indicated on the attached inclosure but to do so it must pay their salaries from prefectural funds. All nurses are classified in different categories with the Ministry determining the number of persons whose salaries they will supplement in each category.

A third class technician rating is the highest rate of salary a public health nurse on the prefectural level can hold at the present time.

Publications

A catalog of price lists and textbooks has been forwarded to each prefecture, listing the publishers named below, for those Japanese nurses who wish to obtain reference material. All books and pamphlets should be ordered direct from the publisher, remittances to be in Japanese money order and it is recommended that a duplicate list of the order be retained and used for checking, following receipt. Remittances should also include postage.

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

Far Eastern literary Co.
Room 135, Finance Bldg. Annex
2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Ministry of Welfare
(Midwifery Manual Only)

National Nurses Association

The annual meeting of Japanese midwives, clinical nurses and public health nurses association will be held in Tokyo on the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. It is suggested that during the next three months the prefectural branch nurses association be encouraged to increase their membership to permit the coming national meeting to be more representative of all the nurses and midwives in Japan. Officers of the prefectural associations should be urged to plan a definite campaign to have all eligible members join the Association. To be an active member, all dues must be paid prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, 1 April 1949.

SECTION IV NUTRITION BRANCH

The Graduation ceremonies for 38 students completing the 3rd refresher course for nutritionists took place at the Institute of Public Health 31 January. All prefectures were represented except Ehime, Tottori, Wakayama, Aomori, Nara, Kyoto, Fukui and Toyama. The opening of the next nutritionists refresher class will be announced when firm.

Nutrition Surveys

Results of the November 1948 Nutrition Survey for Tokyo, 11 Cities, Other Cities and 46 Prefectures are given in the attached tables. (Incl, #2).

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Weekly Bulletin #107 for the period 10 - 16 January, Inclosure 2, lists manufacturer's prices in effect since 4 November 1948. This list did not include the unit for which these prices have been established. Inclosure No.3 this bulletin includes the complete information.

Consumers prices can be estimated as being approximately 40% more than the manufacturer's selling price.

During the period 16 - 22 January, 1,014 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>
Tokyo	200	2		
Osaka	200			50
Wakayama		100	90	
Shimane		102		
Ehime			50	
Fukuoka		70	100	
Saga		50		
TOTALS	400	324	240	50

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Trial Delays

One fact which detrimentally effects the lesson which should be learned by narcotic law violators given a quick trial, sentenced, and then immediate serving of any penal servitude so awarded, is the long delay between the

time of apprehension and the date of trial. Instances are presently on record of an 18 month delay and a considerable number of delays have averaged 12 months or more.

Investigation of such delays discloses that in some instances the case reports were not given procurators by the prefectural narcotic officials and in others the procurators had not forwarded the cases report, after their investigation or perusal, to the courts for inclusion on the trial calendar. In other instances the courts have delayed placing narcotic violation cases upon the trial calendar considering other types of violations as being of more importance.

Another delay is caused when the defendant appeals the courts decision to a higher court. Delays of from one to two years have occurred due to this procedure. During these long delays the defendant is generally free to continue his violations in efforts to amass enough money to pay for defense attorneys and for the possible assessment of fines, and to gain and use outside influences toward lenient court decisions.

Military Government Team personnel could immeasurably aid Narcotic Control if they directed the attention of prefectural court officials to any such cases as come to their notice in an effort to expedite the trial and sentencing of narcotic violators.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The latest information received from prefectural reports and compiled on 27 January reflects a total of ¥ 1,046,747,659.15 raised (including pledges) towards the national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 89.1% of quota.

The following twenty-five prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

Aomori	Shizuoka
Iwate	Aichi
Akita	Mie
Yamagata	Shiga
Fukushima	Nara
Tochigi	Hiroshima
Saitama	Kagawa
Niigata	Fukuoka
Toyama	Saga
Ishikawa	Kumamoto
Fukui	Oita
Yamanashi	Miyazaki
Gifu	

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies for Japan, numbers 117 through 120, have arrived in Yokohama. Also shipment designation 91-B originally intended for Korea was unloaded by error at Yokohama and will not be trans-shipped. These shipments included the following items:

- 117 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Resolute on 8 January and contained 21.47 tons (food, 14.95 tons - clothing, 6.52 tons).
- 118 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tjmenteng on 8 January and contained 61.8 tons (clothing).
- 119 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Courser on 13 January and contained 25.98 tons (food, 11.76 tons - clothing, 13.98 tons - miso. .24 tons).
- 120 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Train Maersk on 20 January and contained 9.35 tons (clothing, 9.2 tons - medical supplies, .15 tons).
- 121 Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Andrew Jackson on 26 January and contained 105.98 tons (food,

98.82 tons - clothing, 7.16 tons).

Shipment 91-B: Arrived aboard the S.S. P&T Explorer on 20 January for Korea (will not be trans-shipped) and contained 1.83 tons (clothing).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,400.62 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,585.51
Clothing (Including shoes)	1,442.57
Medical Supplies	61.67
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc).	<u>103.25</u>
TOTAL	7,400.62

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

This Committee, with headquarters at 30 North Marion Avenue, Pasadena 4, California, approved a project to ship 2,000 goats to Japan for use in welfare, education and rehabilitation projects, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.68 (for the period 12 - 18 April 1948).

To date a total of 1,629 goats have arrived in Japan (shipments number 1 through 7). The final shipment (No.8) is due to arrive in Japan during February.

Shipment No.7 arrived in Japan aboard the S.S. Republic on 16 January and totaled 294 goats. These goats were allocated as follows:

	<u>Goats</u>
Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	115
Ministry of Agriculture (for goat villages)	121
Ministry of Education (for agricultural colleges)	<u>58</u>
TOTAL	294

The distribution of the 115 goats allotted to the Ministry of Welfare has been approved and they will be distributed, beginning on 25 January, in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Fukui	Jikoen Yoshie Bunen	5
	Wakoryo	5
	Mikuni Ryo	4
Shiga	Omi Gakuen	3
	Kusatu Ryoyosyo	5
	Omi Sanatorium	3
	Syonan Gakuen	3
Ehime	Katei Gakko	5
	Kaizenji Takkujisho	5
Yamanashi	Rissyo Koseien	5
	Koyo Gakkuen	5
	Kohu Sunpu Ryo	5
	Siesen Ryo	3
Nagasaki	Junshin En	3
	St.Franco	4
	Seihuen	3
Kagawa	Sakaide Aiiikuen	4
	Ro Gakko	3
	Chisyma Heikuesono	4
Tokushima	Shinsei Ryo	3
	Fujin Mome	4

	Awayoroin	4
	Tokushima Gakuin	3
	Heiwa Jutaku	5
Miyazaki	Karitasuno Sono	5
	Ishiikinen Yuaisya	5
	Shinsyu Gakko	4
	Saise Sya	5
	TOTAL	115

Japanese Red Cross Society

Medical Social Work:

An orientation Course on Medical Social Work for representatives of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) for the period 24 - 29 January. This course was sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Society and its conduct was made possible through assistance given by the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

The course was planned by the Acting Director, Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital and Chief, Medical Section, Japanese Red Cross. Forty-six representatives of the Japanese Red Cross attended the course. (Note: 36 hospitals in 33 prefectures, 3 Prefectural Chapters and 1 Maternity Hospital were represented).

The course consisted of; field visits to the St. Luke's Hospital, Red Cross Central Hospital and Suginami Health Center and lectures on the following subjects:

1. History of Medical Social Work Abroad and in Japan.
2. Purpose and Functions of Medical Social Workers.
3. Medical Social Work in a Hospital with Case Examples.
4. Relation of Public Health Nursing to Medical Social Work.
5. Medical Social Work in Model Health Center.
6. Education and Training of Medical Social Workers.
7. Information Regarding Medical Social Work Courses to be given, over a period of 3 months, at Japan School of Social Work, beginning 1 April 1948.

First Aid:

First Aid Training Course was held 18-19 January in Ashikaga City for the Hygiene Administrators of those factories within the city employing more than 50 persons.

Professional Training for Social Work

Welfare Officers being consulted regarding graduate training for social work may obtain catalogues from the following schools of Social Work which belong to the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

Atlanta University School of Social Work, 247 Henry Street, S.K., Atlanta, Georgia.
Forrester B. Washington, Director. (1928) (G)

Boston College, School of Social Work, 126 Neowbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.
Dorothy Book, Dean. (1938) (M)

Boston University, School of Social Work, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, 16, Massachusetts.
Richard K. Conant, Dean, (1939) (P, G, M)

University of British Columbia, Department of Social Work, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
Marjorie J. Smith, Head. (1945) (G)

Bryn Mawr College, Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Florence Peterson, Director. (1919) (M)

University of Buffalo, School of Social Work, 25 Niagara Square, Buffalo 2, New York,
Niles Carpenter, Dean. (1934)

University of California, School of Social Welfare, Berkeley 4, California.
Milton Chernin, Dean. (1928) (M, P)

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, 13, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, Head of Department. (1919) (G)

Catholic University of America, National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington 17, D.C.
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. McClafferty, Dean. (1937) (P, G, M)

University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago 37, Illinois.
Helen R. right, Dean. (1919) (M, P)

University of Denver, School of Social Work, Denver 10, Colorado.
Emil M. Sunley, Director. (1933) (G)

Fordham University, School of Social Service, 134 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York.
Anna E. King, Dean. (1929) (M, P, G)

University of Hawaii, School of Social Work, Honolulu 10, Hawaii,
Mrs. Katherine N. Hendley, Director. (1942)

University of Kansas, Department of Social Work, Lawrence, Kansas,
Esther Twente, Chairman. (1948).

Louisiana State University, School of Social Welfare, Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana.
Earl E. Klein, Director, (1940).

University of Louisville. The Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work, Louisville 8, Kentucky.
Howell V. Williams, Dean. (1937) (M).

Loyola University, School of Social Work, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.
Matthew H. Schoenbaum, Dean. (1921).

McGill University, School of Social Work, 3600 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Dorothy King, Director. (1919; withdrew 1928; readmitted 1939) (M).

University of Michigan, Institute of Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.
Robert W. Kelso, Director. (1922).

University of Minnesota, School of Social Work, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.
John C. Kidneigh, Associate Director. (1919) (M, P, G).

University of Missouri, Department of Social Work, Columbia, Missouri.
Mark Hale, Chairman. (1948).

Nashville School of Social Work, 412-21st Avenue South, Nashville 4, Tennessee.
Lora Lee Pederson, Director. (1945) (G, M).

University of Nebraska, Graduate School of Social Work, Lincoln 8, Nebraska.
Frank Z. Glick, Director. (1940).

New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York.
Margaret Loal, Acting Dean. (1919) (M, P, G)

University of North Carolina, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Arthur E. Fink, Director. (1920; withdrew 1932; readmitted 1936).

Ohio State University, School of Social Administration, Graduate Program, Columbus 10, Ohio.
C. F. McNeil, Director. (1919) (G).

University of Oklahoma, School of Social Work, Norman, Oklahoma.
J. J. Rhyne, Director. (1938).

Our Lady of the Lake College, Graduate School of Social Service, San Antonio 7, Texas.
George W. Miles, Director. (1945).

Pennsylvania School of Social Work of the University of Pennsylvania, 2410 Pine Street, Philadelphia 3,
Kenneth L. M. Pray, Dean. (1919) (P, G) Pennsylvania.

University of Pittsburgh, School of Social Work, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania,
Wilbur I. Newstetter, Dean. (1919; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

University of Puerto Rico, Department of Social Work, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico,
Mrs. Maria P. Rahn, Director. (1935; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

Howard University, Graduate School of Social Work, Washington 1, D. C.
Mrs. Inabel Burns Lindsay, Director. (1940) (M,G)

University of Illinois, Division of Social Welfare Administration, Urbana, Illinois.
Marietta Stevenson, Director. (1946) (G)

Indiana University, Division of Social Service, 122 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.
Grace Browning, Director. (1923).

St. Louis University, School of Social Service, 221 N. Grand Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri.
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., Director, (1933) (M).

Simmons College School of Social Work, 51 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16, Massachusetts.
Katherine D. Hardwick, Director. (1919) (M, P).

Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts.
Florence Day Director. (1919) (P).

University of Southern California, Graduate School of Social Work, Los Angeles 7, California.
Arlie Johnson, Dean. (1922) (M, P, G).

University of Toronto, School of Social Work, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.
Harry M. Cassidy, Director. (1919; withdrew 1928; readmitted 1939) (G).

Tulane University, School of Social Work, New Orleans 15, Louisiana.
Elizabeth Wisner, Dean. (1927) (M, P, G).

University of Utah, School of Social Work, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
Arthur L. Bealey, Dean (1940).

State College of Washington, Graduate School of Social Work, Pullman, Washington.
A. A. Smick, Acting Director. (1942).

University of Washington, Graduate School of Social Work, Seattle 5, Washington.
Grace B. Ferguson, Director. (1934) (M).

Washington University, the George Warren Brown School Social Work, St. Louis 5, Missouri.
Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Dean. (1925) (M, P, G).

Kayne University, School of Public Affairs and Social Work, Detroit 2, Michigan.
Lent D. Upson, Dean. (1942) (P, G).

West Virginia University, Department of Social Work, Morgantown, West Virginia.
W. P. Shortridge, Dean of College of Arts & Sciences. (1942).

Western Reserve University, School of Applied Social Sciences, Cleveland 6, Ohio.
Donald B. Wilson, Dean. (1919) (M, P, G).

College of William and Mary, Richmond School of Social Work, 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond 20,
George T. Kaif, Director. (1919) (G). Virginia.

University of Wisconsin, Department of Social Work, Madison 6, Wisconsin.
Arthur P. Miles, Chairman of Department. (1922; withdrew 1937; readmitted 1947).

Refer to TB-PH-Wel 13, July 1948 for details regarding "Social Welfare Education in Japan".

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Profession and Social Insurance

Because of the vital role of the medical profession in the operations of the social insurance, it is necessary that a good working relationship between that profession and every level of administration of social insurances be maintained. Such relationship is being developed through the medium of the Japanese Medical Association and full encouragement of its development is being given.

The Japan Medical Association has been reestablished as a private, democratically-governed organization with prefectural and local chapters. Each of the chapters has appointed committees to handle social insurance matters. They are represented on all prefectural and local advisory councils established by the various social insurance laws to assure that their viewpoint is considered. They are expected to assume the customary responsibility that such organizations exercise with reference to their members.

To indicate the nature of questions and discussions that have arisen in this interest of the J.M.A., the following is a summary of the general question and answer phase of recent conference held with officials of that organization.

1. The prompt payment of service fees to insurance doctors, with recognition of the fact that doctors are required to operate their own affairs on a cash basis, but must in many cases, wait unreasonable period for payment of services rendered to insured patients. In this connection the establishment and functions of the Medical Fee Payment Fund, favored by insurance doctors was discussed. The Fund promises to remedy or alleviate the payment situation but it was noted that experience with the Fund, to date, has been discouraging and will require more initiative and follow-up action on the part of government officials and insurance administrative units.

2. The importance and scope of the National Health Insurance program and the possibility of a prefectural-National Health Insurance administrative organization rather than municipal administration in prefectures that cannot support municipal administrative units.

3. The lack of provisions in the Japanese social insurance laws designating and giving due considerations to the differences in skills and training of doctors. This was believed a major irregularity in the laws which, in the past, has contributed to poor service and indifference on the part of doctors and can only cause similar troubles in the future.

4. The over-utilization of the programs by the insured members with useless calls for treatment, postponed and night calls without good cause, and a general unrealistic attitude with respect to entitlement to service and attention beyond the limits of insurance resources. This is causing marked difficulties in several areas. In discouraging this over-utilization tendency and its abuse to the program thought is being given to sponsoring a change in the laws which would require partial payments in each, in addition to insurance benefits, from each insured member on each call. It is believed that such restriction or requirements would retard over-utilization practices and permit better services to those in actual need.

5. The possibility of using a combined fee-for-service and capitation system in certain areas where medical service could not satisfactorily be used under the preferred fee-for-service system.

6. A scheme, without sound actuarial or insurance planning, being given some attention in certain medical quarters to promote the removal of stimulated medical care fees from all social insurance laws. As a substitute the plan would provide the insured member with rights to obtain funds that could be used to secure medical service directly from a private doctor. This would dispense with all control provisions in the insurance laws over insurance doctors.

7. The problem of standardizing medical care especially the limits of "minimum medical care." Such is believed to embrace a high standard in services and supplies yet remain within the resources of the insurance system. This determination is proving to be a difficult one and it was emphasized that more conferences were needed by the Medical Care Advisory Council and the Medical Fee Calculating Committee. It was recognized that certain delays have been encountered in the formation of these guiding bodies but that such were cleared in December 1948 and immediate action is now expected.

The discussions throughout the conference were marked by a sharp interest in the social insurance problems and administration and a sincere desire of the members of JMA to make the Japanese program successful. The Medical Fee Payment Fund Law was declared an attainment which had long been sought by the doctors and that in spite of the present difficulties stemming from initial administration it was believed to be a solution to a great number of program difficulties. There was willing and purposeful intent expressed by the members to do everything within their power to promote, advise, and urge administrative personnel and medical practitioners to give full support and attention to the solution of problems and the encouragement of a successful program of social security in Japan.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls.

1. Public Health Nurses & Midwives - Actual Number Working By Prefectures.
2. Results of the November 1948 Nutrition Surveys for Tokyo, 11 Cities, Other Cities and 46 Prefectures.
3. New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948 for Medicines and Related Items.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - November 1948.
5. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Work Ended 22 January 1949.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
31 January - 6 February
1949
Number 110**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Institutions

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

		<u>27 Dec. - 8 Jan.</u>		
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
Dec 28 1948	Kai-hatsu No.1163		Governor, Toyama Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Sending back the Check		
Dec 28 1948	Kai-hatsu No.1164		Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
		"		
Jan 6 1949	Kai-hatsu No.6		All directors of ministerial department and bureaus.	"
		Re: Handling the income tax to be collected at the source on payment of balance under adoption of the new allowance scale for the Government personnel.		
Jan 8 1949	Kai-hatsu No.10		All chiefs of charcoal offices in prefectures.	"
		Re: Allotment of charcoal for gas for the fourth year 1948-49.		
Jan 8 1949	Kai-hatsu No.12		All directors of ministerial department and bureaus.	"
		Re: Payment of the tax under adjustment at the year-end, etc.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Dec 28 1948	I-hatsu No.704-2		All prefectural governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Advertisement of hospitals and clinics, etc.		
Dec 28 1948	I-hatsu No.705		"	"
		Re: Loan floatation necessary for equipping and restoration of medical means.		
Jan 5 1949	I-hatsu No.3		"	"
		Re: Commentary on Article 47 of the Medical Service law.		
Jan 5 1949	I-hatsu No.4		All prefectural governors; Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; Directors of national hospitals & national sanatoria.	Director Medical Affairs Bureau and Social Affairs Bureau
		Re: Expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.		
Jan 8 1949	I-hatsu No.23		All prefectural governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.		

Diseases Prevention Bureau

Jan 8 Yo-hatsu All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
1949 No.14
Re: Emergency measures for control of communicable disease according to provisional suspension of use of vaccine for preventive innoculation.

Public Sanitation Bureau

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Tochigi Pref. Director Public Sanitation Bureau
1948 No.416
Re: Felling trees and bamboos in the Nikko National Park.

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Hokkaido //
1948 No.417
Re: Approval on construction of waterworks in Horobetsu-village.

Dec 27 Ei-hatsu Governor, Ishikawa Pref. //
1948 No.418
Re: Enforcement of the Food Sanitation law.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
1948 No.422
Re: Answers on a horse-race course and a bicycle-race course.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Aichi Pref. //
1948 No.423
Re: Answers on the Government officials concerned who are stated in the three laws on business.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governor, Kagoshima Pref. //
1948 No.424
Re: Application on the three laws on business.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors. //
1948 No.425
Re: Execution of practical training for the barbers and the beauty parlorists (riyo-shi).

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governors, Hokkaido & //
1948 No.426 16 other prefectures.
Re: Filling the full number of food sanitation inspectors for the fiscal year. 1948-49

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs. //
1948 No.427
Re: The full number on budget of food sanitation inspectors for the fiscal year 1948-49.

Dec 28 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors //
1948 No.428
Re: Recommendation of the candidates for fallows of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Jan 5 Ei-hatsu All prefectural governors. //
1949 No.2
Re: Strengthening execution of extermination of rodents and insects.

Jan 6 Ei-hatsu Governors, Nagano & 3 other prefs. //
1949 No.13
Re: Preliminary arrangements on designation of the national park.

Jan 7 1949	Ei-hatsu No.15	All prefectural governors	Director Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Coloration of chemicals for agriculture.	
Jan 7 1949	Ei-hatsu No.20	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Execution of periodical sanitation-inspection on the exclusive hotels for trade representatives and the stores of daily-necessities for the foreigners in Japan.	
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>			
Dec 27 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.976	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: The first allotment of alcohol for the demanders for the fourth qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.988	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: Allotment of coal and lignite for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1084	"	"
		Re: Determination of Allotment of tar-acid having boiling point at high temperature for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1010	"	"
		Re: Determination of the second allotment of creosote oil for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1011	"	"
		Re: Determination of the second allotment of p-Dichlorbenzene for the third qtr, in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 28 1948	Yaku-hatsu No.1012	"	"
		Re: Determination of Allotment of o-Dichlorbenzene for 3rd qtr, the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 5 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.3	"	"
		Re: Handling distribution of infant remedies according to change of designation of medicine under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Medicine, etc., Distribution Regulations.	
Jan 6 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.6	"	"
		Re: Advertisement of medicine.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.15	"	"
		Re: Re-examination of preventive <u>innoculation</u> liquor.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-hatsu No.24	"	"
		Re: Notice on the congress of chiefs of Pharmaceutical Affairs Section in Japan.	
Jan 6 1949	Yaku-shu No.4	"	"
		Re: Indication on label of medicine.	

Jan 8 1949	Yaku-shu No.8	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
		Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
Jan 8 1949	Yaku-shu No.9	''	''
		Re: ''	
Dec 30 1948	Yakumu No.396	''	''
		Re: A case of group poisoning by an anthelmintic.	

Social Affairs Bureau

Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2019	Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2022	Governor, Osaka Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2025	Governor, Aichi Pref.	''
		Re: Change of a part of the undertaking program of the Shinseiryō, Aichi Prefecture (the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped).	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2026	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	''
		Re: Approval on the establishment of the foundational juridical person aiming at protection of the physically handicapped.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2028	Governor, Gifu Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2029	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
		Re: ''	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2030	Governor, Hokkaido	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2031	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2032	Governor, Osaka Pref.	''
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2033	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2034	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
			Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2036	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2037	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
			Re: Payment of living aid beyond its standard amount under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2038	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2039	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2040	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and disbursement of the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2041	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2042	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2043	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
			Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2044	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2045	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2046	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2047	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2048-2056	Governors, Kanagawa & 7 other prefs.	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment standard beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2057	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2058	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
			Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2059	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
			Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2060	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2061	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under aid under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2062	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for that under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2063	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
			Re: "
Dec 28 1948	Sha-hatsu No.2064	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
			Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive disbursement beyond the regular payment of the minimum cost of living amount to be disbursed for that under the Daily Life Security Law.
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.232	All prefectural governors.	"
			Re: Relations between the work providing agencies and the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.233	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Allotment of the secondary products of steel for operation of the work providing agencies for the third qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.236	"	"
		Re: Allotment of the heating rivets and screws for construction for the third qtr in the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Dec 27 1948	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.237	"	"
		Re: Enforcement of the standard amount of living aid under the ninth revision.	
Jan 5 1949	Sha-hatsu No.1	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.5-10	Governors, Nara & 4 other prefs.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.11	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
		Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.12	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
		Re: Area where the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law is applicable with necessary change.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.13	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
		Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-hatsu No.14	Governors, Kyoto & Shimane Prefs.	"
		Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-hatsu Nos.18-21	Governors, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs.	"
		Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-hatsu No.22	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
		Re: Licensing of establishment of the Welfare Association of Nationals of Great Korea in Japan, Inc.	
Jan 5 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.1	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Additional allotment of specific nails for operation of the work providing agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Jan 5 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.2	All prefectural governors	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
		Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	
Jan 6 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.3	"	"
		Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodity (raw textile goods).	
Jan 8 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.5	"	"
		Re: Allotment of petroleum products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Jan 7 1949	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.4	"	"
		Re: Jurisdiction over the Japanese Red Cross Society, Inc.	

Children's Bureau

Jan 6 1949	Ji-hatsu No.3	Governor, Mie Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the home for dependent, neglected and abused children under the Child Welfare Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	
Jan 8 1949	Ji-hatsu No.5	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on initial equipments pursuant to establishment of the lying-in agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Insurance Bureau

Jan 7 1949	Ho-hatsu No.1	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Director, Insurance Bureau
		Re: Creation of the National Health insurance bodies designated by Ministry of Welfare.	
Jan 8 1949	Ho-hatsu No.2	Directors, Insurances Sections prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices social insurance.	"
		Re: Allocation of the increased payment budget of the annual expenditure, Health Accounting, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49.	

Repatriation Relief Agency

Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.842	All governors of prefectures (except Niigata & 4 other prefs.)	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on repairing the accommodation facilities for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.843	All prefectural governors	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing beddings for the winter for the for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 27 1948	En-shi No.844	Governor, Hokkaido	"
		Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on purchasing fuel for the winter for the for repatriates from aboard	
Dec 28 1948	Engo No.847	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
		Re: Repatriation of Loochooans	

Dec 28 1948	En-shi No.855	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Amendment on establishment of the Fukuhara Shinsei-ryo, the emergency accommodation facilities for the Saghalien without relatives (under the first program) for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
Dec 28 1948	Ichi-fuku No.2753	All Directors, Civil Welfare Depts., prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
Re: Handling of the expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.			
Dec 29 1948	Ichi-fuku No.2575	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	''
Re: Partial amendment of the regulations on handling of allowance for the undemobilized.			
Dec 29 1948	Hatsu-so No.439	Governors, Iwate & 16 other prefs.	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
Re: Third transportation of assets left by Korean nationals.			
Jan 6 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2604	All prefectural governors.	Director, Demobilization Bureau
Re: Informal notice on increase of funds to be expended for the Service Sections for the fiscal year 1948-49.			
Jan 6 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2605	All chiefs, Service Sect., prefectural governments.	''
Re: Dealing with the bodies sent back from the Phillipine Islands.			
Jan 7 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2602	All Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments	''
Re: Forwarding the outline on handling of expenses on medical care of the demobilized patients.			
Jan 7 1949	Ichi-fuku No.2606	''	''
Re: Outline on dealing with allowance for the undemobilized in case of accidents.			
Jan 7 1949	Engo No.1	Governors, Shiga & 29 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.			
Jan 7 1949	Engo No.2	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
Re: Additional roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.			
Jan 7 1949	En-shi No.5	All prefectural governors.	''
Re: The local planning board on repatriation relief campaign of love.			
Jan 8 1949	Engo No.10	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	''
Re: Repatriation of Korean nationals accompanied by their dependents.			
Jan 8 1949	Hatsu-en No.3	All prefectural governors.	Vice-President, Repatriation Relief Agency.
Re: Enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.			
Jan 8 1949	Hatsu-en No.2	''	''
Re: Termination of repatriation of Loochooans in Japan.			

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos.105 and 106, above subject.

One lot of Smallpox vaccine has been released upon passing re-assay and distribution has been made to Koseisho offices at the following selected points; Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka.

Typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine which has passed re-assay is in process of distribution to the same eight Koseisho offices. A detailed list of the origin and lot numbers of the released typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and the location to which distributed will be published in the following number of the Bulletin.

A small amount of anti-diphtheria serum and of anti-tetanus serum has passed re-assay and is available through Dr. Ishibashi, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Release of Biologics; Tuberculin

A single lot of tuberculin which passed special assay was released 5 February for use in conjunction with a survey on histoplasmosis in Japan. This lot No.2-2 (NIH) will be used by National Institute of Health special investigators in certain localities in Shinetsu, Kanto, Tokyo, Kansai and Tohoku. No other tuberculin has yet been released for use.

SECTION III NUTRITION BRANCH

Course for Nutritionists

The fourth 2-month training course for nutritionists in prefectural health departments and health centers will open at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 28 February. Prefectures with a back-log of untrained personnel may send more than one student to the course. The best qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course was sent to prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 31 January.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Refresher Course

The Nursing Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare and the National Nurses Association are sponsoring a 1-month course to open 1 March in the First National Hospital, Tokyo for nurses who have been designated as instructors in the prefectural 5-months public school of nursing that will open soon in each prefecture.

Medical Bureau Instructions (I-hatsu) No.83, dated 27 January 1949, subject: Regarding Amendment of the PHN Regulation, and Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.4, dated 29 January 1949, mailed to all prefectural governors, contain instructions and information on the course and schools. I-hatsu No.83 also states that prefectural examinations for public health nurses will be discontinued until the prefecture establishes a 5-month school and, in the future (until 1951), only those nurses who have completed this school will be eligible to take the prefectural examinations for public health nurse.

It is recommended that the Ministry Government public health nurse or public health officer assist Japanese prefectural officials in selecting the most qualified nurse for this 1-month course and if possible the selection be an individual who has successfully completed the 4-month public health nurses refresher course at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

It is not recommended that the prefectural chief nurse, or the chief nurse of the model health center, or the nurse in charge of the prefectural public health school be selected.

Approved Curriculum for 1-year post Graduate Course in Public Health Nursing

Pre-Requisite: Two months field work in a health center offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No.101.

1. Public Health and Preventive Medicine ---- 120 hours - by a Dr. of PH One public health doctor should be responsible for these 120 hours part of which may be taught by special lectures.
This will include:
 - Public Health Organization
 - Public Health Laws
 - Vital Statistics
 - Environmental Sanitation
 - Communicable Disease Control (including acute CD, TB, VD, parasitic disease etc.)
 - Child Health
 - Adult Health
 - Health Education
2. Public Health Nurse, Principles & Practices ---- 105 hours - PHN
3. Special Fields in Public Health Nursing ---- 105 hours - PHN
 - Maternity
 - Infant and Preschool
 - School Health
 - Industrial Health
 - Tuberculosis
 - Venereal Diseases
 - Communicable Diseases
 - Non-communicable DiseasesIn both of these nursing courses part of the hours could be given to special lecturers by public health nurses but one PHN should be responsible for each of the courses.
4. Nutrition ---- 30 hours - Nutritionist
5. Mental Hygiene ---- 30 hours - a doctor of Mental Hygiene
6. Educational Psychology ---- 45 hours - a teacher of Psychology
7. Sociology ---- 75 hours - a teacher of Sociology
8. Social Welfare (including Social Case Work) --- 30 hours - a Social Welfare Worker
9. Principles and Methods of Health Teaching ---- 45 hours - by a PHN (including individual & group teaching and practice)
10. Three months field work two of which shall be in a Health Center, offering the 12 basic services as outlined in Health Center Law No.101.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Education

A committee of veterinarians representing each veterinary college in Japan met and prepared a set of final examination questions that will be utilized by all veterinary colleges at the end of the current college year. Members of this committee were selected by the Council on Veterinary Affairs. Graduation from college will be based upon the results obtained by each senior student.

The use of this uniform final examination procedure is a temporary measure for two years (1949-1950) until the promulgation of the new Veterinary License Law. The subjects to be covered will be anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, internal medicine, surgery, and veterinary public health and animal disease and their control.

Veterinary Assay Laboratory

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is establishing a separate section in the Animal Hygiene Laboratory at Kodaira for the purpose of controlling all biologics intended for animal use by assaying them prior to their utilization in the field. Personnel have been selected to administer this assay laboratory and operation will be started in the very near future. Announcement will be made publicly when operation is to begin. Even though laboratories producing animal biologicals may assay their own products, they must have, however, a certificate from the new assay laboratory before the product can be placed on the market.

Hokkaido Research & Veterinary Laboratory

An inspection was made of the Hokkaido Agriculture Experimental Station at Noboribetsu, Hokkaido. This experimental station will come under the administration of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and will engage in the manufacture of serums, vaccines and diagnostics for those diseases indigenous to Hokkaido. Also, research will be conducted on animal diseases indigenous to Hokkaido.

The laboratory has excellent facilities and will greatly facilitate the increase of necessary biologicals so essential to the maintenance of economy in the livestock industry. The location of a laboratory of this nature in Hokkaido will overcome inadequacies of biologicals as well as the delay due to poor transportation facilities.

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to contact Boeki-Cho (Board of Trade) and arrange with them to suspend from distribution or sale the canned tuna being returned to Japan from the United States. It must undergo additional laboratory examinations to determine its safety for human consumption before release for domestic consumption will be authorized.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no cases of animal diseases for the period 22-28 January. For the period 29 Jan - 4 Feb the following report is submitted:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,295 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 16-22 January and a total of 4,375 pieces was produced during the period 23-29 Jan.

Distribution

During the period 16 - 22 January, no distribution of 10% DDT dust or 5% DDT residual effect spray was made. At the same time, however, 200,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 16,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,286,865 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 636,056 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

During the period 23 - 29 January, 68,000 lbs of 10% DDT dust were distributed. At the same time, 128,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 50,235 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,347,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 662,241 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

Smallpox vaccine consisting of 64,000 doses, Lot. No.36, produced by the Kitasato Laboratory, has been reassayed in accordance with PHMJG 86 dated 28 December 1948 and found to meet the minimum standards. This

has been distributed for storage to 8 strategic points throughout Japan for use in emergencies in the surrounding areas as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	2,000 doses
Miyagi	8,000
Tokyyo	24,000
Osaka	10,000
Aichi	5,000
Hiroshima	5,000
Fukuoka	5,000
Kagawa	5,000
	<u>64,000 doses</u>

During the period 23 - 29 January, 775 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Sprayers</u>	<u>Engine Sprayers</u>
Ibaraki		300			
Tochigi		26	40		
Tokyo		3			
Gifu		4			
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Mie					1
Wakayama		20	25		6
Fukuoka			50		
Saga		50			
Kagoshima				10	
TOTAL	200	403	115	60	7

SECTION VII NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - December

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

Total registrants	92,932
Arrests - registered persons	22
unregistered persons	94
Convictions - registered persons	17
unregistered persons	50
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	17
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to ¥ 20,000 fine and three months to two years penal servitude with five defendants having sentences of penal servitude abrogated to suspended sentences varying from two to five years duration. Penalties for non-registrants varied ¥ 500 to ¥ 13,500 fine and four months to three years penal servitude with 16 suspended sentences of from one to four years duration. Nine registrants received administrative disposition (loss of license) and four non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

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

Inspections of registrants	1,257
Investigations originated	157
Investigations concluded	166
Investigations not concluded	259

Prosecution of five non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in five sentences of penal servitude ranging from two to four months each.

SECTION VIII
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments for LARA, numbers 122 through 125, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 21.47 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

122nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Wilson on 28 January and contained 2.42 tons (clothing, 2.21tons - miscellaneous, .21tons)

123rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Makadet on 29 January and contained 12.49tons (food)

124th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pacific Transport on 1 February and contained 3.42 tons (food, 2.22tons - clothing, 1.2tons)

125th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. American Mail on 1 February and contained 3.14tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,422.09 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,600.22
Clothing (including shoes and bedding)	1,449.12
Medical Supplies	61.67
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	<u>103.46</u>
TOTAL	7,422.09

Japanese Red Cross Society

Water Safety:

Tokyo Metropolitan Police, responsible for policing bathing areas (pools and beaches), are to be given a complete course in Life Saving and Water Safety by qualified instructors of the Japanese Red Cross. Approximately 40 policemen are to receive this training.

Volunteer Services:

A Day Nursery project was undertaken at the Red Cross Central Hospital (Tokyo) and its operation began officially on 29 January. Two volunteers serve as nursery assistants every afternoon between 1400 - 1700.

Hospital Service:

The Directors of all hospitals operated by the Japanese Red Cross will meet in conference at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) on 8 - 9 March. The agenda will include the following:

- Revision of Regulations for Chapter Hospitals
- Hospital Administration
- Revision of Medical Treatment and Doctor's Laws
- Nurses Training
- Designation of Model Hospitals

Disaster Relief and Preparedness:

Niigata Chapter on 11 January dispatched one medical aid team to the scene of a passenger bus accident. The bus rolled off the highway and plunged into the Kuroki River. One passenger was killed and several were injured.

A fire occurred in Takamatsu City on 19 January. Several small buildings and homes were damaged. Nine persons were seriously injured and 13 received minor injuries. A Red Cross Medical Aid Team gave emergency treatment at the scene of the fire and 13 victims were admitted to the Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital for further treatment.

Child Welfare - Private Reformatories (Shonen Hogo Shisetsu or Shonen Hogo Dantai)

Private reformatories, which are to go out of existence by 31 March, are, in many cases, applying for licenses as children's institutions under the Child Welfare Law. Many of the higher type institutions will be purchased by the Attorney General's Office and will become national reformatories. Some of the residual group are good and some are extremely bad, or may be considered so in light of the services they perform.

Instructions are being sent out from the Children's Bureau that applications from such institutions shall be reviewed with extreme caution and that all such institutions must qualify under the Minimum Standards for Children's Institutions. It would appear that the only one for which they might conceivably qualify would be Homes for Dependent, Neglected and abused Children.

Since this will be the first opportunity for most prefectures to accept or reject such applications, it is suggested that Welfare Officers surveil Children's Sections operations concerning this problem. It is probable that considerable pressure will be placed on some officials in order to gain a license.

Consideration should be given to:

- a. Need for additional children's institutions in the area.
- b. Quality of staff.
- c. Whether the institution is a workshop. If so, the benefits to be derived from it as a children's institution might be seriously questioned.
- d. Physical plant and location.
- e. Suggestion that the institution be used for vocational training under the education or labor laws, or be used to house and train apprentices under the labor laws.

There is considerable evidence that many such reformatories have been in business only to secure cheap labor and tax-free operation. There are suspected instances of collusion between operators and officials in securing these benefits.

Social Work Courses in Colleges and Universities

The following information will be helpful to Welfare Officers consulted regarding social work education (the new school term begins 1 April under the new education law).

The Ministry of Education, Dai Ki Kyo I Sha 4 No.1, dated 21 Nov 47, covers the standard for a Social Work Department in a University. It includes the following curriculum presented by the committee of the schools concerned with social work education.

I. Liberal Arts will be composed of the following subjects:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Natural Sciences - | Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History of Science |
| 2. Humanities - | History, Philosophy, Psychology, Comparative Religion, National Language, Foreign Language. |
| 3. Social Science - | Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Law, Statistics. |

II. Specialized Courses:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Treatment - | Medical Information, Mental Hygiene, Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, Special Children, Case Work, Group Work, Guidance on Daily Living (16 units in all). |
|----------------|--|

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 2. Administration - | Outline of Social Work, Social Legislation, Social Work Organization, Labor Problems (10 units in all). |
| 3. Research - | Social Survey (including field work), Social Statistics (6 units in all). |
| 4. Field Work - | Minimum of 7 units of field work conducted at various social work agencies are required in the last school year. Subjects of field work include family protection, child protection, medical protection, leadership in case work, leadership in group work, social administration. |

Elective subjects in specialized course include:

History of Social Thoughts, History of Economics, Child Psychology, Youth Psychology (psychology of adolescent) Social Psychology, Social Education, Criminology, Family, Rural and Urban Sociology, Women's Problems, Population Problems, Vocational Guidance, Community Organization, etc.

Refer to PHW Technical Bulletin #13, Social Welfare Education in Japan, July 1948, for further details regarding social work courses now available in Japan. Japanese students desiring social work education in the United States may find it easier to be admitted to the schools of social work on the undergraduate rather than the graduate level. These schools are organized into the National Association of Schools of Social Administration, Ernest B. Harper, Chairman of Membership Committee, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. The schools belonging to this association are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | University of Alabama | - University, Alabama |
| 2. | University of Arkansas | - Fayetteville, Arkansas |
| 3. | University of Arizona | - Tucson, Arizona |
| 4. | University of Colorado | - Boulder, Colorado |
| 5. | University of Connecticut | - Storrs, Connecticut |
| 6. | University of Florida | - Gainesville, Florida |
| 7. | Florida State University | - Tallahassee, Florida |
| 8. | George Williams College | - Chicago 15, Illinois |
| 9. | University of Georgia | - Athens, Georgia |
| 10. | University of Idaho | - Moscow, Idaho |
| 11. | Kalamazoo College | - Kalamazoo 49, Michigan |
| 12. | University of Kentucky | - Lexington 29, Kentucky |
| 13. | Loyola University | - New Orleans 15, Louisiana |
| 14. | University of Maine | - Orono, Maine |
| 15. | Michigan State College | - East Lansing, Michigan |
| 16. | Montana State University | - Missoula, Montana |
| 17. | University of New Hampshire | - Durham, New Hampshire |
| 18. | University of New Mexico | - Albuquerque, New Mexico |
| 19. | Northwestern University | - Evanston, Illinois |
| 20. | University of North Dakota | - Grand Forks, North Dakota |
| 21. | Ohio University | - Athens, Ohio |
| 22. | University of Oklahoma | - Norman, Oklahoma |
| 23. | University of Oregon | - Eugene, Oregon |
| 24. | University of South Carolina | - Columbia 19, South Carolina |
| 25. | University of South Dakota | - Vermillion, South Dakota |
| 26. | University of Tennessee | - Knoxville, Tennessee |
| 27. | Utah State University | - Salt Lake City 1, Utah |
| 28. | University of Wyoming | - Laramie Wyoming |
| 29. | Texas Christian University | - Fort Worth, Texas |
| 30. | University of West Virginia | - Morgantown, West Virginia |

Catalogues from the above universities and college have been requested and their receipt by Public Health and Welfare Section will be published in a subsequent bulletin.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Facilities

The Medical Service Law enacted by the Diet last year has for its basic purpose the development of standards for all medical care facilities and the program for establishment of public medical care facilities (reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.82, July 1948, Section II, Medical Services). Inasmuch as several of the social insurance programs in providing medical care benefits now have plans for additional medical care facilities, managed locally by insurer and insured, this law is of direct interest to the administrators of the social insurance programs.

In accordance with the Medical Service Law, Article 32, "The Committee for the arrangement of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor shall be set up in the Ministry of Welfare or a prefecture to investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the arrangement (location and needs) of medical facilities in response to the inquiry of the said Minister or the Governor", a cabinet order has been issued establishing the Committee for the Arrangement of Medical Facilities. There will be a Central Committee located in the Ministry of Welfare and a Local Committee located in each prefecture. The Prime Minister will appoint the members upon the recommendations of the Minister of Welfare for the Central Committee and the prefectural governor will appoint the members for the Local Committee.

Members for the Committee shall be drawn from among government or public officials of offices concerned, medical practitioners, dentists, those who are to receive medical treatment and man of leaning and experience.

Inasmuch as these committees will be concerned with investigating and deliberating on matters with regard to medical care facilities (both public and private) many of which are or will be locally managed by insured and insurer, it is considered advisable that social insurance officials at all levels show interest in the committees and their functions.

In addition, close liaison for coordination of functions between the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils, central and local, established in accordance with Art. 43-5 of the Health Insurance Law and the mentioned committees established in accordance with the Medical Service Law should exist. The Medical Care Advisory Council's basic function is to advise insurance doctors and those in charge of medical care facilities on perfecting methods in providing medical benefits for members of social insurances. As the common goals of the Medical Service Law and the Social Insurance Laws are to provide adequate and improved medical care, coordination between the administration of these laws, is essential.

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Inclosure:
Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 29 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex with this Issue.