

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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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 periods indicated:

11 - 16 April

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 16	Kai-hatsu No.338		Governor, Saga Prefecture	Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Prohibition of a appropriating allowance for extra hour duties.		
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.379		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Removal of the control of industrial chemicals for sterilization of water supplied by water facilities.		
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.381		"	"
		Re: Extermination of rodents and insects harmful to health.		
Apr. 11	Ei-hatsu No.382		"	"
		Re: Unofficial showing of national grant-in-aid for expenses on extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1949-50.		
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No.383		Governor, Hokkaido	"
		Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of paper for manufacturing flycide-paper spread with DDT.		
Apr. 12	Ei-hatsu No.384		Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
		Re: Extension of the term for completion of construction works of sewerage of Ashiya City.		
Apr. 13	Ei-hatsu No.386		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Forwarding the roster of the successful candidates for the examination for nutritionists in fiscal year 1948-49.		
Apr. 15	Ei-hatsu No.395		Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
		Re: Adjustment of administrative structure of environmental sanitation.		
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No.401		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Simultaneous control on indication on label of special dietary use.		
Apr. 16	Ei-hatsu No.404		"	"
		Re: Measures for and investigation into shell-fish toxication cases.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 11	I-hatsu No. 391		All prefectural governors	"
		Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.		
Apr. 12	I-hatsu No. 393		All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Filling the monthly report on hospitals.		

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr. 12 Yaku-hatsu No. 636 All prefectural governors Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Re: Allotment of the specified distribution goods.

Apr. 13 Yaku-hatsu No. 644 " "

Re: Documents on disposition of rejected ampoules among the manufactures goods, such as sulfanilamides, etc.

Apr. 15 Yaku-hatsu No. 659 " "

Re: Distribution of imported white petrolatum.

Apr. 14 Yaku-shu No. 270 " "

Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Control Law on the Business of Poison and Powerful Agent.

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 645 Governor, Nagasaki Pref. Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Re: Providing artificial eyes under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 647 Governor, Tokyo Metropolis "

Re: Allotment of rubber goods for the social work agencies.

Apr.11 Sha-hatsu No. 648 Governor, Hokkaido "

Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from LARA.

Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 652 Governor, Yamaguchi Pref. "

Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life

Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 653 Governor, Mie Pref. "

Re: Summary sheet on the second national-wide simultaneous investigation over the state of protection for the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 654 Governor, Tochigi Pref. "

Re: Payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law to those who have been accommodated in the asylum for the aged.

Apr.12 Sha-hatsu No. 655 Governor, Hiroshima Pref. "

Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 677 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. "

Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.

Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 678 Governor, Yamanashi Pref. "

Re: Allocation LARA relief commodities for the disaster sufferers.

Apr.14 Sha-hatsu No. 679 Governors, Aomori and 16 other prefectures "

Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.

Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 680 Governor, Hyogo Pref. "

Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.

Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 682 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "

Re: Provisional payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 683	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 686	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	”
	Re: Approval on creation of Tokushima Prefectural Branch of the National Relief Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 689	Governor, Aichi Pref.	”
	Re: Consolidation of the woman welfare agencies.	
Apr.15 Sha-hatsu No. 697	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	”
	Re: Approval of the Kokura City Social Work Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 698	Governor, Shiga Pref.	”
	Re: Application for special allocation of gasoline for transportation.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 699	Governor, Osaka Pref.	”
	Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 700	Governor, Nagano and 9 other pref.	”
	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Apr.16 Sha-hatsu No. 701	Governor, Niigata Pref.	”
	Re: Allotment of coke for operation of the work providing agencies.	
Apr. 11 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No.93	All prefectural governors	”
	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.	
Apr. 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 95	”	”
	Re: Collection of contributions under Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	
Apr. 15 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 97	”	”
	Re: Spread of the consumer’s livelihood cooperative association by occupation.	
Apr. 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 98	”	”
	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 16 Sha-otsu-hatsu, No. 99	”	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (vegetable seeds) from LARA.	
<u>Children’s Bureau</u>		
Apr.11 Ji-hatsu No. 331	Governors, Chiba & 19 other pref.	Director, Children’s Bureau
	Re: Filling the report on situations of the exhibition of photographs of repatriated orphans and war-orphans, and filling the settlement of accounting of expenses on that.	
Apr.11 Ji-hatsu No. 333	Governors, Hokkaido & 38 other prefs.	”
	Re: A settlement of accounting of national grant-in-aid for expenses on institutions of the day-nurseries and the mothers’ homes for fiscal year 1948-49.	
Apr.13 Ji-hatsu No. 335	All prefectural governors	”
	Re: Questions and answers on application of the Child Welfare Law.	

Apr. 16 Ji-hatsu No. 348 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
Re: Connection with the private organizations on execution of the child welfare week for
fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr. 16 Ji-hatsu No. 349 Governor, Kanagawa Pref. "
Re: Partial amendment of the constitution of the Odawara Shonen-en (Minors' Home),
Foundational Juridical Person.

Insurance Bureau

Apr. 11 Ho-hatsu No. 23 All prefectural governors: Chairmen Director, Insurance Bureau
of Boards of Directors of Health
Insurance Associations
Re: Imposition of taxes upon the increased employer's burden among subscription fees of
health insurance.

Apr. 15 Ho-hatsu No. 24 All prefectural governors "
Re: Notice on the business conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections and the branch offices
of social insurance.

Apr. 16 Ho-hatsu No. 25 " "
Re: Amendment, etc., of a certificate of subscription of health insurance.

Apr. 16 Ho-hatsu No. 26 " "
Re: Recommendation of the candidates for the 8th term students of the training school in
social insurance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 13 En-shi No. 405 " Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Execution of the repatriation relief campaign of love.

Apr. 13 En-sh No. 410 Governors, Hokkaido & 6 prefectures "
in Tohoku District
Re: Request for investigation into those who desire to join a colony among the repatriates
from abroad.

Apr. 15 Engo No. 416 Governor, Mie Pref. "
Re: Repatriation of Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto from Formosa to Japan Proper.

Apr. 15 Engo No. 421 All prefectural governors. "
Re: Strengthening of measures for emergency relief after re-commencement of repatriation work.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Recently two outbreaks of smallpox have occurred in Japan, one in Fukuoka Prefecture and one in Osaka. In each case the outbreak first started in Koreans and in one case, at least, there is highly presumptive evidence that the family of the first case had entered Japan illegally.

In Fukuoka Prefecture there have been a total of 13 cases since 1 April of which eight occurred in Fukuoka City, four in Moji and one in Omuta. In addition, one imported cases occurred in a Japanese sailor returning from Pusan, Korea. The Omuta patient had been in Fukuoka just two weeks prior to the onset of the disease. The cases in Fukuoka have been scattered throughout the city, whereas those in Moji were localized in one area.

In Osaka, 15 cases have been reported since 22 April, of which 12 were confined to a small, circumscribed area, while the two others occurred at no great distance away.

Public Health Officers are urged to be on the alert for any suspicious or presumptive cases of smallpox or for any unexplained deaths, fevers or eruptions, especially in infants and children and particularly in black-market areas and areas where there are considerable numbers of Koreans or Chinese, with opportunity for unregistered or illegal entrants to come and go.

Venereal Disease Control - Serological Tests for Syphilis

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the diagnosis of syphilis is often made on the basis of two precipitation-type serologic (usually the Murata and Ide tests).

Comparative studies of the various precipitation tests carried out by the National Institute of Health with the co-operation of the United States Army 406th Medical General Laboratory indicate that the Murata, Ide and Hokken (or Kitasato) tests respond with satisfactory sensitivity to syphilitic reagin but do not demonstrate adequate specificity for syphilis. The results of this study show that these precipitation tests are more sensitive than the standard United States Army Kahn test but gave more false positive reactions. (The Meinicke test appeared to be unsatisfactory because of its relative insensitivity and non-specificity and should not be used). The danger of relying on positive precipitation tests alone to establish a diagnosis of syphilis is apparent, especially in prenatal, premarital and other apparently healthy people.

Since the precipitation tests are very sensitive even though they may not be adequately specific for syphilis, they should be employed as a screening test and those found to have a positive or doubtful reaction should be regarded as suspects rather than syphilitics. These suspects should be followed up with an adequate history, a complete physical examination and a confirmatory Wasserman test to form a basis upon, which the diagnosis can be made. The history and physical examination should not be done perfunctorily but should be carried out with a view to determining whether the positive serological result is due to syphilis or to some non-syphilitic condition like respiratory infection, leprosy, malaria, infectious mononucleosis, vaccinia (following smallpox vaccination) etc. It must be borne in mind that many infectious disease may produce a transiently positive reaction in the absence of syphilis.

Military Government Public Health Officers should check the prefectural laboratories to determine whether Wasserman tests are being performed. The Health Centers should do the routine precipitation tests and forward all positive and doubtful reacting sera to the prefectural laboratory of other similar institutions where a confirmatory Wasserman test can be made.

Training Course for Nutritionists

The fifth course for public health nutritionists will be held from 30 May to 23 July at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Well qualified candidates working in prefectural health departments or in health centers should be selected for training. Prefectures which have a backlog of untrained nutritionists may send more than one student. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

National Pharmaceutical Examination

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.115, Ministry of Welfare notification No. 66 published in the Official Gazette 18 April announces the places and dates of the first national practical examination for pharmacists. Three locations are specified: Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. The examinations will be held from Monday 18 July to Wednesday 20 July, beginning at 0900 hours each day. Those making application to undergo this examination are required to show evidence of passing the theoretical examination which is scheduled for 15 May as previously announced.

Biologics Reassay

During the period 2 - 6 May the following vaccines have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity (Unit: cc)</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	27	9,869

Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	29	9,869
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Kaketsuken	4	9,801
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	25	6,036
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	28	792

Decontrol of DDT Distribution

Memorandum (PHMJG 102), dated 3 May 1949, subjects "Release of Control Over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes", has been prepared and delivered to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. Subject memorandum informs the Ministry that no objection is offered by Public Health and Welfare Section to the proposed plan of release of control over DDT distribution.

Estimated production in Japan of DDT 10% and finished DDT products during the current Japanese fiscal year will be sufficient to satisfy all public health programs. In addition, finished insecticides can be made available for general public use from indigenous production. Production for the current year of DDT 100% is estimated at 900 metric tons, DDT 10% at 10,560,000 pounds and DDT 5% residual effect spray, 2,100,000 gallons. Under these circumstances control over the distribution of DDT products for public health use is no longer necessary.

Ministry of Welfare has adequate reserve stocks on hand at the present time and will continue to maintain such stocks to meet any foreseeable emergency need.

It is suggested that the usual surveillance be exercised to insure compliance with the operations of the DDT distribution activities, especially at it pertains to the prevention of diversion of the DDT products into illegal channels and to insure compliance with the provisions of existing laws and regulations.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 107,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 April, which will produce 3,210,000 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 216,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced since 26 March and the production program will be completed well ahead of schedule.

The first distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 10 - 26 April. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted 1 part to 30 parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Hokkaido	45	Nagano	30
Aomori	40	Shiga	100
Miyagi	40	Kyoto	359
Akita	42	Osaka	288
Yamagata	30	Wakayama	11
Ibaraki	41	Shimane	38
Tochigi	43	Hiroshima	64
Gumma	86	Kagawa	31
Saitama	114	Ehime	96
Chiba	116	Kochi	35
Tokyo	399	Fukuoka	160
Kanagawa	45	Saga	30
Yamanashi	25	Nagasaki	50
Gifu	45	Kumamoto	50
Shizuoka	228	Oita	40
Aichi	45		
			<u>TOTAL 2,766</u>

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 17 - 30 April (two weeks) 6,557 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 33 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	240		60		
Aomori	312		40		
Iwate	24				
Miyagi	360	360		30	
Akita			11	10	
Yamagata			61	70	
Fukushima	22		40		
Ibaraki			21		
Tochigi			10		1
Gumma		110	20		
Saitama	250		12		
Tokyo	250		18		
Kanagawa		10	30		
Fukui	21		10	24	
Kyoto	200				
Nagano	240	50	130		
Shiga			50		
Osaka	24		210		
Nara		50			
Wakayama		40	60	50	
Hiroshima		60	20		
Yamaguchi		100	20		
Tokushima		10			
Okayama		100		300	
Nagasaki	100			150	
Kagawa	100	20		100	
Ehime	200				
Fukuoka			20		
Saga		40	4		
Kumamoto	350	200	50		
Oita		160	70		
Miyazaki		100	50		
Kagoshima	500		2		
	3,393	1,410	1,019	734	1

Cement Allocations

Detailed breakdown, by prefectures, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in expansion, repair and rehabilitation of medical and pharmaceutical supply factories (Unit: metric tons) is attached (Incl. No.1).

Detailed breakdown by major categories, classifications by bureaus, sections, type of work, of allocations of cement for April, May and June, 1st Qtr JFY 1949, for use in public health and welfare programs (Unit: metric tons) is attached. (Incl. No.2).

SECTION III NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - March

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

Total registrants	92,030
Arrests - Registered persons	30
Unregistered persons	165
(Including four Koreans and 24 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	17
Unregistered persons	52
(Including two Koreans and 13 foreign nationals)	
Thefts of Narcotics (including one hospital and one manufacturer)	30
Losses by Fire (including two hospitals)	7

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 3,000 to ¥ 20,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Penal servitude was reduced to suspended sentences in all but one case. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts, totaling 28 sentences, varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 50,000 fine and from three months to one year penal servitude. Fifteen sentences were suspended. One defendant was found not guilty. Penalties for foreign national non-registrants, totaling 14 sentences, tried in Military Courts varied from ¥ 5,400 to ¥ 97,200 fine and from three months to three years penal servitude. Seven sentences were suspended.

The total amount of narcotics lost through thefts was comparatively small including 38 grams of morphine, later recovered, stolen from the manufacturer. Seven out of the 30 persons responsible for the thefts were arrested.

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

Inspection of registrants	1,749
Investigations originated	301
Investigations concluded	187
Investigations not concluded	328

Recidivists

From August 1947 to 30 April 1949 there were 41 recidivists among narcotic violators. They are classified as follows according to nationality:

Japanese	34
Korean	2
Chinese	5

SECTION IV WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, number 153 through 163, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 488.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 153rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Flying Scud on 10 April and contained 110.35 tons (food).
- b. 154th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Andrew Jackson on 11 April and contained 260.38 tons (food, 243.1 tons - clothing, 15 tons - medical supplies, 85 tons - miscellaneous, 1.43 tons).
- c. 155th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Mail on 14 April and contained 54.08 tons (food, 37.15 tons - clothing, 16.63 tons - miscellaneous, .3 tons).
- d. 156th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 14 April and contained .7 tons (clothing).
- e. 157th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Montana on 14 April and contained 1 tons (miscellaneous).
- f. 158th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pacific Transport on 14 April and contained 6.2 tons (clothing).
- g. 159th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Wilson on 16 April and contained 6.8 tons (food, .07 tons - clothing, 6.3 tons - medical supplies, .23 tons - miscellaneous, .2 tons).
- h. 160th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Young America on 20 April and contained 10.40 tons (food, 10.05 tons - miscellaneous, .2 tons).
- i. 161st Shipment: Arrived aboard by the S.S. Lakeland Victory on 25 April and contained 11.85 tons (food, 1.95 tons -clothing, 9.2 tons - miscellaneous, .7 tons).

- j. 162nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Van Buren on 25 April and contained 12.7 tons (food).
- k. 163rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Indian Bear on 26 April and contained 14.45 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,515.77 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	6,439.78
Clothing (including bedding and shoes)	1,650.11
Medical Supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>131.46</u>
TOTAL	8,515.77

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Briefly outlined below are the statistics covering "Volunteer Service Activities" as reported by the listed Red Cross Chapters (prefectural) for the period 1 June 1948 - 30 April 1949:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Types of Service</u>	<u>No. of Volunteers</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tokyo	Services to Repatriate from Russia at Tokyo Station	37	5 & 6 June, 24 June - Served tea, received letters for mailing, welfare inquiries.
	Entertainment Services	108	19-20 December, for benefit of the repatriates. 29 January at Junior Red Cross Rally. 21 Feb. for the physically handicapped.
	Production Service	22,380	Ripping of ARC ditty bags: Musashino - 7,000 bags (3-20 Sept.) 500 volunteers Ota-ku - 113,650 bags (7 Sept. - 4 Nov.) 21,380 volunteers Arakawa-ku - 15,000 bags (24 Sept. - 2 Dec.) 1,000 volunteers
	Services at Blind School	250	Lunch preparation, dormitory service, reading and writing, nursing
	Nursery at Control Red Cross Hospital	108	2 or 3 volunteers on duty from 2 to 5 PM to care for the children of the hospital visitors
Nagasaki	Disaster Volunteer Service	129	Flood disaster of 11 September assistance to disaster victims
	Road Cleaning	149	Beginning 10 January
Ibaraki	Comfort articles to hospital patients	1,200	Postal cards, candy, pickles, letters given to National Hospital patients.
	Comfort articles to children's institutions	5,500	Food and toys to children in Homes for Delinquents
	School hot lunch service	150	

	Services to the aged	6,800	
	Comfort articles to the indigents	250	Year-end presents and money
Gumma	Vessel disaster rescue service	149	5 Jan. - vessel disaster near Iwojima lighthouse - rescue
	Child welfare service	200	Discussion meetings for mothers on child welfare
	Services at Blind & Deaf Mute School	125	Beginning 5 April - cleaning service twice a week
	Eat extermination	75	Made 10,000 rat extermination baits
Tochigi	Material and money collection	80	For Fukui Disaster victims: collected ¥ 49,700 and 136 articles during 6 days in August
	Gifts to the indigents	20	¥ 5,000 given to Home for War Widows and ¥ 3,000 to Home for War Orphans, earned by the volunteers.
Nara	Fire disaster service	28	Municipal office building fire
	Fire disaster service	45	Fire in front of Nara station
	Meeting for the aged	42	230 aged persons over 70 years of age invited
	Assistance to Mobile Clinic	320	Assisted Chapter Mobile Clinics in various areas
	Gift to Fire Department	25	¥ 3,000 earned by the volunteers donated to the town fire dept. for their activities
Shizuoka	Visits to indigent families and institutions	680	Visits to National Hospitals, Children's institutions, war sufferers families, etc.
	Nursing and comfort services to disaster victims	350	Volunteer groups in Shizuoka, Numazu, Kanaya, Iwamatsu, Higashi Kawane - nursing services to the wounded, comfort articles to the victims
	Service on Mobile Clinic Day	5	Staff aid service (Morimachi Volunteer group)
	School Lunch service	50	Morimachi Volunteer Group
	Fighting mountain fires	36	Morimachi Volunteer Group
Nagano	CC-RC Fund Drive		Entire volunteer groups in the prefecture
	Sewing service	20	On 3 Dec., Volunteer women remade bedding for duty officers at the school and town office.
	Services to the aged	53	Aged persons invited to the elementary school and served tea and cakes
	Service to repatriates	80	17-23 Oct. - tea party for the repatriates, visits to

			their homes and donations of gifts
	Collection of money and articles for five victims	209	Held drive during March for victims of Noshiro and Akashi fires
Miyagi	Disaster service	20	Assisted nurses in time of fire disaster
	Disaster service	30	Assisted in canteen service
	Entertainment's for hospitalized patients	60	
	Entertainment's war victims	30	
	Road cleaning	120	
	Collection of newspapers	28	800 newspapers collected to send to Japanese in South Pacific
	Services to the Municipal Police	50	Encouragement in Savings account for the benefit of Municipal Police Building Project
	Road repairing service	30	After typhoon "Ione"
	Fund raising for school building	50	
	Cooperations with CC Fund Drive	300	
	Extermination of rats and insects	20	Distribution of DDT to the homes
	Service to hospitalized patients	45	Donation of money and articles to patients at National Hospital
Iwate	Health service	22	Assisted in disinfection of homes -498 hours' service
	Services to patients	45	Visits and services to patients -381 hours
	Services to disaster victims	73	276 hours
	Services to families	50	Errands for families short of hands -47 hours
	Services to repatriates	16	Various services including street collection of money 20 hours
Fukui	Hot lunch service	272	Twice a week in Elementary School
	Comfort articles	272	Rice cakes made from rice donated by volunteers, given to Home for the Aged
	Child Welfare service	495	Building of Nursery School playground

	Service at Fukui Station		Planning to begin in April
	Disaster service	1,100	Community kitchens, etc.
Okayama	Service by Nursing Volunteer Group	45	Assisted in training of Prefectural Disaster Relief Corps
Kochi	Disaster service	211	
	Welfare service	1,319	Distributed New Year rice cakes to 59 indigent families with the money earned by the vol. Also cleaning of roads and shrines and assisted in fund drive
	Family service	122	Services to families with illness, etc.
	School service	24	Assisted in school rebuilding
	Services in Blind Deaf School	34	On 15 Sept., prepared lunch for teachers and students, Chapter persons and volunteers, held discussions on health and demonstration of home nursing techniques given.
Kagoshima	Flood disaster service	200	Flood disaster of 14-15 July, in Kawauchi assisted in shelter and canteen services for 500 victims. Co-operated with prefectural office in road cleaning and disinfection.
	Service at time of fishing boat disaster	30	Due to typhoon 23 fishing boats were capsized on 8 March with 34 victims. Assisted firemen in those rescue, donated 1 cup of rice each, cooked and served them to the victims. Collected bedding, clothes and helped find shelter.
	Service to repatriates		Since last year, volunteers in various districts met the trains carrying repatriates when they stopped at their station and served them hot tea.

Public Assistance - Tenth Revision of Standard Allowances

The Ministry of Welfare is currently determining an increase (10th) in standard allowances for public assistance. Increases will be based on official price increases in foods and other rationed items, as well as a possible increase in the amounts for fuel, housing, clothing and other items. It is believed that another change will result in allowing 100% grants by local governments.

Projected In-Service Training Program of the General Affairs Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Ministry of Welfare

Following is a statement regarding the Ministry of Welfare plans for in-service training:

- a. Objectives:
 - 1). To establish and carry out a social work training program for personnel in national and local offices.
 - 2). To stress the training of government personnel.
 - 3). To initiate and practice a tangible "in-service training program".
- b. Organization:

- 1). To appoint training officers in the sections and divisions concerned of the Ministry of Welfare and organize a steering committee on training, to consist of the vice-minister, bureau and section chiefs as chairmen and members respectively.
 - 2). A full-time secretary in each "Misei-bu" (Prefectural Welfare Department) is requested.
 - 3). A full-time in-service training officer is requested.
 - 4). An official in local sub-offices shall take charge of training.
- c. Method:
- 1). To hold a short training course for prefectural full-time officials and full-time "in-service training" officials, by the Ministry of Welfare.
 - 2). Attendance of a training director will be expected at block meetings of the Minsei-bu-cho (Welfare Department, Chief, Kosei-Ka-cho, (Welfare Section Chief) and Jido-Ka-cho (Children's Section Chief).
 - 3). The Social Work Training Schools in Tokyo and Osaka will be improved and prefectures will be urged to send students so that the schools will profit by meeting prefecture needs and the prefectures will have more trained personnel.
 - 4). Prefectures shall hold training classes for city, town and village welfare officials. At business conferences and research meetings, the prefectures shall distribute various documents on social work matters.
 - 5). In-service training shall be promoted among social workers, both in public and private institutions, and all time serving directly in the social work field.

Remarks: A part of the expense for the holding of "Minsei-iin" meetings "Jido-iin" meetings, nurse training meetings, and institution personnel training meetings and nurse training schools shall be borne by the state. By "in-service training" is meant that practical training is given to persons already serving in this field and the purpose is to more effectively attain a definite skill in the position. Guidance will be given in the form of case work, discussions, lectures and writings.

Group Work Seminars

Osaka College of Social Work: Forty-one students of which seven were women, were awarded certificates. The age range was 23 to 60 years. All students returned to positions in institutions, settlement houses, prefectural offices and other types of social work in which they would immediately use their training. Prefectures represented were: Osaka 26 students, Hyogo 6, Kyoto 4, Nara 2, Wakayama 2, and Shiga 1.

Japan Social Work School: Fifty-four students of which 25 were women were awarded certificates. The age range was from 21 to 67, of which 25 students were 30 years of age under. All about the seven who were students in the one-year course of the Japan Social Work School returned to positions in prefectural offices, orphanages, schools and private social agencies. Prefectures represented were: Tokyo 29 students, Kanagawa 4, Chiba 3, and Hiroshima 2. One student each came from Saitama, Tochigi, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Toyama, Nagano, Shizuoka, Mie, Tokushima, Kumamoto, Gifu, Ibaraki, Gumma, Niigata and Oita.

At both schools the daily five-hour session was broken into short periods of lectures, committee work, individual conferences, group discussion, and recreation. The basic material was given in Japanese in a half hour lecture by the interpreter (previously prepared) which was followed by one and one-half hours of group discussion giving direct contact between the instructor and students.

Visits to three different types of agencies, including settlements and institutions, was preceded by a discussion of items to be observed, and followed by individual written comments and class discussion. Written assignments during the course and the fiscal true-false examination on basic principles, gave an opportunity to evaluate the students' comprehension of the material given. Those students who were already working with groups and could therefore test the principles by their experience, showed a readiness to accept new methods. They should reflect in their communities the value of these courses.

Continuing study of group work is to be done by these students who have organized group work associations, and it is expected that group work will be included in the curriculum of the two schools of social work hereafter.

Public Assistance - Minsei-iin

Junior and Assistant Minsei-iin - Discussions with the Ministry of Welfare and with the National Minsei-iin Rei Mei have resulted in an order excluding Junior or Assistance Minsei-iin from any aspects of the public assistance program, including sitting in on local council meetings while specific cases are under discussion. Individual case loads do not appear to warrant the use of assistants in any areas which have been reviewed in connection with this problem. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei stated that Assistants and Juniors were not being used for these purposes. (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.110, 23 April 1949).

Fund Raising by Minsei-iin - Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.72, 15 March 1949, orders governors to limit the use of Minsei-iin to their legally authorized duties and suggest that Minsei-iin, as such, shall not participate in fund-raising and in other activities in their communities. The Minsei-iin Rei Mei further suggested that Minsei-iin officially should not raise funds for their own welfare use; however, in connection with Red Cross or Community Chest fund campaign they may participate as ordinary citizens and are to be so identified.

Public Assistance - Unauthorized Restrictions

Complaints continuously reach Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP concerning the fact that local officials are refusing public assistance to some families on the basis that the family falls under the category of "repatriates", "war sufferers", or families of military personnel who have died overseas or still believed to be overseas. Generally the complaint quotes the public official or Minsei-iin as telling them that the rejection is based on orders from Military Government or from SCAP. It is not known whether local officials use this method as a reason for rejection in otherwise cases, or whether they believe some such order to be in effect.

Welfare Officers should clarify this point with local officials and re-emphasize that public assistance is based on need and not on category.

Day Nurseries under the Ministry of Welfare

A plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare (Children's Bureau) providing for the inclusion in the school Lunch Program of those children attending public and private day nurseries has been approved. 248.17 metric tons of powdered skim milk have been allocated to the 2,111 day nurseries involved, and will provide 25 grams of powdered skim milk per day (for 50 days) for 198,540 pre-school children included in these nurseries during May and June.

With information going to the prefectural welfare departments from the Ministry of Welfare, receipt and report forms are included together with menus and other information to be utilized by the prefectures in the initial program to be developed during May and June. The extension of this program beyond 30 June is dependent upon the success of this initial experiment.

Copies of informatives going to the welfare departments will be forwarded to each Military Government Welfare Officer as soon as the translation is completed. A tabulation of the allocation of skim milk for rationing in nursing facilities for the first fiscal quarter (May and June) is given below:

Prefecture	Number of Facilities	Number of Persons	Quantity per Day (g)	Days of Nursing	Quantity demanded	Remarks
Hokkaido	42	3,499	25	50	4,374	Details of days of nursing:
Aomori	20	1,377	"	"	1,721	
Iwate	28	1,938	"	"	2,423	For May ... 24 days
Miyagi	35	3,198	"	"	3,997	For June... 26 days
Akita	22	2,615	"	"	3,269	
Yamagata	24	2,606	"	"	3,366	
Fukushima	26	2,824	"	"	3,530	
Ibaraki	25	2,075	"	"	2,564	
Tochigi	6	808	"	"	1,010	
Gumma	27	2,761	"	"	3,451	
Saitama	15	1,749	"	"	2,186	
Chiba	33	3,344	"	"	4,180	
Tokyo	122	10,935	"	"	13,669	
Kanagawa	61	6,625	"	"	8,281	
Niigata	101	9,016	"	"	11,270	
Toyama	32	5,510	"	"	6,888	
Ishikawa	51	4,300	"	"	5,375	
Fukui	23	1,850	"	"	2,312	
Yamanashi	21	2,223	"	"	2,779	
Nagano	59	6,666	"	"	8,333	
Gifu	64	7,236	"	"	9,045	
Shizuoka	43	4,963	"	"	6,204	
Aichi	150	16,067	"	"	20,084	
Mie	39	2,514	"	"	3,142	
Shiga	3	264	"	"	330	
Kyoto	85	6,975	"	"	8,719	
Osaka	84	6,415	"	"	8,019	
Hyogo	73	6,420	"	"	8,025	
Nara	37	2,849	"	"	3,561	
Wakayama	23	1,796	"	"	2,245	
Tottori	26	2,355	"	"	2,944	
Shimane	38	2,972	"	"	3,715	
Okayama	51	4,557	"	"	5,696	
Hiroshima	94	8,700	"	"	10,875	
Yamaguchi	57	5,763	"	"	7,204	
Tokushima	34	2,387	"	"	2,984	
Kagawa	31	3,012	"	"	3,765	
Ehime	56	5,849	"	"	7,311	
Kochi	49	5,036	"	"	6,295	
Fukuoka	138	12,998	"	"	16,247	
Saga	29	3,271	"	"	4,089	
Nagasaki	27	2,041	"	"	2,551	
Kumamoto	26	2,540	"	"	3,175	
Oita	26	1,486	"	"	1,857	
Miyazaki	13	818	"	"	1,023	
Kagoshima	41	3,250	"	"	4,062	
TOTAL	2,111	198,540			284,175	

SECTION V
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

Chapter VI of the National Health Insurance Law, paralleling Articles 284 through 293 of the Social Autonomy Law, permits cities, towns, and villages to cooperate in order to obtain joint National Health Insurance objectives. In certain areas this cooperation has been most significant.

For example, in Shizuoka Prefecture six communities have federated under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Law for purpose of establishing and operating a cooperative non-profit hospital. Each municipality concerned therein, however, conducts its own National Health Insurance program--three being municipally administrated and three with administration by Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

This particular project was supported by the Prefectural National Health Insurance Federation with the assistance of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. The initial cost of establishment was raised by contributions from each cooperating town, with amounts of contributions based upon the number of insured and the distance of the town from the hospital site. The Ministry of Welfare authorized an appropriation to supplement the contributions and the remainder required was borrowed from in the area concerned.

The hospital has been in operation for a year and has been quite satisfactory. It has balanced its budget and has been able to pay off a part of the loan without additional assessments. This was accomplished even though the hospital operated on a fee-per-point rate less than the standard recommended by the Medical Fee Calculating Committee.

Persons insured under National Health Insurance have priority to the facilities offered but persons insured under other social insurance plans, namely, Health Insurance, Seamen's Insurance and Mutual Aid, also receive service. In addition, services are extended to the few non-insured persons in the communities. Initial joint administration has been limited to a National Health Insurance representative from each community on a joint governing body, however, an expansion of the body is now planned to include representatives from all social insurance groups who use the facilities. This project is a good example of joint cooperation which may provide a method for communities which have heretofore been unable to effect satisfactory programs.

SECTION VI
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
98/1 (Amendment)	5/4/49	Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man	Yes	MG 8th Army
100	5/5/49	Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds.	Yes	MG 8th Army
101	5/3/49	Designation of Shikatsu-Toya National Park.	No	MG 8th Army
102	5/5/49	Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes.	Yes	MG 8th Army
103	5/6/49	Plan concerning Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparations.	Yes	MG 8th Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps

3 Incls:

1. Prefectural Cement Allocations, April, May, June, 1st Qtr. JFY 1949, for, Medical & Pharmaceutical Factory Rehabilitation.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for last Qtr, JFY 1949, April, May, June.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 30 April 1949.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 124
For Period
9 - 15 May
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 periods indicated:

18 to 23 April

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 22	Kai-hatsu No.366	Governors, Hokkaido and 4 other prefectures		Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Field-auditing of accounting.		
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.423	Governor, Okayama Pref.		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Application for approval on change of a plan of extension and improvement works of water-facilities of Tamano City.		
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.424	Governor, Aomori Prefecture		"
		Re: Report on approval on transferring a licensed power for construction of water-works.		
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No.425	Governor, Niigata & 2 other Prefecture		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
		Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on execution of extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1948-1949.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.434	All prefectural governors		Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Outlines of execution of the examination for "Riyoshi" Law.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.433	Governor, Mie Pref.		"
		Re: An application for designation of the training institution for "Riyoshi" Law.		
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No.435	Prefectural Governors concerned		"
		Re: Designation of the training institutions for "Riyoshi" Law.		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 20	I-hatsu No.405	All prefectural governors		Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Training course for public health nurses.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Apr. 18	Yaku-hatsu No.664	All Prefectural governors		Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Execution of the examination in practice of the state examination for pharmacists.		
Apr. 20	Yaku-hatsu No.689	"		"
		Re: Investigation into ephedrine hydrochloride tablets.		
Apr. 21	Yaku-hatsu No.697	"		"
		Re: Report on the progress of receiving additional ration for laborers in a branch of manufacturing enterprise of sanitary goods.		

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 18 Sha-hatsu No.704	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Summary sheet on the second simultaneous investigation into the protection condition of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.709	Governor, Aichi Pref.	”
	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law in case of disputes of firms and factories, etc.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.710	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture	”
	Re: The convention of the welfare commissioners.	
Apr. 20 Sha-hatsu No.711	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	”
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 21 Sha-hatsu No.716	”	”
	Re: Use of a part of the building of the former Kyojo-kai, Foundational Juridical Person.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.726	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture	”
	Re: Relocation of the place where relief commodities from LARA have been kept.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.727	Governor, Tokyo Metro	”
	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.728	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr. 22 Sha-hatsu No.730	”	”
	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefore.	
Apr. 23 Sha-hatsu No.731	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture	”
	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr. 23 Sha-hatsu No.733	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	”
	Re: Payment beyond the limit of expenses on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period of time for such relief.	
Apr.18 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.100	All Prefectural governors	”
	Re: Relief in case of a calamity.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.102	”	”
	Re: Designation of welfare commissionership as public office.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.104	”	”
	Re: Examination organizations of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.20 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.105	”	”
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.106	”	”
	Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law.	

Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.107 All Prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: National burden on expenses necessary for equipments of the protective institutions, etc.,
 under the Daily Life Security Law for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.21 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.108 " "
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses prescribed in Article 23 of the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.22 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.109 " "
 Re: Additional rationing to the foreign nationals (requiring protection).

Apr.23 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.110 " "
 Re: The cooperators with the welfare commissioners.

Children's Bureau

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.357 Director, Civil Welfare Dept, Aichi Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Certification of qualifications for examination for day-nursery teachers under Article 40,
 paragraph 1, item 3 of the Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.

Apr.21 Ji-hatsu No.256 Governor, Shimane Prefecture "
 Re: Amendment to the instructions on national grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the
 infant homes for fiscal year 1948-49

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.359 Governor, Gumma Prefecture "
 Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.360 Governor, Osaka and Chiba Prefs. "
 Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.

Apr.20 Ji-hatsu No.361 Governor, Iwate Pref. "
 Re: Application for permission on change of the plan of construction of the Ichinoseki Mothers'
 Home for fiscal year 1948-49.

Apr.21 Ji-hatsu No.362 All prefectural governors "
 Re: Notice of the third national convention on child welfare.

Insurance Bureau

Apr.19 Ho-hatsu No.27 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
 Re: Outlines on payment of national grant-in-aid on national health insurance for fiscal year
 1949-50.

Apr.20 Ho-hatsu No.28 " "
 Re: Examination and payment of medical fees under national health insurance.

Apr.22 Ho-hatsu No.29 " "
 Re: Treatment in case a wound or disease should relapse due to any cause on duty.

Apr.23 Ho-hatsu No.30 " "
 Re: Commentary on classification of budget of annual revenue and expenditure under the welfare
 insurance special accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.

Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 18 Engo No.436 Governor, Hokkaido Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
 Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.

Apr. 18 Engo No.437	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Dependents to be taken by Korean nationals where repatriation had been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
Apr. 18 Engo No.439	//	//
	Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	
Apr. 19 Engo No.444	Governor, Niigata Prefecture	//
	Re: Repatriation to the Truk Islands.	
Apr. 19 Engo No.445	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	//
	Re: Discontinuation of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates in winter.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.450	Governors, Hokkaido and six prefs. in Tohoku District	//
	Re: Establishment of the housing facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien area without relatives for fiscal year 1949-50.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.451	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Equipping the housing facilities for the repatriate from aboard for fiscal year 1949-50.	
Apr. 20 En-shi No.452	Governors, Fukushima and t wo other Prefecture	//
	Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief of the repatriates after settling down.	
Apr. 23 En-shi No.459	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Data of the room of provinces in the Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center.	
Apr. 23 En-sh No.460	//	//
	Re: Setting up boards indicating "welcome the repatriates".	

Full-Year Training Course in Public Health

On 5 July the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will inaugurate a full-year course in public health for medical graduates. Medical officers employed in prefectural and municipal health departments or health centers and teachers of public health in medical schools are eligible to attend. The course will include broad fundamental training in the various public health subjects and three months of supervised field work in health centers. It is designed particularly for younger medical graduates who are beginning a career in public health administration or teaching. The series of 3-month "refresher" courses for medical officers already established in their positions still will be continued at the Institute with the next course beginning 7 July.

The Institute of Public Health will furnish dormitory accommodations for students in the full-year course and will pay expenses connected with field teaching activities; subsistence expenses (estimated at ¥ 6,100 per month) must be borne by the student or by the governmental agency supporting him. An official announcement concerning the course was sent by the Ministry of Welfare on 21 April to prefectural governors and on 10 May to the deans and professors of hygiene in medical schools.

Training Course for Veterinarians

The seventh two-month course for public health veterinarians will be held at Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 June to 13 August. Veterinarians employed in meat, milk and seafood sanitation activities in prefectural and municipal health departments and in health centers are eligible to attend. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #119, in which announcement is made of the arrival of imported streptomycin in Japan. Due to the small amount received in relation to potential demand, the matter of allocation was very difficult. The Ministry of Welfare's plan of distribution was approved by PHMJG 103, dated 7 May 1949. The plan is designed to restrict the use of the imported streptomycin to well-qualified hospitals. Consideration was given to the annual number of tuberculosis deaths and number of tuberculosis beds available in each prefecture as well as to the sponsorship and facilities of the institutions involved. Many prefectures and institutions will undoubtedly feel that they have not received their share.

In order to have the officials concerned better informed on the matter, the allocation table is attached as Inclosure No.1. The unit ##### is forty grams, the amount considered necessary for the treatment of one adult patient. It will be noted that about 12% is classified as "reserved". This is being held for use in emergencies or future allocation to those institutions which have demonstrated their ability to make most effective use of original distribution. The amount in the column "For General Use" is that which is to be allocated to hospitals by the Prefectural council on streptomycin.

Sanitation

The National government subsidy for insect and rodent control is listed in the attached Inclosure No.2. The same information was forwarded by the Ministry of Welfare on 10 May to each prefecture.

On 12 May the following telegram was sent to each governor by the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

"There is danger of an encephalitis outbreak. You will start full scale control program with sanitary teams and inspectors immediately".

Following this, detailed instructions were sent to the Governors outlining control activities that are to be carried out by the public health departments, the health centers, city, town and village sanitary offices and by individuals. In addition the instructions included information affecting agencies other than the public health agencies, as follows:

- a. Agriculture section: To procure and distribute to each live stock owner, a sufficient quantity of DDT 5% residual effect spray (together with appropriate instructions for use) to spray all animal barns and shelters, and to coordinate equine encephalitis control with Japanese B encephalitis control.
- b. Public works: To expedite the cleaning of roadside ditches and drains.
- c. Public safety: To clean and maintain fire water reservoirs in such a manner as to prevent mosquito breeding.
- d. Cleaning sections: To collect and dispose of all trash and refuse collected by individuals during cleanup work and to remove regularly all garbage and refuse particularly during the mosquito and fly season.

The Ministry of Welfare has made provisions to supply the Ministry of Agriculture with 200,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray to be used for the spraying of animal barns and sheds. Necessary guidance and assistance should be given by Public Health personnel in order to insure prompt and proper execution of the program. Substitute material such as pyrethrum, cresol solution, etc., should not be used. Shipments of the 5% DDT residual effect spray were made to each prefecture on 12 and 13 May for distribution through the Agriculture Associations.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

The National Organization Public Health Nurse Manual will be on sale 20 May at ¥ 300.00 for Bible paper and ¥ 350.00 for regular paper. Send orders direct to

Far Eastern Literary Company

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

SECTION IV
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Standard for Ice Candy

The following standard was established by the Ministry of Welfare in the manufacturing of Ice Candy. This standard was presented to a representative group of members of the Japan Ice Candy Associations who will disseminate the information to all members for compliance. Prefectural Government Health Departments will be notified of the standards and will take the necessary action to obtain compliance.

a. Freezing tubes must be large enough to adequately observe and clean the interiors. Metal tubes that do not become rusty will be required. Eventually angular corners will be replaced by rounded corners.

b. Original water must be city water or a laboratory certified water safe for drinking. However, boiling of the water will be required that is to be utilized in making the candy. The length of time of boiling will be five minutes, and if sediment is present in the water, it will be filtered.

c. Equipment utilized for mixing or preserving the materials, and freezing tubes must be sterilized either by boiling or soaking in chlorine water (750 p.p.m).

d. The liquid used for the ice candy will be kept in clean and lidded vessels and when transferred to the freezing tubes, the transfer tubes must be thoroughly cleaned prior to use. When food solids are mixed with the liquids, pincettes shall be used.

e. Ice candy will have a stick handle (hashi) and the hashi will be boiled prior to use. The completed product will be handled by the handles only.

f. Water for melting and drawing the frozen product shall be certified water.

g. The finished product must be retained in containers that are protected against fly and dust and free from the presence of melted water.

h. Ice candy shall not contain more than 1,000 bacteria per cc of melted water, and when milk is used, not more than 3,000 per cc. Ice candy shall have no coli-group bacteria that changes Endo-medium (Fuchsin- milch sugar agar agar red).

i. Artificial sweet materials, pigments of flavors which are used for ice candy shall be suitable according to the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.

j. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of animal origin except gelatin and for the time being, milk.

k. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of mineral origin except as stated in item i.

l. Ice candy that contains Indian beans, fruit juice, etc., shall not contain any artificial pigments.

m. Metal containers shall not be cadmium plated or plated any other plating subject to chemical action when placed in contact with fruit juices.

Veterinary License Bill

The Veterinary License Bill with a supplementary Amendment is now under consideration in the Diet. Details of the Bill will be disseminated upon final Diet action.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 7-13 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kyoto	Swine-cholera	5
Yamagata	"	6
Saitama	"	3
	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	"	10
Fukuoka	"	2
Kagoshima		2

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Pharmaceutical Affairs

It is encouraging to note that few complaints have been reported in recent Military Government Monthly Activities Reports on matters under sub-heading "Supply". This sparse comment or the omission of this sub-heading entirely, is encouraging if it signifies a smooth operation of supply activities and an ample supply of necessary items.

Vigilance in pharmaceutical and supply matters is ever necessary. Not many months ago Japan was in a medical supply situation of scarcity. That condition of scarcity has rapidly improved due to the increased volume of production accompanying economic rehabilitation in the pharmaceutical and allied industries. This increase in productivity has made it possible to remove distribution controls from an increasing number of items, including newly introduced medicines such as sulfathiazole, penicillin, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection. And now (see previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin), controls over, the distribution of DDT products have been removed.

Progressively, as the pressure is removed from a struggle against scarcity, attention becomes focused on the establishment of and adherence to high standards of quality of materials, and of ethical practices, by the professions and industries concerned in pharmaceutical affairs. The emphasis has evolved from quantity to quality.

The legal basis was established for the enforcement of these standards and ethics by enactment in July 1948 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the promulgation of its Enforcement Regulation in August. Copies of these documents in official English translation have been supplied to Military Government personnel and others concerned as inclosures with copies of the Weekly Bulletins No.85 and No.88. It is important that prefectural health and law enforcement officials be thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of this law and its regulations, and it will be extremely satisfying for Military Government Public Health and Legal Officers to be likewise familiar with those provisions, using that knowledge as a means of constant surveillance to insure a progressive movement toward an abundant supply of safe and high quality commodities essential to improved public health activities.

Coal Allocation

The allocation plan for standard coal to the pharmaceutical manufactures under the ESB category "Medicines" for the first quarter JFY 1949 (April, May, June) by districts and prefectures, (Unit: Metric Ton) is attached (Inclosure No.3). A total of 22,000 metric tons of high calorie and 5,000 metric tons of low calorie standard coal has been allocated to manufacturers in 39 prefectures throughout Japan for the period.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

The arrest of one Korean and three Japanese resulted in the seizure of a small clandestine laboratory which had prepared 1,500 ampoules of heroin solution from five grams of heroin hydrochloride stolen from a pharmaceutical company during the war. The strength of the solution reduced to 30 percent of normal potency to produce the large number of ampoules. The shop of an electric bulb manufacturing company was being used as a

laboratory. The broker, the Korean, was receiving ¥ 35 per ampoule while the Japanese were attempting to obtain ¥ 500 per ampoule when arrested in Tokyo.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance - Correction to Inclosure

Item 5 if Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.106 which was inclosed with Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122 should read in part: "which is prescribed in Article 8, para.1 of the Enforcement Regulation (#38)". Item 10 should read in part: "Its acceptance shall not however, be refused on the ground that the form of a complaint is not adequate".

Item 9 provides that the handling of a complaint by the Governor is one of the duties which cannot legally be delegated to the District Chief.

Day Nurseries Under the Welfare Ministry

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.123, the informatives and dispatches prepared by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare are attached as Inclosure No.4, for information of Welfare Officers. The inclosure consists of Hatsu-Ji #38 dated 11 May 1949. "Outline for the Day Nursery Program", March 10, 1949: Ji-Hatsu #401, dated 11 May 1949; Receipt Forms to be utilized by the prefectures in acknowledging receipt of items received from the central office; Receipt Forms to be given to the Prefectural Welfare Department upon receipt of the supplies by the day nurseries concerned; a Stock Record Form to show amounts received, balances on hand, etc; Report of the Operation of the Lunch Itself showing number of children included, number of lunches served together with the Report of the Management Aspects of the Program. Also inclosed is a statement on "Principles of Dealing with the Day Nursery Lunch Materials", an outline of the responsibilities of the committee for the day nursery school lunch program and menus as suggestions indicating ways that skim milk can be included in soups and stews to provide one-dish servings. The last two include a schematic diagram of the organization of the day nursery school lunch program and a statement regarding the nursery school lunch sub-committee of the Central Child Welfare Council.

While this program is designed to be a self-supporting one, families without means to reimburse the nursery for the school lunch feeding will be assisted, as necessary, through the medium of the public assistance programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, Numbers 164 and 165, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 309.64 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 164th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Maiden Creek on 25 April and contained 303.78 tons (food, 274.68 tons - clothing, 27.85 tons - miscellaneous 1.25 tons).
- b. 165th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Dale on 9 May and contained 5.86 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,825.41 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,720.32 tons
Clothing	1,677.96 tons
Cotton (raw)	207.62 tons
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	<u>132.71 tons</u>
TOTAL	8,825.41 tons

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

Outlined below is a summary of the activities covering the Junior Red Cross National Conference held at Yokohama (8 - 10 May) in cooperation with the Kanagawa Prefectural Red Cross Chapter and the Yokohama Board of Education:

Place: Mainichi Hall, Japan Trade Fair Ground, Yokohama.

These Present: Two hundred and thirty representatives from all the prefectures in Japan including 147 Junior Red Cross members and 83 teacher-sponsors and Chapter personal. Originally ##### were issued for boy and girl and sponsor or Chapter member from each of 45 Chapters but many more came than were expected.

Object: For the purpose of getting the Junior Red Cross representatives from all the prefectures together on the occasion of Japan Trade Fair where the Junior Red Cross in Kanagawa had set up a Junior Red Cross room, showing the purpose, projects and activities of Junior Red Cross in pictures, dolls and other material.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Reference, Appeals Boards and Advisory Councils

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports for the period ending 31 March 1949 indicates some mis-understanding in distinguishing between the National Health Insurance provisions for appeals procedures and those for advisory councils and also to the appeals procedures available to persons insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

To quote, for example:

*****Company Health Insurance Society has no appeal procedure or Advisory Board. It was recommended that a board be elected by the insured persons to handle appeals, etc.”

A referee has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare for each prefecture and his jurisdiction extends over appeals by persons insured under Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen’s Insurance, government-managed Health Insurance or society-managed Health Insurance. These laws do not provide for appeal boards for individual prefectures on Health Insurance Societies. One appeals board, for each of the three laws named above, has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare and these three boards convene in Tokyo to hear appeals made from the references’ decisions.

Similarly, one advisory council has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare under each of the three laws named above and three councils convene in Tokyo to advise the Ministry of Welfare concerning the respective programs. The advisory councils and appeals boards constitute six separate bodies.

To quote from another report for the same period:

“The *****Company Health Insurance Society has no particular form of appeal system for the insured ##### are generally accepted on an impartial basis by the ##### ##### ##### of the meat commendatory findings of this review was the excellent job of publicizing the insurance program.”

The appeals procedure for society-managed as well as government-managed Health Insurance is provided in Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law (Chapter VII, following the 19-9 amendments to the law) and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section and the prefectural referee to acquiring all insured ##### with the facilities available for appeals and fair hearings. The referee should be independent of the prefectural insurance section in order that his decisions shall not be influenced by ##### being connected in any way with the original determinations of the administrative agency. For the same reason, no employee of the Ministry of Welfare is a member of any of the central appeals boards.

To quote again:

“The ***** Town National Health Insurance Association does not have an Appeal Board, all appeals at present are handled by the official in charge. It was recommended that an Appeal Board be set up.”

Each governor has appointed a prefectural National Health Insurance Appeals Board under Article 52-3 of the National Health Insurance Law. Appeals and mediation are provided for under National Health Insurance in Chapter VIII of the Law and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. There is no provision in law for prefectural referees, a central (national) appeals board, or a referee or appeals board in an individual National Health Insurance

Association. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section to inform persons insured under National Health Insurance of the procedure to be followed in appealing to the prefectural board.

The National Health Insurance Law (Article 8-18) and Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 provide for advisory councils where the program is administered by a city, town or village but not where it is administered by an association or a corporate juridical body. There is no prefectural or national advisory council provided by the National Health Insurance Law. The members of the advisory council are appointed by the mayor of the city, town or village, with the consent of the assembly.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits paid Under Welfare Pension Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Bulletin Nos. 97 and 106 for a brief description of the Welfare Pension Insurance program and monthly benefit data for the first six months (April through September 1948) of the fiscal year 1948/49.

Inclosure No.5 to this issue of the Bulletin lists comparable benefit data for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The upward trend in the level of benefits noted before has continued throughout this period owing to rises in the wage level.

Since July 1948 the number of insured and of establishments covered has risen appreciably. As of the end of February 1949 the total number of insured was reported as 5,643,507; of these 4,253,447 were men and 1,390,060 women. Five million six hundred nineteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-one persons were compulsorily covered. ### on a voluntary basis. The total number of establishments covered was 135,440 of these 129,085 were compulsorily covered, 6,304 on a voluntary basis. During that month, wages ### under this program averaged ¥ 4,933 namely ¥ 5,573 for men and ¥ 2,977 for women.

Amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which passed the Diet on 28 April 1949 further increasing ##### and benefits will not take effect until 1 May 1949 and will be summarized when May statistics are presented.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
104	5/9/49	Request Pertaining to the Distribution of Diapers.	No	MG 8th Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Plan of Distribution of Imported Streptomycin.
2. National Government Subsidy for Insect and Rodent Control Program for 1949.
3. Allocation Plan for Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, 1st Qtr JFY 1949 (April, May and June).
4. Hatsu-Ji No.38. Carrying out the Day Nursery Lunch Program. (Information to Military Government Public Welfare Officers).
5. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Five Weeks Ended 30 April 1949.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 7 May 1949.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 125
For Period
16-22 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No.1.

Title: Group Work
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-19

Ministerial Instructions

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

April 30 - May 7

<u>DATE</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.443		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Policy on handling or receiving electric power additionally allocated on that for refreshing beverages.		
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.446		"	"
		Re: Improvement of technical skill in flaying and guidance for handling of hide at slaughter-houses.		
Apr.28	Ei-hatsu No.441		"	"
		Re: Application of examination of products to be administered by the prefectural governor		
Apr.30	Ei-hatsu No.452		"	"
		Re: Procedure on application for allotment of specified production materials for maintenance and administration of water supply and sewerage services.		
Apr.30	Ei-hatsu No.452		Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
		Re: Operation of the Ex- Imperial Garden of Kyoto.		

Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr.27	I-hatsu No.423		All prefectural governors All Directors of Medical Affairs Bureau Branch Offices	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: Execution of examination to be given by the committee of preliminary examination.		
Apr.28	I-hatsu No.424		All directors of Medical Affairs Branch Office Nat'l. Hospital & Nat'l. Sanatoria	"
		Re: Renewal of the Medical Contract.		
Apr.30	I-hatsu No.428		"	"
		Re: Unitary point value according to the regulation on medical fees under social insurance.		

Disease Prevention Bureau

Apr.27	Yo-hatsu No.373		All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Administration of vaccination for fiscal year 1949-50.		

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr.30	Yaku-hatsu No.750		"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.		

Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.757	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
	Re: Questions on enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	
Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.758	"	"
	Re: Making an entry of about violation cases on narcotics and hemp (taima), and monthly report on narcotics and report on conditions of control over narcotics.	
Apr.30 Yaku-hatsu No.762	"	"
	Re: Methanol to be used for cosmetics.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>		
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.736	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Payment of expenses on removal to those who must remove by order of the Occupation Forces.	
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.739	Governors, Toyama & another prefecture	"
	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	
Apr.25 Sha-hatsu No.740	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
	Re: Consent to backing the second civil welfare industry exhibition for show and sale.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.744	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
	Re: An accident on relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.745	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
	Re: Dealing with infant food as one of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.746	Governors, Kagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.749	Governor, Shimane	"
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugoku District.	
Apr.26 Sha-hatsu No.752	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
	Re: Amendment of the plan on accommodation institutions for the repatriates and other needy persons for fiscal year 1949-1950.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.754	Governors, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	"
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.756	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	
Apr.28 Sha-hatsu No.760	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
	Re: Approval on organization of a foundational juridical person.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.761	Governors, Hiroshima & four other Prefs.	"
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugoku District.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.762	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	
Apr.30 Sha-hatsu No.763	Governors, Hokkaido & seven other Prefs.	"
	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	

Apr.25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.112 All prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: Investigation into the organization of widows and other bereaved dependents.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.113 " "
 Re: Handling of relief commodities from LARA at the Milk stations.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.114 " "
 Re: National liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.26 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.115 " "
 Re: Financing the consumer's livelihood co-operative association.

Apr.27 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.116 " "
 Re: Accounting affairs on budget of national liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

Apr.25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.111 " "
 Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA.

Children's Bureau

Apr.25 Ji-otsu-hatsu No.12 All prefectural governors Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Survey of number of the children in school-age being in the child welfare agencies.

Apr.25 Ji-hatsu No.368 Governor, Osaka Pref. "
 Re: Report on approval on organization of the Father Flanagan's Society, Foundational Juridical Person.

Apr.25 Ji-hatsu No.373 Governor, Tokyo Metro. "
 Re: Distribution of nutritions for the children accomodated in the child welfare agencies.

Apr.27 Ji-hatsu No.375 Governor, Fukuoka Pref. "
 Re: Request for backing collection of fund for construction of the women's town.

Apr.28 Ji-hatsu No.378 Governor, Nagano Pref. "
 Re: Approval on establishment of the child welfare center.

Apr.28 Ji-hatsu No.380 All prefectural governors "
 Re: Abolition of office of personnel to engage in care and guidance and increase of child welfare officials.

Apr.30 Ji-hatsu No.383 " "
 Re: The (third term) training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.30 Ji-hatsu No.392 Governor, Hiroshima Pref. "
 Re: Request for sending the instructions on natural grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the mother's homes for fiscal year 1948-49 and expenses on initial equipments pursuant to such.

Insurance Bureau

Apr.26 Ho-hatsu No.31 Chiefs, Insurance Sections Director, Insurance Bureau
 prefectural government; Chiefs,
 branch offices of social insurance
 Re: Commentary on classification of budget on annual revenue and expenditure of Seamen's Insurance Special Account for fiscal year 1949-50.

Apr.28 Ho-hatsu No.32	Chiefs, Insurance Sect., prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba Nat'l. Sanatorium	Director, Insurance Bureau
	Re: Delegation of competence of collection of reports and auditing of condition on appropriation of budget under the provision of Article 46 of the Accounts Law.	
Apr.30 Ho-hatsu No.33	//	//
	Re: Omission of a documentary evidence to be attached to a statement of cash-accounts on revenue.	
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>		
Apr.26 En-shi No.474	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Change of a part of the emergency plan on construction of a group of housing facilities for the repatriates for fiscal year 1948-49.	
Apr.26 En-shi No.475	Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other prefectures	//
	Re: Situation on settling down of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	
Apr.30 En-shi No.490	Governor, Aichi Prefecture	//
	Re: Permission on extension of the period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>		
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.461	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
	Re: Fodder linked with drinking milk.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.463	//	//
	Re: Guidance for a method of spraying an insecticide on larvae of mosquitoes.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.464	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture	//
	Re: Application for approval and grant-in-aid on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Tobata City.	
May 4 Ei-hatsu No.467	Governors, Hokkaido & 21 other prefectures	//
	Re: Establishment of branch offices of the Japan Hot Spring Welfare Association, Inc.	
May 6 Ei-hatsu No.473	All prefectural governors	//
	Re: Expense necessary for the food sanitation inspectors for fiscal year 1949-50.	
May 6 Ei-hatsu No.479	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	//
	Re: Enactment of a regulation of a prefecture concerning the standards of facilities for food service in hospitals.	
May 7 Ei-hatsu No.484	Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture	//
	Re: Informal representation on members of the Kirishima National Park Local Committee.	
May 2 Wa-ei No.83	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	Vice-Minister of Welfare
	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Yoshino-Kumano National Park.	
May 2 San-ei No.65	Governor, Mie Pref.	//
	Re: Approval on execution of extension works of water facilities of Ueno City.	
May 6 Shu-ei No.81	Governor, Akita Pref.	//
	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Lake of Towada National Park.	

May 6 Hatsu-ei No.44 Governor, Tokyo Metro. Minister of Welfare
Re: Designation of the training institution for barbers and beauty parlorists (“riyo-shi”)

May 6 Hatsu-ei No.46 All prefectural governors //
Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Eugenic Protection Law.

Medical Affairs Bureau

May 4 I-hatsu No.431 All prefectural governors Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.

May 4 I-hatsu No.434 All directors, Health Departments, //
Prefectural Governments; Directors,
Branch office of Medical Affairs Bureau;
President Association of Midwives,
Nurses and Public Health Nurses in Japan

Re: A case of suicide in group of student-nurse at the Saisei-Kai Hospital in Hyogo Prefecture.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

May 2 Yaku-shu No.315 All prefectural governors Director, Pharmaceutical and
Supply Bureau
Re: Administrative measures for business in selling drugs.

May 2 Yaku-hatsu No.765 // //
Re: Indication on label of drugs.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.776 // //
Re: Allotment of specified distribution goods (drugs).

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.779 // //
Re: Simultaneous control over drugs, etc.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.780 // //
Re: Areas in charge of the hygienic laboratories on examination of drugs under the outlines
on examination of products of sulfanilamides, etc.

May 4 Yaku-hatsu No.781 // //
Re: Control of contraceptive agents.

May 6 Yaku-hatsu No.798 // //
Re: Allotment of designated precious metal ingot for dental use.

Disease Prevention Bureau

May 2 Yo-hatsu No.380 All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Re: Expenses borne or to be borne by the prefectural government and a municipal office on
expenses on control of communicable diseases under the law for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Yamagata Prefecture //
Re: Change of names of some cities, towns and villages.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Nagano Prefecture //
Re: Application for designation of a sign of a health center according to establishment of the
health
center, and re-organization of a village into a town system.

May 6 Yo-hatsu No.397 Governor, Fukui Pref. //
Re: Abolishment, separation and amalgamation of some health centers and change of jurisdiction
of such health centers.

Social Affairs Bureau

May 2 Sha-hatsu No.767	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Holding the dual offices of welfare commissioner and member of an assembly.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.768	Governors, Iwate & another prefs.	"
	Re: Guidance in practice and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and such on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.769	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Consultation on a approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.770	"	"
	Re: "	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.771	"	"
	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.772	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
	Re: "	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.773	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
	Re: The extent of expenses to be expended for protection etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.775	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 4 Sha-hatsu No.778	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
	Re: Partial abolishment of the work providing agencies started under the emergency livelihood relief program for the needy persons.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.780	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standards amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.781	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.782	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Providing the needy handicapped persons with artificial limbs.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.783	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
	Re: Consultation on approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 6 Sha-hatsu No.784	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 7 Sha-hatsu No.788	Governors, Kyoto & 2 other prefs.	"
	Re: Notice on the business conference connecting with the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 2 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.117	All prefectural governors	"
	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
May 2 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.118	"	"
	Re: Notice on the meeting by district on handling of LARA relief commodities.	

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.119 All prefectural governors Director, Social Affairs Bureau
 Re: Mutual aid service by a consumer's livelihood cooperative association.

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.120 " "
 Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear cars for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.121 " "
 Re: Allotment of paints for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 6 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.123 " "
 Re: Guidance and training for social workers.

May 6 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.124 " "
 Re: Survey on situations of protection under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 7 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.125 " "
 Re: Survey on both the Civil Welfare Department and the structure of a city, town or village office on business affairs connecting with the said Department.

Children's Bureau

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.369 Governor, Hokkaido & Director Children's Bureau
 31 other prefecture
 Re: Report on situations of operation of the second term training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.396 Governors, Yamagata & 6 other prefs. "
 Re: Allotment of bicycles for the child welfare work for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.397 Governor, Osaka Pref. "
 Re: Additional allotment of the special nutrition "horumin" for the children in the child welfare agencies.

May 4 Ji-hatsu No.404 Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs. "
 Re: National liability on the expenses on training institutions for personnel (expenses on establishment of training institutions for day nursery teachers) for fiscal year 1949-50.

Insurance Bureau

May 2 Ho-hatsu No.34 All prefectural governors Director, Insurance Bureau
 Re: Enforcement of the Law amending a Part of the Health Insurance Law.

May 6 Ho-hatsu No.35 " "
 Re: Treatment of those who are dependents under the Health Insurance and who hold qualifications as subscribers of the National Health Insurance.

May 7 Ho-hatsu No.36 " "
 Re: The draft Law amending a part of the Law on National Public Personnel Mutual Aid Association, etc.

May 7 Ho-hatsu No.37 All chiefs, Insurance Sections, "
 prefectural governments and
 branch offices of social insurance
 Re: Appointment of Government officials responsible for funds in advance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 2 Engo No.494	All prefectural governors	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
	Re: Relief of the repatriates at railways stations (and in coaches) after re-opening of repatriation.	
May 4 Engo No.496	"	"
	Re: Dispatch of prefectural government personnel to the landing ports.	
May 6 En-shi No.506	"	"
	Re: Dealing with national property when such a property will be used as the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	
May 4 Ichi-fuku No.2840	"	Director, Demobilization Bureau
	Re: Unofficial announcement of the expenses to be borne by the national treasury under jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare for Service Section for fiscal year 1949-50.	

SECTION II
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

The recent outbreaks of smallpox, which have occurred in Fukuoka prefecture since the first week of April and in Osaka since about 22 April, still remain for the most part concentrated in their respective areas of origin. However, the occurrence of other cases, in places near or contiguous to those of the original foci, demonstrates the danger of spread of the disease, particularly along lines of travel. There is danger of a nation-wide epidemic unless the strictest possible control measures are now unremittingly enforced.

The supply of smallpox vaccine immediately available is not sufficient to undertake an immediate revaccination program for the entire population of Japan. It is, however, adequate for necessary vaccination of contacts and persons in the areas where cases occur. Present plans call for (1) the immediate re-immunization of all persons in areas where smallpox cases have been reported or may be reported in the future, (2) re-immunization of the entire population of Japan as rapidly as vaccine becomes available beginning with the most vulnerable areas and progressing to the least vulnerable areas.

In case of any doubt whatsoever, each reported suspect case should be regarded from the epidemiological standpoint as a genuine case until proved otherwise, and all precautionary measures should be taken. The presence of even a low level of immunity, in persons who have previously been vaccinated, may produce a modified disease so that a positive diagnosis may be difficult without careful study.

Military Government health authorities are urged to investigate all reported cases and to rigidly enforce appropriate control measures.

SECTION III
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The Chiefs of the Nursing and Health Center Sections, Ministry of Welfare, jointly issued a directive (I-Kan No.20) to each prefectural health department on 18 February 1949, which further clarified the use of health centers in nurses field training. This directive, quoted below, provides for field training at any health center and not necessarily the model health center.

“The field practice of students at the one or two year Public Health Nurses’ Training School, Nurses who have passed the public health nurses’ examination and the students of the 5-month Public Health Nurses’ Course should hereafter to be differentiated and practiced according to the function of health center as follows:

Items:

1. The entire field practice for the students attending the five-month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefecture, and one month out of the three month field practice for the students attending the authorized one or two year Public Health Nurses' Training School may be given at the model health center.

2. At the health centers other than the model health centers, field practice for those who have passed the public health nurses' examination shall be given to those who need health center experience for certification.

3. The five month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefectures should be used to re-educate those who have obtained public health nurses' license by taking only the public health nurses' examination before the amendment and should guide them to acquire thorough technique. However, this number should be limited so that it will not interfere with the regular attendance."

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.1, dated 20 May 1949, establishes the requirements for class "A" and "B" schools of nursing.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Hygiene School

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will conduct schools on animal hygiene at the Animal Hygiene Experimental Laboratories located in Kodaira, Taniyama, Wadayama and Shichinohe. The schools will last for a period of two weeks and the students will be selected from the veterinarians now engaged in animal disease control work. Military Government veterinarians have been asked to present special lectures at the school located in their region.

School Schedule

Kodaira, Tokyo	May 23 - June 5
Taniyama, Kagoshima	May 24 - June 6
Wadayama, Hyogo	June 1 - June 14
Shichinohe, Aomori	June 5 - June 18

Negligent Reporting

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has been unable to submit complete reports to Public Health and Welfare Section due to the failure of prefectures to submit their reports on schedule. The incidence of disease has increased in the central Honshu area and it is necessary to have information relative to rabies on a weekly basis until effective control has been accomplished. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers and Military Government Regional Veterinarians bring this matter to the attention of the concerned individuals without delay.

Rabies in Dogs

The incidence of rabies in dogs in the Kanto region remains constant and presents a problem in the control due to the rapid influx of stray dogs into the region. Since 1 January 1949 a total of 91 cases of rabies have been reported in six prefectures, namely, Tokyo (41), Kanagawa (10), Chiba (19), Saitama (14), Ibaraki (3) and Gumma (4). Rabies vaccine is at present insufficient to supply all prefectures but top production will be reached in June and sufficient quantities will be available. Every effort should be made to round up the stray dogs and require city and prefectural authorities to establish an ordinance requiring all dogs be leashed until such time that a distinction can be made between individually owned dogs and those classed as strays. Where dog pounds do not exist, city and prefectural authorities should be advised to provide facilities for the impounding of dogs as a means of control and for observation.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of February and March 1949:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
----------------	-----------------	--------------

Anthrax	0	3
Blackleg	2	0
Swine cholera	10	79
Swine erysipelas	120	16
Swine plague	3	16
Swine paratyphus	0	5
Rabies	9	22
Brucellosis	18	15
Trichomonas	141	214
Equine infectious abortion	27	51
Equine infectious anemia	60	69
Pullorum disease (fowl)	5,125	6,129
Strangles	26	13
Bovine Tuberculosis	76	51
Equine encephalomyelitis	5 suspect	1 suspect
(None of the suspect cases were confirmed).		

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 14-20 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Oita	"	2
Kagoshima	"	8
Chiba	"	1
Yamagata	Swine cholera	3
Tokyo	"	4
Iwate	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Yamagata	"	1 suspect

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Import of Guinea Pigs

In order to supplement the supply of guinea pigs from Japanese production in an effort to accelerate the reassay program for biologic products, it has been necessary to schedule shipments of guinea pigs from the United States. A total of 10,000 animals was approved for emergency supply to Japan on GARIOA import program, scheduled to arrive in two equal shipments by air, the first the 15th of May and the second the 15th of June.

The May shipment arrived in Japan on 19 May and 23 May and was turned over immediately to the National Institute of Health for use in the reassay program. It is planned, with the use of these animals, to complete the reassay of all biologic products within the next two months.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 124,050 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 25 April - 10 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 3,721,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 340,650 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced during the period 26 March - 10 May. The production program is well ahead of schedule and will provide the prefectures with sufficient quantities of the material to carry out scheduled public health programs.

The second distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 26 April - 10 May. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (unit: 50 gallon drums)

Fukushima	59
Saitama	43
Chiba	35
Tokyo	397
Shizuoka	87
Aichi	20
Nagano	15
Osaka	37
Wakayama	23
Tokushima	<u>31</u>
TOTAL	747

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for February and March 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

	January-February-March Averages (1948 monthly average equals 1.00)	
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.42	1.46
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	0.80	0.89
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.50	1.58
Home Remedies (Yen)	1.56	1.36
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.14	1.42
Dental Materials (Yen)	2.77	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.31	2.75
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.86	1.68
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.26	1.19
X-Ray and Electro-therapy (pieces)	0.93	1.08
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.80	1.57
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.44	1.35
Gauze (Meters)	1.42	1.22
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	0.62	0.65
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	0.33	0.88
Lint (pieces)	2.00	2.87
X-Ray Film, 2½ X 2½ (Doz)	0.01	0.33
X-Ray Film, 4-¾ X 6½ (Doz)	0.53	0.64
X-Ray Film, 6½ X 8½ (Doz)	0.89	0.87
X-Ray Film, 8 X 10 (Doz)	0.94	0.78
X-Ray Film, 5 X 7 (Doz)	0.22	0.17
X-Ray Film, 10 X 12 (Doz)	1.43	1.29
X-Ray Film, 11 X 14 (Doz)	1.64	1.25
X-Ray Film, 14 X 17 (Doz)	-	0.25
X-Ray Film, 35mm (Roll)	0.80	0.54
X-Ray Film, Dental (Doz)	1.27	1.00
X-Ray Film, 120 Size (Roll)	1.06	1.11
Santonin (Tablets)	2.50	1.35
Sulfadiazine (Tablets)	0.01	0.31

Detailed distribution figures for medical, dental and sanitation supplies and Equipment for February and March, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No.2.

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment

During the period 1 - 14 May 1949, 4,887 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 34 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-Automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido		2	52	1	
Aomori					6
Iwate					4
Miyagi	240	61			
Akita			5		1
Yamagata	48			25	
Fukushima		10			
Ibaraki		12	7		
Gumma			45		
Saitama	20	41	6		
Chiba		1	17	20	
Tokyo	71	26	73	108	45
Nagano		15	65		
Kanagawa				2	2
Ishikawa		30			
Shizuoka		10	8		1
Kyoto				2	
Osaka	200		63		
Aichi				120	
Mie			2		
Hyogo				50	
Wakayama		90		3	3
Shimane			14		
Okayama	200	200		350	
Hiroshima	50	100	52		
Yamaguchi		30		80	
Kagawa				100	
Ehime		25	60		
Fukuoka		20	3		
Saga	100	25	60		
Nagasaki	250	50	10	50	
Kumamoto		50			
Miyazaki	205	160			
Kagoshima	1,000	30			

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

An investigation in Hiroshima of narcotic violations in 1947 and 1948 has resulted in two persons being presently prosecuted. All persons concerned were Japanese nationals.

The apprehension in April 1949 of four Japanese nationals has resulted in the solving of hospital robberies beginning in May 1946 and to the present date, and ranging from Hokkaido to Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures. Confessions were obtained from the defendants of thefts of narcotics or medicines from seven hospitals, one of which was robbed twice.

Recording System for Violations

Instructions are being sent by the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Narcotic Sections for instituting a new system of recording narcotic and taima violations in which violations in each prefecture are prefaced by three key letters for that prefecture and followed by a number. Investigations will be numbered in succession in chronological order for ease in locating at any time. All investigations originated since 1 April 1949 will be numbered under the new system.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Programs for Widows

Newspaper publicity and discussion in the Diet indicates that some groups of widows are being used for special projects such as the creation of widow's towns. Since welfare and education officers on Military Government Teams may be consulted for advice and assistance with these projects, it is suggested that close liaison be maintained between them. It appears that the expansion of the workshop program and construction of so-called widow's towns are a questionable use of funds and contrary to present welfare policy. There is a public assistance program to meet the immediate needs of widows and children, the Ministry of Labor operates vocational training schools, sheltered workshops and public works, and the Ministry of Education also has work training under their adult education program.

Establishment of a National Physical Rehabilitation Center by Law

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.106, Section VIII.

Subject Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May and will go into effect 1 October 49. This is an interim measure as Article 24 of a proposed Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Law contains a provision for establishing a physical rehabilitation center. The proposed law will be presented during the fall session of the Diet.

The interim Law permits the Ministry of Welfare to proceed immediately in establishing a National Physical Rehabilitation Center at Sagami-hara National Hospital in Kanagawa Prefecture. The Center will be operated as a model institution working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Education, and will permit the training of medical and social workers in physical rehabilitation and in the development of a sound and comprehensive physical rehabilitation training program. It is planned to utilize the professional personnel, when they have become completely oriented, in establishing programs in physical rehabilitation centers presently established throughout Japan.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperatives

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122, Section VI.

The following is a breakdown of Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Associations by prefecture as of 31 April. The term "area cooperative association" indicates a consumer cooperative made up of people from a community. The term "occupation cooperatives" indicates a consumer cooperative whose members are all employed within the same place of business, i.e., factory, department store, office etc.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Hokkaido	15	2	Iwate	4	-
Miyagi	7	2	Yamagata	1	-
Ibaraki	5	1	Tochigi	8	1
Gumma	4	1	Saitama	27	1
Tokyo	7	2	Kanagawa	6	-
Niigata	17	2	Ishikawa	1	-
Fukui	3	2	Yamanashi	4	-
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Nagano	11	2	Gifu	7	-
Shizuoka	4	1	Mie	3	-
Shiga	-	2	Kyoto	3	1
Osaka	2	1	Nara	4	1
Wakayama	3	1	Shimane	4	-
Yamaguchi	15	2	Tokushima	11	1

Kagawa	5	2	Kochi	7	-
Fukuoka	9	8	Saga	1	-
Nagasaki	4	-	Oita	1	-
Miyazaki	2	1	Kagoshima	2	-
Aichi	9	2			

The following prefectures did not have any consumer cooperative associations reported as of 31 April: Aomori, Fukushima, Akita, Chiba, Toyama, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime and Kumamoto.

There has been an increase of 78 Consumer Cooperative Associations in the month of April.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Amendment to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law.

As reported in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.122 the Diet on 28 April passed the amendment (Law No.37) to the Health Insurance Law. The Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law were revised by amendments passed on 28 April (Law No. 38) and 19 May (Law No. NK) respectively. Several of the amendments were the same for all three laws and others peculiar to Health Insurance program. The amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law are reviewed jointly in the following paragraphs. Amendments to both laws will be incorporated in the translations of the two laws to be distributed later in the form of a Technical Bulletin.

Article 3 in both laws has been revised in order that there may be a standard definition in these two laws and the Health Insurance Law with respect to "remuneration" for purposes of determining earnings to be included in the computation of contribution and benefits.

The "Table of Standard Remuneration" set up by the amendment to Article 4 of the Seamen's Insurance Law is identical with the new Health Insurance Table provided by Law No.37 of 1949. The effect of the Seamen's Insurance amendment is to raise the ceiling on taxable wages from ¥ 8,000 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard monthly remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥ 500, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 30 classifications. (The Health Insurance amendment raised the ceiling on taxable wages under that law from ¥ 13,800 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥ 300, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 40 classifications). The effect of the Welfare Pension Insurance amendment is to reorganize the groupings to compare with the first 10 of the 19 classifications under the other two laws, changing the minimum standard monthly remuneration from ¥ 300 to ¥ 2,000, and the ceiling on taxable earnings from ¥ 8,100 to ¥ 8,000.

With the exception of the amendment to Article 58, to provide a specific contribution rate of the person who leaves covered employment but voluntarily continues as insured (for purposes of only old age retirement and survivor's benefits), no changes are made in the rates of contributions or benefits under Welfare Pension Insurance. The "temporary" contribution rates continue to be 3.5% for miners and 3.0% for other men and for women; and the "normal" rates being 12.3% for miners, 9.4% for other men, 5.5% for women, and 7.8% for those persons who voluntarily continue to be insured after leaving covered employment. Employer and employee bear equal shares of the contributions.

The "temporary" and "normal" rates were introduced in the amendments of July 1948 (Law No.127 of 1948) wherein the normal rate was set down as a paper figure and the temporary rate was declared to be effective "for the time being". Old age pensions will not be paid under Welfare Pension Insurance until 1956 and the temporary rate includes a provision that old age pensions will be computed only on wages not in excess of ¥ 300 (the former minimum standard monthly remuneration and which will continue to be the basis for computations relative to old age pensions under the temporary rate regardless of the fact that the minimum standard monthly remuneration is now ¥ 2,000).

In the "temporary" contribution rate for Seamen's Insurance, there have been made reductions of .2% for unemployment insurance and .42% for the long-term benefits and an increase of 2.12% to meet the increased cost of medical care. This results in a net increase of 1.5% in the temporary rate. A slightly higher increase in the "normal" rate is due to the fact that the rate for long-term benefits was not reduced as much as in the temporary rate although the other changes are the same for the normal and temporary rates. In the temporary rate it is contemplated that

computations for old-age benefits will continue to be based on wages not in excess of ¥ 500, the minimum standard remuneration prior to the current revision of that minimum to ¥ 2,000.

The various rates as amended are as follows:

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>			
	<u>Normal</u>		<u>Temporary</u>	
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
A. Includes medical care, unemployment insurance, Old-age pension, invalidity, retirement, survivors and funeral benefits				
Seamen	8.1%	8.4%	4.0%	4.2%
Shipowners	11.5%	13.0%	7.5%	8.8%
Total	19.6%	21.4%	11.5%	13.0%
B. Excludes unemployment insurance				
Seamen	7.00%	7.4%	2.9%	3.2%
Shipowners	10.40%	12.0%	6.4%	7.8%
Total	17.40%	19.4%	9.3%	11.0%
C. Voluntary-includes only old age pension, retirement and survivors benefits				
Seamen	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

The provisions in Article 2 of both the Welfare Pension and Seamen's Insurance Laws for the present Welfare Pension Insurance Committee and the Seamen's Insurance Committee are deleted and anew Chapter V is inserted in each law to provide for a Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council and a Seamen's Insurance Advisory Council. Each of the two groups is a national body composed of 18 members with equal representation accorded to insured persons, employers and "those representing the public interest" with respect to the Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council, and to seamen, shipowners and "those representing the public interest, including representatives of the medical profession" with respect to the Seamen's Insurance Advisory Council. Each Council is to advise concerning the respective programs at the request of the Welfare Minister and will have the right to make recommendations on its own initiative. The Welfare Minister is obligated to consult the Councils "before acting upon matters involving planning, legislation, or major administrative policy" concerning the programs.

Penalty provisions have been increased in general in both laws. Provision is made in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to subject an employer to imprisonment for failure to remit employees' deductions; this corresponds to the other two laws. Provision is made in the Seamen's Insurance Law to correspond to the Health Insurance penalty for an employee who refuses to submit to a medical examination. This latter penalty would be rarely invoked but is intended as an aid in cases of fraud.

The 1948 amendment which provided additional amounts for dependents of invalidity pension recipients are revised in both laws to require that such dependents, in order to receive such additional amounts, shall have been supported by the pension recipients at the time he became disabled.

At the suggestion of the Japanese Legislative Bureau, certain additions were made to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to clarify the provision already in the laws that survivors of the same priority shall share equally instead of being subject to the former rule whereby the eldest male received the total sum. This will be done at a later date for Seamen's Insurance since related questions concerning survivors under that law have not been settled; however such provision is actually equally effective in the latter law although not as clearly stated as in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law.

Certain Articles in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which provide for administrative procedures have been amended to prevent duplication of function when similar action is taken under Health Insurance and have been amended also to recognize determinations made by Health Insurance Societies as well as the prefectural insurance offices.

Through misunderstanding at the time provision was made in July 1948, in the Health Insurance Law for the Medical Care Advisory Council and the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, similar Articles were not added to the Seamen's Insurance Law. Appropriate Articles have now been inserted in the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide for participation in these Councils.

Article 33-(9) of the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the computation of unemployment insurance benefits; has contained a provision to the effect that a recipient of a sickness allowance shall be paid unemployment insurance benefits in an amount equal to the difference between such allowance and the amount of his full unemployment insurance benefit. It was pointed out to officials of the Ministry of Welfare that such a provision is inconsistent with the requirement that a person, in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, must be able as well as willing to accept employment. His receiving a sickness allowance, which is a payment made to compensate for a wage loss due to illness, indicates his inability to work and therefore his ineligibility to receive any unemployment insurance benefits. The current amendments delete this provision and the Ministry of Welfare is to issue a notice to prefectural insurance offices to stress the fact that a person is ineligible for any unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time for which he receives a sickness allowance.

Following repeated requests of fishermen, supported by the Ministry of Transportation and the Sea Products Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, the qualifying period for old age benefits for those fishermen who engage in fishing as seasonal rather than continuous employment is reduced from 15 to 10 years. The benefits for such fishermen, as a consequence, are reduced by half. The fishermen's representatives and the government officials rejected suggestions concerning an increase in contribution rates for such fishermen in order to maintain the same benefit rate for them as for other seamen.

Following similar requests that such fishermen be exempted from compulsory unemployment insurance, provision is made to permit such exemption upon application by the employer after he has obtained the consent of three-fourths of the seamen (fishermen) employed by him.

Ministry of Welfare Officials have given the following figures on present and estimated future coverage under the Seamen's Insurance Law:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fishermen affected by above amendments</u>	<u>Other Seamen</u>
31 Jan 49	114,276	17,582	96,694
31 Mar 50	165,600	60,000	105,600

The method of computing unemployment insurance benefits is revised to conform to the same change made in this session of the Diet to the Unemployment Insurance Law which relates to landworkers. Unemployment insurance benefits will now be computed on the basis of 60% of the seamen's average daily standard remuneration, but not in excess of ¥ 300 per day, instead of on the basis of a sliding scale of from 40% to 80% the average daily standard remuneration.

National Health Insurance Nurses

Reference is made to I-hatsu 347, dated 4 April, subject: "Policy of Guidance on Business of Public Health Nurses", which was prepared by the Nursing Section in the Ministry of Welfare, with the cooperation of the Medical Affairs, Preventive Medicine and Insurance Bureaus, and sent to the prefectural governors. This is the first in a series of notifications regarding information and training for public health nurses including visiting nurses in the National Health Insurance program. The notification gives the channels of administration for dissemination of information. Further, reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.121, Nursing Division, which gives a detailed account of the forthcoming Public Health Nurse training course. There is considerable latitude and flexibility in determining the eligibility of those who may attend this course. The National Health Insurance nurse interested in obtaining a public health nurse certificate and advancing her professional information should make use of this opportunity.

In conferences with representatives of the National Health Insurance nurses, during staff visits to the various prefectures, their plea for increased professional information and the opportunity to attend refresher courses has been a subject strongly emphasized. As a result, constant efforts have been carried on to expand the programs sufficiently to have the nurses with National Health Insurance included. The efforts have been successful and now the National Health Insurance nurse has an opportunity to attend short courses for improving her professional training. This is an improvement over former days when the National Health Insurance nurse had practically no opportunity to attend organized courses for increasing her professional knowledge.

With the establishment of these new programs the number of adequately trained nurses will be increased as well as the fact that the work with National Health Insurance will become more attractive.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures;

1. TB-PH-WEL-19 "Group Work".
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 14 May 1949.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**Number 126
For Period
23-29 May
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No.1

Title: Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-20.

Ministerial Instructions

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

<u>9-14 May</u>				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.487		All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
		Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of staple food to in-patients.		
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.490		"	"
		Re: Making a report in case voluntary artificial suspension of pregnancy should be performed under Article 12 of the Eugenic Protection Law.		
May 9	Ei-hatsu No.491		Governors of all prefectures (except Tokyo & 5 other prefectures)	"
		Re: Extermination of vermin in the hair of the school children.		
May 11	Ei-hatsu No.495		Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
		Re: Investigation on the Inan Seaside.		
May 12	Ei-hatsu No.499		Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
		Re: Additional allocation of blankets made from waste yarn for administration of the national park.		
May 14	Ei-hatsu No.510		Prefectural governors concerned	"
		Re: Investigation into the sites proposed for extension of the Seto-naikai National Park (or the National Sea Park).		
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 9	I-hatsu No.441		All prefectural governors	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Disease Prevention Bureau
		Re: Execution of the oral hygiene week.		
May 12	I-hatsu No.451		All directors, Health Departments, prefectural governments	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
		Re: W.H.O. news letters.		
May 13	I-hatsu No.454		All directors, of national hospitals and sanatoria	"
		Re: Extra duty hours of personnel at the national hospitals and sanatoria for fiscal year 1949-50.		
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 10	Yakuhatsu No.802		All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
		Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.		

May 13 Yakuhatu No.827	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
	Re: The second notification on items authorized as contraceptive agents.	
May 14 Yakuhatu No.839	„	„
	Re: Distribution of a chemical control of communicable diseases (DDT).	
May 14 Yakuhatu No.841	„	„
	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid for the expenses on local government personnel to engage in control and inspection of narcotic for fiscal year 1949 - 50.	
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>		
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.790	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
	Re: Disposition of property of a juridical person for public benefit under the jurisdiction of Minister of Welfare.	
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.791	Governor, Tokyo Metro	„
	Re: Allotment of specified textile material.	
May 9 Sha-hatsu No.793	Governor, Osaka Pref.	„
	Re: Allotment of staple oil products for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 10 Sha-hatsu No.798	Governor, Fukui Pref.	„
	Re: Allotment of non-ferrous metals for operation of the work providing agencies.	
May 10 Sha-hatsu No.802	Governor, Oita Pref.	„
	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Kyusyu District.	
May 11 Sha-hatsu No.805	Governors, Yamaguchi and 15 other prefectures	„
	Re: Notice on the business conference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.	
May 11 Sha-hatsu No.809	Governors, Tokyo and another prefecture	„
	Re: Appointment of paid social investigation.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.811	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	„
	Re: Dealing with the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law pursuant to rise of expenses on staple food.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.812	Governor, Hokkaido	„
	Re: Extra ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	
May 12 Sha-hatsu No.812	„	„
	Re: Funds loan of the public pawn shops	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.816	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	„
	Re: Application for extra-ordinary allotment of clothing coupons will regard to a fire in Tama village.	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.817	Governor, Gumma Pref.	„
	Re: Attendance at the joint conference on research in welfare affairs under the jurisdiction of the Kanto Military Government Team.	
May 13 Sha-hatsu No.819	Governor, Tottori Pref.	„
	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount and excessive payment beyond the regular payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.820 Governor, Kumamoto Pref. //
 Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.821 Governor, Hokkaido //
 Re: Licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.824 Governors, Miyagi & 8 other prefectures //
 Re: Change of allotment of oil products for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 13 Sha-hatsu No.823 Governors, Kochi and 3 other prefectures //
 Re: Allotment of refined hemp for operation of the work providing agencies.

May 14 Sha-hatsu No.827 Governor, Akita and another prefecture //
 Re: Extra ordinary allocation of LARA relief commodities for the disaster relief.

May 10 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.126 All prefectural governors //
 Re: Notice on the business conference concerning the Daily Life Security Law.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.127 // //
 Re: Cancellation of approval on protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.128 // //
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for maintenance and administration of the work providing agencies.

May 12 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.129 // //
 Re: Allotment of bicycles for social work agencies.

Children's Bureau

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.405 Governor, Osaka Pref. Director, Children's Bureau
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for the ship under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.406 // //
 Re: Allotment of petroleum goods for May.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.410 // //
 Re: Report on licensing of organization of the Hanazono Shoja, Foundational Juridical Person.

May 9 Ji-hatsu No.413 // //
 Re: National liability on the expenses on training institution for personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 10 Ji-hatsu No.414 // //
 Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on public works under the Child Welfare Law for fiscal year 1949-50.

May 11 Ji-hatsu No.401 All prefectural governors //
 Re: Handling of business affairs at the child care agencies.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.419 Governor, Hyogo Pref. //
 Re: Licensing of the child welfare agencies under the Child Welfare Law.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.420 Governors, Tokyo & 7 other prefs. //
 Re: Allotment of rubber goods (foot gears) for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.

May 12 Ji-hatsu No.420 Governor, Kanagawa & 3 other prefs. //
Re: Allotment of tires and tubes of bicycles for the child welfare agencies for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.

May 14 Ji-hatsu No.428 All prefectural governors //
Re: The season day-nurseries.

Insurance Bureau

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.38 Chairmen of the boards of directors of Health Insurance Association Director, Insurance Bureau of Health Insurance Association
Re: Reduction or exemption of expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.39 All prefectural governors //
Re: Imposition of any local tax on health services managed by the health insurance association.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.40 // //
Re: Monthly report on conditions of national health insurance business.

May 9 Ho-hatsu No.41 Chairmen of the board of directors of Health Insurance Associations; President, Federation of Health Insurance Association //
Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a part of the Health Insurance Law.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.42 All prefectural governors //
Re: The second national athletic meet of laborers under health insurance.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.43 Chairmen of the board of directors of Health Insurance Associations //
Re: Examples of agreements in case expenses to be partially borne by the subscribers should be reduced or exempted.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.44 Chiefs, Insurance Sections, prefectural governments, and branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba National Sanatorium //
Re: Submitting of flash reports on amounts paid in under the Pension Law.

May 11 Ho-hatsu No.45 All prefectural governors //
Re: Mentioned items in the front page of certificates of subscription.

May 14 Ho-hatsu No.46 // //
Re: Dealing with those who are dependents of subscribers health insurance and who held qualification for subscribers of national health insurance.

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 9 Engo No.517 // Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.

May 9 Engo No.518 Directors, Civil Welfare Departments, Ibaraki & 2 other prefs. //
Re: Certification of payment of medical fees on the special Civil Welfare repatriated patients.

May 9 Enshi No.519 All prefectural governors //
Re: Loaning of business fund to needy persons.

May 11 Engo No.523	Director, Civil Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: Certification of payment of expenses necessary for recuperation on the special repatriated patients.	
May 11 Engo No.524	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
	Re: Request for investigation into a Loochooan, MATSUDAWARA, Shoichi.	
May 12 En-i No.525	Governors, Tokyo & 21 other prefectures	"
	Re: Replenishment of drugs, etc., necessary in medical care to be rendered in repatriation trains.	
May 11 En-shi No.526	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: Withdrawal of the application for approval on Tokyo organization of the Widows' Welfare Association, Inc.	
May 13 En-shi No.536	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis	"
	Re: Inspection of accommodation institutions for the repatriates.	
May 13 Engo No.537	Governors, Kumamoto & Kagoshima prefectures	"
	Re: Forwarding a roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	
May 14 Engo No.539	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture	"
	Re: Dependents to be taken back by Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No.125, control measures against smallpox in Fukuoka and Osaka appear to be meeting with success. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been no new cases reported in Fukuoka during the period 23 to 29 May. In Osaka where the outbreak is of more recent origin there have been only three cases reported during this period. The total reported cases in Osaka now stand at 52.

While it is too early to say that there will be no further spread nevertheless the progress of these outbreaks serves to emphasize the need for and the value of effective control measures.

Military Government Health Officers are urged to exercise vigilant surveillance in order to insure that proper control measures are carried out wherever cases occur.

Public Health Information

The motion picture film "Beautiful Instinct", a sex education picture, has been completed and will soon be available for showing. All inquiries concerning this film should be directed to the Radio Motion Picture Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refrigeration of Biologicals

Arrangements have been completed with the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requiring all laboratories producing animal biologics to provide suitable containers that can be refrigerated with ice or dry ice. All future shipments shall be made in these containers and the plan of expediting their handling while in transit has been coordinated with the Minister of Transportation, to guarantee that no delay will occur of

any biologicals while in transit. These containers are to be returned by the Prefectures to the shipper without delay due to the scarcity of them.

Hog Cholera

During the month of May, approximately 250 cases of Hog Cholera were reported from Yamagata Prefecture. Investigations by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry disclose information that the farmers are not taking advantage of present immunization facilities as they feel that some subsidy from National Level is indicated. An educational program should be employed to inform the farmers as to the advantages of immunizing their hogs thereby preventing unnecessary losses in number as well as the monetary losses so incurred. Information at national level indicates that some prefectures have carried out education programs, but other prefectures have not appeared too interested.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of April 1949.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthrax	3	1
Blackleg	0	1
Swine cholera	79	190
Swine erysipelas	16	12
Swine plague	16	8
Swine paratyphus	5	17
Rabies	22	21
Brucellosis	15	19
Trichomonas	214	266
Equine infectious abortion	51	57
Equine infectious anemia	69	74
Pullorum disease (fowl)	6,129	2,957
Strangles	13	9
Bovine tuberculosis	51	50
Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect	1

NOTE: Tottori and Fukuoka Prefectures have not as yet submitted their monthly report.

Rabies continue to remain prevalent in the Kanto Region. Extra allocations of rabies vaccine are being made to the prefectures of the region. The rapid increase in the population of dogs, and the increasing number of strays that have a history of migrating from one prefecture to another are affecting materially, the success of the immunization program in eradicating rabies.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of disease in animals for the period 21-27 May 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine cholera	2
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	2
Tokyo	Swine plague	1
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	3
Chiba	"	3
Nagano	"	4
Yamanashi	"	2
Yamagata	Swine cholera	250
	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

NOTE: Vaccines and serums have been distributed to the Yamagata Prefecture. Earlier efforts to have farmers vaccinate their hogs against cholera were not successful. The loss as represented is approximately 10% of the hog population in the prefecture.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following information concerning the number of livestock slaughtered as well as the meet and meat-products establishments inspected during the month of March 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	18,952	1,020	5,122
Body weight (kgs)	6,690,962	103,923	1,724,302
Dressed weight (kgs)	3,343,055	49,462	799,747
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	11	1	7
Partial	411	11	208
Viscera	3,628	74	763

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	42,401	46	98
Body weight (kgs)	2,698,600	1,912	2,780
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,181,399	815	1,262
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	0
Partial	433	0	0
Viscera	10,739	1	3

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		287
Number of establishments inspected		218
Sanitary condition	Good	57
	Fair	144
	Poor	17
Total number of inspections		403
Amount of meat and meat products examined		84,901 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		0
Cause for condemnation		None
Disposition		None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments		13,983
Number of establishments inspected		8,606
Sanitary condition	Good	2,399
	Fair	5,111
	Poor	1,096
Total number of inspections		13,795
Amount of meat and meat products examined		475,774 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		868 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Uncleanliness, peutrid and staleness
Disposition		Fertilizer

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of March 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	4
Samples examined	13

Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0
Number of plant inspections	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	10,980
Samples examined	29,652
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	483
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	820
Number of plant inspections	5,071
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	284
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	36
Samples examined	29
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms During Month of March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows & Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	126	25,102 Lit.
Ordinary	56,801	108,623	15,620,084 Lit.
Goat	4,598	5,953	180,948 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During March

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	12,313	9,000	
Ordinary	2,934		2,303,470	4,278,896 L
TOTAL	2,940	12,313	2,312,470	4,278,896 L

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of March 1949.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,426
Number of establishments inspected	938
Sanitary condition	
Good	150
Fair	622
Poor	166
Total number of inspections	4,211
Amount of seafood examined	135,612,778 kg
Amount of seafood condemned	73,753 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction, staleness
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	9,477
Number of establishments inspected	3,420
Sanitary condition	Good
	547

	Fair	1,947
	Poor	926
Total number of inspections		4,844
Amount of seafood examined		339,105 kg
Amount of seafood condemned		1,855 kg
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction -staleness	
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods	

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments		43,609
Number of establishments inspected		16,165
Sanitary condition	Good	2,531
	Fair	9,828
	Poor	3,806
Total number of inspections		17,328
Amount of seafood examined		1,493,866 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned		2,532 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction -staleness	
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal foods	

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverages establishments during the month of March 1949.

Food establishments

Number of inspections	192,187
Establishments to be improved	43,085
Establishments completing improvements	54,397
Number of food samples collected for analysis	3,351
Number of administrative punishments	1,341

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy	1,767
Actual number employed receiving national subsidy	1,582
Actual number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and City employees)	2,106

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Inspection of Pharmaceuticals

The Ministry of Welfare has instituted an intensive campaign against adulterated and misbranded drugs, with special emphasis on injection materials. Prefectural governors have been notified by official correspondence, file Yaku-hatsu No.779, dated 4 May, subject: General Inspection of Drugs, to take thorough control measures by inspection, necessary remedial action, and report to the Ministry, to insure the production and supply of safe and effective injection materials of excellent quality. The period of this campaign is from 21 May to 21 June. The interest and assistance of Military Government personnel in this activity can be of inestimable value in removing from supply channels undesirable medicines which do not meet the standards of quality, packaging and labeling required by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197, 1948) and its enforcement regulations (15 August 1948).

This campaign is an intensified activity for the period of one month. However, the inspection of all drugs, devices and cosmetics to detect violations and to correct irregularities according to current laws and regulations governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of those supplies, is a continuing activity which must be carried on throughout the twelve months of the year. In this connection a recent notification, file Koseisho-hatsu-yaku No.69, dated 9 May, subject: The Counter-Measure for Control of Drugs, was dispatched by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau to all prefectural governors emphasizing the need for continued rigid control over manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs, and including specific instruction for such control.

Production

The four month average production of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies reported for January, February, March and April exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 65 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for the four month period as compared to 1948 monthly average production.

(1948 Monthly Average - 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>January through April</u>	
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.21		1.08
Biologicals (pressed assay) (cc)	No Production		No Production
Penicillin (OU)	4.41		2.91
Hexylresorcinol crystals (kg)	4.41		3.29
Hexylresorcinol capsules (pieces)	9.62		4.20
Textile sanitary materials (lbs)	1.13		1.26
Rubber sanitary materials (kg)	1.28		1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	1.07		1.16
X-ray film (square meter)		1.13	1.10
X-ray tubes (each)	1.12		1.18
Rodenticides (kg)	0.98		1.26
DDT 100% (lb)	2.70		2.49
DDT Dust 10% (lb)	2.65		1.98
DDT spray 5% (gal)	0.59		0.71
DDT dusters and sprayers (each)	0.92		0.76
Dental Instruments (piece)	2.42		1.30
Surgical instruments (piece)	1.52		1.44
Glassware (piece)	1.30		1.06

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for March and April, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Inclosure No.2)

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISIONS

Record of Sales of Narcotics

Local wholesalers are being instructed to maintain in their records a serial number of each bottle or package of narcotics sold to registrants in order that each such bottle or package in the stocks of physicians, hospitals, etc., may be identified as having been sold by a particular wholesaler.

Compounders and producers are being instructed hereafter to print an identifying number on the label of each bottle or package of narcotics which will be recorded by compounders, producers, central wholesalers and local wholesalers at the time of sale.

The above measures will enable agents to trace each package or bottle of narcotics found in illicit traffic as having been stolen or otherwise diverted.

Enforcement

Narcotic agents in Shimane Prefecture have inspected all but 20 out of 897 registrants in the prefecture. During the inspections six physicians, all living in rural areas, were determined to be narcotic addicts. Appropriated action was taken including the cancellation of their narcotic registration.

In Tokyo the procedure of delivering narcotics evidence in criminal cases to clerks of the Court upon presentation of an order from a Court official resulted in the loss of evidence when two clerks obtained narcotics upon presentation of a forged order. The narcotics were recovered and the two clerks arrested. Instructions are being issued to narcotic agents not to deliver any narcotics to a third person for any reason. The agents will deliver the evidence to the Court officials in person when such evidence is needed for prosecution of the defendants.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin is TB-PH-WEL-20, "Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program". (Inclosure No.1). This technical bulletin reviews and interprets aspects of the Public Assistance Program in Japan. Most important is the reassertion of the democratic principles and practices which should be inherent in Japan welfare programs.

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

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" since the arrival of the first shipment of "gift" packages in July 1948:

a. <u>Food</u>			
Total packages received			24,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,666		
Packages delivered	<u>15,174</u>		<u>17,840</u>
Total packages on hand			7,149
b. <u>Woolen</u>			
Total packages received			8,016
Packages damaged, etc.	60		
Packages delivered	<u>5,955</u>		<u>6,015</u>
Total packages on hand			2,001
c. <u>Blanket</u>			
Total packages received			1,644
Packages damaged, etc.	10		
Packages delivered	<u>1,229</u>		<u>1,239</u>
Total packages on hand			405
d. <u>Knitting</u>			
Total packages received			3,024
Packages damaged, etc.	7		
Packages delivered	<u>1,392</u>		<u>1,399</u>
Total packages on hand			1,625

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The following statement was used as the basis of a conference recently held by the Chief of Section with representatives of the Japanese Press:

Japanese Advisory Council on Social Security

(1) The Japanese Government has announced the appointments of the members to the Advisory Council on Social Security. They include leaders in industry, labor, the professions and the government. Members of the Diet are properly included. The Council is independent of any Ministry and has full freedom of expression and research. It is the Japanese counterpart of the United States Committee on Economic Security organized in 1935 and the British Inter-departmental Committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services appointed in 1941. These committees were also organized during periods of economic stress and austerity.

(2) This Council has the great responsibility of formulating a Japanese program of social security in accordance with Japanese needs and resources. Such a program will be one of the four corner stones of the total Public Health and Welfare program planned for Japan.

(3) The Council will give advice as to the most effective ways of providing economic security within the limited means. In particular, the Council will have the task of formulating concrete plans for the establishment of an integrated system to improve on the variety of programs now in force.

(4) It is appropriate that such action be taken at this time so that the efforts of the Council may be coordinated with other governmental action directed toward the recovery and stabilization of the Japanese economy. Indeed it seems imperative that a solid up-to-date social security plan be established at this juncture even if its standards must necessarily conform to present austerity conditions. It is particularly needed in Japan where traditional ways of meeting economic hazards are no longer effective. It could provide a rock-bottom below which no person's livelihood would be allowed to fall and set the foundation for a system that can be expanded with improved economic conditions.

(5) Though necessary for its establishment and administration, Social Security is not attained by laws and insurance principles alone. It is realized in conjunction with, and as a part of, a productive economy which is able to furnish the necessary food, shelter, clothing and medical services for the livelihood of the people. Without such realization and basic support, social security cannot effectively exist.

(6) Social Security assists in the recovery, stabilization and maintenance of a sound economy in several significant respects. The recognition engendered in each individual of his basic obligation to organized society, and the assurance of protective and curative benefits in time of incapacity, unemployment and other times of need are direct factors in the maintenance of morale and the enlisting of full support essential for the achievement of full production.

(7) It provides the financing of medical services necessary for maintaining an effective working force; the stabilization of purchasing power is promoted; it assists in minimizing friction in employer-employee relations during the periods of adjustment that are inevitable in an industrial economy.

(8) The creation of the Advisory Council on Social Security is the initial action taken by the Japanese Government as a result of the review of the reports of the Social Security and the American Medical Association Missions. The following statement is embodied in the report of the Social Security group with respect to such an advisory group:

“The social security program affects so many people and is the concern of so many interested groups that it is desirable to have, for some years to come, the assurance of representation and participation at a high level of all these interested....A council representing employers, industrial, maritime, and governmental workers, the professions, agriculture and representatives selected for their interest and knowledge of economic and social problems, could perform this advisory function. Such an advisory group would be invaluable to the ministries and to the Diet. It would bring to the government the consensus of national opinion with reference to social security matters and constitute a channel to assure communications between the public groups and their government”.

(9) These reports have been given to the Japanese Government as documents of reference and guidance in formulating and effectuating plans for reformation of the present Japanese social security programs. It was pointed out that material savings in government costs and more adequate benefits can be made possible by integration and coordination of the all too complicated, competitive and inadequate programs.

(10) Effective utilization of present resources and facilities would seem to be the immediate goal of the Advisory Council. Further, participation in policy determinations by the people most concerned, full knowledge on the part of all participants of their right and obligations, and the opportunity for appeal and fair hearings are procedural guarantees implementing these contained in the Japanese Constitution and self-evident prerequisites of social security program.

(11) Economic recovery and stabilization are primary objectives of the nation Basic social security within the limits of that economy is properly a complementary goal for all Japanese.

(12) The Advisory Council on Social Security has grave responsibilities and should receive the full attention and cooperation of the nation. I wish it full success.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid under Seamen's Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos.98 and 107 for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance program and reports of benefits paid during the months of April through September 1948.

In inclosure No.3 benefit payments are shown for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The most marked changes from previous reports are the rise in the average payment for sickness and injury allowance which reflects the rise in wages; the addition of dependents' short-term benefits; and the rise in the average pension payment which reflects the increases and additions effective in September 1948 (on reference above).

As of February 1949 changes from last July not reflected in the data shown below include the following: Rise by 20,624 in the number of primary insured, now totaling 112,243 and 95,482 (under the unemployment provisions) respectively employed by 4,001 ship owners covered (3,572 under the Unemployment provisions of the Act). Monthly wages subject to taxation averaged ¥ 4,490 in general and ¥ 4,661 under the unemployment provisions of the Act.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Inclosures;

1. Principles and Practices in the Public Assistance Program.
2. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment.
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics - March 1949.
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 21 May 1949.

ここから

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
Number 127
For Period
30 May - 5 June
1949**

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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Control

A new memorandum to the Japanese Government SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases" has recently been issued. This memorandum rescinds SCAPIN 1523 and PHMJG 3, relating to the rickettsicidal spray program. Rescission of these instructions was necessary in keeping with the developments in the general typhus picture in Japan, including the low incidence of epidemic typhus the relative increase in the incidence of murine typhus, the presence of an unidentified type of typhus, and the continued existence of Tsutsugamushi Fever (Scrub Typhus) areas and the discovery of new or hitherto unreported scrub typhus areas.

The new memorandum emphasizes the year-round continued action of sanitary inspectors and sanitary teams, and other public health personnel concerned, of city health sections, health offices of towns and villages and health centers, in the execution of:

a. Year-round preventive measures including periodic surveys of insect and rodent population directed against the vectors and rodent reservoirs, including among others three important points;

- (1) Periodic surveys of insect and rodent populations.
- (2) Disinfestation and immunization of repatriates and illegal entrants to Japan.
- (3) Disinfestation and immunization of all vagrants, street waifs and others.

b. Immediate control measures when suspect, clinically recognized or confirmed cases of any of the disease of the typhus fever group occur.

This memorandum will be implemented by special detailed instructions to prefectural government officials by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control - Periodical Examination of Prostitutes

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the routine weekly examination of prostitutes is still being carried out by some prefectural health departments.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.45, 1945, "Special Regulations for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law" which required the periodic examination of prostitutes and the issuance of health certificates, was rescinded by the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Law 167, 1948), No provision is made in the new law for the routine weekly examination of prostitutes since it has proven to be ineffective in preventing the spread of venereal disease. Although prostitutes are a great source of venereal disease infection, it is impossible to "clean them up" and keep them free of infection. The American Medical Association, in a statement of policy, stated "Medical inspection of prostitutes is untrustworthy, inefficient, gives a false sense of security, and fails to prevent the spread of infection."

Medically speaking, infectious venereal disease is too difficult to detect by any system of routine examination and exposure between examinations is too frequent to make the procedure effective. In the diagnosis of chronic gonorrhea, which is the usual stage of the disease found in prostitutes, the examination of the cervical smear is notoriously unreliable. In the chancre state of syphilis, during which most cases of syphilis, during which most cases of syphilis are transmitted the serological test may be negative. On the other Hand, a positive serological the serological test per se does not mean that the patient is infectious; in fact, in the case of prostitutes, a positive serological test is often due to latent or non-infectious syphilis.

These routine examination of prostitutes contributes little to a sound venereal disease control program. The main accomplishment is probably a penal job of keeping the prostitutes from infecting others during the few weeks of isolation. In view of the lack personnel, funds and facilities, it is possible to justify from the public health standpoint the routine examination of prostitutes.

Emphasis on venereal disease control among the general population, where more positive results are attained, offers greater opportunities to reduce venereal disease incidence. Outpatient clinics should be established

in all prefectural venereal disease hospitals for the purpose of finding and treating cases among the general public. All members of society, including prostitutes, should be accepted for diagnostic and treatment service, as individuals. No special consideration should be given to prostitutes as a group.

It is suggested that Military Government Public Health Officers should check the venereal disease control activities of prefectural health departments to determine whether the weekly examination of prostitutes is still being conducted.

Sanitation - Mosquito Control

It is of utmost importance that mosquito larvae be located and destroyed during the month of June in order to prevent them from developing into adults before the onset of the rainy season. The effectiveness of later control measures depends to a great degree on the effectiveness of work done before the rainy season sets in.

Find inspections show that mosquitoes are breeding freely in the following locations:

1. Small reservoirs for the storage of "night soil" and water for use on agricultural land.
2. Ditches which have been become blocked (particularly covered sections).
3. Small containers or pools in public or private gardens, about houses or in other locations commonly neglected.

The effective control of mosquito breeding in such places depends to a great extent on the sanitary inspector. In most cases the sanitary inspector can obtain immediate correction by calling the attention of responsible persons to the defects and instructing them on necessary control measures. Where it is not possible to eliminate the breeding areas by emptying containers, draining pools or filling depressions, sanitary teams will apply the proper insecticides.

All locations requiring periodic treatment by sanitary teams should be listed on a weekly schedule sheet giving location, type of treatment, area to be treated, and dates of treatment. These schedules should be drawn up at least one week in advance so that the itinerary can be planned for efficient operation. The application of insecticide should be made routinely on a weekly basis to all locations requiring it.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis Immunization

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports a total of 30,000 horses have been immunized against equine encephalomyelitis in nineteen prefectures since the beginning of March. All horse utilized by Occupation personnel for recreational purposes were also immunized regardless of age. The present program is continuing in which horses 4 years of age and under are receiving the immunizations, can when upon completion, in the event additional vaccine is available, horses beyond the present age group will be immunized based on their value to the the economy of Japan.

Veterinary License Law

The Veterinary License Law No.186 was passed by the Diet and promulgated on 1 June 1949. Copies of this Law will be issued to Regional Military Government Veterinarians through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin.

Rabies in Kanto Region

Approximately 150 cases of rabies in dogs and cats have been reported from the Kanto Region since 1 January 1949. The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for quarantining the prefectures having reported rabies and the following provisions will be issued to Prefectural Governors as a Ministerial Order.

1. All dogs and cats will be confined to the premises of their owners and are prohibited from roaming in streets, parks, playgrounds and in rural areas unless they are on a leash and muzzled if possible.

2. Three days after public notification by newspaper or radio, all dogs and cats found roaming from the premises of their owners and not under restraint, will be collected as stray animals and impounded. Animals not escorted will be classed as strays.
3. All dogs and cats that are collected as stray animals will impounded for a period of 1 day (24 hours). Owners of dogs and cats may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets during this period of impounding, but must be required to be furnish proof of ownership (dogs only are registered), (cats are not required to be registered). Owners of dogs not previously registered will be required to register their animals before they are released form the pounds. If dogs reclaimed from the pound have not been immunized against rabies within the last six months, Prefectural Public Health Veterinarians will be responsible for their immunization prior to their release. Cats will also be immunized prior to their release.
4. Public notice by newspapers or radio as to the locations of the dog pounds will be made as a means of notifying dog and cat owners so that they may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets should they be apprehended as stray animals.
5. Dogs and cats unclaimed following the period of confinement in the pounds will be disposed of by selling to research laboratories or destroyed humanly under the supervision of a veterinarian and their carcasses utilized only for fertilizer. Under no condition will the carcass meat be utilized for food. It is advised that the resale of unclaimed impounded dogs be temporarily halted to pet shops and other agencies selling dogs to individual families in the areas where the disease is endemic, due to the emergency of the present situation.
6. The inter-prefectural movement of dogs and cats will be prohibited during the period of quarantine and movement within the prefecture should be limited. No dogs shows will be allowed to be held in any area under quarantine.
7. The Prefectures will if necessary, require veterinarians in private practice to assist in the immunization of all dogs and cats as a means of expediting the program of rabies control.

Animal Quarantine Stations

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will present a plan whereby a more efficient control of animal products, imported and those apprehended by the Maritime Security Division from smugglers, will be established to effect better security measures in the control of animal diseases which might develop from animal products originating in foreign countries. Upon approval of the plan, informative copies will be issued to all Military Government Veterinarians.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Nagano Prefecture reports a confirmed case of equine encephalomyelitis in the Suwa district. Prefectural animal disease control sections should be alerted for the purpose of investigating any case which appears suspicious as well as making an immediate notification to the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 28 May - 3 June as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

☆ 2

SECTION III SYPPPLY DIVISION

Coal Deliveries

Detailed breakdown of deliveries of high calorie standard coal against the approved allocated amounts, for the Forth Quarter, JFY 1948 (January - March 1949), to the medical supply and pharmaceutical manufactures, by districts and prefectures. is being furnished. (Unit : Metric tons). (Incl. No.1)

This data indicates that 98.2% of the final allocation of standard coal (18,000 metric tons) or 15,872.#### metric tons was actually received and distributed to the various medicine manufacturing plants. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for delivery of low-grade standard coal. Sizeable stockpiles have accumulated. The recommendation to the Economic Stabilization Board by the FFC Coal Allocation Committee has been made to the effect that all coal below 4,000 calorie content be removed from all controls to expedite the movement of stockpiles of this surplus low grade standard coal.

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15-28 May 7,924 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:

☆ 3

SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants 92,626
Arrests - Registered persons 26
Unregistered persons 96
(including six Koreans and 31 foreign nationals)

Convictions - Registered persons 9
Unregistered persons 34
(including two Koreans and one foreign nationals)

Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals) 23
Losses by fire (including two hospitals) 4

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥5,000 to ¥10,000 fine, the only penal servitude sentence being for four months. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥1,000 to ¥10,000 fine and from three months to 18 months and one sentence for one year minimum to but not exceeding two years. Five sentences were suspended/ Penalties, for foreign national non-registrants, totaling one sentence, tried in Military Courts resulted in a ¥50,000 fine and one defendant found not guilty.

Four out of the 23 persons responsible for the thefts were apprehended.

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

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

Inspection of registrants 1,472
Investigations originated 397
Investigations concluded 293
Investigations not concluded 398

Enforcement

The arrest of a Korean broker in Kyoto resulted in the apprehension of 12 other defendants four of whom were interns at Kyoto Medical College. The amount of seized narcotics, although comparatively small, consisted of morphine and heroin. One addict, a seller of dolls, was among those arrested.

☆ 4

Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.3) is Table • , public assistance reports by prefecture for the month of March 1949.

International Conference of Social Work Memberships

The International Conference of Social Work is inviting individual memberships. First established in 1928, it has been recently reorganized with the following objectives:

1. A world-wide organization for social welfare.
2. A non-political, non-governmental and non-sectarian organization.
3. Promotes the interchange of welfare experience and information.
4. Facilitates and promotes cooperation between international organizations.

Future goals of the Conference include the holding of a series of regional meetings in 1950 and a world wide Conference in 1952. National Committees in various countries throughout the world will have a continuous program of meetings either under its own auspices or under other appropriate sponsorship.

Members will receive copies of the Conference News, a summary record of Social Welfare Forum Activities and Services throughout the world.

Individual memberships are: Active - \$5.00
Sustaining - \$10.00
Contributing - \$25.00 or more

Remittances may be sent to U.S. Committee, International Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Poverty Causes Truancy

This has been the subject of several newspaper articles recently which report results of surveys made by the Ministry of Education and local boards of education. Compared with prewar school attendance rate of 99.6% this non-attendance has become a matter of serious concern. The foremost causes are poverty and illness (tuberculosis is the main reason for the latter). One article states: Some parents comply with their children's reluctance to attend school because they are unable to provide them with school articles. Some others, however, are more hard pressed, and are forced to have their children keep house while they go out to work. Many junior high school students, moreover, work to help their parents support their families. In one prefecture, the report stated that half of the prefecture's non-school attending junior high school students had become delinquents, and were either playing truant or confined in reformatories.

A few prefectural governments have taken steps to give aid to the non-attending children. The Kagawa prefectural government is one of these. It has provided children of poor families with clothes, school articles and 700 yen each. Aomori Ken reported that it had reduced non-attendance by giving monetary assistance and by having teachers encourage school attendance. Yamagata prefectural officials are confident that they can solve the problem, if the Livelihood Protection Law, the Child Welfare Law and the Juvenile Protection Law are throughly enforced.

It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers contact Military Government Education Officers for further information regarding these surveys, especially as they may indicate need for more careful consideration of eligibility for public assistance in families with school children.

Community Chest

There will be sent to Military Government Welfare Officers, this week, through technical channels, materials, which have already been forwarded to the Prefecural Community Chest Committee Offices for their use and reference:

- a. Three financial accounting books (general ledger, cash accounting and journal).
- b. Instruction for use of accounting books, reference, sub para. a above.
- c. Manuals for Community Chest Workers
- d. Constitution of the Central Community Chest Committee.

The Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign (Fall 1949) is in the process of being organized and a manual prepared by the Community Chest when completed, in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Public Assistance - Tenth Revision

Included with this Weekly Bulletin (Incl. No.4) is a copy of Hatsu-Sha #49, dated 18 May 49, subject: "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law", and explanatory material of application.

Attention is called to the fact that the standard amount as determined by the allowances table is the standard from which income and resources are deducted. Prefecture governors may decrease the table of allowances for the prefecture of for Ministry of Welfare. No changes in the allowances are authorized without proper notification.

Under the tenth revision, governors may designate the effective date to be 1 May or 1 June 1949. Retroactive payment are authorized to the designated date. Welfare Officers will also note that local heads of governments are now permitted to authorize 100% of the necessary assistance grant.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Social Insurance Budget for 1949-50

National appropriations on general account to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, for the current fiscal year 1949-50 aggregate ¥1,670,056,000. This amount constitutes roughly 6% of the total sum of ¥27,468,497,000 appropriated on general account to the Ministry of Welfare. The corresponding figures for last year (fiscal year 1948-49) were ¥993,964,466 and ¥21,174,334,000 respectively; the corresponding percentage was 4.7%. Expressed as percent of the total national budget on general account, these appropriations compare as follows:

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A breakdown of the total appropriation of ¥1,670,056,000 into major appropriation items reveals as the largest appropriation item that for National Health Insurance totaling ¥918,987,000. Next in size is that for Welfare Pension Insurance amounting to ¥416,396,000. Third comes the appropriation for Health Insurance aggregating ¥186,889,000. The smallest appropriation is that for Seamen's Insurance ¥133,389,000. The balance of ¥14,395,000 is budgeted for the over-all cost of top level administration, planning and control including such across-the-board functions as referee and appeals program and the administrative cost (insofar as it is chargeable to the government) of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund.

To complete the account of national appropriations for the social insurances under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare a sum of ¥6,668,000 should be added to the above total of ¥1,670,056,000. This entire sum is given to the prefectural governments as the national government's 50% share of the cost of prefectural personnel engaged in the administration of National Health Insurance. This amount, although allocated and earmarked by the Insurance Bureau, is made available directly to the Local Finance Committee for distribution to the prefectures. Thus Ministry of Welfare's jurisdiction amounts to ¥1,676,724,000. Out of this total, ¥1,651,883,000 of 98.5% consist of national subsidies and grants to the several programs. Broken down by program, they are as follows:

National subsidy to health Insurance Societies ¥89,435,000
National subsidy to government-managed Health Insurance

\89,927,000

National subsidy to Welfare Pension Insurance \416,064,000

National subsidy to Seamen's Insurance \132,562,000

National grant-in-aid to National Health Insurance

(including appropriation to Local Finance Committee) \925,655,000

It should be kept in mind, that the above figures constitute merely one part of the total annual cost of the said programs, namely the cost borne by the national government. By far the larger share of the cost is borne, of course, by the insured and their employers. To get an idea of the total sums involved in the operation of these programs, their total budgets for 1949-50, including all revenues from government and private sources as well as all expenditures (estimated) are given below.

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The consolidated budgets of society-managed Health Insurance and of National Health Insurance cannot be known in advance. On the basis of rough estimated one approximately equal or exceed that of government-managed Health Insurance. The consolidated budget of National Health Insurance is given more uncertain in view of the reorganization of that program now in progress. On the basis of past experience, it should not fall below \5,500,000,000 but might run as high as twice amount. Furthermore, the total revenues and expenditures of the four insurance programs which are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare, to wit: the Government Pension System, the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, Unemployment Insurance, and Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are likely to match those of the three compulsory government-managed program shown above. Thus we may estimate the total consolidated social insurance budget for the current year to be in the neighborhood of 58 billion yen on the revenue side and approximately 36-44 billion yen on the expenditure side, the balance to accumulate in the form of reserves. This involves about two percent of the estimated national income for the current fiscal year.

Revision of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law

On 23 May, a bill of amendments to the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law Passed the Diet and was signed into law. It become effective on 1 June 1949.

The two most significant changes brought about by these amendments pertain to the size of the deposits required from the insurers and to the number of members and composition of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees established in each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund. Other minor changes effect tax exemptions, fines, refunds, etc.

Henceforth the Fund is to "have on deposit from the insurers in every month amount's roughly equal to one-and-a-half times the highest sum required during any one of the past three months". In the past, the Fund was required to have on deposit at all times amounts equal to the highest sum required during any one of the past three months. Unfortunately, this requirement frequently was not complied with. Moreover, it proved inadequate even when observed, owing to the fact that the utilization of the insurances and the cost of treatment rose from month to month. As a consequence delays arose in the payment of doctors which caused considerable dissatisfaction among them. Henceforth, it is hoped, deposits will be made on time and will prove ample to assure payment in full of all doctors' bills due.

Another source of past delays was the inadequate staffing of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees (shinsa-iin-kai). The statutory limitation of the membership to not more than 10 members necessitated the appointment of "temporary members". Even so their number was frequently too small to perform the examination of doctors' bills with dispatch. In the future the chief secretary of each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund will appoint up to 21 members to the Reviewing and Auditing doctors as in the past, but the public interest as well. While in the past all members of the Committee whether representing the doctors or the insurers have in fact been doctors, in the future "men of learning and experience" --not necessarily doctors--will be added. The decision on professional questions involved in the reviewing of doctors' bills is to remain in the hands of professional men; however, other types of review could profitably be undertaken by the non-medical members. These might include checks on the eligibility of the patient, especially with a view to insuring that occupational cases compensable under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are not charged to the Fund--as has happened in the past.

In-service Training Courses

On 1 June the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, opened the eighth training course for those handling the administration of social insurance. It was the first course held since before the war. The proceeding seven had been held between 1927--when Health Insurance became effective--and the beginning of the war. One hundred persons are registered for the present course which includes representatives from each prefectural Insurance Section and many branch offices. The course will last for one month during which item lectures and studies will deal with all phases of social insurances and related subjects.

This course is to serve also as a pattern for each prefectural Insurance section to follow in conducting a nation-wide program of in-serve training. Considerable emphasis is also being given to expanding the informational service program.

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CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Deliveries of High Grade Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Public Assistance Reports by Prefecture.
4. Hatsu-Sha #49, "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law".
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 28 May 1949.