

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

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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;

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>16 - 31 May</u> <u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO;</u>	<u>FROM;</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 16	Ei-hatsu No.515	Re: Public works (grant-in-aid for expenses on extension and improvement of water-works and sewerage, grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of waterworks and sewerage damaged from mineral pollution, and grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works damaged by an earthquake in Hokuriku District) for fiscal year 1949-50.	Prefectural governors concerned.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 16	Ei-hatsu No.516	Re: Notice on the conference for pushing facilities and services relating to the Inland Sea National Park.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 17	Ei-hatsu No.518	Re: Inspection of both the former Imperial Garden of Kyoto and the Ise-Shima National Park.	Governor, Kyoto and Mie Prefectures.	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.520	Re: Strengthening measures for extermination of mosquitoes in order to prevent Japanese B encephalitis.	All prefectural governors	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.523	Re: Forwarding the map concerning designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No.525	Re: Report on a liquor for prevention of hydrophobia of dogs.	All prefectural governors	"
May 19	Ei-hatsu No.527	Re: Forwarding "testamurs" of the qualifying examination for food sanitation inspectors.	Governor, Tokyo and 20 other prefecture.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No.528	Re: Allotment of cloth-shoes and semiboats for laborers to engage in extermination of rodents and insects for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, concerned.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No.530	Re: Disposition of business affairs on the Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law.	All Prefectural governors.	"
May 21	Ei-hatsu No.532	Re: Application for approval on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Akita City.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 21	Ei-hatsu No.534	Re: Extension of astructures in the special area in the Fuji-Hakone National Park.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

May 21	Ei-hatsu No.535	Re: Allocation of art-paper to be used as leaflets for publicity of national parks.	Governor, Toyama and four other prefectures.	Director, Public Health Sanitation
May 17	Hatsu-ei No.52	Re: Asking for consideration with the designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido. Medical Affairs Bureau	Vice- Minister of Welfare.

#### Medical Affairs Bureau

May 20	I-hatsu No.469	Re: Notice on the meeting of directors of Health Departments all over the country.	All directors of Health Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
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#### Disease Prevention Bureau

May 20	Yo-hatsu No.434	Re: Amendment of statistic formulae on the public and the substitute lunatic asylums.	All prefectural governors	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 20	Yo-hatsu No.438	Re: Personnel to engage in business affairs on control of communicable diseases.	//	//
May 20	Yo-hatsu No.439	Re: Functions and responsibilities of health officers of al. in investigation of disease outbreaks.	//	//

#### Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.843	Re: Toxication cases caused byphenyl-aminopropan or phenylmethy laminopropan preparations.	All pref. governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.844	Re: Issue of allotment certificates for purchasing medical supplies.	//	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.857	Re: Personnel to receive grant-in-aid from among the expenses on personnel at prefectural governments to engage in control and inspection of narcotics and control and inspection of cultivation of hemp (“taima”).	All prefectural governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.858	Re: Thoroughgoing control of adulterated or misbranded medical supplies.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.859	Re: Report on disposition of concellation of registration on suspension of business of a proprietor of a pharmacy, etc.	//	//
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No.860	Re: Control of benzene hexachloride preparations.	//	//

May 19	Yaku-hatsu No.871	Re: Manufacture numbers assigned to biological preparations.	''	''
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No.877	Re: Handling of confiscated narcotics and remaining narcotics, etc.	''	''
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No.879	Re: Submitting the summary sheet on date for allotment of specified production materials of hospital goods.	All pref. governors.	Director Pharmaceut ical and Supply Bureau.
May 21	Yaku-hatsu No.885	Re: Disposition of narcotics kept by wholesale traders of narcotics.	''	''
May 18	Yaku-hatsu No.358	Re: Responsible persons for dealing in business of poisons and powerful agents.	''	''
May 18	Yaku-hatsu No.360	Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	''	''

Social Affairs Bureau

May 16	Sha-hatsu No.829	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 16	Sha-hatsu No.832	Re: The training course in cooking of relief commodity (food stuffs) from LARA.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	''
May 16	Sha-hatsu No.833	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (shoes) from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo and 18 other Prefectures.	''
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.836	Re: Change of the plan of equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.837	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (drugs) for disaster relief.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.839	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	''
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.841	Re: Providing relief commodities from LARA for the infants of inmates of prisons.	Governors, Tochigi and six other prefectures.	''
May 17	Sha-hatsu No.846	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	''
May 18	Sha-hatsu No.848	Re: Presentation of a receipt of certificates of allotment to the ##### of tents sold by U.S. Forces.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	''

May 19	Sha-hatsu No.851	Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of galvanized iron for repairing the work providing agencies.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No.854	Re: Payment of expenses necessary in practices of birth-control by the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No.855	Re: The standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 21	Sha-hatsu No.863	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of emergency relief expenses under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period for providing clothings thereunder.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affair Bureau.
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.133	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities (drugs) from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.134	Re: Custody of movable estate in property of the former Kyojo-Kai.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.135	Re: Allocation of European paper for the fourth quarter.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.136	Re: Allotment of steel products for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.137	Re: allotment of mints for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.138	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.139	Re: Allotments of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.140	Re: Issue of the allotment certificates to the ##### classified by prefecture of leather for manufacture and repair of artificial limbs.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 16	Ji-hatsu No.436	Re: Expenses on transportation of skimmed powder milk.	Governors, Tokyo and three other prefectures.	Director, Children Bureau.
May 16	Ji-hatsu No.438	Re: Allocation of hats obtained with the donations to the children accommodated in the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Ji-hatsu No.441	Re: Licensing of the private homes for juvenile training and education.	All prefectural governors.	"

May 18	Ji-hatsu No.444	National share on the expenses of such institutions as mothers homes for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Iwate and five other Prefectures.	//
May 19	Ji-hatsu No.446	Re: Alteration of the dormitories of the schools for the blind and the deaf into homes for physically handicapped children (institutions for the blind, deaf or dumb) under the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 19	Ji-hatsu No.450	Re: Completion of both the all-Japan mass concours of babies and the central ceremony of awarding an honor to the model cities, towns and villages in child card, and process of examinations on the above.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children Bureau.
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 17	Ho-hatsu No.47	Re: Transfer of funds in advance of the business Accounting under the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau
May 17	Ho-hatsu No.48	Re: Handling of business affairs of the government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 18	Ho-hatsu No.49	Re: Appointment of the Government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	//	//
May 19	Ho-hatsu No.50	Re: Abolishment of office of the Government officials responsible for disbursement belonging to the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 19	Ho-hatsu No.51	Re: An amount to be paid in advance for the first quarter under the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	//
May 21	Ho-hatsu No.52	Re: Carrying out the Health Insurance health facilities administered by the Government.	All prefectural governors.	//
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 16	En-shi No.54	Re: Report on settlement of the expenses on public works for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido and eight other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 17	Engo No.551	Re: Availability of the semi-express train by the repatriates who are to return to Miyazaki Pref.	Governors, Fukuoka Pref.	//

May 18	En-shi No.555	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of emergency All household effects for fiscal year 1949-50. Accounts Section	All Prefectural governors.	//
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23 - 28 May

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO:</u>	<u>FROM:</u>
<u>Account Section</u>				
May 24	Kai-hatsu No.474	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Ibaraki and three other prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section.
May 26	Kai-hatsu No.493	Re: Payment in instalments for D.D.T.	Governors, Ishikawa Pref.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.507	Re: Forwarding of a copy of the check list on monthly accounts of annual expenditure for the final term in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Kagawa and Nara Pref.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.514	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Miyagi and Fukushima. Prefectures.	//
May 28	Kai-hatsu No.515	Re: Field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures	//

Public Sanitation Bureau

May 23	Ei-hatsu No.538	Re: Notice on the business conference of section-chiefs in charge of the national parks.	Governors, Hokkaido & 28 other prefectures.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.540	Re: Maintenance of good quality of daily products.		//
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.544	Re: Draft instruction on approval (approval on construction of drainage in Sanjo City).	Governor, Niigata Pref.	//
May 24	Ei-hatsu No.546	Re: Draft instruction on approval on construction of structures within the special ##### in the Towada National Park.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	//
May 23	Ei-hatsu No.547	Re: Budget pursuant to the enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 26	Ei-hatsu No.551	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Hot-spring Law.	All prefectural governors.	//
May 27	Ei-hatsu No.558	Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear-cars for administration of the national park for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Niigata and Nagano Prefectures.	//

May 28	Ei-hatsu No.560	Re: Delegation of power of any prefectural governor on approval on business of a temporary entertainment facilities.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	//
May 28	Ei-hatsu No.563	Re: The second allocation of disinfectant medicinal powder soap for shaving for the barber's shops.	All prefectural governors.	
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yo-hatsu No.450	Re: The tuberculosis control program for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 23	Yo-hatsu No.464	Re: Execution of survey and research on Kogen-Disease in Shimane Prefecture.	Governors, Shimane Pref.	//
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No.891	Re: Handling of silver-alloy among the precious for the dentists.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No.899	Re: Settlement of allocated quantities by prefecture of rubber-soled "socks" in the branch of sanitary goods for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.900	Re: Temporary measures on "examination" of vaccine.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.903	Re: Traveling expenses on the special search of narcotic violation cases.	//	//
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No.911	Re: Drugs under the provision of Article 54 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 25	Yaku-hatsu No.914	Re: Sale of the imported drugs.	//	//
May 26	Yaku-hatsu No.927	Re: Proportion of quantities allotted for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs and remedies for infants and pre-school children).	//	//
May 28	Yaku-hatsu No.934	Re: Affairs on inspection of biological preparations, etc.	//	//
May 23	Yaku-shu No.384	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 23	Yaku-shu No.386	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	//	//
May 28	Yaku-shu No.408	Re: Registration of manufacturers of drugs specified in Part 2 of the official National Formulary.	//	//

Social Affairs Bureau

May 23	Sha-hatsu No.865	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 23	Sha-hatsu No.866	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.867	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of living and under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.868	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	''
May 24	Sha-hatsu No.869	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	''
May 25	Sha-hatsu No.870	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	''
May 25	Sha-hatsu No.871	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	''
May 26	Sha-hatsu No.874	Re: Allotment of raw textile goods for the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
May 26	Sha-hatsu No.877	Re: Solatia to the Victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
May 27	Sha-hatsu No.880	Re: Transmission of an application for approval on collection of contributions under the provision of Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.883	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.884	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.885	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	''	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.887	Re: Carrying out the standard amount of living aid under the tenth amendment.	Governor, Fukuoka and Shizuoka Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.890	Re: Extension of the term of custody of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.892	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	''

May 28	Sha-hatsu No.893	Re: Application fro excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No.894	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (#####) from LARA.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 23	Sha-otsu No.142	Re: Hospital charge of the demobilized patients to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.143	Re: Handling of certification of income and the minimum cost of living under the tenth amendment of the standard amount of living aid.	"	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.144	Re: Allotment of cement for construction of the social work agencies.	Governors, Aomori & 14 other prefs	"
May 24	Sha-otsu No.145	Re: Measures to be taken pursuant to cancellation of approval for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 23	Ji-hatsu No.462	Re: Allotment of coal for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.14	Re: Selection of agencies to become objects of food service among the child care agencies for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.15	Re: The special functions in summer at the child welfare agencies.	"	"
May 24	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.16	Re: Allotment of building materials for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 25	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.17	Re: Allotment of paints for the child welfare agencies for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Saitama and four other prefectures.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.465	Re: Questions on registration of faster-parents.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.466	Re: Change of the method of allotment of building materials for the child welfare agencies.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.468	Re: Report on permission for organization of a foundational juridical person.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No.469	Re: Licensing organization of a foundational juridical persons.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No.485	Re: Application for special allocation of petroleum products.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"

May 28	Ji-otsu-hatsu No.19	Re: Report on book-keeping of expenses on nutrition survey on pre-school children for fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No.488	Re: Reform of administrative structure.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 24	Ho-hatsu No.53	Re: Dissolution of any health Insurance association.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 24	Ho-hatsu No.55	Re: Monthly report on the state of business of health insurance, welfare pension insurance and seamen's insurance managed by the government.	"	"
May 25	Ho-hatsu No.56	Re: The full strength of personnel to engage in national health insurance and to receive national grant-in-aid for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 25	Ho-hatsu No.57	Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a Part of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 23	Engo No.575	Re: Report on issue of reboarding certificates according to change of destinations of repatriates.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 25	Engo No.580	Re: Re-issue of repatriation certificates.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
May 25	Engo No.581	Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.	Director, Civil Welfare Department Gifu Pref.	"
May 26	En-shi No.588	Re: Fixation of the fourth goal of leaning rehabilitation fund.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 27	Engo No.590	Re: Availability of hours of repatriates and missing persons.	"	"
May 27	Engo No.593	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Engo No.557	Re: Expenditure necessary for allowances for the specified unrepatriated personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 18	En-shi No.558	Re: Answers to questions on equipping the housing facilities for the repatriates from abroad for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 18	En-i No.561	Re: Supply of drugs, etc., necessary in emergency treatment to be given in the repatriation train.	Governor, Akita and 22 other Prefectures.	"

May 20 Engo Re: Hospital or medical charges of the demobilized All directors of //  
No.567 patients and the specified repatriate patients. Civil Welfare  
Departments,  
Prefectural  
governments.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Tuberculosis Control

Health officers are aware of the problem Japan is facing in the control of tuberculosis. Due to insufficient facilities, funds and personnel, the services which can be provided must necessarily be less than ideal. However, such a situation must not result in any relaxation of efforts to keep the tuberculosis control program balanced and to bring it as rapidly as possible to an adequate level of effectiveness.

In order to keep in mind certain factors which should be included in a program of tuberculosis control, the following is quoted from Smillie's book - "Public Health Administration in the United States".

"An active service would be organized on approximately the following scale:

- a. Facilities should be provided for 1,500 clinic visits for each 100 annual deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the community.
- b. The file of active cases should be equal to at least 5 cases per annual death.
- c. Case-finding work should uncover at least two new cases each year per annual death.
- d. An average of at least three clinic visits annually should be made for each person registered in the clinic. One-fourth of those cases should be in the incipient stage.
- e. An average of three contacts should be examined for each new case found.
- f. At least fifty nursing visits should be made to homes for each annual death. A fourth of those visits should be to post sanatorium cases.
- g. Provision should be made for at least one hospital bed (occupied 300 days) per annual death from the disease. Many communities have supplied two beds for tuberculosis per annual death. Twenty-five percent of hospitalization should be for incipient cases.

Although the above standard of services as quoted are probably much more complete than even those found in the United States and beyond present possibility of achievement here in Japan, they can be used as a guide in the evaluation of tuberculosis control activities. Every effort is being made at the national level to provide the necessary facilities, clinics and hospital beds.

It is estimated that about 50% of the goals suggested in items "a" and "g" have been attained. However, only about 5 or 10% of those outlined in items "b" through "f" for which local administration is primarily responsible have been realized. Local health officers, heads of clinics and sanatoria, as well as private physicians must undertake responsibility for the attainment of these goals. Unless continuous efforts are made in this direction, the tuberculosis control program cannot be expected to produce results comparable with those in western countries.

### Preventative Vaccination

Attention is directed to Weekly Bulletin No.102, "Preventative Vaccination" and Inclosure No.1 "Rules".

It is anticipated that sufficient biological products will have passed assay so that the immunization program can be resumed. In connection with this it is important that the "Rules for the Execution of Inoculations" be followed carefully.

Special emphasis should be placed upon the places and manner of storage of vaccines as well as the qualifications of the custodian. Frequently in the past, vaccines have been handled more casually than articles of food and by custodians who had little or no appreciation of the properties of the article in their possession.

Care should be exercised that no biological product is used unless it is in the original container and properly labelled. This should be the doctor's responsibility. In the past there have been instances where neither the doctor nor the person filling the syringes looked at the label.

All instances of unusual or severe reaction should be carefully investigated from an epidemiological viewpoint. Reports of such instances are extremely valuable to public health authorities, even if they are late. Through the study of such reports, action can be taken at the proper administrative levels to correct desirable conditions which may exist.

#### Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The ninth in the series of three-month refresher training courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will begin at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 5 July. Well-qualified individuals holding responsible positions should be selected for training. Official announcements concerning these courses have been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

#### Concerning the Retentions of Prefectural Health Departments

The recent movement for economy in governmental expenditures through the reorganization of governmental agencies and reduction of governmental personnel has led to much discussion regarding possible elimination of certain sections and departments within prefectural governments. Reports indicate that prefectural governments are considering the elimination of prefectural health departments and placing health functions under some other department. Numerous letters, petitions and representations have been received at this headquarters and at the Ministry of Welfare protesting any changes in prefectural government organization which might result in the reduction in either the importance or the effectiveness of the health department.

The place of the health department in prefectural government has been established by the Local Autonomy Law and implementing regulations. Therefore, no major change in status is possible without prior amendment to basic law through Diet action. Since no recommendations for elimination of health departments has been made by the Ministry of Welfare, and since the Ministry of Welfare, as well as this Headquarters, is fully aware of the importance of retaining separately functioning health departments, it is not likely that any proposals for change will be initiated by them.

The public response in support of prefectural health departments is encouraging. The expressed opinion of public spirited individuals and organizations is an important adjunct to democratic processes of government. Such opinions, directed to the proper local and national governmental agencies will keep them informed of their responsibilities to the public.

### SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Nurses Association

The National Japanese Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses Association has been readmitted into the International Council of Nurses at the recent meeting in Sweden.

#### Books

The material used in the Clinical Nurses' refresher course is being published by the Clinical Section of the Nurses' Association and will soon be on sale. The book contains the course given by Public Health and Welfare Nursing personnel plus the three year curriculum and an outline of the subjects contained in the curriculum that

were not taught due to the limited time available. This will be a 600 page book and will be helpful in the schools of nursing.

### Budget

The following is a breakdown of the national budget for nursing and midwifery education. Amount to be given to the prefectures for education:

<u>Public Health Nurses</u> in general: 10 day course (approx.)	¥ 10,250 each pref.
<u>Midwives</u> in general: 10 day course	¥ 10,250 for each pref.
<u>Clinical Nurse</u> in general: 1 month course	¥ 13,250 for each pref.

#### Courses for leaders:

Public Health Nurse Courses for leader two-10-day courses (approximately) during the year for each region

	¥ 102,480
<u>Midwives</u> : - Leaders in <u>midwifery</u> two-10-day courses in each region	¥ 110,000
<u>Clinical Nurses</u> - Leaders in Clinical Nursing: one-three month course in each region Ministry of Welfare budget ¥ 402,000 for the 8 regions plus the money given by the National Association	¥ 320,000 (¥ 722,000)

#### National Refresher Courses to be given in Tokyo during the year.

Public Health Nurse: one-10 day course for full time instructors	¥ 21,400
Midwives: one-10 day course for full time instructors	¥ 21,400
Clinical Nursing: one-four month course for full time instructors	¥ 200,000

There is ¥ 25,000 for the one Prefectural public health nurse school in each prefecture, and in the event that there is no prefectural school now in existence this money may be used for the now five month course in public health nursing as a prefectural project. This is the entire amount allowed for these schools from the budget this year. This money will be paid to the prefecture as well as the money for the prefectural courses mentioned above. This has been marked for education and schools, etc. and is not to be used for other purposes.

Regional Committees appointed by the Nurses Council (these members will be checked and if satisfactory will be officially notified of their appointments).

#### 1. Hokkaido Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Ogata, Yoshii
2. Midwife	Takamura, Aya
3. Clinical Nurse	Takasu, Kisa
4. Doctor	Takimoto, Shozo
5. Doctor	Nisino, Rikuo
6. Doctor	Iwashita, Kenzo

#### 2. Tohoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Inabe, Yoshiko
2. Midwife	Hanada, Miki
3. Clinical Nurse	Watanabe, Tora
4. Doctor	Sato, Motoi
5. Doctor	Saito, Kaoru
6. Doctor	Hosokawa, Fumiko

#### 3. Kanto Shinetsu Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Ikegami, Motoi
2. Midwife	Niwa, Miyo
3. Clinical Nurse	Abe, Yae
4. Doctor	Takeuchi, Ichi
5. Doctor	Asano, Mitsushige
6. Doctor	Yumoto, Asa

#### 4. Tokyo Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Hayashi, Tane
2. Midwife	Koyanagi, Koto
3. Clinical Nurse	Yumoto, Kimi
4. Doctor	Obata, Korekiyo
5. Doctor	Terada, Kumie
6. Doctor	Shibuya, Tokuo

#### 5. Tokai Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Konno, Ayako
2. Midwife	Tsuji, Hisako
3. Clinical Nurse	Murata, Sato
4. Doctor	Toyoda, Bumzo
5. Doctor	Tanaka, Toichi
6. Doctor	Miyanagi, Masao

#### 6. Kinki Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Kamiya, Toyoko
2. Midwife	Harada, Tane
3. Clinical Nurse	Nagashima, Misako
4. Doctor	Katsu, Keitoku
5. Doctor	Tokuyama, Tomio
6. Doctor	Harayama, Yoshio

#### 7. Chugoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Maruyama, Teruko
2. Midwife	Toda, Harie
3. Clinical Nurse	Yamazaki, Hideko
4. Doctor	Oshima, Shoji
5. Doctor	Kakizaka, Reisuke
6. Doctor	Kusaka, Ren

#### 8. Shikoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Yagi, Shigeko
2. Midwife	Ono, Tsuyano
3. Clinical Nurse	Kiyota, Kii
4. Doctor	Sensyu, Shiro
5. Doctor	Nagano, Shigeo
6. Doctor	Seijyo, Minoru

#### 9. Kyushu Area

1. Public Health Nurse	Sugimoto, Kamenno
2. Midwife	Wachi, Chiyo
3. Clinical Nurse	Tsusue, Misue
4. Doctor	Sasaki, Takeo
5. Doctor	Sakai, Momoko
6. Doctor	Aramaki, Ichi

The following is the amount of budget for each of the 25 Schools of Nursing under the National Hospital set-up. This is the full amount of budget according to number of students for the year. This budget includes money for instructors, uniforms, etc. Five hundred yen per month for each student as an allowance, ¥ 348.00 per month for books, paper, pencils, etc. and ¥ 1,350.00 for food per month.

<u>Name of School</u>	National Hospitals Only	
	<u>Fixed Number of Students</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Sapporo	52	1,237,785
Sendai	80	2,319,675
Kasumigura	52	1,417,785
Tochigi	83	2,422,377
Saitama	35	1,009,762
Tokorozawa	35	959,762
First National	80	2,311,970
Second National	75	2,135,632
Hamamatsu	55	1,478,987
Nagoya	50	1,402,480
Kanazawa	83	2,032,377
Maizuru	66	1,856,025
Kyoto	20	600,300
Ohsaka	80	2,439,675
Himeji	40	1,129,270
Okayama	84	2,362,240
Iwakuni	43	1,139,677
Zentsuji	103	2,743,727
Kokura	67	1,951,297
Tsukusi	70	1,824,000
Kamegawa	80	2,191,970
Ohmura	70	2,094,000
Kumamoto	70	1,874,000
Miyakonojo	60	1,748,325
Kagoshima	82	2,216,877

SECTION IV  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 4 - 10 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Case</u>
Akita	Swine Cholera	3
Yamagata	Swine Cholera	4
Chiba	Swine Cholera	1
	Swine erysipelas	11
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	1
Kanagawa	" "	1
Saitama	" "	2
	Swan erysipelas	1
Niigata	" "	2
Tottori	" "	1
Tochigi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Shiga	" "	1
Aichi	Swan erysipelas	7
Gumma	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	2
Tokyo	" "	1

Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	1	
Hyogo	Anthrax Cattle	1	
Hiroshima	Blackleg	2	
Toyama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1	suspect
Aomori	" "	2	"
Miyazaki	" "	1	"

Note:

The reported cases of equine encephalomyelitis are regarded as suspects and investigations are being made by Ministry officials in conjunction with prefectural officials.

Many farmers have not taken advantage of having their hogs immunized against swine cholera and swine erysipelas. This is due to the fact that the increase in the production of hogs has been very rapid and the farmers believed that they could market their hogs without necessarily having them immunized.

## SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

### Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Inclosed with this Bulletin are copies of official English translations of the following Ministry of Welfare Ordinances issued under authority of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No.197, 29 July 1948):

<u>Incl No.</u>	<u>Ord. No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	61	29 Dec 48	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation
2	8	1 Feb 49	Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products
3	13	9 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation
4	14	28 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation

The Enforcement Regulation was published 15 August 1948, as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.37, official English translation of which was furnished with Weekly Bulletin No.88. Brief descriptions of the above tabulated ordinances follow:

Incl. No.1 Ordinance No.61, 1948, adds provisions to the Enforcement Regulation which will facilitate labeling of small ampoules containing drugs or cosmetics; and further designates as powerful drugs in Appendix No.1 of the Enforcement Regulation amyresorcinol, isoamyresorcinol and hexyresorcinol.

Incl. No.2 Ordinance No.8, 1949, is the Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products currently in force. This regulation replaces the former Ministry of Welfare Regulation No.32, 1947, which had been continued in force by Article No.66 of the Enforcement Regulation.

Incl. No.3 Ordinance No.13, 1949, increases fees for the National Pharmacists Examination. Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.117, Supply Section.

Incl. No.4 Ordinance No.14, 1949, amends Appendix No.1 Powerful Drugs, of the Enforcement Regulation so that phenylaminopropane, phenylmethylaminopropane, their sale and preparations are designated without exception as powerful drugs.

### Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 63,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 1,918,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 400,350 gallons, or the equivalent of 12,010,500 gallons of finished insecticide, has been produced during the period 26 March - 25 May.

The balance of the production program for 1949 remaining is 33,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. This will be completed during the period 25 May - 8 June. The 1949 production schedule is for 434,300 gallons of the pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

Further distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the periods indicated below. 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 drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23-5/29</u>	<u>5/30-6/5</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23-5/29</u>	<u>5/30-6/5</u>
Hokkaido	45	0	Shiga	159	0
Aomori	65	0	Kyoto	359	0
Miyagi	112	0	Osaka	528	4
Akita	42	0	Hyogo	96	12
Yamagata	75	0	Nara	10	0
Fukushima	59	0	Wakayama	60	0
Ibaraki	41	0	Tottori	29	0
Tochigi	66	0	Shimane	38	0
Gumma	86	0	Hiroshima	154	0
Saitama	200	0	Tokushima	31	0
Chiva	286	40	Kagawa	31	0
Tokyo	1098	171	Ehime	96	0
Kanagawa	90	0	Kochi	35	0
Ishikawa	80	0	Fukuoka	251	59
Yamanashi	25	0	Saga	30	0
Nagano	45	0	Nagasaki	50	0
Gifu	45	0	Kumamoto	50	45
Shizuoka	416	0	Oita	40	0
Aichi	338	45	Miyazaki	59	0
Mie	87	0			
			Total	5,407	376

Biologics Assay

In reporting the status of biological products the use of the term “reassay” is discontinued in this and future editions of the Weekly Bulletin. To avoid confusion the products will be reported as undergoing assay. The use of “reassay” is of primary significance to Ministry of Welfare agencies, including the National Institute of Health which performs the assay.

During the period 24 May - 6 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Beppu Chiryo Igaku K.K.	13	8,135	
		14	9,850	
		24	2,528	
		9	390	
		15	6,270	
		11	9,264	
	<u>Small Pox Vaccine</u>	Biseibutsu	6	197,600
			7	187,000
		Aichi Prefecture Laboratory	50	148,000
			58	77,050
			61	20,700
62			129,000	
Kitasato Institute		42	130,500	
		43	270,000	
		5	206,600	
		Handai	5	206,600

<u>Typhoid and paratyphoid</u>		Unit: cc
Chiba Prefecture Laboratory	82	38,950
	86	1,950
Fujisawa Yakuin	50	39,350
	54	39,350
	55	39,350
	56	39,350
	57	39,350
	63	39,350
	64	39,350
	65	39,350
	66	39,350
	68	39,350
	69	39,350
	70	39,350
	71	39,350
	72	39,350
	73	39,350
	74	39,350
Hokuriku Prefecture Laboratory	20	39,350
Kitasato Institute	696	39,350
	704	39,350
	736	39,350
	746	39,350
	757	39,350
	758	39,350
	685	39,350
	689	39,350
	690	39,350
	693	39,350
	695	39,350
	697	39,350
	699	39,350
	701	39,350
	703	39,350
	706	39,350
	709	39,350
	710	39,350
	711	39,350
	730	39,350
	731	39,350
	732	39,350
	733	39,350
	734	39,350
	735	39,350
	737	39,350
	738	39,350
	739	39,350
	740	39,350
	745	39,350
	747	39,350
	748	39,350
	750	39,350
	752	39,350
	753	39,350
	754	39,350
	755	39,350
	756	39,350
	759	39,350

		760	39,350
		762	39,350
		763	39,350
	Kobe Eisei Institute	42	39,350
	Meguro Institute	7	39,350
	Nitto Yakuhin	68	39,350
		70	39,350
		71	39,350
		56	3,400
	Toho Yakuhin	51	33,310
	Toshiba Institute	188	38,750
		189	38,100
		192	39,050
		195	33,350
		197	45,300
		201	38,500
		202	38,950
		205	38,950
		206	39,050
		214	39,100
		219	39,150
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken	18	12,860
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute Kumamoto)	31	10,440
		116	15,280
		117	14,900
		131	18,040
	Tohoku Bueki	7	20,840
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	256	12,490

## SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

### Enforcement

Nine foreign nationals and one Japanese were arrested in Tokyo in possession of decks of finished heroin and a quantity of semi-processed narcotics believed to have been smuggled from the Asiatic continent. Traffickers from the Kobe-Osaka area were among those arrested and included one fugitive from the Tokyo area. The arrests and seizures, including a precision scale, will remove at least three alleged major violators from the illicit traffic.

The Chiefs of the Public Peace Sections of the 73 police stations in Tokyo were given an indoctrination regarding the functions of the police in combating illicit narcotic traffic. Eleven of the stations have water front areas under their jurisdiction. Cooperation between Narcotic Agents, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Narcotic Squad, and the police is gradually improving in the Tokyo area.

### Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.902, dated 24 May 1949) have been dispatched to the governors of prefectures which require narcotic agents to establish liaison with Maritime Safety Bureau officials in order to more effectively combat the smuggling of narcotics into Japan. The agents will advise Maritime personnel regarding the various kinds of narcotics appearing in the illicit traffic and the modus operandi of smugglers.

Instruction (Yaku Hatsu No.758, dated 13 May 1949), which established the new system of numbering narcotic and marihuana cases in chronological order, have materially improved the reference files at both the national and prefectural levels. Card index files, an integral part of the new system, are more easily maintained, and make it possible to follow the activities of any individual or group of illicit traffickers.

## SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 166 through 171, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 78.76 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 166th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China transport on 11 May and contained 7.23 tons (clothing)
- b. 167th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China transport on 16 May and contained 20.37 tons (food, 8.67 tons - clothing 11.7 tons)
- c. 168th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Jave Neil on 19 May and contained 4.8 tons (clothing)
- d. 169th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Lipscomb Lykes on 19 May and contained 25.77 tons (food, 23.07 tons - clothing 2.7 tons)
- e. 107th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Victory on 21 May and contained 5.96 tons (clothing, 5.8 tons - miscellaneous .16 tons)
- f. 171st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Snapper on 23 May and contained 14.63 tons (clothing, 14.3 tons - miscellaneous .33 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,904.17 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,752.06
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, etc.)	1,724.49
Medical supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous	<u>133.20</u>
TOTAL	8,904.17

### Community Chest

The activities of the Central Community Chest, since their organization meeting (12 August 1947), have continuously been slanted towards strengthening their Prefectural Community Chests and many aids (instructions publicity layouts, conferences, etc.) have been made available. The general improvement of the administration and operation of the Community Chest, during the past two years, on a national and prefectural level, has been and is in evidence. Many Prefectural Community Chest Committee have and are applying techniques that have been discussed and recommended at national conferences. An example of the sincerity of purpose and approach to meeting the problem of confining agency membership in the Community Chest to these agencies which serve a useful purpose and encouraging these agencies to maintain high standards is the investigation carried on by the Osaka Community Chest to evaluate the work and programs of its member agencies. This investigation is made primarily as part of their study to determine the financial needs of their member agencies and is set forth below, in outline, as a matter of interest to Military Government personnel:

#### INVESTIGATION FORM of the Community Chest of Osaka

Out side of the column:

- a. Code number
- b. Date of investigation
- c. Name of Investigator
- d. \* Space for mark

#### I. General

- a. Name of agency
- b. Kind of service
- c. Establishment under the Act \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Address
- e. Name of Governing Representative
- f. Name of Executive

- g. Station close by
- h. Date of establishment

II. Administration

- a. Name of Administrator
- b. Form of Administration  
(Juridical persons with funds, Juridical person without funds, society etc., or private single person).
- c. Date of Approval
- d. Books for Accounting and Operation  
(For the defecting ones mark crosses on the corresponding members)

- 1. Statements of Budget of Income and Expenditure.
- 2. Statements of Settling Account of Income and Expenditure.
- 3. Monthly Reports
- 4. Cash Book
- 5. Journal
- 6. Loan Ledger
- 7. Files of Inquiries about Purchasing Supplies.
- 8. Day Book of Stamps and Post Cards.
- 9. Assets Lodger
- 10. Supplies Lodger
- 11. Protection Lodger
- 12. Diary of Work
- 13. Files of Receipts
- 14. Files of Inquiries of income and expenditure.

e. Investigator's Observation

- 1. Are the above written books kept correctly? Yes or No.
- 2. Are vouchers kept perfect? Yes or No.
- 3. Is there any distinction between finances of individual and Agency? Yes or No.
- 4. Other Notices.

III. Outline of Operation of each month, from February 1948 to January 1949, with total and average.

- a. Monthly total of services rendered daily.
- b. Number of staff members at the end of each month.
- c. Number of clients at the end of each month.
- d. Legal amount of relief allowance (or fee of child welfare law).
- e. Legal amount of administration allowance.
- f. Total of salaries.
- g. Other expenditures for operation.
- h. Deficits (or Loans) at the end of each month.
- i. Total of one year.
- j. Average.

IV. Condition of Accommodations

1. Client's rooms:

\_\_\_\_\_ Rooms in total  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mats per capita

2. Cleaning and sanitation of rooms: Good or Bad

3. Bedding: Sufficient, Insufficient or Short

4. Sized of rooms:

- a. Observation room: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo
- b. Clinic room: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo
- c. Sick room: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo
- d. Crooping room: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo
- e. Kitchen: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo
- f. Toilet: \_\_\_\_\_ Tsubo

5. Lavatories: Men's \_\_\_\_\_, Women's \_\_\_\_\_



1. Investigator's opinion about the staff members:
  - a. Is there any full-time employee who gives case work services to clients
  - b. What earnestness and understanding have the employees for their work?
2. Name
3. Position
4. Age
5. Dependent family (number of)
6. Years of service
7. Salary
8. Schools and certificates qualification

### Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid: Briefly outlined below is information covering the first instructor course in First Aid given at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) to Chapter (prefectural) personnel:

Date: 26 - 31 May (six days including Sunday)

Hours: 0900 -2100

31 students attended

31 students were certified as completing the Course

29 students were certified as FA instructors

Type of Students:

Chapter employees from each of 27 Chapters, two from Osaka Chapter, and two from Headquarters.

Chapter represented:

Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Tokyo, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumma Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Aichi, Nagano, Osaka, Hyogo, Mie, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

Duties of the attendants in their Chapters:

Health	1
Water Safety	1
First Aid	1
Accounting	3
Business Affairs	1
Field Service	4
Disaster relief	17
Training (nurses)	1
Hospital	1
Social Service	1
Hospital Supply	1

Note:

In the future those who attended the above course will be assigned to conducting First Aid Training Courses in their respective Chapters (prefectures)

## SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### Employer Organization

In a recent interview with representatives of the Business Men's Association of Tokyo, it was stated that an increased interest is being taken in the prefectures for revitalizing employer associations. Also recent visits to several prefectures found employer associations in the process of organization. These associations have the potential possibilities of becoming very influential and active in the development of a sound social security system in Japan. The employers play a very important role in the social insurances and should be encouraged to take a more active interest in the operations at all levels of administration. They, as well as the insured, are desirous of receiving more information regarding all phases of social insurances, especially the small entrepreneur employing between 5 and 30 employees.

In a conference with the officers of one association, they stated that in order to emphasize the importance of employer-employee relationship in the social insurances, they were planning to organize a special committee which would have an equal representation of employers and employees. This committee would be advisory with respect to welfare and social insurance activities.

In addition to prefectural employer associations, there is a national Federation of Employer Associations of long standing with headquarters in Tokyo. Membership in the Federation is voluntary. The general purpose of the Federation is to consolidate the opinions of all employers on national policies and for collective representation concerning overall policies being formulated by the national government.

SECTION IX  
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
107	5/28/49	Japanese B Encephalitis Program for 1949	No	MG Eighth Army
108	6/4/49	Foreign Nationals Resident in Japan Receiving Assistance from Japanese Government.	No	MG Eighth Army
109	6/7/49	Rabies Control.	No	MG Eighth Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General. Medical Corps  
Chief

Incls:

1. Amendments to Enforcement Regulation (Ord, #61).
2. Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products. (Ord. #8).
3. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #13).
4. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #14).
5. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 28 May 1949.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ended 4 June 1949.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**Number 129  
For Period  
13 - 19 June  
1949**

SECTION I - GENERAL  
SECTION II - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE  
SECTION III - NURSING AFFAIRS  
SECTION IV - VETERINARY AFFAIRS  
SECTION V - SUPPLY  
SECTION VI - NARCOTIC CONTROL  
SECTION VII - WELFARE  
SECTION VIII - SOCIAL SECURITY  
SECTION IX - MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SECTION I  
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

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

30 May - 4 June

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TO:</u>	<u>FROM:</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
May 31	Kai-hatsu No.52 1	Re: Payment into the national treasury of hire (for fiscal year 1947-48) for the vehicle sold by the U.S. Forces.	Director, Health Department Miyazaki	Chief, Accounts Section
June 1	Kai-hatsu No.528	Re: Attendance on the field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Ibaraki& Tochigi Prefs.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
June 1		Re: Council on operation of the health centers.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
June 1	Ei-hatsu No.579	Re: Forwarding written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Tochigi Prefecture.	Governors, Tochigi Pref.	
June 3	Ei-hatsu No.581	Re: The first allotment of a uniform of environmental sanitation inspectors.	Prefectural governors concerned	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No.585	Re: Sub-standard condensed milk being stocked in store houses of the Daily Product Distribution Corporation.	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and Saitama Pref.	"
June 4	Ei-hatsu No.586	Re: Inquiry of questions on the Eugenic Protection Law.	Governors, Aichi Pref.	distribution goods
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
June 2	I-hatsu No.491	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment (for July).	All prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No.937	Re: Transmission of written applications for permission of manufacturing contraceptive agents.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical& supply Bureau
May 31	Yaku-hatsu No.953	Re: Striking from the list of the specified distribution goods.	"	"
May 30	Yaku-hatsu No.956	Re: Notice on the articles permitted to manufacture as contraceptive agents.	"	"

June 1	Yaku-hatsu No.970	Re: Making an entry of date of delivery, etc., into the allotment certificate for purchase.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No.979	Re: Report on discovery of substandard drugs, etc.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1004	Re: Allotment of the quantities allotted for distribution and amendment of a part of the quantities authorized for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs, and infant and child remedies) for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//
June 3	Yaku-shu No.429	Re: Discovery of a forged imported drug, sulfadiazine tablets (100 tablets).	//	//
June 3	Yaku-shu No.430	Re: Discovery of a forged drug (solution of hydrogen dioxide).	//	//
<u>Social Affair Bureau</u>				
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.895	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.900	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard of expenses to be expended for aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Prefecture	//
May 30	Sho-hatsu No.901	Re: Guidance for execution and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and business affairs on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.903	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.904	Re: Allocation of clothings, one of relief commodities from LARA, to the infants and the pre-school children of inmates of prisons.	Governor, Tochigi & six other prefectures.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.906	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	//
May 31	Sho-hatsu No.907	Re: Allotment of alcohol for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Yamagata & 3 other prefs.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.908	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA for disaster relief.	Governor, Hokkaido.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.909	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of clothings by way of temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	//
June 1	Sho-hatsu No.910	Re: Results of inspection on allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	//

June 2	Sho-hatsu No.912	Re: Charge of allotment of relief commodity (candles) from LARA.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.914	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection of specified women for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Tokyo and seven other Prefectures.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.915	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.918	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Tokyo & 7 other prefs.	''
June 2	Sho-hatsu No.919	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	''
June 3	Sho-hatsu No.920	Re: Notice on the business conference of persons concerned with the sheltered work agencies for the handicapped.	Governor, Tokyo & eight other prefs.	''
June 4	Sho-hatsu No.921	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless persons receiving public assistance.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	''
June 4	Sho-hatsu No.922	Re: Investigation into foreign nationals and stateless persons receiving public assistance.	Governor, Fukushima and 4 other prefs.	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.147	Re: Handling of clothes of the U.S. Army among clothings as one of relief commodities from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.148	Re: Allocation of leather belt for the second quarter.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.149	Re: Allotment of materials for construction of the social work agencies.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.150	Re: Allocation of electromotors and transformers.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.151	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies.	''	''
May 30	Sho-otsu -hatsu No.152	Re: Allotment of oil or grease products for operation of the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	All prefectural governors.	''
Children's Bureau				
May 30	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.20	Re: Allocation of skimmed powder milk for food services at the child care facilities.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 30	Ji-hatsu No.489	Re: Allocation of soy for food services at the child care facilities.	''	''
May 30	Ji-hatsu No.49	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	Governor, Mie Pref.	''

June 2	Ji-hatsu No.495	Re: Approval on change of the location of the child welfare center.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	//
June 2	Ji-hatsu No.496	Re: Consultation on appointment of the (acting) child welfare officials.	//	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.22	Re: Disposition of public works on mothers homes (day-nurseries) for fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.23	Re: National liability on expenses on equipments of day-nurseries (public works) for fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//
June 2	Ji-otsu -hatsu No.24	Re: The state of execution of the child welfare week in fiscal year 1949-50.	//	//

Insurance Bureau

June 1	Ho-hatsu No.60	Re: Expansion and strengthening of healthfacilities under the nation health insurance.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau & Public Sanitation Bureau
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Repatriation Relief Agency

May 30	Engo No.597	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
June 1	En-butstu No.602	Re: Notice on selling price of clothings.	Governors, Saitama and Koichi Prefs.	//
June 1	En-butstu No.603	Re: Sale of unnecessary articles among the commodities kept by all the repatriation reception centers.	Governors, Hokkaido & 10 other Prefs.	//
June 4	Engo No.609	Re: Permission on extension of the valid period of time for Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	//
June 4	En-shi No.610	Re: Excess expenditure beyond the fixed amount of expenses on distribution necessary in extra-ordinary distribution of the emergency household effects for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	//
May 31	Ichi-fuku No.2882	Re: The regulations on treatment of demobilized patients.	All directors of Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Demobilization Bureau.

## World Health Organization

Inclosed with this Bulletin, for Military Government Teams only, is a copy of the World Health Organization pamphlet, "Who - What It is ... How It Works ... What It Does". Sufficient copies have been received to permit distribution to each Prefectural Medical Association and Prefectural Health Department in addition to copies for the Japan Medical Library Association and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry is planning to reproduce the pamphlet in Japanese.

Forwarded with this Bulletin is Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin entitled "Group Work". Short Title - TB-PH-SS.5.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Training Course for Laboratory Technicians

A two-months course for laboratory technicians in health centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 11 July to 10 September. Practical training in the various procedures performed in health center laboratories will be given. The present course will be limited to 30 students. A second course will be held later in the year, for those unable to attend the first course. A list of the prefectures entitled to send students to the course beginning 11 July is included in the official announcement sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare on 8 June.

### Review of Status of the Biologic Production and Control Program

Reference, Weekly Bulletin, Preventive Medicine Division, Nos. 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119 and 122.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended of 25 December 1948. The suspension of these products resulted from a series of serious reactions with some deaths occurring in children who had been injected with diphtheria toxoid. A program for the reessay of all Japanese produced biologic products which had been released for human use was initiated at the National Institute of Health. Representative samples of each lot of biologic products were sent for assay to the Institute which began assaying the various products in the order of greatest need for the respective product, i.e. smallpox vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, tuberculin and BCG vaccine, etc. The adoption of assay procedures for each biologic product made in Japan was finally completed about February 15, 1949. Since this date the priority system pointed out above has been followed when a shortage of laboratory animals and other supplies necessary for assay has prevented the simultaneous assay of all products.

The procedures adopted by the National Institute of Health for the reessay of formerly released biologic products were augmented, where necessary, to apply also for the assay of new or unreleased biologic products. An attempt has been made to assay both "old" and "new" product concurrently since March 1, 1949.

The task of the National Institute of Health has been an extremely difficult and enormous one. Most handicaps have now been overcome and the Institute is currently performing an excellent job. The animal shortage alone has been so acute that it was necessary to import 10,000 guinea pigs from the United States to supplement the indigenous supply.

Immediately after the suspension of the use of Japanese produced biologic products, the Disease Prevention Bureau, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau, and the National Institute of Health formed a committee of twenty-five persons to inspect each laboratory producing biologic products. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether or not the laboratories were qualified to produce the products they were licensed to produce. The survey and the report of the committee was completed and on 12 April 1949, it was decided that of the 37 laboratories investigated, only 11 were qualified for the immediate reissuance of both manufacturing and product licenses. An additional four laboratories had adequate facilities, personnel and capital to qualify them for a manufacturing license; however, data on the quality of their products as determined from Ministry of Welfare assay records was insufficient to justify the immediate reissuance of product licenses to these laboratories. Criteria of qualification for product licenses were established and the above mentioned laboratories have been notified as to the steps it would be necessary for them to take before they would be eligible to receive product licenses. There are no other laboratories in Japan at the present time which are considered to be eligible for licenses for the production

of biologic products for human use. Any laboratory which can meet the requirements which have been established as necessary for the production of sterile, safe, and effective biologic products may apply for and will be granted license for production. In general, these criteria may be stated as follows:

1. An adequate physical plant suitable for the production, processing, storage, and handling of biologic products.
2. An adequate number of sufficiently trained and qualified personnel necessary for the production of biologic products.
3. Physical and laboratory equipment suitable for use in the production of biologic products.
4. Financial reserve sufficient to enable the laboratory to operate.
5. The production of biologic products suitable for human use as determined by the actual assay of the product by the National Institute of Health and by the evaluation of the production procedure to be used by the laboratory for the production of a specific product.

(Note):

Item 1-4 above determine whether a laboratory should be issued a manufacturing license. Item 5 determines whether or not a laboratory should be issued a product license. It is necessary for a manufacturing laboratory to obtain a product license for each biologic product it desires to produce.

Product licenses are issued under the authority of manufacturing licenses, however, a manufacturing license does not entitle a producer to produce biologic products unless the producer has been granted a product license for each product he wishes to produce. Licensed laboratories and the products they are licensed to produce are listed in tabular form:

\* Product to be Licensed

	Vaccines					Toxicid	Antitoxin			
	Smallpox	Typhoid	Typhus	Cholera	Pertussis	Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test	BCG Vaccine
Biologic Laboratory Yashima, Kagaku, Tokyo						×				
Kitasato Institute, Tokyo	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Toshiba Seibutsu Eikagaku Institute, Niigata	×	×	×			×	×		×	
Handai Biseibutsu Institute, Osaka		×	×	×		×	×			
Takeda Ykuhin Kogyo, Hikari.	×					×	×			
Fugisawa Yakuhin Kogyojo, Osaka		×				×				
Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute Kumamoto	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			
Sankyo K.K., Tokyo		×		×	×	×	×			
Chiba Kessei seizjo, Chiba		×		×		×	×	×		
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Kiyose									×	×

× - Production License to be granted.

\* - Every laboratory must maintain a record of at least 50% production of each product satisfactorily passing the National Institute of Health assay in order to retain license for each product

All regulations pertaining to the production of biologic products have been or are now in the process of being revised. The fundamental regulation was officially promulgated as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 on 21 February 1949. Pertinent general regulations which augment and explain Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 are in the process of promulgation and include "Guiding Principle for the Manufacture of Biologic Products", "License Procedure", "Naming of Biologic Products" and "Labels, Circulars, of Biologic Products." In addition to

these general regulations there is a specific regulation governing the production of each biologic product. These regulations are referred to as "Minimum Requirements". A list of "Minimum Requirements" adopted, or in process of adoption at the present time, is listed below:

SPECIFIC OFFICIAL TITLE

Pertussis Vaccine

Smallpox Vaccine

Cholera Vaccine

Typhus Vaccine

Typhoid Vaccine

BCG Vaccine (Dried)

Diphtheria Antitoxin

Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test

Diphtheria Toxoid

Maintenance and Distribution of the Strain of Tubercle Baccillus to be used for the Production of BCG Vaccine

The ban on the use of Japanese produced biologic products has not been entirely lifted. Only those products which successfully pass the assay conducted by the National Institute of Health may be used. A list of products by producers, which have passed assay, is published each week in the Weekly Bulletin, by the Supply Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section.

All regulations pertaining to the biologic production and control program are being distributed in both the Japanese and English languages by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. This is an attempt to eliminate misinterpretation of the regulations which has resulted in the past at the local levels of use. Official English translations of all regulations will be published in the Weekly Bulletin as they are promulgated. One of these has already been published. (Weekly Bulletin No.128).

There has been and there will continue to be for some time, a shortage of all biologic products for human use. Licensed producers are being continuously encouraged to expand their facilities and to produce all products for which they are licensed at maximum capacity. Production quota restrictions have been entirely lifted as one means of encouragement. Some quotas have been issued at the request of producers to be used as an aid toward obtaining loans from banks.

The biologic production and control program should be a cooperative program between the Japanese Government and licensed manufactures. Assistance of an informative and technical nature may be obtained by the manufacturer from the National Institute of Health. This is a primary responsibility of the National Institute of Health but it can only assist in response to specific requests.

Hexylresorcinol: Report on Effectiveness Desired

Health Officers may in the course of their work hear of studies or reports on the effectiveness as a vermifuge of the new gelatin coated hexylresorcinol product released under Ministry of Welfare revised specifications. This headquarters would welcome the forwarding of reports of the more extensive or authentic studies which may have been made by Japanese physicians or health agencies, particularly if comparisons through use of "controls" are made with other commonly used vermifuges. Although the passing of adult round worms following treatment indicates some specificity, a search for ova in the stools two or three weeks following treatment is a more reliable means of determining effectiveness. Absence of ova following treatment of individuals previously diagnosed as being infested should be the criteria of cure.

SECTION III  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Private Employment Exchanges

The following has been extracted from Economic and Scientific Section's Labor Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 8, dated 30 April 1949.

"Control of Private Employment Exchanges. The original Employment Security Law had Provisions for public licensing and control of private employment exchanges. These provisions have been amended to make

them conform more nearly to International Labor Office Conventions and Recommendations and to permit more latitude for the operation of non-profit private employment exchanges. Under the new law, a distinction is made between fee-charging profit-making agencies and fee-charging non-profit making agencies with the latter given somewhat less restrictive regulation. Another provision would permit these private employment agencies to limit their service to certain categories of workers, with the permission of the Labor Ministry. For example, a Nurses' Association under the new provisions would be able to set up a non-profit fee-charging agency and to limit its services to its own members, provided the Labor Ministry approved."

This clarifies the misunderstanding that has heretofore existed concerning the operation of non-profit employment exchanges by nursing associations.

### Education

Four Japanese nurses departed Japan on 19 June for one year of study in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation is sponsoring three of the group, two for post graduate study in public health nursing and one for clinical nursing. The American Red Cross is sponsoring the remaining member who will study Red Cross nursing techniques at ARC Headquarters.

Four Japanese nurses who have been taking post graduate training in the United States are expected to return to Japan next month.

## SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on animal diseases occurring during the period 11-17 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine plague	13
Akita	Swine cholera	2
Yamagata	" "	3
Chiba	" erysipelas	7
Ishikawa	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	1
Toyama	" "	2
Niigata	" "	3
Yamanashi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Fukushima	" "	5
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

## SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

### Mission of American Pharmaceutical Association

The Public Health and Welfare Section requested authorities in Washington to invite a delegation of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association to visit Japan, to advise on pharmaceutical education and on the organization and functions of the pharmaceutical association. Improvements have been accomplished in both of these important public health activities to implement the objectives of the Occupation. The standards of educational requirements in Japan have been advanced, aimed to place pharmacy on a high professional plane. The same objective was to be accomplished by dissolution of the wartime pharmacists associations, which have been replaced by newly organized pharmaceutical associations based on democratic concepts.

The American Pharmaceutical association, following acceptance of the invitation selected a mission consisting of five leaders in the field of pharmacy in the United States, who are scheduled to depart from California

on 25 June. The members are Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Dean of the college of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Dr. Hugh C. Muldon, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Dequesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Troy Daniels, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of California at Berkely, California, Mr. Don Franke, Chief Pharmacist, University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Mr. F. Royce Franzoni, Vice-President National Association Board of Pharmacy, member District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy, and practicing pharmacies in Washington D. C.

It is contemplated that the visiting delegation will consult with Japanese leaders in all phases of pharmaceutical affairs, professional and commercial, as well as with Japanese Government officials, national and local. Field inspection trips will be scheduled to examine installations of educational, therapeutic and commercial natures.

Pharmacy Week

The ensuing visit of the mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association will coincide with Pharmacy Week in Japan. The Japanese Pharmaceutical Association has set aside the week of 5 July through 11 July as Pharmacy Week. This is another “first” in the history of pharmaceutical affairs in Japan.

Theme chosen for this activity is “Infectious Diseases”, considered appropriate to the summer season. A vigorous public campaign will be conducted in cooperation with other public health professional groups, with related commercial agencies, and with government officials, to acquaint the Japanese public with the dangers of infectious diseases and necessary protection against them, and the part the interested professional, commercial and governmental groups play in protecting the health of the Japanese people. The information will be disseminated through the media of posters, displays, press, radio, meetings, and other means of communication. It is expected programs will be conducted on national and local levels throughout the duration of Pharmacy Week.

Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 507.7 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 21 May - 3 June, while 6.0 kg failed assay tests, and 321.0 kg were under assay. The two-week production of hexylresorcinol capsules totaled 4,591,883, with 1,396,000 still under assay. The assayed figure includes 55,000 pills of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.

Total production for May:

	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Capsules</u>
1-7 May	229.7 kg	902,400 capsules
8-20 May	758.2	2,424,154
21 May - 3 June	<u>507.7</u>	<u>4,591,883</u>
Total	1,522.6 kg	7,918,437 capsules

Totals of 5,487.5 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals and 16,312,237 capsules were produced during the first five months of 1949. Monthly average crystal production for 1949 equals 3.6 times 1948 monthly averages, an indication that hexylresorcinol production is expanding steadily so that increasing quantities of the drug will be available for distribution throughout all prefectures.

Reference is invited to Preventive Medicine Section of this Bulletin for further comments regarding hexylresorcinol.

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 29 May - 11 June 13,534 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 39 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	0	0	50	10	2
Aomori	0	0	84	0	0
Yamagata	0	0	5	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	0	27
Iwate	0	70	112	120	0
Fukushima	0	0	25	200	0
Ibaraki	34	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	1008	24	44	0	0
Gumma	0	0	29	0	0
Saitama	382	58	32	362	4
Chiba	265	90	53	134	1
Tokyo	1138	233	119	382	1
Kanagawa	10	79	48	380	2
Niigata	200	300	28	0	0
Toyama	0	20	6	0	0
Fukui	48	0	42	0	0
Yamanashi	100	0	0	0	0
Nagano	0	32	84	5	1
Shizuoka	3	0	40	0	5
Aichi	100	0	42	0	0
Kyoto	0	200	0	200	8
Osaka	0	656	335	185	0
Shimane	0	71	14	0	0
Okayama	0	210	62	50	0
Hiroshima	240	30	40	0	0
Kagawa	300	0	0	100	0
Tokushima	0	130	0	0	2
Fukuoka	400	0	50	200	0
Ehime	0	0	5	200	0
Saga	200	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	10	18	0	0
Miyazaki	200	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	212	55	20	6	0
Kagoshima	400	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	83	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	700	0	0
Nara	0	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	30	0	0
Yamaguchi	200	0	35	200	0

### Biologics Assay (Passed)

In the previous issue of the Bulletin it was announced that in future reporting on the status of biological products the term “reassay” was to be discontinued. This concerns reporting on the supply status of these products only.

During the period 7 June - 13 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Cholera Vaccine</u>	Tokyo-to Fisei Institute	7	Unit: cc 28,400
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Nihon Saikin	1	22,710
		2	22,710
		3	22,710
	Hayashi Siyaku	30	9,849
	Kitasato Institute	115	13,254
			<u>Unit: Doses</u>
<u>Small Pox</u>	Handai Biken	8	187,250
		9	215,625
	Aichi Prefecture Institute	51	151,000
	Kitasato Institute	44	307,200
			<u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	257	9,560
	Chiba Prefecture Institute	18	9,780
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken		15,400
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto)		
			<u>Unit: cc</u>
<u>Typhoid &amp; Paratyphoid</u>	Kobe Eisei	35	37,100
		49	37,650
	Hayashi Seiyaku Co.	35	38,850
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	62	38,850
	Toshiba Institute	204	38,850
		212	39,150
		213	39,200

## SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

### Information

The Code of Ethics adopted by the Japanese Motion Picture Association 14 June contains the following statements: "Method of smuggling should not be depicted in detail" and "Illegal traffic and use of narcotics and medicines similar to this must not be depicted."

### Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.255, 13 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectures cover the transfer and receipt of broken narcotics. All broken narcotics must be listed on the order form at the time of receipt from a local wholesaler and are not to be replaced from other packages. The sale price will be reduced according to the amount of breakage. Local wholesalers may receive replacement narcotics from central wholesalers, if the narcotics are broken in transit, if the exchange is approved by a narcotic agent, and if order forms are used and the proper notation made.

Additional instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1030, 16 June 1949) state that in the future seized narcotics, residual narcotics, excess narcotics or inferior narcotics will be delivered to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, rather than Sankyo Company, Tokyo, as heretofore. This change follows completion of two satisfactory vaults which have been constructed in the new quarters now occupied by the Narcotic Section. An official of the Narcotic Section has been assigned to receive, inventory, segregate and periodically dispose of the narcotics, as an agent of the Drug Disposal Committee, for salvage into medicinal narcotics.

The Yaku Hatsu sets forth in detail the duties and responsibilities of agents in properly inventorying, sealing, marking for identification, and forwarding the narcotics by no later than the 10th day of each month following the month during which the narcotics become available for disposition. Forms which are to be accomplished in connection with the above actions are attached to the Yaku-Hatsu.

## SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

### Repatriate “Loving Spirit” Fund Campaign

Many Military Government Monthly Welfare Activities Reports indicate that a national “Love the Repatriates Fund Campaign”, is underway in their prefectures. Questions have been raised as to whether or not this is a part of a National Fund Campaign.

The Ministry of Welfare has approved this campaign with the understanding that funds collected will be used to provide returning repatriates with comfort items, free telephone and telegraph service, etc. The Ministry recommended that the total amounts collected, including an itemized breakdown of expenditures, be published in the local press. The Ministry of Welfare has instructed the Prefectural Welfare Departments to support and encourage the local committees (made up of private social work agencies, religious bodies, and civic groups), but not to actively participate in the campaign. The above information is contained in En-Shi No.639, dated 13 June 49, from: The Director of the Repatriation and Relief Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to Each Prefectural Governor, subject: Concerning Collection in Connection with Love Campaign for Repatriation Relief.

The Ministry of Welfare has been informed that the local Prefectural Planning Committees should seek the advice of the local Military Government Welfare Office in the event they have difficulties in drawing up their programs.

### Vocational Loans

The People’s Finance Corporation Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May 1949. Under this new law the People's Bank and the Pension Bank are liquidated and are replaced by the People's Finance Corporation. The Corporation is capitalized for ¥ 1,300,000 and is authorized to make individual business loans for amounts up to ¥50,000 for a three year period at 12% interest per annum. The People's Finance Corporation operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. An agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Welfare permitted the former People’s Bank to act as a banking agent for the Ministry of Welfare in disbursing Welfare Vocational loans and receiving the interest and principal of outstanding Welfare Vocational loans. Under a new agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Welfare the People’s Finance Corporation will be ##### to ### ##### banking agent handling Welfare Vocational loans which were formerly processed through the People's Bank.

The Ministry of Welfare Vocational Loans have been increased from a maximum of ¥ 7,000 to ¥ 15,000 per individual loan, with interest rate increased from 6% per annum to 9% per annum. The loans term is five years. A shorter term loan of ¥ 10,000 per person at 12% per annum for a three year period has also been authorized.

The maximum number of persons, as a group or corporation permitted to request Welfare Vocational loans is 30 persons.

### Public Assistance Reports - April 1949

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of April 1949. Figures for March 1949 and April 1948 are shown for the purpose of comparison:

	<u>April 1949</u>	<u>March 1949</u>	<u>April 1948</u>
Persons-institutional	133,412	139,312	135,944
Persons non-institutional	1,517,821	1,582,679	2,013,927
TOTAL	1,651,233	1,721,991	2,149,871
In Cash*	¥660,088,535	801,720,789	366,200,622
In Kind	53,247,114	52,276,377	59,685,650
¥	713,335,649	853,997,166	425,886,272

\*Before deductions for repayment.

## Public Assistance by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.1) is Table VI, Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures for the month of April 1949. It will be noted that April reports show a decline over March in all columns save that of Relief Expenses in Kind which are ¥ 970,737 greater than for March. Total Relief Expenses in Cash are ¥ 141,488,191 less than for March. In April, 5,900 fewer persons receiving institutional care than in March; 64,858 fewer persons were reported receiving non-institutional care. All prefectures reflected a reduction in case load in April over March except Ibaraki, Saitama, Nagano, Shiga, Okayama and Oita. These reductions in case loads may reflect seasonal employment which in the agricultural areas particularly would see thousands of person returning to the fields. Also to be considered as a factor is the re-absorption of repatriates into the economy of the many areas of selected residence. In this regard attention is invited to the reduction in amount for "In Kind" aid, April 1948 and April 1949.

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

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan", since the arrival their first shipment in July 1948 through 31 May 1949:

#### a. Food

Total Packages received		29,989
Packages damaged, etc.	2,676	
Packages delivered	<u>16,904</u>	<u>19,580</u>
Total packages on hand		10,409

#### b. Woolen

Total Packages received		8,016
Packages damaged, etc.	60	
Packages delivered	<u>7,565</u>	<u>7,625</u>
Total packages on hand		391

#### c. Blanket

Total Packages received		1,644
Packages damaged, etc.	10	
Packages delivered	<u>1,519</u>	<u>1,529</u>
Total packages on hand		115

#### d. Knitting

Total Packages received		3,024
Packages damaged, etc.	24	
Packages delivered	<u>2,197</u>	<u>2,221</u>
Total packages on hand		803

#### e. Cotton

Total Packages received		4,980
Packages damaged, etc.		
Packages delivered	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total packages on hand		4,980

## Disaster Relief

Inclosed with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin (Incl No.2) is Chu-Sai Hatsu No.18, dated 17 June 1949, from the Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board to the Chairman, Regional and Prefectural Working Committees of Disaster Relief Planning Boards, which sets forth instructions covering the establishment of special warning and evacuation procedures for those areas in danger of tidal waves.

Prefectural and local Disaster Relief Committees, within tidal wave danger areas, are being requested to complete their special warning and evacuation procedures within a period of 60 days. Military Government officials will, in most instances, be contacted by prefectural and local officials for guidance and assistance in formulating adequate and effective plans.

SECTION VIII  
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Records

Conversations have been held recently with representatives of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, relative to a project to set up a card index for all beneficiaries under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program to serve as a basis of actuarial studies. In the course of these discussions, the following details on existing record-keeping practices were ascertained.

Prior to 1944, record-keeping and benefit payments for both Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance were handled from the national office in the Ministry. While the Seamen's Insurance administration has remained so centralized, the records for individuals insured under Welfare Pension Insurance were decentralized to the prefectures in late 1944 because of space restrictions resulting from the bombing of Tokyo. The decentralization was intended to be temporary war measure but, because of continuing congestion in the national government offices, there is no definite plan to return the records to the Ministry of Welfare.

In those prefectures which have "Branch Offices" supplementing the prefectural Insurance Section, the Welfare Pension Insurance records were further distributed to the branch office servicing the area in which the individual was employed or the branch office which was paying benefits. Each branch office thereafter has maintained its own such records. The only exceptions to this is found in Tokyo-to where all such Welfare Pension Insurance records for the metropolis were maintained in a single branch office until recently when space limitations made it necessary for each branch office to maintain such records for all persons becoming insured for the first time. The older records continue to be located in the one branch office.

The Seamen's Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, continues to keep a complete card file on all insured seamen and determines and pays all long-term benefits for seamen. Only short-term benefits are paid by the prefectural or branch office and no separate cards are maintained for the individual seamen for that purpose, the determinations being made upon the pocket-ledger carried by the insured seaman and upon the ledger which lists seamen according to the shipowners who employ them.

Under Welfare Pension Insurance, each prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office maintains a card file on all persons who first became insured in area served by such prefectural Insurance Section Office or Branch Office. This card file contains all relevant information on the insured person and is kept up-to-date within the limitations outlined below. It serves as the basis for the computation of the insured person's benefits. Each card carries a number preceded by a letter indicating the prefecture originally issuing the number.

When an employer reports a new employee to the Prefectural Insurance Section (or Branch Office, as appropriate), he is supposed to indicate whether or not such employee previously was assigned a number under the Welfare Pension Insurance program. If the insurance office is of the opinion that no number has been assigned to this employee, it assigns a number to him, sets up a record card for him, and notifies the Welfare Pension Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that the number was assigned. If, on the other hand, the insurance office believes that a number may have been issued previously to this employee but is unable to determine such number definitely, it requests the Ministry of Welfare to advise it of the proper number.

The Ministry of Welfare maintains a master index consisting of cards for each insured person, showing his account number, date of birth (but not birthplace) sex and the date he first became insured. Theoretically, this index should prevent the issuing of more than one number for any individual but the records are not up-to-date, allegedly because of lack of staff, and consequently several numbers may be assigned to the same person and a corresponding number of individual record cards will be maintained in the local insurance offices.

When a worker had been insured through a prefectural Insurance Section or Branch Office other than the office to which his current employment is reported, the office originally issuing the account number retains the individual record card it had set up for him. No notification is sent to such office concerning his new employment until such employment is terminated or the individual applies for benefits. When the current employment is terminated, a summary report is made by the office serving his last employer to the office which originally issued the account number and the date is recorded on the individual record card there. If the worker applies for benefits, the office to which he applies obtains the necessary data from the office which holds the individual record card, computes the amount to which he is entitled, and pays the allowance. The individual record card is not

forwarded in such a case, nor is it forwarded when the insured persons obtains employment in different prefectures or different branch office areas. It is always retained in the office which originally issued the account number.

When an insured person changes to employment in an area served by an office other than the one through which he was first insured, such other office maintains a record of his current employment in a ledger in which he is listed with other employees of the same employer.

SECTION IX  
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance - April 1949.
2. Chu-Sai-Hatsu No.18 - Working Committee of the Central Disaster Relief Planning Board.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 11 June 1949.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**Number 130  
For Period  
20 - 26 June  
1949**

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SECTION I  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to tuberculosis control note in Weekly Bulletin, No.120, wherein it was noted that there had been an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases reported for the first three months of 1949.

This phenomena is now traced further. During the first five months of 1949, 185,225 cases were reported. This represents approximately a 25% increase over the 147,362 cases reported during the first five months of 1948.

During the first four months of 1949, 46,013 tuberculosis deaths were reported. In 1948 the figure was 47,680. Allowing for the increase in population, this suggests about a four percent decrease in the death rate.

The reason for the increase in reported cases has not been determined. However because of this increase, greater effort is indicated at the local level in case supervision. Prefectural and regional Civil Affairs Health Officers are urged to utilize the time remaining before the BCG program is reinstated to cause the establishment of sound case supervision systems. Particular attention should be given to the number of home visits made by nurses. Another important aspect is a case register to be maintained by the tuberculosis control officer of the health centers. This will to a considerable extent indicate on an individual basis whether or not sufficient home visits are being made.

SECTION II  
MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Literature for Medical Schools

The Medical Sciences Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced a grant of \$30,000 for the purchase of American medical texts and journals for a selected group of twenty Japanese medical schools. The grant was made through the Council on Medical Education of the Japan Medical Association, which will supervise the distribution and use of the literature. The grant will provide each school with approximately 80 standard medical texts and reference books and two years' subscription to thirty representative journals on clinical and pre-clinical subjects. It is expected that the literature will begin to arrive about the first of September.

In selecting the schools to benefit from the grant, consideration was given to geographical location as well as to the facilities for the proper care and use of the books and journals. Medical schools in the following universities will receive literature:

Hokkaido	Chiba	Asakashi	Kagoshima	Hirosaki	Niigata
Tottori	Jikei-kai	Tohoku	Kanazawa	Tokushima	Keio-Gijuku
Gumma	Nagoya	Okayama	Osaka	Tokyo	Kyoto
Yamaguchi	Kyusyu				

The cooperation of the public health officers of Civil Affairs Teams is solicited to see that the libraries of the schools concerned utilize the books and journals to the best advantage of the faculty and students and that opportunity be given for their use by medical personnel from neighboring medical schools and institutions and members of the medical profession.

SECTION III  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period 18-24 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ehime	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	" "	167
Chiba	" "	5
Shiga	" "	1
Nagano	" "	1
Akita	Swine cholera	4
Miyagi	" "	7
Saitama	" "	8
Iwate	" "	12
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

#### Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies occurring during the period 13 -19 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	10
Kanagawa	2
Chiba	3
Saitama	0
Ibaraki	2
Gumma	1

NOTE: Quarantine measures have been established in the above-named Prefectures under Ministerial Order.

#### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Biologics Assay

During the period 13 -20 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity Unit: doses
Small Pox Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	*45	316,200
		46	30,720
		47	309,900
		48	154,550
	Sukegawa Institute	1	178,700
		2	40,000
Typhus Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsu Institute		Unit: cc
		24	16,620
		25	17,260
		9	11,540

#### Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15 - 18 June, 7,549 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0	4
Iwate	200	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	0	10	0
Yamagata	0	0	50	0	0
Fukushima	336	100	30	0	0
Tochigi	50	30	38	0	0
Gumma	0	0	0	50	0
Chiba	350	50	45	100	2
Saitama	328	62	53	200	1
Tokyo	720	116	56	365	1
Kanagawa	100	40	62	150	0
Niigata	0	0	0	100	0
Toyama	0	25	35	0	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	20	0
Fukui	0	6	40	0	0
Nagano	0	50	20	0	0
Gifu	0	50	30	0	0
Shizuoka	100	0	0	50	0
Aichi	0	600	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	400	1
Osaka	300	100	150	200	0
Hyogo	0	200	0	0	0
Nara	300	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	50	0	30
Shimane	72	6	3	0	0
Hiroshima	0	10	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	0	0	2
Fukuoka	0	150	0	0	0
Saga	200	100	0	0	0
Kumamoto	150	25	15	0	0
Kagoshima	160	0	0	0	0

### Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 6 - 20 June distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. 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 drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Kanagawa	130
Fukui	12
Hyogo	42
Okayama	75
Yamaguchi	58
Kagawa	11
Ehime	20
Nagano	50
TOTAL	398

### Production of DDT Dusters and Sprayers

The production plan for DDT sprayers and dusters for CY 1949 totals 300,000 pieces of the various types. This plan exceeds the 1948 production accomplished by 47,357 pieces. The total of 300,000 pieces to be manufactured includes 2,500 engine sprayers. Only 120 were produced in 1948:

The breakdown of the production plan for each type of sprayer and duster follows:

<u>Type to be Produced</u>	<u>Estimated Production (Unit: each)</u>
DDT Dusters	118,400
Sprayers, Knapsack type	102,800
Sprayers, pump type	42,900
Sprayers, hand type	33,400
Sprayers, engine type	2,500
TOTAL	300,000

It is anticipated that the demand for these items will be much greater on the domestic market than heretofore, now that DDT products have been removed from distribution control. However, such institutions as hospitals, health centers, schools, restaurants, hotels, mines, theaters, public conveyances, etc., will receive top priority deliveries. Priority deliveries will be supervised by the prefectural governments, who have been instructed to widely publicize the availability and purchasing methods for such equipment.

### Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 388.0 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 4-7 June, with none failing assay, and 228.8 kgs still under assay. The two week production of hexylresorcinol capsules, totalling 4,095,100 capsules, passed assay which included 450,000 capsules of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.

Totals of 6,376.4 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals and 20,406,400 hexylresorcinol capsules have been produced which successfully passed assay from 1 January - 17 June. Concerted efforts are constantly being made to make available increasing quantities of the drug for distribution throughout all prefectures.

### Production Summary, January through May

The five month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - May exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 66 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January through May as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

	(1948 Monthly Average -- 1.00)	
Commodity	<u>May</u>	<u>January Through May</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.36	1.14
(*) Biologics (passed assay) (cc)	0.49	0.10
Penicillin (O.U.)	5.24	3.37
Hexylresorcinol Crystals (kg)	3.98	3.42
Hexylresorcinol Capsules (piece)	13.52	6.06
Textile Sanitary Materials (lbs)	1.50	1.31
Rubber Sanitary Materials (kg)	1.11	1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	0.98	1.12
X-ray tubes (each)	1.08	1.16
Rodenticides (kg)	0.68	1.15
DDT 100% (lbs)	2.11	2.41
DDT Dust 10% (lbs)	1.84	1.96
DDT Spray 5% (Cal)	0.85	0.74
DDT Dusters and Sprayers (each)	0.68	0.75
Dental Instruments (piece)	1.22	1.29
Surgical Instruments (piece)	1.51	1.42
Glassware (piece)	1.21	1.10

(\*) Biologics reported are those passing assay from current production

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for April and May, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Incl. No.1)

## SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

### Enforcement

A quantity of "Neo-Neo-Hetolopin" ampoules were siezed in Osaka after it was determined the ampoules contain opium alkaloid. The ampoules were being sold under the label of Niwa Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, a clandestine laboratory operated by three illicit traffickers who were arrested.

### Information

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No.1058, 11 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to all Prefectures cover the sale of so-called exempt narcotics. Since some physicians have been buying the preparations as non-registrants and dispensing them as registrants the following instructions were issued:

- a. Registrants may buy such preparations only from local wholesale dealers, except for personal use.
- b. All registrants are required to maintain and forward reports on purchases and sales.
- c. Retail dealers may not sell a quantity greater than an amount sufficient for the personal use of the purchaser; the purpose of use must be distinctly stated in the record.
- d. A retail dealer selling excessive amounts to a particular person will have his license suspended.
- e. No person is authorized to sell, dispense or otherwise distribute preparations which are purchased or otherwise obtained from an exempt narcotic retail dealer.

## SECTION VI WELFARE DIVISION

### In-Service Training

A Council on Education and Training of Social Workers has been organized in the Ministry of Welfare, chaired by Vice Minister Kasai and including the chiefs of the following Bureaus and Sections; Bureau of Social Affairs; Protection and General Affairs Sections; Children's Bureau; Planning and Child Care Sections; Repatriation Relief Bureau; Repatriation office, Guidance and General Affairs Sections.

Purpose of this Council is to coordinate in-service training programs for various Bureaus and Sections and the first objective is an "Institute on In-Service Training" planned for the first three weeks in September at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo. Applicants are to include: (Sixty will be accepted)

- a. B-class officials or officials of similar rank associate with the training of social workers in prefectural offices.
- b. Directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.
- c. Prospective directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.

Civil Affairs Welfare Officers may wish to contact appropriate Japanese officials and encourage them to submit, to Mr. Midzuno, Ministry of Welfare, suggestion for this Institute so that it may meet the needs in the field. As a follow-up, Welfare Officers may also wish to suggest through technical channels ideas for curriculum for this Institute.

### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 172 through 179, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 350.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 172nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Kyska on 31 May and contained 228.54 tons (food).
- b. 173rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Bear on 1 June and contained 1.96 tons (food, .29 ton - clothing, 1.62 tons - miscellaneous, .05 tons).
- c. 174th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Fleetwood on 2 June and contained 3.28 tons (food).
- d. 175th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cotton States on 4 June and contained 53 tons (food).
- e. 176th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marchen Maersk on 4 June and contained 12.77 tons (clothing, 10.80 tons - miscellaneous, 1.97 tons).
- f. 177th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Polk on 6 June and contained 30 tons (food).
- g. 178th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Philippine Transport on 6 June and contained 11.11 tons (clothing, 8.66 tons - medical supplies, 1.53 tons - miscellaneous, .92 tons).
- h. 179th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Joplin Victory on 11 June and contained 10.25 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 9,255.08 tons, consisting of the following items:

	Tons
Food	7,077.42
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, cotton, etc.)	1,953.19
Medical Supplies	88.33
Miscellaneous	<u>136.14</u>
TOTAL	9,255.08

### Disaster Relief and Preparedness

Typhoon "Della" struck Japan on 20 - 21 June. The following information given in brief outline was reported by the Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board in their final report on 24 June and covers information received from the stricken areas through 23 June:

- a. Prefectures affected totaled 20, namely:

*Fukuoka	*Tokushima	Saga	*Kochi	*Kagoshima	Osaka
*Miyazaki	Kyoto	*Oita	Hyogo	Kumamoto	Nara
Nagasaki	Okayama	Hiroshima	*Mie	*Ehime	Aichi
*Shizuoka	*Wakayama				

\* Devastation greatest

- b. Damage and destruction:

Persons dead	. . . . .	93
Persons Injured	. . . . .	85
* Persons missing	. . . . .	263
House destroyed	. . . . .	1,676
House damaged	. . . . .	1,026
House inundated		
(over 1st floor)	. . . . .	3,786
(below 1st floor)	. . . . .	35,155
Sections of roads destroyed		
Highways washed out	. . . . .	1,343
Bridges washed out	. . . . .	367
Sections of railway right-of-ways damaged	. . . . .	490
Farmlands washed or buried:		
Rice	. . . . .	7,487 acres
Other	. . . . .	<u>477 acres</u>
Total	. . . . .	7,964 acres
Farmlands flooded:		
Rice	. . . . .	82,450 acres
Other	. . . . .	<u>4,846 acres</u>
Total	. . . . .	87,296 acres

Note: Relief needs are being met on local levels through Prefectural and Regional Disaster Relief Committees. Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board are making surveys to determine extent of national (government rehabilitation assistance necessary, if any, beyond local (prefectural) ability to meet rehabilitation needs.

#### Public Assistance - Grants to Employed Persons

Reference Weekly Bulletin No.113. A paragraph under the above heading was included with the closing statement that "the Ministry of Welfare will clarify the above situation by order". Sha Hatsu No.324, dated 25 February 1949, was issued by the Social Affairs Bureau and indicates that in the event of non-payment of salary or partial payment of salary to the account of an employee, such employee in applying for a grant under the Daily Life Security Act, will be handled individually and on a basis of individual need. Applications are not to be accepted from groups nor is a flat sum to be allowed; action taken will be predicated on the needs of the individual and his family. Assistance that is allowed will be considered at a first claim upon the unpaid portion of salary due to the worker from his employer.

#### Noon Day Supplementary Lunches in Day Nurseries

Ji Hatsu No.537, dated 15 June 1949, has been issued to all prefectures by the Children's Bureau and sets up the schedule of fees to be charged for supplemental mid-day feeding in day nurseries. Powdered skim milk has been released to prefectures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in sufficient amount to provide supplemental noon day feeding for each school day for approximately 200,000 pre-school children for the Quarter, July, August, and September. The following "Standard for Food Supply in Day Nurseries" is reproduced for information. The rates for reimbursement have been adjusted at ¥4 per child per day for pre-school children and ¥25 per day for infants receiving whole milk.

##### Standard for Food-supplying in Day Nursery (per day for a child)

		Volume (gr)	Calorie	Protein (gr)	Cost (yen)	
Pre-school age children	Skim milk	25.0	89.5	6.40	1.330	
	"Miso"	10.0	15.8	1.20	0.205	
	"Shoyu" dried	5.0	2.5	0.37	0.410	
	Sugar	1.5	5.6		0.069	
	Oil	1.5	13.5		0.162	
	Vegetable	29.0	9.5	0.60	0.359	
	Fish	30.0	37.2	5.50	0.879	
	Fuel	Wood: one faggot one and a half for faggot 100 children		39.50		0.592
	Total	102.0	173.6	14.07	4.006	
				¥ Odds Adjusted	4.00	
Infant	Whole mild added with sugar	52.5	237.0	9.92	25.040	
				¥ Odds Adjusted	25.00	

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Social Insurance Statistics

##### Benefits Paid Under the Government Pension System:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 100 and 108 for a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and Benefit date for the month January through September 1948.

Inclosure No.2 carries the benefit statistics through February 1949. A rise in all benefits is clearly discernible. It is due in part to the rise in government workers' salaries and in that respect is most marked in the survivors' allowances, due to the fact that most of these lump-sum payments are computed on the basis of the last

monthly-rather than annual-salary multiplied by the number of years of service. In part, however, this rise is due to a liberalization of the manner in which benefit amounts are computed which became effective retroactively as of 1 July 1948 for civilians and on 1 September for former military personnel. This revision did away with the fictitious salary (below actual) used before as a basis for computation. Pension benefits decided prior to the amendments referred to were recomputed on a new and higher scale. (Lump-sum allowances decided and paid prior to enforcement of those amendments remained unaffected). As far as new benefits are concerned, the actual salary received at the time the benefit becomes due now serves as the basis of computation. Moreover additional allowances are paid to the recipients of certain pensions who have dependents.

SECTION VIII  
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

4 Incls:

1. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment, April - May 1949.
2. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu) Calendar Year 1948 and 1949 by Month.
3. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - April 1949.
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 June 1949.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**Number 131  
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## SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Public Health Information

Attention is invited to Inclosure No.1 to this bulletin which is concerned with Ministry of Welfare Information Plan for the months of July through September, 1949. This plan, as prepared by the Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare, presents the public health and welfare subjects on which information will be released to the public through all media of transmission. This plan also indicates the months in which emphasis on these subjects will be placed. Copies of this basic plan have been issued to: (a) each prefectural public health and welfare department; (b) the Information Section of each prefectural government; (c) the Japanese Radio Broadcasting Company; (d) the Press and (e) to certain ministries of the Japanese Government in an attempt to coordinate the Public Health and Welfare Information Program. It is hoped that this plan will serve as a basis and guide for conducting public health and welfare information activities, not only at the national level, but at the prefectural and local levels as well. This plan may of course be modified to meet certain conditions existing at prefectural and local levels. A plan covering the months, October through December, will be distributed sufficiently in advance to allow time for proper planning.

### Sanitation

The reduction in personnel (30% of government employee) is being used as an excuse to curtail Insect and Rodent Control activities. It should be borne in mind that the Insect and Rodent Control Program has already been cut back to the minimum and further reduction of these functions is extremely hazardous. Rather it is desirable to increase and strengthen the inspection function of insect and rodent control activities in order to secure the maximum assistance and cooperation from the individual. At the present time the Ministry of Welfare is insisting that subsidy for this part of the program must not be cut and it is fairly certain that it will not be cut the 30%, if at all.

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Veterinary Conference

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, held a two-day conference in Tokyo for all Prefectural Veterinary Chiefs concerned with meat, milk, seafood and rabies control. Training films were shown covering all phases of sanitary controls in the production and handling of milk and/or milk products, rodent and insect control and public sanitation. Discussions were held following the showing of the films. An open discussion on current problems confronting the veterinary profession was held and a good response was received. During this discussion, present defects in the reporting system now employed was mentioned and the response indicated a change is necessary in order to avoid future confusion resulting from improper interpretations.

### Conference on Quarantine Controls

A conference between representatives of the Japan Security Division, Animal Hygiene Section of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Veterinary Affairs Section of Ministry of Welfare is being established for the purpose of coordinating the present system of reporting on smuggling activities concerned with the introduction of animals and animal products through illicit channels. A compiled report will be issued to all Civil Affairs Veterinarians as a matter of their interest.

### Importation of Hides

A list of all tanneries and their locations designated to process imported hides will be submitted to each Civil Affairs Veterinarian. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are establishing a more effective control over imported hides and the formulated plan will be published in the Weekly Bulletin.

Meat Inspection - April 1949

Under the supervision of the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following species of animals during the month of April.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,805	1,140	4,347
Body weight (kgs)	6,147,819	106,746	1,454,392
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,816,727	51,795	669,452
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned post-mortem			
Totally	13	1	4
Partial	346	15	247
Viscera	3,426	83	584

  

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	45,190	64	133
Body weight (kgs)	3,843,361	1,609	3,328
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,358,146	767	1,553
Condemned ante-mortem	1		
Condemned post-mortem			
Totally	11		
Partial	251		
Viscera	12,284	1	12

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	• • • • • • • • • •	361
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • • • • • • •	278
Sanitary Condition		
Good	• • • • • • • • • •	51
Fair	• • • • • • • • • •	192
Poor	• • • • • • • • • •	35
Total number of inspections	• • • • • • • • • •	536
Amount of meat and meat products examined	• • • • • • • • • •	58,572 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	• • • • • • • • • •	0

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	• • • • • • • • • •	14,076
Number of establishments inspected	• • • • • • • • • •	8,104
Sanitary Condition		
Good	• • • • • • • • • •	2,391
Fair	• • • • • • • • • •	4,624
Poor	• • • • • • • • • •	1,089
Total number of inspections	• • • • • • • • • •	10,053
Amount of meat and meat products examined	• • • • • • • • • •	647,426 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	• • • • • • • • • •	462 kgs
Cause for condemnation	• • • • • • • • • •	Uncleanliness
		Putrifaction
		Staleness
Disposition	• • • • • • • • • •	Fertilizer

## Milk Inspection

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

### Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	6
Samples examined	. . . . .	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc )	. . . . .	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0
Number of plant inspected	. . . . .	9
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc )	. . . . .	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	0

### Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	11,848
Samples examined	. . . . .	22,948
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	540
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	3
Number of plant inspected	. . . . .	3,754
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	355
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	366

### Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	. . . . .	37
Samples examined	. . . . .	33
Over bacterial standards (20,000 per cc )	. . . . .	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	. . . . .	3

### Milk Produced on Daily Farms During April

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows &amp; Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	125	26,730 Lit
Ordinary	58,750	111,513	16,717,022 Lit
Goat	5,110	6,518	205,212 Lit

### Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants During April

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	14,141	10,500	
Ordinary	3,057	0	2,715,054	4,540,971 Lit.
TOTAL	3,063	14,141	2,725,554	4,540,971 Lit

### Milk Products Produced During April

#### Type of Product

Powdered Whole Milk	. . . . .	137,914 kgs.
Powdered Skim Milk	. . . . .	255,662 kgs.
Evaporated Milk	. . . . .	239,303 kgs.
Sweetened condensed Milk	. . . . .	639,444 kgs.
Butter	. . . . .	107,027 kgs.
Cheese	. . . . .	17,339 kgs.

### Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affair Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of April.

#### Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	. . . . .	1,348
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	961
Sanitary conditions		
Good	. . . . .	144
Fair	. . . . .	625
Poor	. . . . .	192
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	4,996
Amount of seafood examined	. . . . .	41,398,783 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	. . . . .	249,270 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	. . . . . Staleness, putrifaction	
Disposition	. . . . . Fertilizer	

#### Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	. . . . .	45,111
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	16,684
Sanitary conditions		
Good	. . . . .	2,592
Fair	. . . . .	9,659
Poor	. . . . .	4,433
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	18,764
Amount of seafood examined	. . . . .	3,713,953 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	. . . . .	19,254
Cause for condemnation	. . . . . Putrifaction, Staleness	
Disposition	. . . . . Fertilizer	

#### Seafood Processing Plant

Number of establishments	. . . . .	9,859
Number of establishments inspected	. . . . .	3,483
Sanitary conditions		
Good	. . . . .	602
Fair	. . . . .	1,863
Poor	. . . . .	1,018
Total number of inspections	. . . . .	4,732
Amount of seafood examined	. . . . .	1,313,520 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned	. . . . .	24,000 kgs.
Cause for condemnation	. . . . . Putrifaction	
Disposition	. . . . . Fertilizer	

#### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 25 June - 1 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ibaraki	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	Swine erysipelas	17
Niigata	Swine erysipelas	2
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	4
Shimane	Swine erysipelas	2
Iwate	Swine cholera	24
Shizuoka	Swine cholera	11
Yamagata	Swine cholera	2
Miyagi	Swine cholera	1
Saitama	Swine cholera	1
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)

Note: The Animal Hygiene officials are concentrating on establishing immune belts around the outbreaks of cholera and erysipelas. The positive case of equine encephalomyelitis was confirmed only by clinical symptoms shown.

### SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 19-25 June, 7,536 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 24 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	100	0	0	0	3
Iwate	0	0	50	0	2
Fukushima	50	50	30	0	0
Tochigi	50	30	0	50	0
Saitama	190	80	30	150	1
Chiba	280	60	50	130	2
Tokyo	650	192	100	830	2
Kanagawa	230	55	80	200	3
Yamanashi	0	0	0	50	0
Nagano	0	0	80	0	0
Gifu	0	50	30	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	100	0
Kyoto	126	0	0	350	0
Osaka	250	222	280	100	5
Nara	0	500	0	0	0
Wakayama	400	30	0	200	0
Shimane	0	0	300	0	0
Hiroshima	0	0	0	0	1
Ehime	0	0	60	0	0
Saga	172	150	0	0	0
Kumamoto	100	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	0	100	0	0
Miyazaki	0	100	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	50	0	0	0

## Assay of Biologics

During the period 20-27 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Inst.	115	181,750	Unit: doses
	Kyoto Biken	37	94,550	
Syphoid & Paratyphoid	Kitasato Institute	712	39,350	Unit: cc
		714	39,350	
	Hokuriku Kessei	25	39,350	
		26	39,350	
		27	39,350	
	Toshiba Biseibutsu	156	39,150	
		184	38,950	
		254	34,050	
		253	34,600	
		255	34,600	
		256	24,400	
Typhus Vaccine	Handai Biken	10	2,840	
		Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Inst.	151	16,320
		152	15,100	
		156	15,080	

## Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

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

April-May Averages (1948 Monthly average equals 1.00)

<u>Item</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April-May</u>
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.80	1.55
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.02	0.85
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.98	1.70
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.62	1.46
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.78	1.64
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.88	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.25	3.18
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	2.05	1.76
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.69	1.30
X-Ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.53	1.18
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.68	1.68
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.68	1.36
Gauze (Meters)	1.40	1.30
Staple Fiber bandage (Rolls)	0.73	0.65
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	0.22	0.55
Lint (pieces)	0.50	2.03
X-ray Film, 2·1/2x 2·1/2 (doz)	0	0.20
X-ray Film, 4·3/4x 6·1/2 (doz)	0	0.38
X-ray Film, 8x 10 (doz)	1.23	0.94
X-ray Film, 6·1/2x 8·1/2 (doz)	0.90	0.90
X-ray Film, 5x 7 (doz)	0.26	0.24
X-ray Film, 10x 12 (doz)	1.41	1.31
X-ray Film, 11x 14 (doz)	2.32	1.52
X-ray Film, 35mm (rolls)	0.86	0.66
X-ray Film, Dental (doz)	2.57	1.65
X-ray Film, 120 Size (rolls)	1.42	1.70
Santonin (tablets)	1.40	1.72
Sulfadiazine (tablets)	0.07	0.21

Detailed distribution figures of medical, dental and sanitation supplies and equipment for April and May, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in inclosure No.2.

#### SECTION IV NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

##### Enforcement

In Yamaguchi Prefecture an investigation of narcotic purchases revealed a physician, who purchased 114 grams within one year, was dispensing an average of 48 grams of dionine annually. Large hospitals with many out-patients require from five to ten grams only per year. The subject physician is being advised that narcotics purchased at one time must be limited to not more than the amount sufficient for a three-month period and that narcotics must be used only when they are actually indicated in the proper treatment of patients.

In one case heroin in the amount of 260 grams was seized in Kobe with the arrest of two defendants. The heroin was part of a shipment smuggled into Japan.

##### Administrative Action

There were seven hospitals which reported loss of narcotics through theft during May. Three of these hospitals were in Shiga Prefecture which is adjacent to the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area. Administrative action has been taken with regard to the hospitals concerned.

#### SECTION V WELFARE DIVISION

##### Institute on Supervision in Group Work

The Osaka College of Social Work, in cooperation with prefectural welfare offices in the Kansai Region, will conduct a 5 day Institute on Supervision in Group Work from 11 July through 15 July for a selected group of 35 supervisors in public and private agencies. Mr. Donald Typer, Youth Organization and Student Activities officer of Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP will conduct the program of lectures, discussions, demonstrations and field trips to group work agencies. This institute, following the seminar in group work given by Miss Dorothea Sullivan last February, is another step in the development of a group work curriculum at the Osaka College of Social Work, since it expects to prepare supervisors who may later be used as field work supervisors for students in a group work course.

##### National Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.102, the survey has been completed but the national totals indicate it was not a through survey. A spot check made in 18 communities on Honshu corroborated this indication.

By utilizing figures from such sources as the National Census Bureau - the former Mutual Assistance Society (Kyojo Kai), the Pension Bureau, and the subject survey, the Ministry of Welfare developed and submitted the following new information on the number of physically handicapped persons in Japan:

Blind	34,312
Strong Amblyopia (visual defect)	13,665
Deaf Mutes	83,501
Partially Deaf	9,612
Blind Deaf Mutes	4,800
Strong amblyopia & partially deaf	56,690
Loss of one or more limbs	214,399
Tubercular convalescents	20,166
Mentally disabled	10,279
TOTAL	447,424

These above figures, include only the first “two classes” of the physically handicapped (Severely handicapped (Koo) - Intermediate (kan)) and are deemed to be conservative.

#### Japanese Red Cross Society

Reference Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No.122, The Japanese Red Cross have inaugurated, through their Volunteer Services, a program of Public Health and Hygiene. The services to be performed by this voluntary assistance have been previously published, reference above.

The Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, in a communication (Eihatsu No.622) dtd 14 June 49, to Governors and Mayors, officially announced the Public Health and Hygiene Volunteer Service Program of the Japanese Red Cross. The communication set forth the following information:

a. The Japanese Red Cross now has 1,800,000 volunteers engaged in several activities and a new activity will be Public Health and Hygiene.

b. Welfare Ministry recognizes the value of this volunteer activity and is desirous of cooperating wholeheartedly for its success.

c. Requests Prefectural and Municipal offices to cooperate and utilize these volunteer services in their Health Centers.

### SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### In-Service Training

The annual course on social insurance administration, reference Weekly Bulletin No.127, held by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare came to a close on 30 June with 95 persons receiving a certificate of completion. A shorter course for administrators of National Health insurance is now being held.

During the seven-day period 1-7 July approximately 120 junior officials of the National Health Insurance units of the prefectural Insurance Sections and of the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance carriers from all parts of the country are participating in a training course likewise held under the auspices of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The various phases of the work involved in National Health Insurance administration and supervision are presented to the trainees by members of the Bureau staff. Also a representative of the Social Security Division of SCAP was requested to present observations on the present state of National Health and such particular aspects as coverage, financing, reporting and general administration. The desirability for local officials, contrary to habits previously formed, to attempt to act not merely mechanically as the agents to their superiors or higher levels but by applying their own constructive thought to the problems encountered was stressed. Another point of emphasis was the need of making the National Health Insurance program truly a community plan by arousing the whole community to a full discussion of all current issues in connection with the reorganization pursuant to the 1948 amendments.

#### Health Insurance

The Ministerial Ordinance containing enforcement regulations to the Health Insurance Law as amended May 1949, is enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin for distribution to Civil Affair Teams only (Inclosure No.3).

### SECTION VII MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

4 Incls.

1. Welfare Ministry Information Plan for Second Quarter, 1949.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment, May - April 1949.
3. Enforcement Regulations to the Health Insurance Law. (Information to Civil Affairs Teams Only).
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 25 June 1949.