

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

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>22-27 August</u>				
<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug 22	Ei-hatsu No.872	Re: State Subsidy to Mental Hospitals in the fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No.876	Re: Examination of Imported Food.	"	"
Aug. 24	Ei-hatsu No.881	Re: Report of Clinical Research of Streptomycin.	"	"
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No.884	Re: Prize contest of scenarios for magic intern and wall maps for nutritive guidance.	Heads of Health Divisions of all prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 27	Ei-hatsu No.891	Re: Second general examination of manufacturing and handling of ice-candies.	All Prefectural governors	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 24	I-hatsu No.708	Re: Names of the Special Treatment Department.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 24	Yaku-hatsu No.1493	Re: Distribution of Laborers rubber footgears, in the sanitary Goods Department, for the 2nd Quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No.1509	Re: Decision of the quantities allotted of "cotton bandages outside of the standardized goods" and "gauze for pregnant women's use".	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No.1510	Re: Manufacturing of biological preparations.	"	"
Aug. 23	Yaku-shu No.613	Re: Handling concerning the manufacturing of fly-killing liquid and fly-paper with arsenic as their main ingredient.	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-shu No.625	Re: Handling of fly-paper containing arsenic control over aseto-sulfamine injections.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1348	Re: Distribution of footgears for the 2nd Quarter	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1352	Re: Allocation of footgears for the 1st quarter.	Governors, Akita & 2 other Pref.	"
Aug. 22 Sha-hatsu No.1353	Re: Excess over the standard amount of relief under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 23 Sha-hatsu No.1354	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for disasters.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1356	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1357	Re: Extent of expenses disbursed for protective facilities facilities, etc., under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1358	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and of the State liability for the expenses of foundations.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1359	Re: protection to the needy persons living in National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Sha-hatsu No.1360	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the expenses of equipments.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Aug. 25 Sha-hatsu No.1361	Re: Prohibition of additional post according to National Public Service Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1363	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1364	Re: Application for the approval of establishment of water-work charges to the Cities, Towns & Villages with water-work facilities, among the standard amounts of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1365	Re: Application for the excess over the standard amount of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1366	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Aug. 26 Sha-hatsu No.1367	Re: Guidances to and inspections of the Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law, and the Business of Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law in Hokuriku	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 27 Sha-hatsu No.1368	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 22 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.206	Re: Allocation of chemical preparations for the operation of work-providing facilities.	All Prefectural governors	"
Aug. 25 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.207	Re: Investigations of the conditions of being protective of the needy persons.	"	"
Aug. 27 Sha-otsu-hatsu No.208	Re: Recommendation of Consumers Livelihood Co-operative Association.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 25 Ji-hatsu No.702	Re: Allocation of petroleum products for vessels for September.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 26 Ji-hatsu No.707	Re: Request for the support to the 1st All Japan Juvenile Reformatories Baseball Championship.	Governors, Osaka & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 28 Ji-hatsu No.708	Re: UNICEF relief goods for children.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 27 Ji-hi No.31	Re: Successor to President of Shutoku-Gakuin.	Governor, Welfare Div., Osaka Pref.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Aug. 22 En-shi No.956	Re: Establishment of Standard amounts of the 4th advances from life-reconstruction fund.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Repatriation Bureau.
Aug. 22 Engo No.959	Re: Expenses of sending under guard of demobilized patients and repatriated patients.	Heads of Welfare Divisions of all the prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 23 En-i No.963	Re: Supply of medicament for the medical cares in the repatriate trains.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Aug. 23 En-butsum No.966	Re: Paid sale of disused shoes and boots kept by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 24 En-shi No.958	Re: Consolidation of dwelling houses for the repatriates from abroad in the fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	"

Aug. 24 Engo No.979	Re: Publicity of means of communication from non-repatriates families, and issue of family identification card.	All Prefectural Governor	Director, Repatriation Bureau
Aug. 24 En-but-su No.980	Re: Transfer of goods following the closing of Moji Reception Center.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26 En-but-su No.981	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms.	Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26 En-but-su No.982	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms and necessaries.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 26 Engo No.984	Re: Shipment of Ryukyu people's properties left behind.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 24 Ichifuku No.3023	Re: Delivery of shares by National Treasury in the Care Section expenses to Local Care Section in fiscal year of 1949.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Demobilization Bureau
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>			
Aug. 17 Ei-but-su No.852	Re: Enforcement of the Law amending Part of Eugenic Protection Law.	"	Director, Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 20 Ei-hatsu No.867	Re: Points of the Examination of germ-carriers following the counter-measures for Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Digestive Organs.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>			
Aug. 18 I-hatsu No.689	Re: Contract of Medical Cares with Social Insurance	Heads of Medical Branches, Director, of National Hospital Sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18 I-hatsu No.690	Re: Handling of the Claims for Medical Fees of National Hospitals & Sanatoriums.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>			
Aug. 18 Yaku-hatsu No.1441	Re: Control over Forged Imported Medicines.	All Prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau.
and			
Aug. 16 Yaku-hatsu No.1447	Re: Allocation of the 2nd B Class clothings (gunte) for Laborers in the Fiscal Year of 1948.	"	"
Aug. 16 Yaku-hatsu No.1448	Re: Decision of Quantities to be allotted of the 3rd Imported Sanitary Materials.	"	"
Aug. 18 Yaku-hatsu No.1458	Re: Distribution of Powdered Soap for Medical Use	"	"

Aug. 20 Yaku-hatsu No.1470	Re: Approval of manufacturing of the Medical drugs outside of the official compendium (yu-no-hana	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharma- ceutical Supply Bureau.
and			
Aug. 20 Yaku-hatsu No.1471	Re: Investigation of Programme of growth of medical plants for the fiscal year of 1950.	”	”
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1301	Re: Sending of Certificates of allocation of the Demanders of Cokes for use of Manufacturing of Artificial Limbs for the 2nd Quarter of the	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1304	Re: Establishment of Homes for vagrants and state liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Osaka-fu	”
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1305	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	”
Aug. 15 Sha-hatsu No.1306	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law (Artificial Limbs) to the Needy War-wounded.	Governor, Hokkaido.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1313	Re: Distribution of clothings of the LARA relief Materials.	Governor, Tokyo	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1319	Re: Application for the Excess over Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1320	Re: Execution of Guiding Inspection of Distribution of LARA Relief Materials.	Governor, Iwate & 3	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1322	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1323	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protection Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1324	Re: ”	Governor, Oita Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1325	Re: ”	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1326	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	”
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1327	Re: ”	Governor, Hokkaido	”

Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1328	Re: Approval of Establishment of Water-work Charge among the Standard Amounts of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law to Cities, Towns and Villages Equipped with Water-works.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1329	Re: Consultation of Approval of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto-fu.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1330	Re: Consultation on the Expenses of Inspective Organ of Medical Cares under Daily Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1331	Re: Consultation on the Approval of Protective Facilities under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1332	Re: Opening of Conferences of Kanto District Welfare Commissioners and Children Committees Classified by Blocs.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 18 Sha-hatsu No.1334	Re: Allowance in Lump Sum of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Ji-hatsu No.678	Re: Application for Designation of Training Institutes of Nurses.	Governors, Iwate & 5 other Prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 19 Ji-hatsu No.690	Re: Distribution of 28-inch Bicycles for Transportation.	Governors, Shizuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15 Ho-hatsu	Re: Preparation of Welfare Pension Insurance Benefit Statistics Cards.	Governors, the urban & local Prefs.	Director, Insurance
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>			
Aug. 16 En-butsu No.924	Re: Preferential Distribution of Rubber foot-gears to the Repatriates.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	Director, Relief Bureau
Aug. 16 En-butsu No.928	Re: Pay-disposal of the Disused and Cast-off and those to be Repaired among the clothings kept by Repatriation Relief Agency.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.932	Re: Application for Delivery of State's Share in Business Expenses of Emergency Relief Expenses Required for the Receipt of the Repatriates with no Relatives from Sagalien.	Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.933	Re: State Liability for Guiding Expenses of Livelihood Funds Advancing Work for the Needy Persons.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	"
Aug. 17 En-butsu No.934	Re: Supply of Purchasing Expenses of Fuels for the Repatriates from Abroad to pass Winter.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"

Aug. 17 En-go No.936	Re: Dispatch of Prefectural Personnel to the Landing Places.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	Director, Relief Bureau
Aug. 18 En-go No.939	Re: Authentication of the Fact of Repatriation.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Aug. 18 En-go No.941	Re: Relief at Stations (in Trains) after Enforcement of Cabinet Order, No.300.	Governors, of the urban and local Prefs.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.943	Re: Supply of Medicaments for Medical Cares in the Repatriate Trains.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.944	Re: "	Governor, Kyoto-fu	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.945	Re: "	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.946	Re: "	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.947	Re: "	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.948	Re: "	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.949	Re: "	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 19 En-I No.950	Re: Sending of List of Koreans obtained approval of Repatriation by GHQ.	Governors, Tokyo & 17 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 20 En-shi No.954	Re: Opening of Research Council of Welfare Commissioners on Repatriation Relief.	Governors, of the urban local Prefs.	"
Aug. 18 Ichi-fuku No.3007	Re: Expenses of Escorting Demobilized Patients & Special Repatriate Patients.	Director of Civil Welfare of the urban & local Prefs.	Director, of Demobi- lization Bureau
Aug. 18 Ichi-fuku No.3007	Re: Special Cases of Dealing of Demobilized Patient.	"	"

SECTION II PEVENTINE MEDICINE DVISION

Poliomyelitis

The following news release from The American Medical Association on the subject of poliomyelitis makes pertinent recommendations for dealing with a threat of widespread poliomyelitis. Since the poliomyelitis season has not yet ended in Japan the contents of the news release are still pertinent and timely. Therefore, it is reproduced in full below for the information of all health officers.

It is suggested that the source of this information together with the information contained in the article be widely publicized among the Japanese public, all prefectural and city health departments, health centers, medical associations, and other groups interested, to the betterment of public health in general and the control of poliomyelitis in particular.

“AMA MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONBATING SPREAD OF POLIO”

CHICAGO -- Recommendations for dealing with the threat of widespread infantile paralysis are contained in an editorial in the current (August 20) Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial while offering suggestions for preventing the spread of poliomyelitis also speaks against disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community.

“Whatever is done to upset the usual routine of children in a household or of adults in their habits is likely to bring more trouble than good as far as control on infantile paralysis is concerned,” says the editorial.

It points out that the incubation period is seven to 14 days but may be as short as three days or as long as 45 days. The disease may be spread by contact through discharges from the mouth, body wastes and flies. It adds in part:

“During an epidemic infection is highly prevalent, but only a limited number of cases are clinically identifiable. For every known case between 10 and 100 persons have inapparent infection. Examination of the spinal fluid is an important although not specific procedure. The period of greatest communicability is the latter part of the incubation period and the first week of acute illness.

“At least three groups of strains of poliomyelitis virus are now known, and infection with any one of these may or may not render the person infected immune to attack from the other two. Susceptibility to infection is general. Thus far the known vaccines, drugs, serums or antibiotics are without specific value against the disease.

“The expectancy with regard to permanent crippling at the time of onset indicates that about 50 percent will ultimately emerge free, about 25 percent will have mild physical limitations, about 15 percent will have severe crippling and about 5 to 10 percent will die. Pregnant women are probably not more susceptible to poliomyelitis than other persons. Children born to women who have poliomyelitis during pregnancy or labor are normal. Fatigue in the early stage of poliomyelitis may influence adversely the extent of paralysis. Children should be prevented from becoming overfatigued during the poliomyelitis season.

“The following points are stressed among the recommended epidemic measures:

- "1. General notice to physicians of the prevalence or increase of incidence of the disease, description of usual characteristics of onset and necessity of diagnosis and medical care particularly for bed rest, and information to the public at large on similar matters.
- "2. Isolation in bed of all children with fever pending diagnosis.
- "3. Education in such technique of bedside nursing as will prevent distribution of infectious discharges to others from patients isolated at home.
- "4. Postponement of elective nose or throat operations or dental extractions.
- "5. Avoidance of excessive physical strain.
- "6. Avoidance of unnecessary travel and visiting especially of children during high prevalence of the infection.

“Patients with acute poliomyelitis are admissible to a general hospital if appropriate isolation precautions are employed. Isolation procedures used for the care of patients with acute poliomyelitis are similar to techniques used in the hospital care of other communicable diseases. Patients may be cared for at home if home facilities and medically supervised care are adequate.

“Public and private schools should not be closed during an outbreak of poliomyelitis nor their opening delayed except for specific reasons. Schools to which children are transported in buses from widely separated areas or boarding schools, excluding colleges and universities, should delay opening sessions if an outbreak of poliomyelitis exists in the area where the school is located. Summer camps should open as usual unless there is an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the area in which the camp is located. Places of recreation and amusement need not be closed; however, the attendance of children at such places should be discouraged.

“These recommendations were motivated by the desire to avoid as far as possible the effect of disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community”.

Public Health and Welfare Information

The Information Unit, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule of proposed information activities for the third quarter of 1949 covering the months, October, November and December. (See Inclosure No.1).

This schedule indicates the subjects on which release of information is desired by each Ministerial Bureau, and the month in which emphasis should be placed. This schedule is designed to serve as a guide to the prefectural health and welfare departments in planning their information programs. It may, however, be modified to meet existing conditions at prefectural and local levels.

Copies of this schedule written in Japanese together with descriptive details of each subject for the month of October have been distributed to all prefectural health and welfare departments. Descriptive details of subjects for November and December are being prepared and will be distributed at a later date.

Licensing of Biologics Manufacturing Laboratories

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin, Number 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119, 122 and 129.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended in December 1948. This suspension and the legal expiration of all manufacturing licenses in January 1949 automatically resulted in the closure of all biologics product laboratories.

A Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG 98, dated 12 April 1949, established criteria for issuing licenses to laboratories producing biologic products. This memorandum approved the immediate issuance of licenses to 11 laboratories and established provisions for issuing licenses to four others within a short period of time. All other laboratories still remain closed. (Twenty-eight laboratories).

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8, entitled “Regulations for the Control and Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products” dated 21 February 1949, defines a biologic product as “any virus, therapeutic serum, antitoxin or analogous product applicable to the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or cure of diseases or injuries of man”. The laboratories which are licensed for production at the present time are those producing the more common, more efficacious biologics required for use under the provisions of the Preventive Vaccination Law. In order to expedite the issuance of licenses to other laboratories a superficial division into four groups has been devised. These groups are based upon the type of biologic product produced according to the definition of a biologic product.

GROUP I. Those biologic products covered in the Preventive Vaccination Law and/or which specific minimum requirements are, or have been, issued. All products of this group must be assayed by, or under the supervision of the National Institute of Health prior to release for distribution. Procedures for the control of these products and for the issuance of licenses to the laboratories producing them were established in PHMJG 98.

GROUP II. Biologic products of the diagnostic antigen or serum type such as antigens for use in tests for venereal disease, blood grouping sera, immune sera, bacterial suspensions for use in the Widal Test, etc.

The establishment of specific minimum requirements for each product of this category will require a long period of time. General requirements for this group of products, in addition to those already established for all biologic product, will be established in the immediate future. Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category can apply for licenses, undergo inspection, and if found to fulfill the fundamental requirements for licensing, as stated in Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8, and “Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products” and PHMJG 98, licenses will be issued as rapidly as processing is completed. Each laboratory will be required to assay each lot of each product of this type produced and submit detailed production protocols and

protocols of assay, together with samples of each lot of each product to the National Institute of Health for approval prior to the release of each lot of the product for use. The December of the National Institute of Health may release each lot of material for use on the basis of the data submitted by the manufacturer or he may require at his discretion that the material be assayed by the National Institute of Health.

GROUP III. Biologic products for which specific minimum requirements have not been promulgated, for which official standards of potency do not exist, but which may be assayed under the provisions of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No.8 and "Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products" for sterility, safety, purity, identity, and pyrogenicity, where applicable. Examples of products of this category are Schwartzmann's filtrate, AO vaccine, and Streptococcus Toxoid. Many products of this category are undoubtedly of questionable efficacy. The Ministry of Welfare will enforce criteria which have been established in order to determine whether production of these products can be permitted. Laboratories desiring to produce the products of this category should apply for licenses. If the laboratory can fulfill the requirement necessary for the issuance of licenses it may be permitted to resume production. It will however be necessary for these laboratories to meet all criteria specified in PHMJG 98 including the submission of samples for assay prior to the actual issuance of licenses by the Ministry of Welfare.

The National Institute of Health cannot establish potency standards for all products of this group at the present time. If the product in question passes sterility, purity, identity, safety and pyrogenicity tests, where applicable, and if the efficacy of the product is questionable, or not known, the Ministry of Welfare may issue a temporary production license. At the same time it will appoint a committee to undertake clinical evaluation of the product. If at the end of a specified period of time the product has been demonstrated to be of no value the license will be suspended and the product taken off the market. If the product is definitely demonstrated to be of value, specific minimum requirements will be issued and the product changed from Group III category to Group I category.

GROUP IV. Biologic products such as normal human plasma, normal human serum, citrated normal human whole blood and human blood derivatives. Specific minimum requirements for each product, known to be of this group, are in process of preparation at the present time. The nature of this type product is such that it would be impractical to require that each lot of each product be sent to the National Institute of Health for assay. The manufacturing, or processing laboratory will be required to comply with the minimum requirements by carrying out the assay of the product under the supervision of the National Institute of Health.

One example of the difficulty encountered in the assay of this type product is that each bleeding of normal human whole blood constitutes a "lot" of product. The manufacturer will be required to assay each lot for sterility, freedom from venereal disease, blood group and sub-types, etc., specific labeling and storage requirements, and specific requirements for the care of equipment in the processing of the material will be enforced. Minimum requirements for this group of products will apply only to those laboratories preparing products for commercial and/or other distribution. They are not intended to include hospital laboratories.

Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category should apply for licenses. If they are able to meet the requirements necessary for licensing, licenses will be issued.

In mid-August the Ministry of Welfare sent the above general information, to Prefectural Governors and Biologics Manufacturers. It is duplicated here for the information of all persons concerned in order to aid in the solution of any misunderstandings which may arise.

Japanese B Encephalitis Control Measures

Observations of Japanese B Encephalitis control measures in the field indicates a serious deficiency both in the application of mosquito control techniques and materials being used. In some cases control measures in and about the house where a case has occurred merely consists of very incomplete application of a cresol solution within the house together with the slipshod cleaning of ditches and cutting of weeds in the neighborhood.

The objective is to eliminate all adult and larval forms of mosquitoes, flies, mites, fleas and other household insects in the homes where cases have occurred as well as in and around all adjoining houses for a distance of not less than 50 meters. This requires proper and thorough application of 5% residual effect DDT spray in kerosene in the homes where cases have occurred and in all other houses within a radius of 50 meters. Addition of 2% cresol to the DDT spray will do no harm but its value is questionable. It is emphasized that the primary objective of treating

houses where cases have occurred is to destroy all insects and maintain an insect free environment for the remainder of the insect season.

Since mosquitoes are known to be vectors of Japanese B encephalitis through and complete larvacidal control measures must be carried out over a radius of not less than one kilometer from the house where the case has occurred.

Civil Affairs personnel should give all possible assistance to the Japanese health officials in order to insure that maximum efforts are made by the Japanese and that the techniques employed are effective.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nursing Conferences

On 15 and 16 September the Ministry of Welfare, Nursing Section, held a conference for chief nurses of prefectural health departments. The purpose of this conference was to give guidance in the establishment and development of nursing divisions or sections in prefectural health departments. Civil affairs nurses should give assistance to prefectural personnel in the formation of these sections in areas where there do not exist in order that nursing affairs activities can be planned and carried out through these sections under the guidance of the regional civil affairs nurses.

On 5, 6 and 7 October a conference for the presidents of the prefectural branch organizations of the Japan Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Clinical Nurse Association will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the National Association. The purpose of this meeting is three fold:

1. To study the Association constitution.
2. To discuss the duties and functions of the prefectural branch associations.
3. To gain a clearer understanding of the functions of democratic organizations for women.

Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the presidents of the regional associations by the national organization.

Between the 17 - 20 October a conference for public health nursing leaders will be held in Hakone; representatives to the conference should be sent from the prefectural health departments, prefectural health insurance federations or health centers. This meeting has been planned primarily for public health nursing leaders with the hope that it will serve as a means to plan public health nursing programs and discuss common problems. Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the prefectural health departments.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 1 Jan - 9 Sep 1949, a grand total of 126 cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported and classified into 47 confirmed positive cases and 79 suspects.

Swine Diseases

During the period of 1 January - 9 September 1949, totals of 383 cases of swine cholera and 828 cases of swine erysipelas have been reported. Miyagi Prefecture continues to have the greatest incidence of swine cholera reporting 51 new cases during 3 - 9 September 1949.

Current Report on Rabies

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies for the period 28 August - 3 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Case Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Dogs immunized During Period</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 January</u>	<u>Number Yet to be Immunized</u>
Tokyo	3	122	1,679	16,702	6,005
Kanagawa	2	42	119	13,396	2,104
Chiba	0	89	623	35,946	30,000
					(2nd treatment)
Saitama	5	70	0	45,794	500
Ibaraki	0	16	490	32,271	15,000
Gumma	0	49	1,075	13,718	14,400
Tochigi	0	2	1,457	11,929	11,158
Shizuoka	0	1	1,862	13,313	6,896
TOTAL	10	391	7,305	183,069	86,063

The number of dogs registered in all Japan as of 1 July 1949, is reported to be 652,756. In addition, it is estimated that there are 171,447 stray dogs running at large in Japan. The relationship between stray dogs and the incidence of rabies is generally acknowledged. Therefore, the Veterinary Affairs Section of Welfare Ministry was advised to institute a vigorous program to eliminate stray dogs. The Ministry of Welfare reported that during the period 1 January - 1 July 1949, 37,412 stray dogs have been destroyed. Furthermore, a program of re-vaccination of all registered dogs for the second time this year, is now starting.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Report of the Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association

Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, PHMJG 115, dated 13 September 1949, subject: "Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association", formally submitted the Report of the Mission which visited Japan during the month of July to study conditions in the pharmaceutical fields. The Mission which consisted of five representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association, headed by the Association's President Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, submitted the Report to SCAP setting forth findings of the Mission in the fields of pharmaceutical education, public health activities, professional organizations, interprofessional relations, legislation and enforcement procedures, the National Board of Pharmacy, the manufacture and production of pharmaceutical products, distribution of drugs, and hospital pharmacy. The Report also contains recommendations made by the Mission covering these various fields of activity, which in the opinion of the Mission, if adopted and/or implemented, will raise and improve the status of the pharmacist and his relation to the public health activities in Japan. The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare states that the report is turned over for reference and study and such implementation of its recommendations as the Ministry may desire. Copies of the Report have also been distributed to the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, the Japanese Medical Association, and the Japanese Dental Association. The Ministry of Welfare will translate the Report into Japanese and will make it available to all agencies and groups concerned and interested.

The summary of the recommendations as contained in the Report is as follows:

a. An early separation of medicine and pharmacy by legal and educational means be made to the end that the physicians diagnose and prescribe and the pharmacists secure, store, compound and dispense pharmaceutical products on the physicians' prescription.

b. Greater emphasis be given to theoretical and practical pharmacy, especially compounding and dispensing, and to biological sciences, pharmacy administration and pharmaceutical ethics in the pharmaceutical college curricula.

c.

(1) All persons compounding and dispensing medicines meet the same requirements for education, licensure and equipment.

(2) Prescriptions be required for powerful and poisonous drugs.

(3) Pharmaceutical Law specify that the National Pharmacists Committee be composed primarily of pharmacists.

d. Only qualified pharmacists be appointed to key positions concerned with the handling of pharmaceutical activities in government agencies.

e. A model pharmaceutical manufacturing plant be built to demonstrate proper manufacturing techniques; plant to be small in order to prevent interference of competition with free enterprise.

f. There be a greater exchange of teachers between colleges in Japan and between Japan and other countries.

g. A nation-wide survey be made to determine man power and educational needs in pharmacy and to determine proper distribution of both schools and graduates.

h. More study be given to a sound plan of financing pharmaceutical colleges to the end that they be less dependent on tuition.

Biologic Assay

During the period 23 August - 5 September the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity
Smallpox vaccine	Hokkaido Siyaku K.K.	70	72,200
		76	88,600
		80	100,700
Tetanus antitoxin	Kitasato Institute	270	14,000
		266	22,950
	Chiba Kessei	21	9,780
		24	9,600
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	19	19,720
		24	19,720
		27	19,720
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	115	17,020
		122	17,940
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	51	39,350
		52	39,350
	Fuji Saikin K.K.	85	37,700
		88	37,700
		94	37,700
		97	37,700

Guinea Pigs

The serious problem confronting the Ministry of Welfare concerning the supply of an adequate number of guinea pigs to the National institute of Health for assay of biologics, was alleviated recently when the newly organized Gifu Prefectural Experimental Animal Association contracted to supply 6,000 animals per month beginning in September.

Sixty thousand guinea pigs will be required for assay purposes at National Institute of Health during the next twelve months and it is estimated an additional 100,000 animals will be required by biological manufactures, laboratories, and education institutions for the same period.

Decontrol of Critical Materials

The Economic Stabilization Board during August submitted to General Headquarters its proposals for the decontrol of specific critical materials and the retention of other materials on allocation and distribution control. Emphasis is being placed on the decontrol of materials insofar as possible in keeping with the plan of turning back to the Japanese the responsibility for administration of supply and demand matters. Items which are imported to

Japan using appropriated funds will remain on control until such time as indigenous supplies or production are sufficient to preclude further imports. The control of textile remains in force. The Economic Stabilization Board was instructed to submit to General Headquarters further justification for its proposals if decontrol of textiles is to be considered. The items which have been removed from control include certain fuels (coal and pitch coke), industrial chemicals and metals, and paper.

Production of Cyclopropane Anesthetic

Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the status of production of cyclopropane in Japan. As the present time, there is no indigenous production of this anesthetic. Some chemical manufactures had expressed interest and a desire to produce cyclopropane. Efforts are now being made to expedite the initiation of this production. The advantages of cyclopropane are:

- a. Very effective in concentrations providing an adequate supply of oxygen is available.
- b. Gives less pulmonary irritation than other.
- c. Less excitement of the patient during induction.
- d. Low toxicity.

Disadvantages of using this anesthetic are employed.

- a. Very explosive when oxygen-rich mixtures are employed.
- b. Lack of respiratory stimulation.
- c. Planes of anesthesia difficult to detect except by experienced individuals.
- d. Tendency to produce cardiac arrhythmias and headaches.

Dissemination of Information Regarding the Use of DDT Products

The Ministry of Welfare and the DDT Manufactures Association, along with other agencies of the Japanese Government, have planned an extensive advertising campaign to publicize the use, application and effectiveness of DDT products in the control of insects of medical importance. The campaign will receive special emphasis during September, which has been designated "National Clean-Up Month" by the Japanese Government. Such information will be disseminated through a wide variety of media of transmission including radio, newspapers, special publications, visual aids, exhibits, demonstrations, bill boards, pamphlets, and lectures. A documentary film, "The Tale of DDT", now in production, will be distributed to all prefectures in Japan during October.

Erratum

Attention is called to a typographic error in Bulletin No.138 (15 - 31 August), page 18, Biologics Assay. The column headed "Quality" should read "Quantity".

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The intensified drive against illicit peddlers of narcotics in Japan which was started in April has resulted in the arrest of many major violators and in the seizure of large quantities of opium, heroin and morphine.

The most recent seizure was made in Tokyo and Nagano Prefecture. Narcotic agents were successful in negotiating the purchase of four pounds of opium in Tokyo which led to the further seizure of 185 pounds of raw opium at Tokura Hot Springs, Nagano Prefecture. The opium, which represents the largest single seizure in Japan since 1946, was originally stolen from a Japanese Medical Supply Depot in Nagano at the end of the war by a Village Master who committed suicide when his crime was discovered in 1946. At that time, 180 pounds of opium were seized.

During April, 140 grams of morphine were seized in Yokohama by enforcement officials. The principal defendant involved in this illicit traffic was sentenced to seven and a half years penal servitude and a ¥ 100,000 fine. In June, two Koreans and one Japanese were apprehended for the illegal possession and smuggling of 266 grams of heroin. This seizure was made in Kobe.

The concerted drive in which police, Occupation enforcement personnel and Japanese narcotic agents are participating has resulted in the arrest of 1,283 Japanese, 203 Chinese and Formosans, four out of five of whom

were addicted to narcotics, and 59 Koreans. During this period, 383 Japanese, 96 Chinese and Formosans and 18 Koreans were found guilty of violating the Japanese Narcotic Law and SCAP Directives. Fourteen of the Foreign Nationals were sentenced to deportation after serving their term of confinement. The percentage of sentences suspended by Occupation courts has been reduced from 44.4% in January to 10.3% during the past five months.

Two Japanese received the maximum penalties under the Japanese Narcotic Law, five years penal servitude. The ratio of suspended sentences has dropped from 39.2% in January to 25.1% during the last five months. Fines totaling ¥ 1,641,300 have been assessed by the courts which the beginning of the year.

The degree of success of strict enforcement which has rendered illicit narcotic traffic extremely hazardous in Japan, as well as unprofitable, has resulted in some addicts surrendering themselves to the authorities and requesting confinement in order to control their addiction.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Study Abroad Opportunities for Japanese

The United National Division of Social Affairs is now offering fellowships to Japanese leaders in social work for the purpose of six months observation visits abroad. Approximately ten fellowships may be available for 1950 if transportation can be obtained through GARIOA funds which it is anticipated, may be approved in the next session of Congress. It is expected that said GARIOA funds will provide for a group of national leaders to make study visits of three to six months to the United States and for a limited number of one year graduate scholarships for study in specialized schools such as social work.

Dr. Jal F. Bulsara, Regional Director of the Southeast Asia Division of Social Affairs, United Nations, Office at Bangkok, visited Japan on very short notice the end of August at which time he interviewed in Osaka and Tokyo 48 possible candidates for the United Nations Fellowships. Details regarding the United Nations Fellowships will be forwarded to each Regional Welfare Officer.

Cooperative Agencies for Remittances to Europe and East (CARE)

Following is report of CARE activities for the month of August 1949:

	FOOD	WOOLFN	BLANKET	KNITTING	COTTON
Total number packages delivered	29,989	9,024	2,644	4,032	4,980
Minus damaged, lost, etc.	970	60	38	26	-
Number good packages received	29,019	8,964	2,606	4,006	4,980
Deliveries to Date	22,057	8,946	2,465	3,339	3,709
Total on Hand	6,962	18	141	667	1,271

Disaster - Typhoon Kitty

The following information of damage caused by typhoon "Kitty" was submitted by the Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Report is as of 1000 hours, 3 September 1949:

Dead	-	98
Persons injured	-	455
Persons missing	-	35
Houses totally damaged	-	2,745
Houses partially damaged	-	8,889
Houses lost	-	1,291
Houses flooded above floor	-	84,995
Houses flooded under floor	-	44,974
Non-resident houses damaged	-	4,450

Report covers the following 21 prefectures: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Niigata, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Saitama, Yamanashi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Miyagi, Iwate, Hokkaido and Aomori.

Japanese Red Cross

Junior Red Cross - Junior Red Cross Youth Leadership Training Center at Sakanoiki Beach, Oita Prefecture was held 1 - 7 August 1949. This year's training center was held on the regional level rather than on the national level, with 44 boys and girls representing seven Chapters in Kyushu Region. This group was comprised of 24 boys and 20 girls whose average age was 16.1 years. The students were mostly from the third year of middle school and several from the first and second year of the higher school. Seventeen members were not enrolled in Junior Red Cross.

Safety Section - Water Safety Instructor's Training Courses were given during June, July and August in Kanagawa, Kumamoto and Chiba Prefectures. One hundred eighteen persons attended and received instructions.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments Nos. 186, 194, 196, 198 and 199 arrived in Yokohama during July and totaled 68,969 tons of food, clothing, medical supplies and miscellaneous items.

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported to date now totals 9,666.699 tons.

Public Works Projects and Work Relief Projects

Considerable interest has recently been exhibited by the Japanese Government and others in the day laborer who secures his work through the Public Employment Security Offices (PESO). Welfare Division has recently rejected a national program for providing daily assistance to this group. There is, however, some evidence that more persons are registering for employment and that the average number of days of work per month is decreasing. Welfare officers are requested to review this problem in each prefecture periodically in order to determine the effectiveness of the work programs as they relate to possible need for public assistance in an area.

Many prefectures and local governments have not been able to take full advantage of public works projects because of lack of funds for matching purposes. It is to be noted that there are separate and distinct types of projects known as Work Relief Projects which may go into operation in the PESO area when certain criterion of employment needs are met. These criteria are:

a. (For day laborers only). If more than 200 day laborers fail to secure work for ten consecutive days, or if more than 200 fail to secure 12 days employment out of the past 30 days (usually, however, the calendar month) a work relief project may be started in that area. Generally, the PFSO office attempts to rotate work among those who apply. The history of this group has been that they have generally averaged about 20 work days a month.

b. (For other types of laborers and other types of employment). A work relief project may be started when the number of men drawing unemployment compensation amounts to 1.2% of the total male non-agricultural labor force (not including the day labor type) and when one half of this 1.2% have drawn unemployment compensation over three months. The number of work relief jobs made available will equal the number of persons who have received unemployment compensation more than three months plus the number of registered non-recipients who have been registered over one month (generally six weeks).

An added advantage in Work Relief Projects is that the greatest portion of expense is borne by the national government.

The importance to the area of complete registration of all physically able unemployed should be emphasized to the Japanese if full advantage is to be taken of these funds in preference to public assistance. There have been known instances in which misguided PESO officials have refused further registrations because "there were not enough jobs to go around anyway".

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Attention of the Welfare Officers of Civil Affairs Teams is called to the following Ho-hatsus (Notices) issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Government, Insurance Section, regarding the social insurance programs under supervision of the Ministry. A brief summary as to the contents of the Ho-hatsus is given below.

Ho-hatsu No.70, dated 18 July 1949, subject, "Rules Concerning the Receipt and Payment of the National Subsidy to be Treated by the Post Office" and Ho-hatsu No.75, dated 3 August 1949, subject, "Regarding the Business Managed by 'Advance Payment' Officials in Welfare Insurance Account and Seamen's Insurance Special Account" pertain to benefit claims and attempt to effectuate a uniform system of prompt and convenient payment of such claims and to make such payment independent of the contribution collection operations. The Chief of the General Affairs Unit of the prefectural Insurance Section will usually be the "advance payment" official (local Finance Officer) for making payment of claims, which will be made in cash through a branch of the Bank of Japan or local Post Office, whichever is more convenient to the insured. This local finance official is named "advance payment official" because he can requisition necessary funds for operations in advance and not have to wait for the old procedure of the Government's quarterly allocation of appropriated funds. The Chief of the Prefectural Insurance Section has the responsibility for collection of contributions. Both of these officials must be national public servant officials.

Information and Education

The value and effectiveness of information and education in the reestablishment of the National Health Insurance program was conclusively shown in Akita Prefecture. The Insurance Section, Welfare Department, of Akita Prefectural Government reported they chose 31 localities, where the National Health Insurance program had been suspended, to conduct a comprehensive survey. The survey took four months, during which time every household in each locality was contacted. The principle questions were regarding income, cost of living, and the cost of medical care. The National Health Insurance program was discussed and the representatives from the Insurance Section gave information on various phases of the program.

At first the people were reluctant to discuss their income, as they thought the interviewers were actually from the tax office. When this feeling was dispelled, the Insurance Section reported the people were very willing to discuss their finances and the medical care problem. At the end of the survey a summary of the opinion was that 66% of the people interviewed favored National Insurance, 18% opposed it, and 16% were indifferent. Within a month following the survey, 28 of the 31 localities reorganized the National Health Insurance program.

The Welfare Department of the Prefecture Government took a particular interest in this survey in that it realizes the definite responsibility the Prefecture Government has for the National Health Insurance program. Further surveys are to be carried on throughout the Prefecture.

National Health Insurance

In Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No.94, dated 17 October 1948, attention was called to the fact that the local public bodies could enter into negotiations to obtain medical care facilities designated for disposition by dissolving organizations. Inasmuch as the Agricultural Association, which established and operated medical care facilities is being dissolved, the localities in which their facilities are located should consider obtaining them for continuation as non-profit institutions. The law dissolving the Agricultural Association does, however, give the reorganized Agricultural Cooperative Association priority in obtaining the facilities belonging to the Agricultural Association. In the event the reorganized Cooperative does not exercise its right, the local government should give consideration for obtaining these facilities in connection with the National Health Insurance program.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>
113	8/6/49	Removal of Control on Designated Ration Goods.	No
114	8/26/49	Receipt and Distribution of Relief Supplies from UNICEF.	No
103/2	8/29/49	Application for Approval of Special Allocation of Streptomycin.	No
115	9/13/49	Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association.	No

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Proposed Information Activities Ministry of Welfare for the First Quarter in 1949.
2. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 August 1949.
3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases for Japan for the week ended 3 September 1949.
4. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 27 August 1949.
5. Japanese Hospital Report - July 1949.

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

BULLETIN

**Number 140
For Period
16 - 30 September
1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

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

29 August - 10 September

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Aug. 29	Kai-hatsu No.858	Re: Distribution of budget to be paid.	Governors Osaka & Fukuoka Prefectures	Chief, Accounts Section
Sep. 2	Kai-hatsu No.873	"	All Prefectural governors.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 31	Ei-hatsu No.897	Re: Transaction of cases in Tokyo area violating venereal disease prevention prostitution regulation & other regulations.	"	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No.717	Re: Names of clinics.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 29	I-hatsu No.718	Re: Change in gist of dealing of research in national hospitals & sanatoria.	All, directors, medical affairs branch offices, national hospitals & sanatoria.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Yaku-hatsu No.1499	Re: Dealing of registration of local sellers in business cooperative association.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau.
Aug. 30	Yaku-hatsu No.1545	Re: Marked amount of production to each simple ointment manufactory for the second quarter of 1949.	"	"
Sep. 2	Yaku-hatsu No.1555	Re: Allotment of distribution allotment quantity and partial change in licensed distribution quantity of designated rationed articles (medicine, remedy for infants) for the third quarter of 1949.	"	"
Sep. 2	Yaku-shu No.651	Re: Burglary of "Narcotics Supervisor Certificate" and "Pass for Public Services".	"	"

Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1556	Re: Establishment of standard for contraceptive appliances.	All Prefectural governor	Chief, Pharma- ceutical & Supply Bureau
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1557	Re: Notification of contraceptive names permitted to manufacture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Yaku-hatsu No.1560	Re: Dealing of specified medicine examination regulation.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1370	Re: Consultation concerning permission to protecting facilities according to the provisions of Article 1, Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka-fu	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1373	Re: Problematical points in dealing with Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1390	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods (cereals).	"	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1391	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1392	Re: Inspecting organs for medical care according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1399	Re: Change of use of Light Expense Clinic, Ichinomiya City.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 31	Sha-hatsu No.1404	Re: Change of allotment of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1408	Re: Distribution of materials of knitwork for to work providing facilities.	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1413	Re: Abolition of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 1	Sha-hatsu No.1414	Re: Dealing of medical care according to Daily Life Security Law to the Insured of National Health Insurance.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1423	Re: Addition of waterwork rate to living aid standard amount under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Sep. 3	Sha-hatsu No.1424	Re: Consultation about establishment permission and state liability to equipment expenses of protecting facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Aug. 29	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.209	Re: Relation between Welfare Commissioner System and Public protection.	All prefectural governors.	"

Aug. 29	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.210	Re: Quorum of Welfare Commissioners.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.211	Re: Allotment of hemp cloth for use to run work- providing shops.	"	"
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.212	Re: Allotment of points of clothing tickets for relief in 1949.	"	"
Aug. 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.213	Re: Short course for personnel concerned in guidance and training in each prefecture.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.214	Re: Allotment of petroleum manufactures for use to run work-providing facilities.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.215	Re: Treatment of those who come under the provisions of Daily Life Security Law in B class patients taken in national hospitals or sanatoria.	"	"
Sep. 3	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.216	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for use in case of disaster.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 30	Ji-hatsu No.712	Re: Conference of personnel of child Welfare Centers	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 1	Ji-hatsu No.725	Re: Allotment of sporting uniforms for children in child welfare agencies.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 29	En-shi No.985	Re: Principle for operation of love campaign for repatriation relief.	"	Chief, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
Aug. 30	En-go No.992	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals who repatriation has been permitted by GHQ SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo-to & 13 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 30	En-go No.995	Re: Investigation of Korean nationals who have been permitted to be repatriated.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Aug. 30	En-i No.997	Re: Supply of medicals and drugs to be used for care in repatriation train.	Governors, Tokyo-to & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 1	En-go No.1000	Re: Sending of list of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	Governors, Tokyo-to & 8 other Pefs.	"
Sep. 2	En-shi No.1003	Re: Establishment of Nagano Branch Office of National Finance Bank (Kokumin Kinyu Kinko).	Governors, Nagano Pref.	"

Sep. 3	Hatsu-so No.747	Re: Notice of sending of partial amendment plan for "Operating Gist for Cabinet Order concerning maintenance of order of the repatriates"	All prefectural governors.	Assistant Director Repatriation Relief Agency.
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No.3036	Re: Use of imported streptomycin to demobilized patients.	Chief, Civil Welfare Department Each Pref.	Chief, Demobilization Bureau
Aug. 30	Ichi-fuku No.3038	Re: Foreshowing of delivery of expenses paid by each Service Section in 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Sep. 6	Kai-hatsu No.876	Re: Allotment of budget on expenditures.	Governors, Hiroshima & Fukui Pref.	Chief Accounts Section
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.912	Re: Official title on epidemics prevention personnel.	Governor, Nara Pref.	Chief Public Sanitation Bureau
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.913	Re: Approval for naming the Riyoshi training facilities.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Sep. 6	Ei-hatsu No.914	Re: Outline of sodium fluorid application to a region of the body.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No.926	Re: Changing the name of the Riyoshi Training facilities.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Sep. 10	Ei-hatsu No.927	Re: Whether or not to use denatured alcohol for discharging persimmon tannin.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 10	I-hatsu No.752	Re: Medical care at hospitals and clinics.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1566	Re: Allocation, guidance and control of medicines, and national subsidized personnel handling medical supplies.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical Supply Bureau.
Sep. 5	Yaku-hatsu No.1567	Re: Allocation of 25 gram piece silver plates and platinum with gold stripes for dental use.	"	"
Sep. 5	Yaku-shu No.655	Re: Whether the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law is applicable or not for manufacture of solution.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1427	Re: Amount of local bonds for loan funds for 1949-50.	Governors, Tochigi & 5 other Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 5	Sha-hatsu No.1428	Re: Allocation of leather bits for operating the workshops.	Governor, Tokyo Metro	"
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1439	Re: Purchasing alcohol as a result of lifting restraint on handling designated raw materials.	Governors, Okayama & Osaka Prefs.	"
Sep. 6	Sha-hatsu No.1441	Re: Transfer of LARA goods in custody.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1456	Re: Consultation on approval for the protection institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1457	Re: Overpayment of the basis livelihood aid sum under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1460	Re: Providing nutrition for the needy patients.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1461	Re: Extension of food providing period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1464	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law for the patients who are in national sanatorium and want artificial limbs.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Sep. 7	Sha-hatsu No.1467	Re: Changing the allocation of textile out of LARA goods.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1471	Re: Consultation on approval for setup of the protection institutions and under the Daily Life Security Law, and national subsidy for the equipment.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Sep. 8	Sha-hatsu No.1472	Re: A lump sum allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1474	Re: Allocation of LARA goods.	Governors, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1475	Re: Allocation of hemp for operating the workshops.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1476	Re: Extension of food providing and medical care period under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1477	Re: Slash of transport expense on LARA goods.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"

Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1481	Re: Overpayment of the basic funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1483	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy for executive expense on accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 8 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1484	Re: Allocation certificate on rayon for operating the workshops.	Governors, Gumma & Wakayama Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1486	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy on livelihood aid fund for the needy Germans in Japan for 1948.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 3 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1487	Re: Liquidation of national subsidy on special women protection works.	Governors, Tokyo Metro & 7 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 9	Sha-hatsu No.1488	Re: Allocation of oil and fat for operating the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & Shiga Prefs.	"
Sep. 5	Sha-otsu-hatsu	Re: Operation of a popularizing drive on the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 10	Sha-hatsu No.1491	Re: Allocation of threads for sewing clothes in connection with national health insurance.	Governors, Hokkaido & 12 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.218	Re: Sewing and price of hemp fabrics.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No.735	Re: Payment of subsidy and grant.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 5	Ji-hatsu No.736	Re: Free of charge distribution of KAIJIN-SO preparations to the Child Welfare Agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No.740	Re: Payment of medical care fees in relation to care home.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Sep. 6	Ji-hatsu No.745	Re: Questions and answers on the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.753	Re: Inquiry of report on approval for setup of the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Hiroshima & Akita Prefs.	"
Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.754	Re: Transfer of the donations for schools for the blind, dumb and deaf under the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"

Sep. 7	Ji-hatsu No.755	Re: Taking over the youth going out of the Musashino-Gakuin.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Children's Bureau
Sep. 8	Ji-hatsu No.757-2	Re: Number of cases handled at the Child Welfare Center (Monthly Report).	//	//
Sep. 9	Ji-hatsu No.760	Re: Extra ration to the personnel of the Child Welfare Agencies under the application of the Medical Service Law.	//	//
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 5	En-go No.1011	Re: Repatriation agents' train certifications and after payment of the fare on riding the repatriation train.	//	Chief Repatriation Relief Bureau
Sep. 8	En-shi No.1021	Re: Mediation for providing quilts to the accommodation facilities for repatriates.	Chief of Welfare Div., Tokyo Metro	//
Sep. 9	En-butsum No.1023	Re: Allocation of slippers and clogs for the first quarter period.	Governors, Yamagata & Fukushima Prefs.	//

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Attention is invited to SCAPIN 2011 dated 28 May 1949, subject: Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan, Paragraph 3, which states "the threat of typhus fever in Japan is still existent." With the advent of colder weather, the incidence of typhus fever may be expected to rise which will necessitate the immediate application of proper prevention and control measures.

Based on result of complement fixation tests for typhus fever in Japan during 1948 (1 Jan - 31 Dec) on 1,366 serum samples representing 837 suspect cases, received for testing at the 406th Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, "both epidemic and murine typhus appeared in relatively small numbers scattered generally throughout the main islands"* Epidemic typhus (louse borne) was most prevalent in Osaka and Kyoto prefectures. (Osaka, 119 of 180 suspect cases; Kyoto 28 of 42 suspect cases). In Tokyo 12 of 125 suspect cases were positive for epidemic typhus. Murine typhus appeared to be scattered from Hokkaido to Kyushu with the greatest incidence in Gifu prefecture (21 of 54 suspect cases).

The presence of as yet an unidentified type of typhus fever must be kept in mind. Of the 405 total positive reactions obtained. 80 showed identical titers with both epidemic and murine antigens which undoubtedly points to the existence of a serologically intermediate form of typhus in Japan. This type may be the form in which typhus persists and, dependent upon the species of vector, lice or fleas, cases of epidemic or murine typhus may result.

With the low incidence of typhus reported during the nine months of 1949, complacency of the Japanese health officials concerning the danger of typhus fever, is apparent. It is urged, therefore, that Civil Affairs Teams stress the fact that typhus fever is still a potential threat in Japan and that the provisions of SCAPIN 2011 be vigorously executed from October through June**

Note: Interestingly enough the highest seasonal proportion of epidemic typhus positive sera was seen in specimens received in April through June 1948.

* Reference: Annual Historical Report - 406th Med Gen Lab, Tokyo, Honshu, Japan -1948.

** Memorandum to Japanese Government (SCAPIN 2011) dated 28 May 1949, subject: Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan.

Sanitation - Rodent Control

The Japanese Sanitary Teams are currently being reduced in personnel due to the close of the heavy mosquito and fly breeding season. The assistant inspector is retained on a 12 month basis and should have a plan for rodent control in his villages or district to be carried on during the months of October to April. During these months, rats migrate to homes and buildings in their search for warmth and food. In so doing they become much more of a public health problem as they are in close contact with humans, and their ectoparasites infest homes, and attack persons along with their rat hosts.

Also, rat extermination programs are more effective during these months as the rat's food supply is scarcer and they are found in more concentrated numbers which makes baiting and trapping programs very efficient.

The Insect and Rodent Control Officers were called to Tokyo for a week's briefing on the national government insect and rodent control plans and recommendations, 26 - 30 September.

It is advisable to assist the prefecture public health city, town and village officials in working out problems of financing planning, and directing rodent control programs using to the fullest extent the Ministry of Welfare Sanitary Team subsidy for this work.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections conducted by prefectural food sanitarians in establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of July.

Number of establishments	692,569
Number of establishments inspected	211,298
Number of establishments completing improvements	120,068
Number of administrative punishments	5,148
Number of food samples collected for analysis	9,473
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	1,922

All prefectures report that food establishment owners are making every effort to comply with the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.

This completely reverses the former attitude of establishment owners, for in the past, considerable objection and poor tolerance for food inspectors had been noted as evidenced by complaints from the inspectors.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases occurring during the month of August.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	4
Swine erysipelas	55
Swine cholera	370
Swine plague	41
Piroplasmoses	9
Swine paratyphus	20
Equine infectious anemia	319
Brucellosis	102

Trichomonas	151
Equine infectious abortion	14
Pullorum disease (fowl)	1,836
Equine encephalomyelitis	55
Bovine tuberculosis	45

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 17 - 23 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	
		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Suspect</u>
Iwate	Equine Encephalomyelitis	1	0
Miyagi	" "	13	0
Akita	" "	1	0
Tochigi	" "	39	4
Ibaraki	" "	5	0
Nagano	" "	1	0
Oita	" "	0	1
Miyazaki	" "	0	2
	Totals	60	7

This week's report now brings the total cases of Equine Encephalomyelitis to 297 of which 100 cases are classed as suspects pending confirmation.

Indications are that some horses that were immunized early at the beginning of the program, have shown mild clinical symptoms. Further investigations are being made as this may indicate that the vaccines utilized have poor anti-genicity properties and additional research will be necessary to correct this defect.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in the Kanto Region during the period 11 - 17 September.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Case Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Dogs Immunized During Period</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Number Yet to be Immunized</u>
Tokyo	2	128	849	18,957	3,850
Kanagawa	2	46	105	13,541	1,959
Chiba	0	101	1,231	37,505	28,441
Saitama	4	79	0	49,670	5,000
Ibaraki	0	16	1,405	34,501	12,770
Gumma	0	50	0	13,718	17,718
Tochigi	0	2	301	13,746	9,341
Shizuoka	0	1	523	13,853	11,664

The Ministry of Welfare issued further instructions in an effort to obtain more satisfactory compliance on the part of dog owners in observing the provisions of the present quarantine measures still being enforced.

The supply of rabies vaccine still remains insufficient to provide adequate amounts to all prefectures due to recent rejections of lots of vaccine during assaying tests.

The possibility of rats being a reservoir of infection still is being considered and laboratory tests are to be continued specimens of rats. This possibility exists in that very young puppies have shown rabid symptoms without the history of being previously bitten.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinarians conducted sanitary inspections of daily farms and milk plants during the month of July.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	6
Samples examined	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Number of Plant inspections	17
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	8,867
Samples examined	16,087
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1,237
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,013
Number of Plant inspections	3,870
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	522
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	375

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	39
Samples examined	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

Milk Produced on Daily Farms in July

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Cows & Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	5	136	27,547
Ordinary	57,768	111,869	22,965,399
Goat	7,177	9,507	207,269

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in July

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	5	14,178 Lit.	12,191 Lit.	
Ordinary	2,764		3,383,023	495,656
Total	2,769	14,178	3,395,214	495,656

Milk Products Produced in July

Powdered whole milk	164,425 kgs.
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added	222,786
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added	580,065
Sweetened condensed milk	847,776
Butter	361,895
Cheese	61,137

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report of sanitary inspections made by prefectural veterinarians on all establishments handling and processing seafood.

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,408
Number of establishments inspected	1,017
Sanitary condition -	
Good	152
Fair	666
Poor	199
Total number of inspections	4,601
Amount of seafood examined	39,343,346 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	314,676 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments	48,996
Number of establishments inspected	18,387
Sanitary condition -	
Good	3,144
Fair	10,957
Poor	4,286
Total number of inspections	20,409
Amount of seafood examined	3,003,701 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	3,067 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Seafood Process Plants

Number of establishments	10,452
Number of establishments inspected	3,510
Sanitary condition -	
Good	556
Fair	1,993
Poor	961
Total number of inspections	5,247
Amount of seafood examined	741,041 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	238 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report in which prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conductors conducted ante and post-mortem and sanitary inspections on livestock slaughtered during the month of July.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,894	1,460	3,743
Body weight (kgs)	5,358,395	123,238	1,303,819
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,687,040	66,914	565,186
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	20	3	12
Partial	269	27	147
Viscera	3,210	69	630

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	55,485	15	212
Body weight (kgs)	4,639,681	598	4,082
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,743,456	283	1,739
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	7	0	0
Partial	312	0	4
Viscera	16,887	0	5

Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments processing and selling meat during the month of July.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	302
Number of establishments inspected	248
Sanitary condition -	
Good	70
Fair	142
Poor	36
Total number of inspections	629
Amount of seafood examined	118,635 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	6 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,457
Number of establishments inspected	8,016
Sanitary condition -	
Good	2,687
Fair	4,466
Poor	863
Total number of inspections	9,045
Amount of seafood examined	479,668 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned	959 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologic Assay

During the period 6 - 25 September 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> Unit: Dose
<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	127	146,325
		125	247,200
		129	137,600
		126	166,500
		128	161,400
		120	207,000
		131	251,100
		133	142,675
		134	246,000

	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	23	294,800
		22	257,850
		24	289,800
		32	277,000
		29	287,950
		30	279,400
		31	269,150
		13	277,500
	Kitasato Institute	70	194,000
		68	93,650
		66	96,450
		67	92,900
		29	191,300
	Densenbyo Institute	51	700,000
		52	445,300
		53	451,600
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	80	137,000
		21	276,450
		33	254,450
		34	268,750
		35	288,250
		36	280,250
		75	114,500
		74	129,250
		71	131,500
		70	147,000
		69	116,000
		76	101,000
		67	151,000
		81	201,600
		73	143,500
		78	184,000
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	72	84,500
		81	144,000
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1-D	39,200
		1-E	45,000
		2-B	35,400
		2-D	36,200
		5-A	29,300
		5-B	38,000
		5-D	40,600
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	Chiba kessei Seizojo	106	37,500 Unit: cc
		27	39,250
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	23	9,820
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	4	9,740
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Hayashi Seiyaku K.K.	32	9,669
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	31	7,882
	Densenbyo Institute	2807	7,860
	Kitasato Institute	116	19,623
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Sukegawa Institute	1	9,060
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	9	27,654
		12	28,398
		7	34,458
		13	25,140
		15	22,230
	Kitasato Institute	2	16,110
		7	34,458

SECTION V
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Information

Instructions Yaku Hatsu No. 1622, (16 September 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfares, will result in all narcotic items bearing a control number on the label which will be a required part of the sales record. The system, effective as of 1 January 1950, will enable enforcement agents to trace any legitimate narcotics found in the illicit traffic determining the point of diversion either through theft or otherwise.

Enforcement

Information obtained during an investigation in Shikoku resulted in the seizure of 114 grams of heroin in Tokyo. One of the two defendants arrested has been released from Kosuge prison, where he had been confined on a fraud charge, only the night before.

The concerted drive of enforcement agencies on narcotic traffickers had led to the apprehension of two major narcotic peddlers in Yokohama, who had transferred the scene of their activities from Kobe. The defendants were in possession of 156 grams of heroin at the time of their arrest and had complete equipment for a "cutting" plant. Two hundred ponds of saccharin were also seized as a result of the narcotic seizure.

In Tokyo the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police, during one thirty-day period, seized 775 grams cocaine, 26 grams morphine, 20 grams heroin and 5 grams codeine in addition to smaller amounts of other narcotics. Thirty-two persons were apprehended and charged with illegal possession and sale of the above narcotics. Among those arrested was a group of 14 violators who were apprehended after one member of the ring committed suicide by swallowing the contents of a five-gram bottle of morphine.

SECTION VI
WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - JRC Drive 1949-1950

In anticipation of the October Drive for Community Chest - JRC Funds throughout the nation, Ministry of Welfare and Fund representatives were called into conference with Public Health and Welfare Section to discuss certain of the weaknesses that were apparent in the last two campaigns.

As a result of this conference, the following "Nine-Point for Guidance" was developed for the guidance of public officials and private agency representative.

"For the past two years the Joint CCC-JRC Fund Campaigns have, by reason of the success of their mutual efforts, contributed greatly to the financial support of social works of the various communities of the nation. The campaign to be launched 1 October 1949 is as important, if not more important, than the preceding campaigns. Cooperation of all citizens is urged that the drive may represent at least as great a success this year as was evidenced in last year's campaign and to the success of the goal your earnest efforts are solicited. The following "Nine Points" are set forth as guiding principles to govern the conduct of the current campaign.

"1. The governor or other public officials undoubtedly will want to lend their good offices to the success of the joint drive for funds but every precaution must be taken that the campaign and the committees engaged therein are not dominated by public officials. Paragraph 5 of the Social Work Law requires prior approval and reports to the governors for fund campaigns to be undertaken for the support of social work undertakings; also subsequent reports as to the success of such fund campaigns upon their conclusion and a report of the allocation of funds contributed. However, this is in no way to be construed as giving any public official control over any portion or part of the funds or control over the allocation of same.

"2. Public institutions are supported by public funds derived from national or local tax and other revenue sources. Private agencies, on the other hand, are supported in the main by private contributions. Of course, prefectural and local governments in many instances support individuals in private institutions by paying for the care of such persons on an individual basis. However, private funds raised through Community Chest campaigns are intended for the support of private institutions and are not to be channeled to the support of public institutions or publicly supported institutions. Generally, the most acceptable practice is for public institutions to be operated by

public employees, however, in some cases public institutions have been entrusted to a private individual or private organizations for operation. If these private organizations or individuals apply for Community Chest funds, allocation committees should carefully screen the operations of these institutions to determine that the services which these agencies wish to provide are over and above those which the public is responsible for, in providing for the care of persons in that institution.

“3. Usually, a Community Chest organization at the prefectural level will include among its committees one on screening, one on fund raising, and one on allocations. In some instances the screening and allocation committees might be combined. Each committee should have in its membership persons in the community known for their integrity as well as their experience, leadership and judgment. Careful selection of committee personnel will do much to obviate later difficulties and to assure the general public that the program is of the utmost importance and deserving of full community support. Persons without integrity placed in positions of responsibility in Community Chest Work will bring immediate discredit not only upon the Chest but upon all agencies involved in the drive.

“4. Often times persons most effective in fund raising are those who have some responsibility for agency operation. While the positive assistance of all persons is solicited in the raising of funds, the allocation of funds should have no relationship to agency participation in the fund drive itself. This means that the allocation committee that handles the distribution of funds among participating agencies should not be dominated by fund receiving agencies or personnel. No agency nor agency representative included as an approved agency in the fund campaign should sit on the allocation committee. In fact, it is most desirable that the allocation committee have on it representatives of business, management, the professions, labor, farmers, fishermen and other segments of society interested in social work and character building programs, who can objectively evaluate the services provided by, and the financial requirements of agencies that have been approved for participation in the fund drive campaign.

“5. Prior to the launching of the campaign, the amount to be raised in each prefecture and the proposed allocations the rounder, i.e., the listing of agencies and funds proposed for their support, should be given widest possible publicity through the media of the public press, radio, and otherwise, as these medias offer widest coverage and could make their donation to the success of the drive by publicizing the scope and purpose of the campaign.

“6. After the campaign has been concluded and the success of the campaign is known, the public should again be advised through the press and otherwise as to the general success of the campaign and any necessary adjustments in allocations to agencies supported by the campaign together with detailed breakdown of all expenses involved. Note: Article 5 of the Social work Law also requires complete reports be made to the appropriate government office following such a drive.

“7. No commission or honorarium should be paid to any solicitor or official for his participation in the campaign. Such services are given gratuitously and without expectation of financial reward. Of course, this does not apply to full-time, paid JRC-CC officers or employees but it does apply to general solicitors and to public or private officials assisting in the drive.

“8. Welfare Commissioners are already engaged in a multitude of complex community problems. They are importuned on every hand to give both of their time and of their own private means in the diverse fields of social work; therefore, because they are already engaged to the maximum of their ability, they should not be expected to be engaged in their official capacity as Welfare Commissioners in JRC - CCCC fund raising, agency screening, or fund allocation.

“9. It has been found that some study groups or research organizations were erected in order to receive the allocation of funds. It is problematic whether funds should be allocated to any of these organizations. The careful study of such organizations must be made by established agencies which are familiar with the local social work services and screen out unqualified organizations of this kind.

“The above points and principles, if carefully adhered to, will obviate a great deal of criticism that has devolved around CCCC-JRC campaigns and private agency operations.

“The Community Chest Campaign about to be launched deserves the thoughtful consideration and positive assistance of every citizen. Its importance to the recovery of many individuals in the community and the rehabilitation of such individuals for work for the community in the future dare not be ignored.”

It is the desire of Community Chest-JRC Fund officials that the drive open promptly and close on schedule and that immediately thereafter, information relating to allocations to agencies, together with all expenses, in detail, be made public through the press, radio and other media.

Inclosure No.1 gives the goals established by each prefecture according to information forwarded to the CCCC Tokyo by Prefectural Community Chest-JRC Officers.

School Lunch Program

A release of 7,784 tons powdered skim milk has been made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Ministry of Education, with the approval of Public Health and Welfare Section and Economic and Scientific Section for October, November and December 1949. It will be noted that this release affords a daily issuance of 22 grams of powdered skim milk per school child per school day for 6,100,000 children. Imported powdered skim milk will be allocated to carry this number of children from 1 October 1949 to and including 30 June 1950 and contains the minimum daily requirements of animal protein for proper growth and development.

Every effort is being made by the Ministry of Education to see that this milk is utilized in those areas, principally rural, where the diet is most deficient in animal protein. Nutritionists and accountants are being added to the Ministry Staff to afford at least a minimum in supervision, guidance and council to prefectural officials. It is hoped that this minimum staff can be strengthened in the next fiscal year.

Inclosed herewith Inclosure No.2 is a breakdown of “Alloted Quota to Skim Milk for School Lunch Use”.

UNICEF Programs

UNICEF program details are being finalized by UNICEF representatives and the Ministries of Welfare and Education. Following are the four programs in which UNICEF is participating.

- (a) Demonstration school lunch feeding program.
- (b) Demonstration infant feeding program.
- (c) Demonstration nursery school feeding program.
- (d) Cotton clothing program.

As soon as the programs are complete in detail information will be given through the press (and in the Bulletin) for the information of all concerned. The program will require, as presently developed, approximately \$500,000.

UNICEF

The first shipment of UNICEF supplies for the UNICEF program in Japan, consisting of 1,382 bales of raw cotton, arrived in Kobe on 18 September 1949.

Public Assistance Report - July

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance report for the month of July. Figures for June 1949 and for July 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>July 1949</u>	<u>June 1949</u>	<u>July 1948</u>
Persons non-institutional	1,534,509	1,528,913	1,813,371
Persons institutional	133,663	132,310	142,198
Totals	1,668,172	1,661,223	1,955,569
Assistance - Cash*	848,419,481	767,113,119	399,900,645
	12,966,497	15,335,966	109,881,659
Totals	¥ 861,385,978	882,449,085	509,782,304

*Before deductions for repayment.

Prefecture Public Assistance Report

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.3) is public assistance report by prefecture for the month of July 1949.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No.4) is a packet of materials for the Community Chest- JAPCROSS Fund Campaign. Included are: Campaign Handbook, Guide for School Children; Community Chest in America, Calendar for 1950, two Posters, Statistics on CC- JAPCROSS 1948 Campaign, assorted emblems and buttons, the Agreement between CCCC and JAPCROSS for 1949 and a periodical.

Disaster Relief

The following information concerning the flood disaster in Kami Mizuuchi-gun, Nagano-shi, Nagano Prefecture which occurred 23 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 26 September 1949:

Number of houses affected (approximately)	5,000
Number of houses washed away	18
Number of houses completely collapsed	21
Number of houses inundated above floorboards	1,275
Number of deaths	1
Number of persons seriously injured)	
Number of persons slightly injured)	6
Number of persons missing	27-28

Four Japanese Red Cross medical relief teams and water supply teams were dispatched from Nagano Prefecture. Relief supplies were dispatched from JAPCROSS Headquarters.

The following information concerning the fire disaster in Kagoshima City, which occurred on 19 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 28 September 1949:

Houses totally destroyed	58
Households affected	68
People suffering from fire	220
People slightly injured	7

JAPCROSS dispatched one (1) medical relief team. Local JAPCROSS chapter distributed home medicines to sufferers. The JAPCROSS volunteer service group rendered services for feeding the sufferers. National Headquarters sent out the following relief articles to actual scene on 24 September 1949:

- a. 140 towels
- b. 140 note books
- c. 140 pencils

The following information concerning the bridge disaster in Toyama Prefecture, which occurred on 22 September 1949 was submitted by JAPCROSS 29 September 1949:

Collapse of suspension bridge over River Jingu, Hosoiri-mura, Noi-gun, Toyama Prefectural resulted in the following:

People missing	29
People seriously injured	4

Local chapter of JAPCROSS dispatched one medical relief team to scene immediately, which rendered aid and assistance to authorities.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations

As of 21 August 1949 there has been an increase of 65 new associations established over the 31 July figures. The report for all prefectures, with the exception of Akita, Chiba, Toyama and Ehime from whom no reports were received, reflects the following totals:

Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Associations	544
Voting members	673,888
Family members	2,391,501
Directors	8,056
Investment units	1,597,248
Yen Investments	88,746,390

Five Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Federations made up of 61 Associations.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Appeals Procedures and National Health Insurance Advisory Councils

Inclosure No.5, "Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 - Regulations for the Insurance Referees, the Health Insurance Appeals Board, the National Health Insurance Appeals Board, the Seamen's Insurance Appeals Board and the Welfare Pension Insurance Appeals Board," and Inclosure No.6, "Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 - Cabinet Order Concerning National Health Insurance Advisory Councils," implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appeals procedures and advisory councils.

Fundamental provisions concerning appeals procedures are found in Chapter VII of the Health Insurance Law as amended by Law 37 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law as amended by Law 38 of 1949, Chapter VI of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949, and Chapter VIII of the National Health Insurance Law. The 1949 laws named above included amendments which inserted in the respective social insurance laws provisions concerning secretaries and clerks for the appeals boards. Such provisions previously were contained in Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. Cabinet Order 334 of 15 September 1949 revised Cabinet Order 274 of 1948 to conform to the 1949 amendments to the laws. Since the National Health Insurance Law was not amended in the last Diet session, the Cabinet Order's provisions concerning secretaries and clerks relate only to the National Health Insurance Appeals Boards.

The 1949 laws named in the previous paragraph also included amendments which revised provisions concerning social insurance advisory councils and embodied in one chapter in each law (Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law, Chapter V of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and Chapter V of the Seamen's Insurance Law) matters heretofore distributed between the basic laws and Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 ("Regulations Governing the Organization of the Health Insurance Committee, etc."). As a result, Cabinet Order 232 of 1947 has been abolished. However, since no amendments were made to the National Health insurance Law in the last Diet session, provisions for the National Health Insurance Advisory Councils continue to be contained in Articles 8-(18) through 8-(22) of the National Health Insurance Law and in Cabinet Order 224 of 1948.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

10 Incls:

1. 1949 CCCC JRC Joint Campaign Goal by Prefectures.
2. Alloted Quota of Skim Milk for School Lunch Use.
3. Public Assistance - July 1949.
4. Packet of Materials for the Community Chest JAPCROSS Fund Campaign. (Information to Oaff Welfare Officers).
5. Cabinet Order No.274.
6. Cabinet Order No.224.
7. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - July 1949.
8. Japanese Hospital Report, August 1949.
9. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 10 September 1949.
10. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 17 September 1949.