

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

BULLETIN

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1949**

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SECTION I
GENERAL

Ministerial Instruction

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:

17 - 22 October 1949

<u>Date</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
<u>Accounts Sections</u>				
Oct. 17	Kai-hatsu Nos.1021 1025	Re: Allotment of budget	Governors, Tokyo-to and 26 other Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section.
Oct. 19	Kai-hatsu No.1033	Re: Payment of the deposited funds from the former Military Aid Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Chief, Civil Welfare Division Nara Pref. Government.	"
Oct. 19	Kai-hatsu No.1034	Re: Repayment of the remainder of the construction works incidental to the Suruga Sanatorium for wounded Solders.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ei-hatsu No.1048	Re: Interpretation of a phrase "gyo to shite (as occupation)" used in laws concerned with business, such as the Public Bath Law, etc.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Public
Oct. 19	Ei-hatsu No.1259	Re: Survey over the present number of and the actual allowances for personnel of the health centers.	"	"
Oct. 19	Ei-hatsu No.1060	Re: Investigation on correction of jurisdiction of health centers.	"	"
Oct. 20	Ei-hatsu No.1069	Re: Allotment of sugar for food-service in hospitals for the third quarter.	"	"
Oct. 22	Ei-hatsu No.1070	Re: Execution of collective extermination of belly-worms.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Oct. 19	I-hatsu No.841 & Ichi-fuku No.3120	Re: Initial supply of crutches to the demobilized patients.	Chiefs, Civil Welfare Divisions, Prefectural governments; Chiefs, Demobili- zation Offices; Chiefs, Agencies under Medical Affairs Bureau.	Chiefs, Medical Affairs Bureau and Demobili- zation Bureau.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Oct. 17	Yaku-hatsu No.1763	Re: Standards of the narcotic storing facilities of the narcotic central wholesale dealers and the narcotic local wholesale dealers.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.836	Re: Dealing with medical drugs.	''	''
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.837	Re: A case of falsification of the pass-book for purchasing specified distribution goods.	''	''
Oct. 20	Yaku-shu No.838	Re: The assay approval label for (dried) B.C.G. vaccine and for a diluted solution of the same vaccine.	''	''
Oct. 21	Yaku-shu No.841	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	''	''

Social Affairs Bureau

Oct. 17	Sha-hatsu No.1723	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Aomori & 8 other Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1725	Re: Forwarding the certificate on allotment to the demanders of the used textile goods disposed of by the Government.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1728	Re: Application for accessory materials necessary for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Saga Pref.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1729	Re: Special allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Tokyo To.	''
Oct. 18	Sha-hatsu No.1730	Re: Allotment of materials for operation of the work shops.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	''
Oct. 17	Sha-hatsu No.1737	Re: Guidance for and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1740	Re: The Shizuoka Bereaved Families Association, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1744	Re: Allotment of cotton-cloth for operation of the work shops.	Governors, Hyogo & 8 other Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1748	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Aomori & 10 other Pref.	''
Oct. 19	Sha-hatsu No.1749	Re: Approval for establishment of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law, and consultation on Treasury's share for expenses on its facilities.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	''

Oct. 22	Sha-hatsu No.1755	Re: Solatia to those who have been victims of accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governors, Hyogo & Nagano Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Oct. 22	Sha-hatsu No.1757	Re: Report on situations of livelihood co-operative associations.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Oct. 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.241	Re: Survey by month over the conditions of protection given to the needy persons.	All Pref. governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ji-hatsu No.852	Re: Plan on establishment of the Day Nursery of Yoshii Village.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Oct. 20	Ji-hatsu No.857	Re: Distribution of Alpha-powder for infants.	Governors, Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.861	Re: Sending a price of dry skimmed milk for food-service in the child care institutions.	Governors, 45 To, Do, Fu and Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.862	Re: Allotment of sugar for food-service in the child care institutions.	Chiefs, Civil Welfare Divisions, all pref. government	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.863	Re: A case on commodities for food service in the child care institutions.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.864	Re: Answers to "selection of child care institutions as objects of food service agencies."	Chief, Civil Welfare Division, Kochi Pref. Government	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.868	Re: Change of contents of the full strength of national public service personnel to engage in business affairs of the Juvenile Home for Education and training.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Oct. 21	Ji-hatsu No.869	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for ships for November.	Governor, Osaka Fu.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Oct. 17	Ho-hatsu No.84	Re: Preparation of statistic cards on the subscribers of the welfare pension insurance.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Insurance Bureau.
Oct. 19	Ho-hatsu No.85	Re: Partial amendment to the table of points for medical treatment fees under social insurance.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Oct. 18	En-shi No.1168	Re: Treasury's share for expenses necessary for execution of the repatriation relief campaign of love.	All Pref. governors.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Oct. 20	Engo No.1172	Re: Report on the cases of violation of Cabinet Order No.300.	"	"

24-29 October 1949

Accounts Section

Oct. 24	Kai-hatsu No.1050	Re: Repayment of money deposited from the former Military Aid Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Governors, Kyoto-Fu and two other Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
Oct. 27	Kai-hatsu No.1063	Re: Application for a registration number plate of a lent vehicle Tokyo-to.	Governor, Tokyo-To	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Oct. 24	Ei-hatsu No.1077	Re: Performance of compulsive eugenic operation under the provision of Article 11 of the Eugenic Protection Law.	All Prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau
Oct. 25	Ei-hatsu No.1084	Re: "The Rules for the Execution of Tuberculin Test" and "The Rules for the Execution of the Anti-T.B. Vaccination."	"	"
Oct. 25	Ei-hatsu No.1086	Re: The special tax to garbage and sewage disposal plant, and interpretation of the report by the Shoup mission.	"	"
Oct. 27	Ei-hatsu No.1090	Re: The second allotment of uniforms for the environmental sanitation inspectors (concerned with rodents and insects, and with business).	"	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Oct. 29	I-hatsu No.874	Re: Article 19 of the Enforcement Regulation for the Medical Service Law.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Oct. 24	Yaku-hatsu	Re: Control over cosmetics.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau
Oct. 24	Yaku-hatsu No.1786	Re: Distribution allotment of "gold-platinum alloy wire (in 4 grams package)," designated precious metal for dentists.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Oct. 24	Sha-hatsu No.1768	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by Occupation Forces.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
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Oct. 24	Sha-hatsu No.1770	Re: Answers on the scope of transaction under the Social Work Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1774	Re: Allotment of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Akita & eleven other Prefs.	"
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1780	Re: Change of allotment of used textile goods.	Governors, Hokkaido & 14 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 25	Sha-hatsu No.1782	Re: Temporary payment of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-hatsu No.1790	Re: Change of allotment of Relief supplies from LARA	Governors, Aomori & 9 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-hatsu No.1791	Re: Distribution of clothings for winter which have been stored at ten per cent from among such for the repatriates and other needy persons in fiscal year 1947-48.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-hatsu No.1797	Re: The statement of settlement on the emergency living relief program for the needy persons.	Governors, Akita & 8 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-hatsu No.1798	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for operation of the social work institutions.	Governors, Iwate & 23 other Prefs.	"
Oct. 28	Sha-hatsu No.1801	Re: Allotment of soap for the laborers at the social work institutions.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Oct. 29	Sha-hatsu No.1809	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Tohoku and Hokuriku Districts.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Oct. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.242	Re: Inspection and guidance of corporations for public benefit.	All Prefectural governors.	"
Oct. 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No.244	Re: Treasury's share of expenses for guidance for welfare commissioners for fiscal year 1940-50.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Oct. 26	Jin-U-hatsu No.23	Re: Distribution of clothings from UNICEF.	"	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Oct. 27	Jin-U-hatsu No.24	Re: Outlines of handling clothings, supplies from UNICEF.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Oct. 24	En-shi No.1182	Re: Relief for settlement of the repatriates.	All prefectural Governors	Chief, Repatri- ation Relief Bureau.
Oct. 24	En-shi No.1185	Re: Forwarding a questions on living state of from Dairen area.	''	''
Oct. 26	En-shi No.1189	Re: Treasury's share of expenses on equipping housing for the repatriates from abroad under the public works program for fiscal year 1949-50.	''	''
Oct. 26	En-shi No.1190	Re: Regular report on public works for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 40 other Prefs.	''
Oct. 28	En-shi No.1202	Re: Housing situations for the repatriates from the Chinese Communist area.	All prefectural governors.	''
Oct. 29	En-shi No.1208	Re: Equipping housing for the repatriates from abroad in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 6 Prefs. in Tohoku District.	''
Oct. 25	Ichi-fuku No.3137	Re: Instances to be attended duty of transportation leaders.	Chiefs, Service Sections, all prefectural	Chief, Demobili- zation

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control - Literature Available

The handbook entitled "The Modern Attack on Tuberculosis" by Henry D. Chadwick, M.D. and Alton S. Pope, M.D., has been translated into Japanese and recently published by the Far Eastern Literary Agency and Publishing House, Inc., Room 135, Finance Annex Building, 2 of 1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Telephone Ginza 57-5475.

The handbook, a Commonwealth Fund Publication, was first published in June 1942 with a second and third printing in October 1942 and February 1944. It was revised in 1946 with printings in April 1946 and March 1947.

This brief, 113 page, handbook is not a treatise on the bacteriological and immunological phases of tuberculosis since this is well covered in numerous other publications. Rather the authors have attempted to provide a concise digest of the experience of many workers and of present-day practices in a form servicable to the health officer and administrator. Because the facilities for tuberculosis control and forms of public health organizations vary widely, even in different parts of the same country, emphasis has been placed on principles rather than on exact methods that have been proved productive.

This book should be in the hands of every health officer and every doctor dealing with tuberculosis. The book is available from the publisher at the above the address at ¥ 90 per copy plus ¥ 20 postage. Also it may be procured locally by placing an order with the local book dealer.

It is suggested that Civil Affairs Health Officers inform the local health departments, health centers, hospitals and medical associations concerning the availability of this book and of its value particularly for health officers and other physicians concerned with the control of tuberculosis.

Information Activities

In the near future (on or about 18 November) the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the period January through March 1950, will be sent out to prefectural health departments, prefectural welfare departments, prefectural model health centers and prefectural information organizations.

This plan (sec Incl. No.1) indicates, by Bureau and by Section of the Ministry of Welfare, (a) subject on which information should be released and (b) the months(s) in which emphasis should be placed. The plan should be considered as a guide in planning public health and welfare information activities at prefectural and local levels.

In addition to this general plan a booklet containing details of some of the more important subjects is published semi-monthly by the Ministry of Welfare and sent to the offices mentioned above. It is suggested that the prefectural health and welfare departments be urged to furnish additional copies of the quarterly plan to local newspapers, local radio broadcasting stations and to all health centers.

The Ministry of Welfare, through its Information Unit, is planning to increase the release of information concerning the use of Hexylresorcinol in the treatment of cases of ascariasis. This program should be vigorously carried out at all levels of public health administration.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Course

In January 1950 a short course for midwives will be held in Tokyo under the guidance of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare. Although definite plans in regard to the course are not complete, it is suggested that Civil Affairs Nurses consider early the selection of applicants. It is recommended that the midwife of the Nursing Division be selected, or if the Nursing Division does not include such personnel at present, probably a midwife interested in working in the Division in the future could be chosen. Definite information regarding this course will be forwarded to the prefectural health departments.

According of Schools

Plans for the according of "A" Schools are being finalized by the Council. During the last of November and the first of December representatives from the Ministry of Welfare plan to meet with the Regional Examination Committees for orientation purposes in the following four areas: Hokkaido and Tohoku; Kanto, Kinki and Tokai; Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyusyu. Civil Affairs Nurses will be invited to these orientation meetings by the Ministry of Welfare and will be notified of the date by Public Health and Welfare as soon as the schedule is definitely established. A representative of the Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health & Welfare will accompany the Ministry officials on the tour of orientation. At this time all accrediting forms to be used in the evaluation of "A" Schools will be provided by Civil Affairs Nurses as well as to the Regional Examination committee members.

Tuberculosis Nursing Course

Beginning in 1950 the 4-month course sponsored by Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be given for nurses working in the tuberculosis sanatoria instead of for public health nurses as previously given. The course is being reorganized and will provide theory and practical experience in a tuberculosis sanatoria. Further notification will be given when the course plans are completed.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Japanese Veterinary Medical Association

Activities of the JVMA are gradually increasing month by month and association shows evidence of assuming definite leadership. The president and other executive officials of the JVMA have made it a practice to attend all recent regional veterinary conferences. The regional conferences have been well attended and promise mutual support to the national JVMA. The monthly JVMA journal is gaining in stature and contain items of more practical significance. Plans are in progress for an amplified annual 3 day meeting, proposed to be held in the latter part of March in Osaka. Sizeable representation from every prefecture including government veterinarians is imperative to accomplish the aims of the convention.

Mutual Aid Veterinary Clinics

Recent complaints by Japanese veterinary private practitioners in the Tohoku Region and Hokkaido District have been directed against the government subsidized competition offered by these Mutual Aid Veterinary Clinics. Authority for livestock insurance, treatment and care is authorized under Law No. 185, December 15, 1947, and amendment Law 201, June 8, 1949. Attention of all civil affairs veterinarians is directed toward the possible impact of this law on veterinary practice within their areas.

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies occurring in dogs in the Kanto Region during the period 23 October 29 October and 30 October - 5 November 1949.

Prefecture	New Cases	New Cases	Total Cases
	<u>23- 23 Oct</u>	<u>30Oct- 5Nov</u>	<u>To-date</u>
Tokyo	1	90	165
Kanagawa	4	0	67
Chiba	0	0	125
Saitama	1	3	91
Ibaraki	2	2	26
Gumma	0	2	54
Tochigi	0	0	2
Shizuoka	0	-	-
Total	8	97	530

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the periods 29 October - 4 November and 5-11 November 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>29 Oct-4 Nov</u>	<u>5-11 Nov.</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Cholera		2
Oita	Equine encephalomyelitis		1(suspect)
Kyoto		Swine erysipelas	339
Hiroshima		Swine cholera	5
Miyagi		Swine cholera	9
Mie		Anthrax	1

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Allocations of Cement

A total allocation of 21,800 metric tons of cement will be distributed to the various prefectures during the 3rd Quarter JFY 1949, for repair, maintenance and construction of welfare institutes, waterworks and national parks. Total quantities for these categories are as follows:

Welfare institutes	20,000 Metric Tons
Waterworks	1,500
National Parks	300
Total	21,800 Metric Tons

Inclosure No.2 furnishes the detailed breakdown, by districts and prefectures, of allocations of cement for October, November and December, to the above categories.

Official Prices of Biologics

The Price Board, Japanese Government, has announced the official prices for certain biologic products, effective as of 1 November 1949. The prices quoted are F.O.B. producing laboratory.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>
BCG Vaccine	1 dose	7.40
BCG Vaccine Diluent	12 cc	0.30
Tuberculosis	1 cc	4.80
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine	1 cc	2.04
Smallpox Vaccine	1 dose	4.25
Diphtheria Antitoxin	1 cc	42.00
*Tetanus Antitoxin	1 cc	42.00
*Typhus Vaccine	1 cc	23.00

* The Price Board has approved manufactures prices for the above biologic products. However, official prices have not been determined to date.

Biologic Assay

During the period 24 October to 7 November 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>		
Smallpox Vaccine	Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Institute	143	167,800 dose		
		144	222,600		
		145	196,400		
		146	193,850		
		147	176,225		
		148	219,075		
		150	284,700		
		151	306,900		
		155	220,500		
		152	188,500		
		153	148,900		
		154	112,075		
		156	296,400		
			Hokkaido Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	127	445,100
				136	176,650
				78	143,250
79	143,000				
90	215,000				
92	180,000				
93	165,000				
94	155,250				
87	160,500				
116	467,100				
77	120,725				
83	190,000				
85	260,000				
88	174,800				
96	208,000				
103	163,600				
95	190,300				
	Densenbyo Institute	54	100,000		
		61	94,000		
		62	96,700		
	Handai Biseibutsubyo Institute	46	296,500		
		52	261,300		
		54	247,000		
		56	247,000		

		57	247,000
		58	151,500
		59	153,850
		60	240,800
		61	220,100
		63	218,100
		64-A	112,000
		64-B	89,500
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	55	247,000
		62	20,900
		67	220,600
	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute	48	107,175
	Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute	68	166,000
		72	175,300
		77	156,200
		92	97,500
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	Chiba Kessei Institute		Unit: cc
		118	35,550
		130	35,800
		131	36,250
		136	36,100
	Kanagawa Vaccine	42	39,250
		44	39,250
		45	39,250
		46	39,250
		47	39,250
	Tokyo-to Saikin Institute	54	17,100
		55	17,350
		Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	62
	Nitto Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	109	39,700
		110	40,150
		111	41,600
Tetanus Antitoxin	Beppu Chiryō Igaku Institute	10	9,060 dose
	Kitasato Institute	275	17,360
		278	17,760
		269	17,800

	Chiba Kassei Institute	30	9,100
		26	10,840
	Kagaku and Kassei Ryoho Institute	5	9,700
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	20	9,465
	Densenbyo Institute	2806	8,928
		2809	8,799
Tuberculin	Kitasato Institute	6	19,400
	Kekkaku Yobokai	16	22,140
		18	29,682
		20	28,458
		21	28,356
		23	29,328
		24	28,710
BCG Vaccine(dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	17-A	41,300
		17-B	26,900
		17-C	26,000
		17-D	18,000
		18-C	43,200
		18-D	45,200
		19-A	26,600
		19-B	29,800
		20-A	38,500
		20-B	49,000
		25-A	38,500
		25-C	43,500
		26-A	45,200
		26-C	44,400
		26-D	45,200
BCG Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	7	13,200
		8	11,940
		10	13,608
			Unit: cc
Pertussis Vaccine	Tanpakushitsu Institute	203	19,700
		204	19,700
		206	19,700
		1006	39,700
	Tokyo Eisei Institute	1	2,000
		2	7,500
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	1	18,819

SECTION VI
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Prosecution of Narcotic Violators

The Attorney-General's Office, Japanese Government, has announced that one or two procurators will be designated, from among government procurators stationed in each prefecture, to prosecute narcotic cases. The action will not increase the number of procurators but will enable the specially designated procurators to become more familiar with successful prosecution of narcotic cases. The program of appointment will be completed during

November after which time conferences and special instructions will be utilized by the Attorney-General's Office to improve prosecution of narcotic cases.

One of the appeal courts in Japan recently required two narcotic officials to appear in court and explain the illicit narcotic traffic situation in Japan. This is the first time such action has been taken and is indicative of the increased interest being shown by Japanese Courts in the suppression of illicit narcotic traffic.

Enforcement

Seizure of 459 grams of heroin in Kobe and the arrest of six persons allegedly engaged in smuggling and illicit sale has not only broken up a ring of narcotic traffickers but has also dealt a telling blow to underworld traffickers in the current enforcement drive which has been underway in Kobe and other port cities since April 1949.

The narcotic license of a drug wholesaler, who was burglarized as a result of the company's negligence, has been cancelled and the remaining narcotics have been transferred to another dealer.

Ten persons, all of them pharmacists or drug clerks, have been arrested in Kyoto Prefecture for illegal possession and sale of large quantities of narcotics and synthetic narcotics, a report of which had not been made as required by the Narcotic Law.

Nine persons, six of them narcotic registrants (physicians), have been arrested in Aichi Prefecture charged with supplying narcotics to an addict who was also arrested. Besides the six registrants, one defendant, a physician, had received a sentence of six months (suspended) and ¥ 50,000 fine for a narcotic violation committed in November 1948, from which time his narcotic license has been suspended. The other two defendants are relatives of the registrants.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Fund Drive

Latest information supplied by CCCC indicates that as of 11 November the Drive has reached 62.5% of the total overall national goal.

Fukushima, Saitama, Iwate, Shizuoka, Niigata, Akita, Aomori and Gifu have reached 100% of their goal. All prefectures have reported, and in comparison with last year's figures for the same time, are favorable.

Against the total fund goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000, ¥ 764,218,620 have been raised. A year ago at this time, against a goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000, 39.2% of goal had been raised, a total of ¥ 561,488,153.16. According to a report of a year ago, of the first six Prefectures to go over the top, Fukushima, Saitama and Gifu were included, and they are again this year among the first achieve their goal. (Incl. No.3)

National Conference of Social Work

In addressing the 750 delegates at the annual National Conference of Social Work held at the Japan School of Social Work, 8 through 10 November, Mr. N. Nakagawa President of the Japan Social Work Association, paid special tribute to the ##### given the development of Japanese social work by the welfare personnel of SCAP and Civil Affairs Teams. This conference indicated considerable development in concepts of social work when questions of policy were raised by members of the discussion groups under the following subjects:

1. Problems of administration.
2. Problems for which emergency welfare plans are necessary.
3. Problems of community organization and social work interpretation.

Resolutions and recommendations were made by each group and were presented to the general assembly at the end of the conference with a delegate designated to deliver them to the Ministry of Welfare and the Diet.

There was considerable discussion of the relation between public and private welfare, particularly because of Article 89 in the Constitution, the need for revision of the Social Work Law, and of new basic concepts in public

welfare such as the right of the citizen to public assistance. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the emergency period was over, therefore, more permanent programs were needed which resulted in further discussion of the need for social work education and in-service training.

Representatives at the conference included fifty people, all from the private field, who were given awards for outstanding service. They were chosen from workers having had over 15 years service, not previously honored, and recommended by the presidents of the prefectural social work associations.

The Social Work Research Institute of the Japan Social Work Association conducted meetings 11 and 12 November, at which time papers were read in the following subject groups:

(1) Child Welfare; (2) Livelihood Assistance; (3) Rural Social Work and Social Work Administration and (4) Medical and related problems in social work. These papers have been published in a pamphlet and are available from the Japan Social Work Association, 266-3 Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Red Cross

On 25 October dedication of the additional buildings to the Yohohama Red Cross Hospital was held in the new building. Those present included Prince Takamatsu, Mr. M. Cooke (ARC), Mr. Uchiyama (Kanagawa Governor and President of the Kanagawa Red Cross Chapter), Vice-President of the Chapter and other Japanese Red Cross and prefectural and city officials. It was mostly through the efforts of the Kanagawa Chapter Director that funds were raised for the additional buildings. They consist of a 200 tsubo building for out-patient department and a 100 tsubo building for nurses dormitory, thereby adding 130 more beds for patients.

Extracts from Prefectural Reports for August

Oita Prefecture - A training course for social workers for all of Kyushu was held from 18 - 24 August. Representatives from the Welfare Ministry attended as "guest teachers".

Yamaguchi Prefecture - An inaugural ceremony of the establishment of a new Child Welfare Center building was held in Yamaguchi City on 2 August. This is the 3rd new child welfare center building to be established in this prefecture. The restoration of public parks for the benefit of the public at large is one of the major projects now underway under the surveillance of the Welfare Section.

Shimane Prefecture - There is a total of 84 schools participating in the school lunch program with a total of 51,141 children receiving meals. The lunch consists of canned food in the A, B, C, D & E Classes, skim milk and at times fresh fish and miso are served. The average cost meal is ¥ 4 in cities and ¥ 2.85 in towns and villages.

Wakayama Prefecture - Personnel surveys are being conducted of prefectural and district welfare departments to be used in conjunction with information gathered in administrative reviews for preparation of a special report on personnel practices in public welfare.

Shiga Prefecture - Under the direction of the prefectural Child Welfare Section 11 "Summer Sanatoriums" (Fresh Air Homes) were set up care for undernourished, underprivileged children. The sanatoria lasted ten days and accommodated 509 children from the 4th to 6th grades in school. The children were chosen by teachers and nurses according to need. Each group had one teacher per 20 children, plus three nurses, one doctor, one dietitian and three domestic workers. There were regular scheduled activities, lasting from 7a.m. to 7p.m. including organized recreation, free play, story telling, and music hour. The health centers and local governments aided the prefecture in this project. There was an average gain of 1lb per child at the end of the period. A follow-up is planned by nurses and teachers to help the parents with more adequate care of the children.

Osaka prefecture - Two more children's centers were opened in Joto Ikune Wards of Osaka City during August. These are located in crowded sub-standard neighborhoods. Their programs include scout troops, girls and boys chorus groups, neighborhood dramatic performances, reading rooms, supervised play and sports.

Osaka City Volunteer Association held a one-day nutrition training course on 26 August. This was attended by 51 workers from welfare institutions to teach nutritive values of everyday foods and a demonstration of the preparation and use of LARA and other foreign foods in combination with indigenous foods.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance - The National Health Insurance Central Society, which serves informally as the consolidated unit of the various National Health Insurance Federations, have proposed and emphasized a program regarding National Health Insurance sponsoring heavy national subsidies and amendment to the law to make it compulsory on a national basis.

In conferences, Public Health and Welfare representatives advised the Society that it consider the possible deterrent effects of their proposed program upon the objectives of the Shoup Tax Mission and the progress that has been attained in local government under the local Autonomy Laws. It was pointed out that unwarranted demands for subsidies and changes to make the Law compulsory on a national basis, without consideration of the responsibilities and rights of the insured persons, could tend to nullify the insurance phase of the National Health Insurance programs, and could engender National Health Insurance resistance, as experienced during the war years. It would not only affect those who would be covered by National Health Insurance but also those insured under other programs who would be compelled, through general taxation, to share in the National Health Insurance burden. At the same time the need for a sound educational program in utilization of the existing insurances at insured's level was stressed, along with an informational program to all doctors, dentists, and others interested in National Health Insurances, on the operations and problems of a successful National Health Insurance programs.

Social Insurance Officers - With the reorganization of the Civil Affairs Teams the prefectural teams were terminated and civil affairs activities concentrated in the regional teams each covering a number of prefectures. There are eight regional teams now under Eighth Army but will be under direct supervision of SCAP, with the completion of reorganization by 31 December.

The observation and reporting on social insurance has been and will continue to be the responsibility of the Welfare Division of the Teams. In the reallocation of program emphasis social insurances have been given a high priority. As there will be a variation in the number of welfare officers in each regional office it will be the chiefs of the Welfare Offices responsibility as to how this function is assigned. However, in three regions, where there is a heavy concentration of industrial employees and population it was possible to have one full time social insurance officer allotted in the Welfare Division table of organization.

The programs to be given close observation and survey will be those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare, namely National Health Insurance, Health Insurances, Seamen's Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance. A close liaison, however, will be maintained with other social insurance programs under the jurisdiction of other Ministries and agencies of the Japanese Government, namely, Unemployment, Workmen's Accident Compensation and Mutual Aid Associations. All of the aforementioned social insurances programs and welfare programs have a close relationship and require emphasis on coordination.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Quarterly Information plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the Fourth Quarter of 1949 Fiscal year (January - March 1950).
2. Distribution of Concrete to Each Prefecture, Third Quarter 1949.
3. Community Chest Returns as of 11 November 1949.
4. Japanese Hospital Report for September 1949.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 22 October 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 29 October 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Five Week Period Ended 29 October 1949.

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

BULLETIN

**Number 144
For Period
15 - 30 November
1949**

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SECTION I GENERAL

TRAINING COURSES AT THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The eleventh in the series of three-month refresher courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 9 January 1950 to 30 March 1950. Prefectures which have a back-log of untrained health officials may send more than one student to the course for medical officers. It is specially urged that health center directors receive this training. Well-qualified candidate should be selected. Official announcements of the two courses are being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

The ninth Veterinary Public Health course opened at the Institute of Public Health with 38 Prefectural Veterinarians and 2 Okinawan Veterinarians in attendance.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION: INDIVIDUAL PREFECTURES

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos. 87, 94 and 103 of 1948, in which comparisons were made between seasonal prefectural morbidity rates experienced in 1947 and 1948 for certain intestinal diseases.

A further comparison of prefectural rates is now offered for typhoid and dysentery morbidity as experienced during the 1949 season of July, August, and September compared with previous years.

Separate mention of paratyphoid is omitted from this discussion since it has a minor role compared to that of other intestinal diseases, accounting for about 1/4 as many cases and about 1/8 as many deaths as does typhoid. Disease control measures applicable to typhoid are also applicable to paratyphoid.

Encouraging progress was made in the reduction of typhoid fever. The national morbidity rate per 100,000 per annum for typhoid for the three months of July, August, and September was 42.7 in 1947, 19.2 in 1949. The percentage reductions in seasonal rates were 55 in 1948 and 36 in 1949.

Among the various factors influencing the typhoid incidence, the carrier rate requires consideration. Estimates made in other countries indicate that approximately one person out of every eight or ten who suffer from the disease become carriers for varying lengths of time. In the United States (F.H. Top) an estimated 2% of patients still harbor and spread the organisms of typhoid for period longer than one year after suffering from an attack of the disease. If we apply the approximations of 10% of cases as "one year" carriers and 2% as cumulative carriers it is evident that typhoid cannot be wiped out in a single year. A reduction in the previous season's number of cases presumably is accompanied by a similar reduction in the number of new carriers or potential sources of infection for the subsequent year. With fewer sources of infection, even with the same control measures being applied, a year decrease in number of cases should be apparent. Exertions to improve environmental sanitation would, during any one year reduce the number of new cases of typhoid by attacking the chain between source and the new case, but would not immediately reduce the number of sources (carriers). Such reduction in number of sources would become apparent in the morbidity experienced during the following year.

Immunizations also have both an immediate and a delayed effect in reducing the number of typhoid cases. Complete coverage by initial and booster inoculations would presumably prevent clinical cases except where the contamination (dosage of organisms) was severe. Relative immunity as provided by inoculations should reduce the carrier rate in the same way it reduces the mortality rate and the severity of symptoms in those cases which develop in spite of previous inoculation. In Japan, however, the coverage by inoculation has never been complete. A total of 25,155,901 initial immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid was reported to have been completed between 1 September 1947 and 30 April 1948. An additional 9,544,731 initial immunizations was reported completed between 1 May 1948 and 20 November 1948 with 18,178,524 booster immunizations given during the same period. There were no further typhoid-paratyphoid immunizations after 20 November 1948 until release of newly assayed vaccine stocks this spring. Only 18,934 initial and 353,701 booster immunizations were reported to have been given during the first six months of 1949. Thus less than 50% of the population had, since 1 September 1947, been given the protection against typhoid-paratyphoid which is afforded by immunization, whereas approximately 82% of the population would be so protected if the provisions of law regarding compulsory immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid were completely enforced.

Besides the usual control procedure of early diagnosis, reporting, isolation, treatment and disinfection which apply to all communicable diseases, another important factor influencing the typhoid morbidity rate is environmental sanitation. The consumption of pure drinking water and non-contaminated food is essential for freedom from intestinal disease. Thus the incidence of typhoid will to some extent inversely reflect the effectiveness of environmental sanitation measures, including the operation of sanitary teams and the maintenance of acceptable standards by suitable inspections. The participation of the public both generally and individually as accomplished through public health information and education activities will also contribute towards an elevation of environmental sanitation and a corresponding reduction in typhoid.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in typhoid morbidity rate for the three month period of 1949 to half or less than the same period of 1948 were Nagano (14%), Ehime (17%), Saga (28%), Yamanashi (29%), Oita (30%), Tochigi (30%), Hokkaido (31%), Kagoshima (39%), Gumma (43%) and Kanagawa (50%) of these eleven prefectures, six (Ehime, Saga, Yamanashi, Oita, Kagoshima and Gumma) had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 that of the national rate during the 1949 season. Two others, Yamagata and Kumamoto had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 the national rate but showed less reduction in comparison with their experience of the preceding year.

While it is recognized that environmental sanitation is an important factor in the control of all intestinal diseases, it is probably less important in typhoid fever than in dysentery. Whereas immunizations tend to depress typhoid incidence, and the presence of carriers tends to smooth out fluctuations in case rates, the dysentery case rate is not modified by these two factors and therefore reflects more directly the sanitation of the environment. The national morbidity rate for dysentery for the month of July, August and September was 157.5 in 1947, 51.8 in 1948, and 84.5 in 1949. The percentage changes were a decrease in 1948 to 33% of the 1947 seasonal rate, and an increase in 1949 of 63% over the 1948 rate for the same three-month period.

Recent studies in the United States (L.L. Falk) suggest that dust and insects are a major source of bacterial contamination of vegetables grown above the soil surface, acting as vectors from distant sources of contamination rather than necessarily directly from the soil in which the vegetables are grown. A review of the meteorological data for Japan made in connection with studies on the factors involved in the 1948 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis, indicated that conditions of heat and rainfall were abnormal during the spring and summer of that year. At this stage, nothing more than conjecture can be offered regarding the factors involved. However, in general, it can be pointed out that efforts to improve the environmental sanitation must be continuous and that it is dangerous to conclude that marked improvement noted in any one season is due entirely to human effort. Such thinking may lead to relaxation of control efforts which are important in the eventual relegation of dysentery to the status of a controlled communicable disease.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in morbidity rate for dysentery in the three-month period of 1949 as compared with that of 1948 were Hokkaido (38%), Fukui (48%), Saga (59%), Okayama (60%), Ehime (60%), Hyogo (65%), Shiga (88%), Fukushima (91%), Yamanashi (95%), Oita (96%) and Aomori (98%). All others had an increase. However, eleven others (Nagasaki, Tottori, Kumamoto, Osaka, Kagoshima, Mie, Fukuoka, Nara, Kochi, Wakayama and Toyama), although showing an increase over the preceding years season, had dysentery rates during July, August, and September 1949 of half or less than that of the national rate for the same period.

The following tables show the standing of individual prefectures both with regard to improvement of their own prefecture rates, and in relation to the national rate during the period of July, August and September.

TABLE I
I
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR DYSENTERY FOR THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	Ratio of 3 mo. 1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	Ratio of 3 mo. prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	--

Hokkaido	27.7	72.2	38	33
Aomori	30.2	30.7	98	36
Iwate	153.3	128.4	119	181
Miyagi	45.6	35.3	129	54
Akita	45.1	42.9	105	53
Yamagata	89.5	46.3	193	106
Fukushima	69.9	77.0	91	83
Ibaraki	148.6	110.2	135	176
Tochigi	112.1	54.5	206	133
Gumma	278.6	92.2	302	330
Saitama	269.1	56.8	474	318
Chiba	120.9	34.4	351	143
Tokyo	162.8	75.1	217	193
Kanagawa	116.0	32.1	361	137
Niigata	208.0	65.6	317	246
Toyama	42.3	16.9	250	50
Ishikawa	49.9	9.0	554	59
Fukui	43.8	92.2	48	52
Yamanashi	52.8	26.6	198	62
Nagano	84.3	35.2	239	100
Gifu	97.8	90.3	108	116
Shizuoka	125.9	39.3	320	149
Aichi	106.9	66.2	161	127
Mie	42.1	38.3	110	50
Shiga	28.3	32.2	88	33
Kyoto	57.5	42.4	136	68
Osaka	40.6	39.0	104	48
Hyogo	26.8	41.4	65	32
Nara	18.1	14.0	129	21
Wakayama	32.8	13.5	243	39
Tottori	35.7	34.6	103	42
Shimane	100.9	74.8	135	119
Okayama	21.8	36.3	60	26
Hiroshima	59.3	45.6	130	70
Yamaguchi	40.8	42.8	95	48
Tokushima	61.7	57.4	107	73
Kagawa	71.7	35.7	201	85
Ehime	42.5	71.2	60	50
Kochi	34.8	24.2	144	41
Fukuoka	35.1	31.3	112	42
Saga	33.6	57.0	59	40
Nagasaki	41.3	40.9	101	49
Kumamoto	30.9	29.7	104	37
Oita	64.0	45.6	96	52
Miyazaki	104.1	57.7	180	123
Kagoshima	27.3	25.1	109	32
All Japan	84.5	51.8	163	100

Table prepared by Health & Welfare Statistics Div. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP, 24 October 1949.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR TYPHOID FEVER FOR THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Case Rate Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	Ratio of 3 mo. 1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	Ratio of 3 mo. prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
Hokkaido	5.9	18.8	31	48
Aomori	10.3	18.5	56	84
Iwate	11.8	12.1	98	97
Miyagi	16.4	22.7	72	134
Akita	5.5	10.0	55	45
Yamagata	3.5	6.6	53	29
Fukushima	1.2	14.7	76	92
Ibaraki	7.5	11.6	65	61
Tochigi	5.8	19.4	30	48
Gumma	3.9	9.0	43	32
Saitama	14.7	16.6	89	120
Chiba	7.7	19.9	39	63
Tokyo	18.9	26.0	73	155
Kanagawa	16.4	33.0	50	134
Niigata	16.1	18.8	86	132
Toyama	19.6	31.8	62	161
Ishikawa	8.3	12.4	67	68
Fukui	42.2	35.1	120	346
Yamanashi	1.4	4.9	29	11
Nagano	10.2	71.0	14	84
Gifu	23.9	35.6	67	196
Shizuoka	19.8	16.9	117	162
Aichi	17.6	23.6	75	144
Mie	33.4	31.9	105	274
Shiga	6.7	12.9	52	55
Kyoto	14.0	24.6	57	115
Osaka	11.5	17.7	65	94
Hyogo	16.9	19.8	85	139
Nara	20.1	30.5	66	165
Wakayama	17.6	13.1	134	144
Tottori	17.8	32.6	55	146
Shimane	15.6	16.5	95	128
Okayama	13.5	21.5	63	111
Hiroshima	21.6	22.2	97	177
Yamaguchi	6.8	11.8	58	56
Tokushima	13.5	21.8	62	111
Kagawa	8.4	6.9	122	69
Ehime	3.4	20.1	17	28
Kochi	14.5	27.9	52	119
Fukuoka	6.0	6.6	91	49
Saga	3.4	12.1	28	28
Nagasaki	6.8	4.6	148	56
Kumamoto	0.9	0.7	129	7
Oita	3.8	12.6	30	31
Miyazaki	4.8	5.7	84	39
Kagoshima	0.7	1.8	39	6
All Japan	12.2	19.2	64	100

Typhus Fever

Reports of the occurrence of suspect cases of typhus fever are being received from various prefectures in Japan, particularly in Kyushu. There are several points which should be re-emphasized in the typhus fever prevention and control program.

1. Louse borne (epidemic) typhus

a. prevention (before cases occur).

- (1) Louse population surveys conducted at frequent intervals among persons in poor, crowded areas of cities, jails, orphanages, old peoples' homes, mental hospitals, vagrant camps or shelters, and school children.
- (2) Immediate institution of delousing procedures, using 10% DDT dust, of all persons in any of the above mentioned places when the louse population appears to be building up (heavy infestation - 10 or more lice or numerous eggs easily seen on cursory examination of hair and clothing).
- (3) Protective immunization with typhus vaccine of persons in areas mentioned above.
- (4) Residual 5% DDT spraying of public conveyances.
- (5) Intensified case-finding work.
- (6) Information and Education program.

b. Control (when suspect cases on proven cases occur)

(1) Patients

- a) Immediate reporting of any suspect or definitely recognized case, a suspect case being any person with elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset, unless the person is suffering from some definitely recognizable disease. Reporting should be done within two hours after discovery.
- b) Immediate delousing of patient with 10% DDT dust only.
- c) Hospitalization of patient within 8 hours after discovery.

(2) Contents of patient(s).

- a) Immediate delousing of all known immediate contacts of the patient within the household, institution, camp, etc., within 8 hours after discovery of patient.
- b) Delousing of all other known contacts (relatives or visitors of the patient).
- c) Immunization of persons in 2 (a) and 2 (b) above.

(3) Fecal delousing (hair, clothing, extra clothing, bedding) of all living in the vicinity of the patient or suspect (work from home to home). Repeat in 7-10 days.

(4) Zonal delousing (if necessary) i.e. an entire ward (ku) of a city or other large prescribed areas. (Repeat in 7-10 days)

(5) Fecal or zonal immunization of persons living in prescribed areas.

(6) Expansion and intensification of case-finding efforts.

2. Flea borne (murine) typhus.

a. Suspect cases should be regarded as probable epidemic typhus and should be treated as such.

b. Emphasis should be placed on the control of fleas. Ten percent DDT dust applied to clothing and bedding will be effective against both fleas and lice. Fleas can transmit the rickettsii of epidemic typhus, likewise lice can transmit the rickettsil of murine typhus.

c. Pre-dusting of houses (under tatami) sheds, stores and other buildings infected with rate should precede rat control campaigns by 6-7 days. Apply 10% DDT dust along rat-runways, rat harborages, around entrances to rat burrows, under and around buildings, in attics and other places frequented by rats and mice.

d. Rodent control operations using all recommended methods.

e. DDT residual effect sprays (containing 2% cresolis in final solution) will tend to control rat-mite infestations in homes. (Rat mites have also been incriminated as vectors of typhus fevers). Such spray also has a long lasting killing effect, on straying lice, on fleas, and miscellaneous household insects. This type spray will also destroy rickettsiae which may be present in fecal droppings of lice, fleas and mites.

3. It is urged that serum samples from any suspect or clinically diagnosed case of typhus fever be obtained for laboratory confirmation.

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

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

3rd sample - during the latter part of the 3rd week or early part of the fourth week of illness.

Samples should be sent to the National institute of Health, Tokyo.

4. Control measures should not wait for laboratory confirmation of suspect cases.

SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

A short course for midwives will be held at the Aikukai institute from 16 January to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send one representative selected on the following order of preference:

1. The Midwife of the prefectural nursing section or division or one who might be employed there in the further, or,

2. The chief midwife of an obstetrical hospital, or,

3. A midwife of the health center staff.

Only those who have a midwifery license and have had working experience in midwifery will be admitted to the course.

A short course in nursing school administration will be held in Tokyo at the Red Cross Hospital from 6 February to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send the clinical nurse of the prefectural nursing section or division. This course is planned for the purpose of assisting the prefectural clinic nurse to give better consultant service to nursing schools.

Nursing Books

Two new booklets of interest to nurses have recently been published.

1. Duties of Nurses Working in Hospitals

This booklet, published by the Ministry of Welfare, was prepared under the guidance of Public Health and Welfare. It outlines the duties of the staff nurse, head nurse, night supervisor, superintendent of nurses, instructors and educational directors.

It also contains a collection of laws and ordinances related to nurses, public health nurses and midwives.

Distributor: Kokumin Kyoiku-sha
174 Miyamae-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to
Price: 48 yen (postage additional)

2. Laws and Regulations Concerning medical. Nursing and Pharmaceutical Affairs

Distributor: Jiyuhyoron-shin
6-1 Minato-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
Price: 450 yen (postage 40 yen)

Accreditation of Nursing School

In order to carry out the provision of the Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Nurse Law No. 203 (July 1948) nursing schools will be inspected and graded by the regional examination committees early in 1950. Plans for the accreditation procedure for Class "A" schools have been completed by the National Nursing Council. Representatives of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare will meet in four places with the Examination Committee members on the following dates:

Tokyo	1 December (Kanto region)
Sendai	13 December (Hokkaido and Tohoku region)
Osaka	16 December (Kinki and Tokai region)
Okayama	19 December (Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu region)

Plans for the inspections and accreditation of Class "B" schools will be finalized in the near future so that all nursing schools will be graded before April 1950.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Bovine influenza

A survey of those prefectures in Kyushu, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kinki Regions where bovine influenza occurred, discloses a reported total of 101,101 head of cattle having been attacked during the period of August through November. A total of 289 head died from secondary invasion of organisms, of which *pasteurella bovisepitiosa* appeared most frequently. Those cases regarded as other than mild, did in the majority of cases exhibit symptoms of hemorrhagic septicemia. It is estimated that approximately 300 - 400 cases exist at this in Mie and Gifu Prefectures, with some sporadic cases still being reported from these areas where the disease has already abated. The fatality rate is 0.29 percent.

Research to date discloses that a virus has been isolated and that the *pasteurella bovisepitiosa* organism has been demonstrated in the specimens obtained in the field from living and dead cattle. Research is continuing, and a symposium is being planned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for all Veterinary Chiefs in charge of animal disease control programs. The date of the symposium will be announced through regular channels upon completion of plans.

Food and Mouth Disease in Algeria

1. The Office of International Epizootics, Paris, France, has notified the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in cattle has occurred in Algeria on 12 November 1949, origin of infection being in cattle recently imported from France.

Rinderpest in Formosa

Information received via radio from the Bangkok Office, FAO, regarding the outbreak of Rinderpest in Formosa, states that rinderpest is checked, 95 cattle dead, one cremated, prevention continuing, no further cases to date.

Action was taken in recommending the suspension of importation of livestock or livestock products from Formosa to Japan.

Monthly Meat inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of September.

	Cattle	Claves	Horses
Number slaughtered	17,071	1,403	4,210
Body wt. (kg)	6,050,958	125,099	1,350,469
Dressed wt. (kg).	3,075,657	59,818	628,189
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	2
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	12	2	12
Partial	323	21	199
Viscera	3,903	49	651
	Swine	Sheep	Goat
Number slaughtered	60,166	22	254
Body wt. (kg)	5,039,690	843	5,564
Dressed wt. (kg).	3,096,954	393	2,236
Condemned ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	11	0	0
Partial	549	0	0
Viscera	19,043	3	1

2. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of September.

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	----	292
Number of establishments inspected	----	239
Condition -		
Good	----	61
Fair	----	147
Poor	----	31
Total number of inspections	----	455
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	61,776 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	0

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	----	14,417
Number of establishments inspected	----	8,135
Condition -		
Good	----	2,907
Fair	----	4,117
Poor	----	811
Total number of inspections	----	10,043
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	435,151 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	436
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

1. Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of September.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	7
Samples examined	----	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	----	1
Number of plant inspected	----	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	----	1

Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	----	1
--	------	---

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	12,442
Samples examined	----	17,059
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	1,094
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	865
Number of plant inspected	----	4,528
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	437
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	394

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	----	38
Samples examined	----	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	----	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	----	9

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in September

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows and Goat</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	119	28,353 Lit.
Ordinary	61,055	114,222	24,016,587
Goat	7,163	9,744	208,450

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in September

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows and Goat</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	13,599	12,829 Lit	
Ordinary	2,871		3,310,738.9	4,913,091.1
Total	2,877	13,599	3,323,567.9	4,913,091.1

Milk Products Produced in September

Powdered whole milk	----	116,655
Powdered whole milk modified -15% sugar added	----	143,517
Powdered whole milk modified -35% sugar added	----	623,608
Sweetened condensed milk	----	849,631
Butter	----	208,127
Cheese	----	20,980

Monthly Seafood inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of September.

a. Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	----	1,409
Number of establishments inspected	----	943
Condition -		
Good	----	151
Fair	----	616
Poor	----	176
Total number of inspections	----	4,422
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	27,517,587 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	164,176 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

b. <u>Seafood Processing Plants</u>		
Number of establishments	----	11,266
Number of establishments inspected	----	3,794
Condition -		
Good	----	676
Fair	----	2,187
Poor	----	931
Total number of inspections	----	5,873
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	614,043 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	----	1,088 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer
c. <u>Seafood Retail Shops</u>		
Number of establishments	----	52,941
Number of establishments inspected	----	20,312
Condition -		
Good	----	3,725
Fair	----	12,040
Poor	----	4,547
Total number of inspections	----	24,334
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	----	1,430,911 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned		2,309 kgs
Cause for condemnation		Putrefaction
Disposition		Fertilizer

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Sanitation Report for September

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

a. Number of establishment registered	----	771,281
Number of establishment inspected	----	227,919
Number of establishment completing improvements	----	137,918
Number of administrative punishments	----	3,754
Number of cases to be tried under civil law	----	9
Number of establishments to be improved	----	27,003
Number of samples collected for analysis	----	7,740
Number of establishments requesting food analysis	----	1,525

b. During the month of September, a total of 208 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 4,510 people occurred with 52 deaths recorded.

c. The number of food sanitations now engaged in the inspection of food and beverages of non-animal origin totals 1,405.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

1. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following number of animal diseases occurring during the month of October.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	387
Swine cholera	26
Swine plague	6
Piroplasmiasis	3
Filariosis (Horses)	6

Strangles	7
Equine infection anemia	228
Brucellosis	42
Trichomonas	164
Equine infection abortion	25
Pullorum diseases (Fowl)	8,596
Bovine tuberculosis	90
Equine encephalomyelitis	32

Inspection of Animals and Animal By-products at Quarantine Stations During the Month of October.

1. Veterinarians assigned to the Animal Quarantine Stations inspected the following animal by-products on import consignment prior to their release to domestic channels.

Quarantine Stations	Hides	Wools
Hakodate	None	None
Otaru	None	None
Yokohama	397,085 kgs	94,388 kgs
Nagoya	None	422,456 kgs
Tsuruga	None	None
Osaka	25,400 kgs	3.75 kgs
Kobe	None	256 kgs
Moji	None	None
Nagasaki	None	None
	422,485 kgs	517,103.75 kgs

Weekly Rabies Report

1. The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on the number of Rabies occurring during the period 13-19 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Cases To Date</u>	<u>Number of Dogs Awaiting Immunizations</u>
Tokyo	3	169	23,501
Kanagawa	3	78	797
Chiba	4	129	25,718
Saitama	3	104	32,000
Ibaraki	0	26	11,500
Gumma	0	54	10,204
Tochigi	0	2	3,056
Total	13	562	106,776

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Phenylaminopropan and Phenylmethylaminopropan (Benzedrine)

Recent newspaper publicity has been given to the misuse of phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaminopropan (benzedrine) preparations by juveniles and others. This problem was recognized by the Ministry of Welfare last March when action was taken to amend the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. These two drugs had been designated as powerful drugs, with certain exceptions. Ministry of Welfare ordinance No.14, 28 March 1949, deleted all exceptions as previously specified. Reference Bulletin No.128 (6 - 12 June) page 18.

On 31 May 1949, as Ministry of Welfare Notification No.102, Supplement No.1 of the National Formulary was published, which removed thee from the National Formulary. These drugs in the form of powder and tablet had been included in the National Formulary previous to publication of Supplement No.1. This action made it necessary for a manufacturer to obtain license in order to produce these drugs as non-official medicines. No such licenses have been issued to date.

The injection preparation had never been included in the National Formulary. Licenses had been issued to several manufacturers to produce injections as non-official remedies. Thus at the time of the recent newspaper publicity these manufacturers were legally entitled to produce, and distribution was permissible as powerful drugs.

Recent emergency action to control the misuse was taken by the Ministry of Welfare. Under date of 27 October, the Vice-Minister of Welfare instructed prefectural governors (Kosei-sho-hatsu-yaku No.164) that phenylaminopropan and pharnylmethylaminopropan had been deleted from the National Formulary, and that manufacturers of the injection were requested to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Simultaneously, individual letters to manufacturers were dispatched pointing out the dangerous misuse of these infection materials, and requesting them to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Under date of 25 November, the manufacturers notified the Ministry of Welfare they are complying with this request.

The Ministry of Welfare recognizes that these preparations are of value in medical practice. They are now formulating plans which will insure strict control over distribution so that administration will be permissible only under professional advice. Such plans will be put into effect as soon as possible. Manufacture will then be resumed.

Penicillin Production

The Ministry of Welfare reported a total of 222.4 billion Oxford units of penicillin passes assay during October. This amount included 111.4 billion Oxford units of procaine penicillin, a substantial quantity of which contained 2 percent or more of aluminum monostearate. Penicillin producers have indicated that retail sales have increased perceptibly since 1 October when the lower price revisions were announced by the Japanese Price Board.

Biologics Production

New biologic production valued at 85 million yen successfully passed assay tests at the National Institute of Health during October, as follows:

Product	Passed Assay
BCG Vaccine	932,800 doses
BCG Vaccine Diluent	100,932 cc
Tuberculin	239,523 cc
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	747,350 cc
Smallpox vaccine	16,300,250 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	73,824 cc
Tetanus Antitoxin	26,760 cc
Typhus Vaccine	174,360 cc

All biologics undergo preliminary assay tests at the manufacturers' laboratories before being submitted to National Institute of Health for final assay.

Biologic Assay

During the period 8 November to 21 November the following biologics have been assay and found to meet minimum standards:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity doses
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsu Inst.	53	247,000
		66	215,000
		68	207,500
		72	227,200
		74	206,300
		75	239,200
		78	240,800

	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	86	100,000
		97	254,700
		114	445,700
		115	341,000
		117	365,000
		118	456,600
		125	465,500
		131	376,100
		132	203,000
		134	230,000
		135	185,400
		137	215,010
		139	259,100
		142	221,400
		143	200,500
		144	151,695
		145	228,125
		148	126,425
		149	105,000
		150	192,500
	Kagaku and Kessei	159	181,000
BCG Vaccine	Kekkaku Yobokai	32-A	47,700
		32-D	33,600
		33-A	50,400
		33-B	41,100
		33-C	40,700
		35-C	48,100
		35-D	44,700
		39-C	45,900
		39-D	52,400
		39-E	46,000
		40-A	41,800
		40-B	53,500
BCG Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	15	10,656
		16	6,880
		17	8,070
		18	8,480
		19	15,588
Tuberculin	Kitasato Inst.	4	16,160
		5	19,350
		9	19,400
		10	19,500
	Kekkaku Yobokai	10	27,150
		19	22,206
		25	28,176
		27	27,132
		28	29,166
		29	29,010
		30	25,428
		33	27,276

Typhus Vaccine	Sukegawa Inst.	3	9,540
	Kitasato Inst.	89 99	118,500 110,080
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Chiba Kessei Inst.	101 107	38,200 36,300
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K.	77	17,050
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Inst	17	37,850

Hexyresorcinol

Some improvement in hexylresorcinol capsule production was noted in October when 650,971 grams successfully passed assay. This amount included 3,365,000 capsules of 0.1 gram content and 1,572,000 of 0.2 gram hexylresorcinol content. A nation-wide educational program is being inaugurated by manufactures and the Ministry of Welfare, for the purpose of disseminating to the public the superior benefits of hexylresorcinol as an anthelmintic.

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Prosecution of Narcotic Violators

Forty-nine District Procurators, eight High Public Procurators, and two Supreme Public Procurators have been designated by the Attorney-General's Office, Japanese Government, to prosecute all narcotic cases in the District Courts, Appeal Courts at Supreme Court. In addition two officials in the Attorney-General's office have been assigned to review and coordinate the work of narcotic procurators throughout Japan in an effort to eliminate narcotic trafficking.

Enforcement

Seizures of heroin in the amounts of 198 grams in Tokyo, 125 grams in Chiba, 70 grams in Yokohama and 918 grams in Kobe have been reported in individual cases resulting from intensive undercover investigations within the past thirty days. Narcotic enforcement authorities working toward discovering the source of illicit traffic successfully negotiated for the purchase of the narcotics.

Information

Improved storage of narcotics will result from instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare (Yaku-Hatsu No.1763, 24 October 1949) which provide that in the future no local or central narcotic wholesaler will be granted a license unless a ferro-concrete vault is especially constructed to meet minimum specifications. Even should the specifications be met the license will not be granted unless public need is demonstrated. All presently licensed narcotic wholesalers have been advised to bring their storage facilities up to standard as soon as possible.

SECTION VII WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Report as of 22 November 1949

Latest information supplied by Provisional Fund Raising Headquarters of Japanese Red Cross reflects the following:

As of 22 November 1949 the combined CCC and Japanese Red Cross drive had reach 81.1% of the total overall national goal. Against the total fund goal of ¥ 1,221,717,000, ¥ 990,124,910.09 has been raised as of 22 November 1949.

Fukushima, Aichi, Shizuoka, Saitama, Akita, Aomori, Gifu, Iwate, Oita, Yamanashi, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Niigata have reached 100% or over their goals. These prefectures were first to go over the top in last year's campaign.

Extracts from Civil Affairs Team Reports for August

Chiba - During July in Chiba Prefecture there was an increase of nine more chapters and six new junior Red Cross groups totaling 360 members. A series of 34 lectures and demonstrations were given on life saving and first aid, eight individuals received instructor's licenses and five aid licenses. The traveling Japanese Red Cross clinic examined a total of 560 people in four villages - 8 doctors, 16 nurses, and 4 clerks participated.

Iwate - It is anticipated by the Community Chest that a Social Welfare Council be established in each city (4) and gun (12) in Iwate Prefecture. The money to be used in the support of the new councils is to come from Community Chest funds which last year were used as gifts to persons receiving public assistance. The purpose of these councils is to coordinate all social activities within their areas and between other areas, including those of the Minsei-iin Renmei and the Iwate Social Work Association.

Akita - Staff conferences at the prefectural, district and local levels are conducted monthly. Subject matter is planned in advance and directed discussions are coordinated by trained instructors. Subjects covering practical matters are preferred to theoretical ones. In the immediate future short courses for local welfare officials, standing commissioners of Minsei-iin and nursery teachers are being planned. The re-education leave policy is now in practice and one district official is attending the Japan School of Social work.

Kanagawa - The Child Welfare officials, in addition to their regular routine functions, planned and carried out in an elaborate program known as "Summer vacation Children's Meeting." The purpose of the meeting was to meet children and their parents as a group and to stress the importance and the Child Welfare Law. Child Welfare officials made talks, led discussion groups and directed recreational activities. A Demonstration Child Consultation Center was set up in order to acquaint the public with the kinds of services available.

Social Work Bibliography: refer to TB-PH-WEL 21 for correction in first paragraph of Part I. The Information Unit is in the General Affairs Section (not Social Affairs Section) Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Welfare. (Statement in Japanese is correct.) It is suggested that inquiries for social work material in Japanese may also be directed to the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai), 266-3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo since this association published in October 1949 a bibliography in Japanese entitled "Shakai Jigyo Tosho Mokuroku" and is responsible for a large number of the Japanese publications on social work.

Institute of Social Research:

Papers presented at the two-day session of the Institute of Social Research of the Japan Social Work Association following the National Conference of Social work are available in a preliminary pamphlet from the Japan Social Work Association entitled: "Zenkoku Shakai Jigyo Kenkyu Happyo-kai: Happyo Shushi." The papers cover the following subjects: Child Welfare, Protection of Livelihood, Rural Social Work, Medical Protection Problems, Social Work Administration, In-Service Training for social workers and an analysis of modern social work in Japan today. When all of the papers have been edited they will be published in final form.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following public assistance figures for the month of September. Figures for August 1949 and for September 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	Sept 1949	Aug 1949	Sept 1948
Persons - Institutional	132,683	132,321	144,882
Persons - Non-Institutional	1,857,864*	1,548,845	1,773,108
Totals	1,990,547	1,681,166	1,917,990
Assistance - Cash	892,053,116**	878,789,129	519,141,920
Assistance - Kind	64,118,727	13,350,923	23,266,546
Totals	956,171,843	892,140,052	542,408,466

* Approximately 260,000 persons received assistance as a result of Typhoon Kitty.

** Before deductions for repayment.

Inclosure No.1 Lists September Public Assistance Data by prefectures.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Medical Care Councils and Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils

Inclosure No.2 "Cabinet Order 367 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Care Councils", and Inclosure No.3, "Cabinet Order 368 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils", implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appointment and supervision of insurance doctors and the determination of medical care fees for the social insurance programs.

Fundamental provisions concerning medical care advisory councils are found in Article 43-(5) of the Health Insurance Law and Articles 282(5) and 28-(6) of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949. Prior to the 1949 amendments, the Seamen's Insurance Law contained no specific reference to the medical care advisory council set up in January 1949 under the Health insurance Law and Cabinet Order 23 of 1949 although the Seamen's insurance program had participated in the operations of these councils prior to the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949.

Provisions in the social insurance laws concerning medical fee calculating councils are found in Articles 43-(6) and 43-(7) of the Health Insurance Law, Articles 28-(6) and 28-(7) of the Seamen' Insurance Law and Articles 8-(5) and 8-(7) of the National Health Insurance Law. As in the case of the medical care advisory councils, there was no specific reference to the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the medical fee calculating councils until the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949 although the Seamen's Insurance program had participated in the operations of the medical fee calculating committee established in January 1949 by the provisions of the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order 24 of 1949.

Because of technical legal effects of the 1949 amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law, it was necessary to set up separate medical care advisory councils for the Health and Seamen's Insurance and separate medical fee calculating councils for the Health, Seamen's and National Health Insurances. However, Cabinet Orders 367 and 368 of 1949, which supersede Cabinet Order 23 and 24 of 1949, provide that the comparable bodies for each program will act jointly in their deliberations.

The two central medical care advisory councils will coordinate the activities of two advisory councils established in each prefecture. There will be but one medical fee calculating council for each of the three programs and no such bodies in the prefectures. The fees for medical care under Health Insurance, including both government-managed and society-managed, and under Seamen's Insurance, are set by the Welfare Minister upon the recommendation of the calculating councils but the individual National Health insurance Associations establish their own medical care fees, subject to the approval of the prefectural governor and using the recommendations of the medical fee calculating council only as a guide.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance Report for September, 1949.
2. Cabinet Order No.367 for 1949.
3. Cabinet Order No.368 for 1949.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1949.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 5 November 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 12 November 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 19 November 1949.