

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
7 July to 13 July  
1946**

SECTION I  
WELFARE

Public Assistance

Completed public assistance statistics for the month of May were received from Eighth Army and the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

The report showed a total of 2,182,493 different persons on relief in Japan, a decrease of about 500,000 from the preceding month. Net grants amounted to 40,464,855 yen, or about eight million yen less than in April.

Largest Changes in the numbers of persons assisted, according to the Japanese report, were as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of persons assisted</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Wakayama	453,711	14,345
Kanagawa	18,731	97,919
Tokyo-to	74,422	142,872
Yamaguchi	39,294	13,284
Shimane	38,456	12,689

Changes were said to be largely due to shifts in emphasis of grants under the "Protection Other Than Laws", "Military Aid Law" (with removal of special benefits or preferential treatment), and "Other Protection Work", the three chief categories under which relief was granted.

In the reports for April, wide inconsistencies were noted between the Japanese and the Military government reports as to relief grants, and numbers of persons assisted in at least 25 prefectures.

Action to simplify, reduce, and standardize the contents of monthly reports with a few towards greater accuracy, practicality, and value, is being made coincident with the completion of uniform statistic tables.

Private Relief Imports

The first organizational meeting of a committee of about 30 persons was called by the LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) representatives, Rev. Mckillop and Miss Rhoads, in Tokyo. Represented were PH&W Section, SCAP, the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministries, and various welfare institutions, hospitals, and agencies. The committee will serve to advise the Japanese Welfare Ministry on matters pertaining to the type of relief supplies to be requested and the method of handling, storage, and distribution to the needy through private relief agencies.

Child Care and Protection

An increasing awareness of the deplorable treatment or neglect of waifs and children in jails was evidenced in reports submitted to GHQ, SCAP, by the Japanese Welfare Ministry. The Ministry's representatives investigated conditions in Yokohama and Tokyo at the investigation of SCAP Welfare representatives and conferred with Japanese prefectural officials with a view toward adopting corrective measures. A social worker with ten years experiences as a mother-and child protection worker and visiting nurse was added to the Japanese Relief Section of the Social Affairs Bureau to handle child care and protection problems.

Foreign Nationals

A field inspection trip was made to the Foreign Nationals Food Distribution Point in Tokyo in which it was reported that surplus U.S. Army and Navy canned were being distributed. It was found that most of the canned goods were in badly dented cans, many swollen and that the foreign nations were given opportunity to hand-pick their purchases.

Foreign nationals were given a six months supply of seven pounds per month per person or a total of 42 pounds per person for the six months period.

Inasmuch as the supply is in such poor condition and deprives the person receiving it from further issue of canned goods for six months, an adjustment will be made to supply these people in the further with better canned goods as it is released.

This store takes care of 1404 foreign nationals.

### Prefectural Investigating Teams

Joint-teams of the Home and Welfare Ministry's, sent throughout the various prefectures to audit prefectural accounts, have found widespread errors in reported figures and amounts on hand.

The investigating teams report close coordination and cooperation between Ministry Government Companies and the Prefectural auditing teams.

The auditing teams reflected a desire and willingness on the part of the Japanese Government, at the national level, to correct and take immediate disciplinary action in flagrant cases of non-compliance on all violations brought to the attention of Japanese Home and Welfare Ministries.

### Red Cross Activities

Miss Isobel C. Auld, American Red Cross was assigned to this Section as field representative in the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross. She will assist in the development of Chapter Service. Because of limited staff, the reorganization will be done on a demonstration basis in a selected group Chapters. Two Japanese Red Cross general field representatives have been appointed to work with her with field service beginning in the near future. Miss Auld will assist with the training and supervision of the Japanese Red Cross field representatives and in the actual reorganization of the chapters.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Cholera. Fifty-seven cases or suspected cases of cholera were reported this week from Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Saga Prefectures. The Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, made an inspection trip of areas of cholera prevalence, and now is in Korea to investigate cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Approximately 20 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported in Japan, but to date no cases have been confirmed.

Dysentery and Typhoid. Dysentery is showing some increase particularly in Gunma, Ibaraki, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki. There has been a general decrease in number of typhoid cases reported from all prefectures, except Hiroshima and Hokkaido where rates continue at a comparatively high level.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Chlorination of water supplies in five port cities in Kyusyu has been increased to 3.0 ppm residual in the distribution system as a cholera control measure. This should be considered as an emergency measure only and should be reduced as soon as possible. Special effort is being made to protect the sources and reservoirs from contamination.

A shortage of aluminum sulphate for water treatment was reported by the Water Works Association and Health Ministry due to the recent exportation of this material to Korea. Conference with the Economic and Scientific Section have resulted in some changes in allocation and increased production to insure adequate supplies for water treatment.

Waste Disposal. A large proportion of the sludge produced at sewage treatment plants was formerly barged to sea or otherwise wasted. Steps are being taken to have all digested sludge collected by Agricultural Associations for use as fertilizer. This is now being in Tokyo and Osaka.

Insect and Rodent Control. The budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of about 62,000,000 yen for the control program has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Prefectures will be notified promptly of their allocations by the Ministry. The budget estimate is for the total labor cost plus 50% of the cost of supplies and equipment.

Arrangements for the production of two motion pictures on mosquitoes and flies have been made with Toei Cinema Studio. The script of the former has been approved by this office.

A report has been received from the Health Ministry showing the number of Insect Control Officers, assistants, and sanitary teams that have been appointed and organized in each prefecture. Niigata and Ishikawa failed to submit a report, and Osaka and Ibaraki did not report number of teams organized.

#### Laboratory Activities

The initial meeting of the "Assistant of Penicillin Manufactures", was held 10 July 1946 at the Welfare Ministry. In addition to representatives from SCAP, the Japanese Welfare Ministry and the National Penicillin board, 25 manufacturing firms were represented. Approximately 30 scientists from various Universities also attended.

The main point stressed was the necessity for interchange of ideas and problems which the individual concerns have had. For Penicillin production to succeed, close cooperation of all is an absolute necessity.

Attention was directed that membership in the association is open to any manufacturer contemplating the commercial production of penicillin.

Though there has been a steady decline in the incidence of new cases of smallpox in Japan, certain foci still have abnormally high rates.

A meeting was held with the Chief of the Health Bureau of Welfare Ministry to ascertain the progress of the smallpox re-immunization program in correlation with the above.

Approximately 10,000,000 Units of vaccine are presently stored in Osaka. Since this vaccine is some 6 - 7 weeks old, potency assays were ordered before it would be released for use. This is being carried out and the results will be known 18 July 1946.

#### Medical Examiner System

Operational flaws which have arisen in the plan which was operating in the Tokyo area have been revised. After a sufficient period of observation, it is intended to establish Medical Examiner Systems thru out Japan patterned after the Tokyo plan.

#### Venereal Disease

The weekly conference was attended by the Eighth Army Venereal Disease Control officer. Weekly meeting will continue with plans for a nationwide Venereal Disease Control symposium to be held in about 1 month with representatives from the local Military Government Companies; tactical forces and Japanese Public Health Officials attending.

Investigations are being instituted of reported instances of non-compliance with SCAPIN 642 relative to abolishing Prostitution contracts. It has been requested that any instances on no-compliance with this directives be reported to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

#### Nutrition Activities

Lt. K.G. Shea, nutrition officer from Korea Public Health and Welfare Section spend several days, on temporary duty at this office relative to the Public Health nutritional program which includes:

- a. A hot lunch program for Korean school children.
- b. Soybean milk for babies.
- c. Plan for education of dietitians in hospitals.

#### Nutrition Surveys

A comparison of the results of the nutrition survey in Tokyo in May with those in December and February indicate that the caloric intakes in Tokyo in May was approximately 600 calories less than the results in December 1945 and 300 calories less than average city February.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3018 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207, 242 beds, 106,757 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 273,955 out-patients treated.

On 5 July the Council on Medical Education met and took specific action regarding the selection and appointment of Medical School inspectors. Thirty inspectors are to be appointed for candidates recommended by the leading Medical Schools.

The sub-committees considering the Post-Graduate Training program reported progress. The problem of Post-Graduate Education will be responsibility of the Japanese Medical Association.

#### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

##### General

Executive meeting of the new Demonstration School had its first meeting 10 July 1946 in Red Cross Headquarters. Representatives from Red Cross Hospital, Headquarters, St. Lukes and GHQ were present. The school program is progressing satisfactory. Adjustments have been difficult but with time it is felt sure many of the administrative problems will be solved.

Minor plumbing repairs have been made, main diet kitchen is being reconditioned, dormitory has been sprayed and the hospital will be sprayed and dusted with D.D.T. Hospital supplies are coming in slowly.

Student schedules, ward supervision and student government problem are being ironed out. Affiliation with a near by hospital is being planned for the students.

The refresher course is holding its place in interest and enthusiasm. This week Occupational Therapy was taught by Miss Gillespie of the 42nd General Hospital with a display of articles. The nurses made stencils and started articles in leather which they were allowed to keep. This class was extremely interesting and practical. A teaching film on Typhus and Malaria Control was shown to the students. They all feel that the course is worthwhile and many requests have come from the nurses for educational help in their respective hospitals.

The Medical Officer of 32nd Military Government Company, has been contacted re: visiting the School of Nursing in Tokyo. He desires to be notified when possible as he would like to visit some of the schools with our nurses on their inspection trips.

#### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### General

Field trip to Tochigi Prefecture. Japanese Veterinary conditions in Tochigi prefecture were surveyed during the week. Accompanied by representative of the 80th Military Government Company and the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and stallion depots were visited.

Livestock Industry. As a result of the elimination of the Japanese Army there is a trend toward more dairy cattle and fewer horses.

Feed is plentiful and livestock are in good condition. Animal disease control measures are effective.

Meat Inspection. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Sanitation is comparatively good in all but one establishment visited.

Dairy Inspection. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating from 195 to 200 degrees fahrenheit, in autoclaves. Milk plants are comparatively clean and sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farm is neglected but the cows are in good condition. Tuberculin testing is in progress.

Conclusions. Under the guidance of officers from the 80th Military Government Company the Veterinary service in this Prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

##### Reports from Japanese

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

##### Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	17
Milk samples examined	2

Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards a/	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	20
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards a/	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6108
Milk samples examined	4075
Over bacterial standards c/	448
Under butterfat standards d/	799
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3313
Over bacterial standards	378
Under butterfat standards	719
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	44
Milk samples examined	55
Over bacterial standards c/	1
Under butterfat standards d/	3

a/ - 50,000 Per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Animal Disease Report. The animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and forestry reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 7 – 13 July 1946.

#### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

#### SECTION VII SUPPLY

##### General

Pyrethrum emulsion and other supplies and equipment for the current insect and rodent control program are being shipped to prefectures, based on allocations made by the Welfare Ministry. Under Japanese law 5/6 of the cost of such supplies must be paid for from prefectural funds. Since the program was initiated on a national scale, prefectural officials seem to feel that they have no financial responsibility in the matter and have been reluctant to provide the required funds. Military Government officers should impress upon prefectural officials the necessity for providing funds to cover this program.

In order to expedite supply of essential medical supplies and equipment, the Welfare Ministry has in a number of instances, instituted production programs based on known needs. Production of hand dusters for spraying DDT dust was handled in this manner. These dusters are now available in considerable quantities at several manufacturers but are not being ordered by prefectures. One prefecture reported that Japanese produced dusters were not necessary since they were receiving a sufficient supply of U.S. produced equipment. This situation indicates the necessity for determining requirements at the prefectural level and submitting firm requests to the Welfare Ministry. Unless the Ministry receives orders from prefectures it is very difficult to justify requests for allocations of critical materials. Prefectural health officials should estimate their requirements of supplies and equipment for health control purposes at least six month in advance. Firm orders should then be placed with the Welfare Ministry for delivery as required. This office has instructed the Welfare Ministry to notify all prefectures of the need of submitting advance estimates of requirements. Military Government officers should coordinate this

subject with prefectural health officials to insure that appropriate estimates are submitted and that funds are made available to cover cost of supplies and equipment.

### Production

A study has been made of the production schedules of the Instrument Control Company with respect to manufacture of microscopes with dark field attachments. Present production is partially negligible but an augmented program has been set up. Each prefecture should immediately advise the Welfare Ministry as to total requirements of microscopes with dark field attachment. This will permit the Ministry to make an intelligent estimate of total needs and schedule production accordingly.

Upon request of this Division, Economic and Scientific Section has investigated the availability of chemicals for manufacture of X-Ray fixing and developing powder. It was found that a critical shortage exists at the present time. The Japanese Photographic Sensitive Control Association has submitted a plan which it appears will provide a sufficient amount of these materials. Economic and Scientific Section will receive a bi-weekly report on the status of this program and render assistance when required.

Following is a resume of insecticide production to date:

Insecticide for killing adult fly - Total produce to date 35,000 kg Formula as follows:

Vegetable Oil	21%
Sodium Hydroxides	3.6%
Creosote Oil	54%
Cresol or Pine Oil	13%
Water	8.4%

Insecticide for killing adult fly and mosquito - Total produced to date 47,270 kg

Formula as follows:

Fatty Acid	10%
Potassium hydroxide	2%
Alcohol	2%
Phenol	6%
Light Oil	77%
Water	3%

Pyrethrum Emulsion - Total produced to date 187,830 gallons.

Approximately 40,000 kg of an insecticides formula as follows has been produced to date:

Creosol	25%
Orthodichlorbenzene	40%
Alcohol	15%
Kali - soap	20%

A total of 12,204 kg of phenothiazins (larvicide) has been produced to date. Production of rat poison is approximately 4,250 kg.

### Distribution

In order to assure that no supply bottleneck would impede the processing of repatriates, a member of the Supply Division, accompanied by a representative of the Repatriation Relief Board, visited seven of the repatriation ports. A week was spent at Sasebo where supplies for a new laboratory were produced from National Hospitals and former Japanese Army and Navy supplies available in Saga Prefecture. A complete list of items needed at each port was obtained and follow-up is being made to assure rapid supply action by the Welfare Ministry.

Instructions relevant to the disposal of medical stores being received via repatriation shipping involve the release of such stores to the Chief of Quarantine Service at the respective ports who are responsible for forwarding

inventories to the Welfare Ministry. An equitable plan for distribution will then be issued and instructions for shipping furnished the port.

36,000 vials of typhus vaccine were released to the Welfare Ministry. 27,000 vials will be shipped to Hulutao, Manchuria, 3,600 vials to Hakata and 5,400 vials to Sasebo.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June 7,784,540.06 yen of Japanese army and navy medicines were received and 8,194,252.69 yen worth distributed. This represents an increase of approximately 100% over transactions in May.

#### Narcotics

Lt. Stefan, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, SCAP and a narcotic Inspector, Tokyo, explained new narcotic control regulations to the following groups: Tokyo Pharmacists' Associations, Pharmacists of Tachikawa ward, the ward heads of doctors' Associations; and the doctors of Meguro and Shinagawa wards. Interest of the registrants was evidenced by the many intelligent questions being asked.

Narcotic control officers, SCAP and Mr. Kamiya, Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Public Welfare, in a conference with Major Gordon, Commanding Officer, 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, concluded arrangements for the release of Japanese military narcotics now in the depot, to the custody of approved wholesale houses through the Japanese Government. Necessary precautions are being taken for safe transfer of custody.

Sankyo Company, Ltd., Tokyo, one of the approved control wholesale houses for the custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, completed the construction of a narcotic storage vault. Among the security features for the safe storage of narcotics provided by the Sankyo Company are guard attendants each time the vault is opened, a burglar alarm system and siren.

### SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A series of conferences were held with The Ministry of Health to determine the adequacy of budgetary appropriation to carry on programs ordered by this section. Action to secure necessary funds are already under way, and a report will be made to this section within a week stating the results of the negotiations to secure more funds from the Finance Ministry.

### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (13 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1713-A) Subj: Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution.

AG 400 (13 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1721-A) Subj: Request for Shipment of Clothing and Daily Necessities to Japanese Seamen in South Regions.

J. U. WEAVER,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 22 June 1946.

#3 - Communicable Disease Report for Five Week period ending 29 June 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
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**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

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## SECTION I WELFARE

### Reserve Relief Supplies

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government (SCAPIN 1713-A), dated 13 July 1946, authorizing the distribution of approximately 50% of reported reserve relief supplies of former Japanese Army and Navy biscuits and canned foods in 32 prefectures experiencing the most serious food shortages. The authorized amounts consisted of 3,163,800 Kgs. of biscuits, and 5,952,100 Kgs. of canned foods. Distribution is to be made without charge to persons requiring supplementary public assistance at home or in public or private welfare institutions. Priority, as far as possible, is to be given to children, pregnant women, mothers of young children, and to the sick and the aged. The above amounts were in addition to some 796,000 Kgs of reserve foods previously authorized for distribution. Allocations were based partly on numbers of persons requiring assistance according to Japanese estimates, and in some cases on special reports of conditions in certain areas.

Representatives of this section visited two (2) Mitsui Warehouses in Tokyo to inspect some 297,293 Kgs of food concentrates and 15,251 liters of vitamin fruit juices from former Japanese air corps stocks, recently transferred from Saitama Prefecture. The stocks were well packed and in good condition. They were authorized for distribution to 161 various public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-To, and to 58 in Kanagawa-Ken in proportion to the number needy persons in these institutions. Actual distribution was expected to begin the following week.

### Public Assistance

A welfare representative of this section, attended a conference on the subject of the draft law on "Daily Life Security" at the invitation of the Central Association of Social Welfare in Tokyo. Present at the conference were some 40 persons including members of the Japanese Diet, officials of the Welfare Ministry, prominent educators, social workers and heads of public and private Social Welfare agencies. Free discussion took place concerning details of the proposed law. Emphasis was placed on the need for training qualified welfare workers, and the improvement of the Homen-iin (volunteer district welfare commissioner).

### Social Work Education

A new section, called the "General Affairs Section" was established in the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. One of its chief functions is the development of Social work education in Japan. For this purpose an experienced educator and settlement worker was assigned to the new section to devote full time to this problem. Tentative plans call for the development of a one-year course in Social work for Collage graduates, a three-year course for Middle-school graduates, and an in-service training program for persons presently engaged in welfare work.

A representative attended a city wide meeting of 1,000 Tokyo-To Homen-iin, and explored with them the concept of public assistance as a matter of right versus charity as a matter of "radiance from above".

The duties of the volunteer welfare workers was emphasized, and the duties and responsibilities of welfare clients in given factual information relative to their individual situations was pointed out.

### Foreign Nationals

Instructions were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, standardizing the supplementary ration made available to foreign nations and assuring its continuance.

The above was contained in Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, SCAPIN 1069, "Ration for United Nations Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

The Japanese Government is required by 25 July 1946, to submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval, lists of foods supplementary to the regular Japanese ration which will cover the minimum nutritional requirements for the persons indicated in paragraph 2 of this directive. These lists will contain suitable food for a basically rice dietaries and non-rice dietaries. Upon approval The Imperial Japanese Government will assure General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, that the food will be made regularly available through normal rationing channels for purchase.

Nothing in this directive will be constructed to change the food ration for enemy nationals as contained in SCAPIN 459.

Commanding General, Eighth Army will require frequent inspections of foreign nationals supply points of the Japanese Government to assure that food of sufficient quantity and quality is regularly made available for purchase by foreign nationals.

Japanese officials are required to give advance warning when articles of food must be substituted in sufficient time to report the changes to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Japanese officials are also required to give efficient and courteous treatment in their relations with foreign nationals.

The Commanding General, Eighth Army is requested to exercise surveillance in enforcing the terms of the directive and to take corrective action in cases deemed necessary.

#### Red Cross

The training course for the newly assigned Japanese Red Cross general field representatives was completed by the American Red Cross field representative. A schedule for chapter survey visits is to begin on 22 July, for the six northern prefectures including Hokkaido.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3032 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,612 beds, 108,592 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 14-20 July 1946.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Plague	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	3
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	13
Wakayama	Anthrax	1 c
Miyagi	Anthrax	3 h
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Oita	Blackleg	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for June 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	16
Trichomoniasis	4
Texas Fever	13
Swine Plague	3
Swine Erysipelas	4
Rabies	2
Strangles	138
Equine infectious anemia	26
Pullorum (chick)	289

Monthly Meat Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,150	1979	88	4305	3100
Condemned					
Ante mortem	1	1	0	0	3
Post mortem					
Total	8	0	0	2	4
Partial	199	8	0	30	278
Viscera	2266	77	0	1472	442

#### SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 272 dentists re-established in practice during the month ending 15 June.  
The rehabilitation program is 59% completed to date.

#### SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

##### General

The Prefectural surveys are being continued and much interest has been shown among the doctors and nurses in various areas.

The final committee meeting of the Refresher course was held 18 July 1946 at Red Cross Hospital. Plans for the awarding of the certificates were made and the program discussed. All bills were paid out of fees collected for course. Plans have been made for the nurses to meet every month in order to discuss current nursing problems.

Plans have been made for the Demonstration School to have student affiliation in September in the Children and Women's Hospital (Aiiiku Hospital). This will be a great step forward in Nursing Education here. Affiliation with other institutions to include maternity work in progressing satisfactorily.

#### SECTION VI SUPPLY

##### General

Approval was given for the removal of 159 medicines from the controlled distribution list. This leaves a total of 178 items of medicines being distributed by the Central Medicine Control Co. The medicines removed from the control list are considered to be the least important of those distributed by the Control Company, and the supply exceeds the demand.

Production figures are being closely watched and it is planned to remove additional medicines from the control list as production approaches demand.

A total of 19 medicines were added to the controlled list. These included mainly sulfonamide preparations which had not been previously controlled due to the fact that production was practically negligible. Production is now being increased it will be necessary to apply controls in order to insure an equitable distribution.

##### Production

A representative visited all factories producing pyrethrum emulsion. Production was found to be excellent. A small shortage of 50 gallon drum cans exists but action has been taken to correct this situation. All factories have sufficient materials to produce the quantity planned. Large quantities have already been distributed throughout Japan. All prefectural military government teams have been requested to determine that this pyrethrum emulsion is being utilized correctly and as quickly as possible after receipt by prefectural health officials.

The production of spraying equipment is progressing slowly. Employees of the factory were victims of a dysentery epidemic for a period of ten (10) days which delayed the program. Spraying equipment will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

Current literature on the production of penicillin has been forwarded to the Headquarters and Headquarters detachment of all Military Government regions with instructions to encourage all manufactures interested in large scale production of penicillin.

#### Distribution

Reports from The Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June, 19,919,842.29 yen of controlled medicaments were purchased for distribution, and 31,871,126.56 yen were distributed through national trade channels.

Recent field visits have indicated the possibility that DDT products may have been issued to Japanese Agencies without the proper accounting being made. All issues of U.S. Army supplies to the Japanese are to be covered by forwarding signed receipts in duplicate to the Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP.

#### Narcotics

On the morning of 19 July 1946, Tokyo-To narcotic officials reported registrations in Tokyo under the new narcotic regulations had reached approximately eight thousand. It is estimated this figure represents about 90 percent of the narcotic dealers in Metropolitan Tokyo eligible for registration. The remaining 10 percent are expected to register by the close of business on 20 July 1946.

At a round table discussion attended by Narcotic Control officers, officials of the Welfare Ministry Pharmacy Section, a Tokyo Narcotics Inspector, and several druggists and doctors, various problems connected with the newly enacted narcotic regulations were explained and discussed. The discussion was frank and free ranging in subject from the sometimes autocratic demeanor of Japanese officials to the sometimes cynical and do-nothing attitudes of Japanese doctors and druggists. The meeting ended in a feeling of unanimity, however, with promises of cooperation from all sides.

Taro Kamiwada, a former captain in the Japanese Navy, who in Korea consigned three tons of opium to Suyeo Yamashita, principal defendant in the Kondo Opium Case, has been arrested in Japan, according to an informal report from the Tokyo Procurator's Office. The arrest brings the total number of defendants in the Kondo opium case to nine.

Enactment of new Japanese narcotic regulation has made further consignment of seized Japanese medicinal narcotics or of other Japanese medicinal narcotics in the custody of Allied Forces to the Ninth Medical Depot, Kobe, or the Twenty-ninth Medical Depot, Yokohama, unnecessary. Instructions have been given to deliver such narcotics into the custody of narcotic officials in the Sanitary Bureau of the local prefectural government. The narcotics will ultimately be delivered to SCAP approved wholesale drug houses under instructions given to the prefectural narcotic officials by the Welfare Ministry.

## SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Cholera. A total of 100 cases of cholera or suspected cholera has been reported from Hiroshima Ken. There has been 33 deaths to date. Control measures are being carried out and are considered effective. The Acting Chief, Preventing Medicine Division is in Korea confering on cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Two new suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported as of 20 July. One case reported from Muroto Ettagaki which has had 2 previous cases with 1 death.

Dysentery. There is some increase in dysentery particularly in Ehime ken, 58 cases being reported to date.

Typhus. Typhus does not present a problem. Only occasional cases are now being reported.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Shortage of chlorine cylinders in the United States is delaying the shipment of chlorine for treatment of supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Japanese cities are being urged to return empty cylinders promptly to maintain possible production of chlorine in this country.

Insect and Rodent Control. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides has increased rapidly in the past few weeks. These are now being distributed in fairly large quantities to all prefectures. Larvicidal control work has been delayed by lack of spraying equipment, but this is now being distributed from Japanese manufacturers. Both supplies and equipment are now available from U.S. Army stocks.

An effective insect control program has been reported in progress in Kochi, Shikoku, where the mosquito population is said to be the lowest in many years.

#### Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the disease of primary concern. Approximately 45 cases are being held in quarantine at the four repatriation ports of Hakata, Sasebo, Senzaki and Uruga. Some thousands of contacts are also in quarantine at these some ports. No cholera is known to exist at the other six repatriation centers.

Available evidence indicates cholera to be present very near to Hulatao. So far as known, the disease is not present in Hulatao itself.

The Port Quarantine Consultant visited the Senzaki and Hakata repatriation centers and found considerable improvement in the physical plant.

#### Laboratory Activities

The laboratory consultant accompanied by a representative from the Welfare Ministry conducted a preliminary inspection of biological laboratories in the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto areas.

Many instances of poor sanitary conditions, unsterile technique, and wide differences in technical procedures were observed. The resultant material will be distributed to Military Government teams for future reference.

Preliminary tests on the smallpox vaccine stored in Osaka have been completed and have been found to be equivocal. Further assays will be done before the vaccine is either condemned or approved.

#### Medical Examiner System

On this same trip, conferences were held with Japanese Medical Examiners of the above 3 cities. Considerable differences, both in the actual operation and even more marked, in their system of keeping records were found. A standard basic plan is now being tested in the Tokyo areas and will be distributed if operational tests prove satisfactory.

#### Venereal Disease

Conferences were held with officials from the tactical forces, local military government, and Japanese prefectures of the aforementioned three places.

Favorable comment was voiced to the plan for holding regional VD control sessions with representatives of the above group. First such meeting is planned for September for the Tokyo area; subsequent sessions to cover the rest of Japan.

Attention was directed to SCAPIN 642, and investigations for specific instance of non-compliance with said directive are being carried out. Such reports should be forwarded to this office.

### SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (19 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1069) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 430 (19 Jul 46) PH, 19 July 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum, Number (SCAPIN-1069), 19 July 1946, Subj: "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

### SECTION IX SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 29 JUNE 46

### Public Welfare

A five day conference of Provincial Welfare Officers opened on 25 June and began a series of discussions mainly to orient Koreans in their duties. Execution of duties in connection with welfare is left to the Koreans counterparts with only supervision being exercised by military personnel. Excellent results were obtained in the form of suggestions by Korean delegates.

Flood and disaster relief were given priority consideration during the week. Mr. Paul Chavehadze ARC, and Lt. Frank Convey, Welfare Bureau and Captain Blumenthal, Bureau of Health, were appointed as committee for flood and disaster relief.

Kyongzang Namdo's was allocated 285 boxes of relief supplies donated by Hawaiian Council of Churches, Honolulu, Hawaii.

### Statistics

Korean repatriates have used 161,000 tons of food effecting two million persons since October 1945. About 170,000 families have been re-housed and 180,000 families remain in need housing.

At present there are 74 temporary refugees shelters with capacity of 31,720 persons.

### Hospital Administration

Establishment of a Health Center in Seoul, is in progress.

### Veterinary Affairs

Conferences were held with leading educators concerning the location of the new proposed Veterinary College. Under consideration are Pusan, Suwon and Seoul.

Conferences were held with various Bureaus in the Public Health Department concerning the duties of Veterinarians in the field. It was decided that they will be responsible for the inspection and licensing of food establishments in addition to the inspection of foods of animal origin.

Letters were forwarded to all Provincial Governors explaining the duties and responsibilities of Regional Veterinarians. The American occupied zone has been divided into three regions with the three northern Provinces in region one, the three southwestern in region three.

### Nursing Affairs

Survey and inspections continue in the provinces. Plans are underway to establish a branck of the Nursing Arts Institutes at Pusan in August where a one month concentrated program will be held for nurses from Chejudo, Cholla Namdo, Kyongsang Pukto, and Kyongzang Namdo.

A recruitment program for highly qualified nursing school candidates is being planned for July and August.

### Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs

General. A list of supplies available for export to North of 38 degrees was compiled and submitted to NEB.

Manufacturing. Two manufacturing concerns were allocated Nitric Acid for the manufacture of bismuth subnitrate. An allocation of 36,000 yards of muslin from CAD supplies was released for the manufacture of adhesive tape. Two medicines advertised as being good for Cholera were tested and proven false. Further manufacture has been prohibited.

Distribution. Approximately 12 tons of emergency medical supplies were sent to Taegu for treatment of Cholera. Shipments of disinfectants for use in the cholera epidemic were made to Cholla Namdo and Cholla Pukto.

J.U. WEAVER,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Sections

2 incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
21 July to 27 July  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

Mr. Milton J. Evans, a recent arrival from the United States, joined the staff of the Welfare Division as Welfare Services officer.

### Public Assistance

Returns from 38 prefectures concerning public assistance statistics for the month of June 1946 showed a total of 1,851,639 different persons on relief. Grants totaled 32,991,430 yen.

### Relief Supplies

Distribution of some 372,000 Kgs. of former Japanese air corps food concentrates from Saitama Prefecture began in the Tokyo-To and Kanagawa-Ken areas. Representatives of the Welfare Division, PH&W, the Tokyo-To Welfare Department of relief supplies, and the Welfare Ministry visited the Asylum for destitute persons near Itabashi Station, Tokyo to observe the distribution and use being made. Approximately 1200 aged, sick persons, waifs, orphans, abandoned infants, and displaced persons were under the care of the asylum.

### Hospital Care

A report was received from the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the number of in-patients on relief in 56 main hospitals in Tokyo Metropolitan area as of 31 May 1946. The report showed:

<u>Number and Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>	
	<u>Paying</u>	<u>Free</u>
10 Mental Hospital	1326	903
22 Sanatoria	2631	1626
11 General Hospitals	1312	295
4 Maternity Hospitals	52	20
9 Contagious Hospitals	<u>950</u>	<u>727</u>
Total 56 Hospitals	6271	3571

### Red Cross

The appointment of Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu, president, Mr. Taiichi Hara and Mr. Asaji Akagi, vice presidents of the Japanese Red Cross society is of outstanding importance in the progress of the reorganization of the Society. It has placed the organization under the leadership of well qualified officers who have a thorough knowledge of Red Cross activities with authority to take immediate action on necessary changes in reorganization and the development of the services of the society.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilians Hospital Strength Report shows 3039 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,699 beds, 110,759 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 266,587 out-patients treated.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### Reports from Japanese

Distribution of Army Horses after Surrender. Following is a summary of a report submitted by the Japanese Demobilization Ministry concerning the distribution of Army horses after surrender.

Number sold to officers and men.	
(Average 300 yen).	13,572

Number sold to Ken horse associations. (Average 300yen) for resale to farmers (Average 1000 yen)	46,105
Number presented to institution without cost.	7,998
Total	67,675

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 21-27 July 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1

#### SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The production of 76 controlled dental items during June amounted to 1,218,329 yen.

#### SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The three months refresher course for the graduate nurses of the Tokyo Hospitals closed 25 July. Program and the awarding of the 83 certificates took place at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

A conference was held with Dr. Oata, Medical Journal Publisher and Dr. Hashimoto, St. Lukes International Medical Center, relative to publishing the Journal of Nursing. Concurrences obtained with C.I. & E. on material which was cleared and released for printing. Tuberculosis booklets cleared and will be printed by (The Journal of Medical Arts & Science).

#### SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Miyayama of Ministry of Education reported that the Finance Ministry had allocated the sum of 253,872 yen to the Institute of Infectious Diseases to further the study of Japanese B encephalitis. An additional sum of 90,365 yen will be granted by the Education Ministry.

The Ministry of Communications reported that as a result of the capture of postal records on Poloa by Allied Military forces no record of the account of the Korean Self Governing Association (chosun Jin Jichi Kai) have been found. Efforts to located the account are continuing.

#### SECTION VII SUPPLY

##### General

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Finance and Home Ministries and the Medicine Control Company concerning the high cost of medicines. SCAP was represented by Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections.

It was learned that request for increase in prices originate with the manufacturers and are screened by the Medicine Control Company, prior to submission to the Welfare Ministry. Recommendations of the Welfare Ministry are forwarded to the Finance Ministry for final action.

Increase in cost of medicines was reported to be due to rising cost of raw materials and labor, with the latter being the most important factor. All Ministries are of the opinion that present prices were at a level consistent with operating cost and reasonable profits. In order that SCAP may be able to make a further study of the problem, request was made for report of cost analysis on 25 important medicines.

The question of prices for returned Japanese Army and Navy supplies was also discussed. It was learned that these prices are essentially the same as is being charged for new production. The Welfare Ministry had advocated lower prices but apparently was over-ruled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Finance. The latter ministry advanced the theory that the Japanese people were actually benefiting by high prices since the total proceeds of the sale of these supplies are deposited to the credit of the national welfare fund. The Welfare Ministry pointed out that even though prices were reduced to retailers, physicians and hospitals, it is quite likely that physicians would charge the same price for these medicines as is being charged for corresponding items from new productions.

The three interested ministries were instructed to make an immediate study of all phases of this subject with a view to formulating a plan which would permit expeditious disposal of these supplies at reasonable prices.

An additional meeting will be called by interested SCAP sections as soon as the ministries have completed the preliminary studies.

### Production

Distribution of pyrethrum emulsion has been made in quantities specified below. The symbol X10 indicates emulsion for dilution with 10 parts of water and X30 indicates emulsion requiring dilution with 30 parts of water.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dilution</u>	<u>Quantity (gallons)</u>
Hokkaido	X10	16,550
	X30	6,400
Aomori	X10	1,750
	X30	700
Iwate	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Miyagi	10	4,750
	X30	1,650
Akita	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Tokyo	X10	95,080
	X30	22,650
Kanagawa	X10	19,850
	X30	10,200
Shizuoka	X10	9,300
	X30	0
Aichi	X10	13,850
	X30	6,000
Mie	X10	6,400
	X30	2,800
Osaka	X10	20,350
	X30	15,050
Fukuoka	X10	10,250
	X30	1,750
Hyogo	X10	12,700
	X30	7,050
Gifu	X10	2,300
	X30	0
Fukui	X10	850
	X30	600
Shiga	X10	1,750
	X30	1,500
Kyoto	X10	15,800
	X30	0
Oita	X10	3,200

	X30	0
Nara	X10	600
	X30	750
Tochigi	X10	2,000
	X30	1,750
Gunma	X10	6,150
	X30	2,050
Yamagata	X10	1,750
	X30	0
Chiba	X10	3,900
	X30	5,000
Yamanashi	X10	900
	X30	600
Toyama	X10	2,000
	X30	1,600
Ishikawa	X10	2,500
	X30	2,200
Nagano	X10	2,900
	X30	1,400
Wakayama	X10	2,500
	X30	2,000
Tokushima	X10	3,100
	X30	0
Kagawa	X10	6,000
	X30	0
Kochi	X10	4,500
	X30	0
Saga	X10	1,250
	X30	0
Nagasaki	X10	5,000
	X30	0
Kagoshima	X10	2,250
	X30	0
Tottori	X10	1,150
	X30	1,000
Shimane	X10	1,150
	X30	1,250
Okayama	X10	1,500
	X30	2,000
Miyazaki	X10	2,350
	X30	0
Fukushima	X10	3,800
	X30	0
Niigata	X10	3,900
	X30	0
Kumamoto	X10	2,000
	X30	0
Ehime	X10	2,900
	X30	0
Yamaguchi	X10	5,400
	X30	0
Hiroshima	X10	5,300
	X30	0

Ibaragi	X10	1,800
	X30	0

Distribution will continue as production is accomplished.

#### Distribution

Visit to Tokyo-To Medicine Distributing Company warehouses revealed a fair amount of returned Japanese Army and Navy medicaments awaiting distribution. The company officials stated that distribution would be made as soon as reports from the Doctor's Association were received. It was pointed out to the officials that these supplies should be distributed to retailers, and not to wait for the reports from the Doctors' Association. The officials promised to get these items to the retailers in the immedi-future.

Shipment of 150,000 cc of cholera vaccine was made by air to Peiping, China, for repatriation use at Hulutao.

#### Narcotics

Arrangements for the release of Japanese military medicinal narcotics from the custody of United States forces to SCAP approved Japanese wholesale houses were concluded and six truck loads of the narcotics were moved from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to the vaults of wholesale drug houses in Tokyo. The narcotics were moved under a Japanese armed police guard, and hand-to-hand receipt for the narcotics was maintained through SCAP narcotic control officers and representatives of the Japanese Government.

Approximately 10,000 narcotic dealers in Tokyo-To submitted narcotic inventories and registered between 19 June and 19 July 1946.

## SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

The acting division chief returned from a trip to Korea during which cholera control procedures were observed and communicable disease control activities in general were discussed.

Conferences were held with the director of the Public Health and Welfare Department, Korea, relative to present and anticipated personnel problems.

#### Cholera

An inspection was made by members of the Division of the area in Yokosuka, Kanagawa prefecture, where an outbreak of cholera had been reported. Advice and assistance were given relative to institution and enforcement of adequate quarantine and control measures.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. With the higher summer demand, some cities are reporting a shortage of water in certain areas. This situation is not unusual in Japan, but is aggravated this year in the bombed cities due to high leakage from distribution systems. Greater effort is necessary in these cities to repair or discontinue leaking services and small mains.

Plans are being made by the Health Ministry with the cooperation of the Japanese Water Works Association for the improvement of treatment plant operation and water laboratory technique. Courses are to be given for the education of re-education of operators and technicians and it is expected that potable water standards will be revised. A plan is being worked out for licensing operators and technicians successfully completing the course which will increase their rating and salary.

#### Sanitation of Repatriation Ports

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has appointed Mr. Gonda and Mr. Tanaka to investigate and improve sanitation in repatriation ports. Mr. Gonda will supervise all waste disposal and insect and rodent control, and Mr. Tanaka will supervise the water supplies and washing facilities.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with Sanitary Officers from Shikoku, Tokyo-Kanagawa and Utsunomiya. Effectiveness of the control program apparently varies greatly in different areas, according to the interest and activity of responsible officials. Several prefectures have reported expansion of the program from larger to smaller cities. Some prefectures have an active poster and pamphlet campaign, and at least one is organizing a lecture series for education of the general public.

Scripts have been reviewed for a newsreel on sanitation and insect control and a film on mosquitoes and mosquito control.

Port Quarantine

Accumulated evidence indicates that cholera is present in ports of Manchuria and that ships coming from Manchurian ports should be carefully examined for possible presence of cholera aboard. The same applies to vessels coming from Korea and China.

Eight additional Medical officers specially trained in port quarantines procedures arrived in Japan from the United States for quarantine duty. This will in part, make up for the loss of experienced quarantine officers being returned to the United States.

Nutrition Film

Advice was given by the Nutrition Consultant to representative of the Japanese Recording and Films Producers on a series of educational films to be shown to the Japanese Public on use and nutritive value in the dietary of dried wild leaves.

Nutrition Surveys

Partial data were received from the Japanese Government on the May Nutrition survey. A summary of the results are submitted in the following table.

Data on Nutrition Surveys, Japan  
December 1945, February 1946 and May 1946

Average caloric consumption, per capita per day in Japanese cities.

Number examined in Tokyo, December 1945, 16020, May 1946, 13097; Four cities, February 1946 10401, May 1946, 14,426; Prefectures February 1946, 37,836, May 34,758.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Free Market</u>	<u>Home Production</u>	<u>Gift</u>
Pre-War 1926	2121	-	-	-	-
Tokyo Dec. 45	1971	1080	787	23	81
May-46	1352	775	495	20	62
Feb. 46					
Average 4 cities					
Feb. 46	1675	1092	443	53	89
May-46	1602	1128	383	50	41
Average 18 pref. rural					
18 pref. rural					
Feb. 46	1952	233	75	1613	31
May-46	1951	455	55	1422	18

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies:

(Number examined Tokyo, Dec. 1945, 31,955, May 1946, 32,871; Four cities (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Feb. 1946, 29,257, May, 30,299; Prefectures, February 1946, 64,513).

	Anemia	Chei- Losis	Gloss- itis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Hyper- kera- tosis	Chronic Diarrhea	Brady- Chrdia	Delayed Menstruation Women 17-45
Tokyo									
Dec. 45	6.9	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	19.3
May-46	9.5	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	3.1	2.3	7.2	18.8
Four cities									
Feb. 46	10.2	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	4.4	2.1	4.8	21.1
May-46	3.0	6.2	2.5	8.6	4.0	3.0	2.3	7.9	19.0
19 pref. rural									
Feb. 46	2.3	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.1	0.9	3.0	9.8

Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare.

### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1074) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, 21 July 1946, Subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-1074) File AG 710 (21 Jul 46) PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 21 July 1946, subject: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

### SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 6 JULY 46

#### Public Welfare

Problem of financing the return of Japanese refugees from North of 38° parallel as well as those of the U.S. zone appears nearing a definite solution. The Department of Commerce has requested a cost analysis from Welfare Branch as a basis for levying charges against the Japanese Government to cover the expense of repatriation.

#### General Relief

Report was made that Solicitation on streets for "flood sufferers" had degenerated in some cases to merely a racket. The matter is being investigated by Provincial Welfare Office.

#### Training Section

Preparations were made for in-service training course for public assistance workers. The course will be held at Civil Service Training Academy.

#### Welfare Supply

Relief supplies donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia and valued at over \$126,000 arrived aboard the S S Carl E Todd.

#### Veterinary Affairs

At a conference of representatives of Agricultural Middle Schools it was decided to delete the veterinary curricula.

A tuberculosis conference was held and it was decided that an eradication program will be pursued.

Veterinary licensure examination will be held in October.

Six cases of rabies have been reported.

### Nursing Affairs

Inspection tours of various hospitals continue and conditions are improving.

Expansion of the Maternity program at City Hospitals is now being planned.

Conferences have been held with Red Cross representatives regarding development of a Red Cross nursing service.

### Preventive Medicine

There is an apparent increasing incidence of cholera in Southern Korea. Some of the cases reported have just been confirmed. In areas where laboratory facilities are not available all cases are carried as cholera. Reporting is late from some areas due to Communication difficulties.

The total number of cases of cholera for this period was 1,862 with 1,122 deaths. Many of the cases have occurred earlier but were reported during this period.

Reports from all provinces indicate that effective control measures have been established.

### Sanitation

An emergency program has been worked out providing for sanitary supplies to be kept in strategic areas and sanitary precautions that are to be followed.

This bureau is to procure all non-medical supplies for shipment to cholera areas.

Supplies for civilian insect and rodent control are to be turned into tactical supply depots from which the Military Government units can make the necessary requisitions.

### Port Quarantine

The Commanding General, USA MGIC has been given complete responsibility for all quarantine measures affecting civilians. The director of Public Health & Welfare, has been designated as his representative. Cholera control is to have first priority on supply, transportation and personal.

### Nutrition

Composition and nutritive values of "dried Do-Ra-Si" (dried root of *Platy Condon glacum*, Nakai) was determined. 296 Calories/100 grams.

J.U. WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls;

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 13 July 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
26 July to 3 August  
1946**

SECTION I  
WELFARE

Public Assistance

A conference was held with Mr. Kawai, Welfare Minister and Mr. Kasai, Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, to discuss the status of the new over-all welfare legislation, now in committee discussion by the Japanese Diet.

The Welfare Minister expressed the appreciation of his staff for the counsel of this office in promulgating a liberal and democratic approach to the drafting of the welfare legislation now before the Japanese Diet. Mr. Kawai expressed the belief that "This legislation, would be the first to eliminate the charity stigma and in its place, institute the spirit of guaranteeing the social life of the people, by the Japanese Government, as a government duty".

In discussing family relief allotments it was pointed out to the Welfare Minister that no set family relief grants could be established due to varying costs of supplies in different Prefectures and further that by directive (SCAPIN-775, dated 27 Feb 1946) no maximum is to be placed on the amount of relief furnished to prevent hardship. The five basic principles for determining a family's relief needs were outlined to the Welfare Minister, namely; (1) Prevailing price levels, (2) Size of family, (3) Age of family member and activity, (4) Assets, (5) Health.

Distribution of Relief Goods from Reserve Supplies. The Welfare Ministry reported on the distribution of Relief Goods (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) for the month of June 1946. The report reflected a total of 655,031 persons (639,817 persons in families, 15,214 single persons) in 46 Prefectures were recipients of the following relief goods:

Biscuits	208,337,494 Kgs.
Canned Goods	344,011,320 Kgs.
Clothing	307,443 items.

Emergency Assistance. Approval was given to release 1630 Kgs. of canned food and 2256 Kgs. of biscuits, formerly Japanese Army and Navy stocks, for victims of fire disasters in Niigata Prefecture. Approximately 2500 persons were affected and were in need of this emergency relief as requested through the Welfare Section, Eighth Army Military Government.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. Miss Rhoads and Reverend McKillop, representatives of LARA (Licensed Agency for Relief in Asia) and a representative from this office departed for Korea to assist in formulating procedures covering the importation and distribution of LARA supplies in the Korea area.

Tokyo-To Welfare Institutions. A representative of this office section visited three of eight so called "Healthy Houses" belonging to Tokyo-To. These tuberculosis preventorium, located in Shizuoka Prefecture, have capacity for about 800 juveniles at a time, but due to the current food problems, are only operating at one-third capacity. Until the shortage of food stuffs and medical supplies cases, these installations will operate on a part-time basis only.

Prefectural Investigating Teams. A second report has been filed by above teams, with GHQ, SCAP in reference to irregular distribution of reserve Army - Navy food stocks held for relief purposes. The prefecture concerned was Okayama. Disciplinary action will be taken by the Home and Welfare Ministry.

July 20 1946 instructions were issued (Sha-hatsu No. 559) to all Governors of prefectures regarding procedure in future distribution of "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief." File AG 400 (13 July 46) PH (SCAPIN-1713-A). These instructions charge the Governor to distribute impartially and without cost to only the needy and helpless. Governors were cautioned to prevent this food from falling into illegal channels. The governor was further advised to work closely with Military Government officials in this program. The Inspection Teams will continue to audit the prefectural welfare program.

Foreign Nationals. 25 July 1946 the Imperial Japanese Government replied to Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons" file AG 400 (19 July 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1069) submitting the following dietaries:

Basically rice dietaries:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rice	4.4 Kg.	In case rice is unavailable 4.4 Kg. of flour or 22 Kg. of Irish potatoes or sweet potatoes will be furnished.
Misc.	100 Momme	Can be substituted by 1 lb. of canned food according to choice of rationee.
Shoyu	2 go	
Edible oil	1 go	
Sugar	40 Momme	
Canned Fish	5 pounds	

Basically non-rice dietaries:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin	
Butter	2 lbs.	
Edible Oil	3 go	
Canned foods	7 lbs.	
Lean Beef	200 Momme	
Four Wheat	500 Momme	
Irish or Sweet Potatoes	3 Kan	If potatoes are unavailable 600 Momme of flour will be substituted.

Reply was made 30 July 1946 accepting the Japanese plan with the following exceptions:

Paragraph 2 above last item, to read, "If potatoes are unavailable, 500 Momme of flour will be substituted and addition thereto 100 grams of leafy vegetables will be substituted."

Nations enumerated in surveillance instructions, in regard to SCAPIN-1019, were repeated to the Japanese Government with Taiwan residents in Japan included providing these residents are certified Chinese Nationals by the Chinese Consular Affairs Division of the Chinese Mission.

The Japanese Government will be required to furnish the Foreign Nationals at the place from which they now receive their ration.

Effective date shall be 15 August 1946.

The supplementary ration to be in addition to the full Japanese ration and both to be furnished regularly.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3049 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,517 beds, 108,977 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 272,386 out-patients treated.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 28 July to 3 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Texas fever	1

## SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The fourth general meeting of the Council on Dental Education met 29 July 1946. The curriculum as recommended by the sub-committee was unanimously approved by the council. Progress reports were rendered by other sub-committees.

All legislation proposed by the Council has been approved by the Bureau of Legislation and is expected to be passed by the Diet so as to be effective 1 September 1946. Appropriations for effecting Council proceedings and National Board affairs has been approved by the Finance Ministry.

## SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

### Reports from Japanese

The institute of Public Health has prepared and presented a program for the training of Medical personal which includes 50 Graduate Nurses. This course is to begin in September and will be held in Tokyo. Full plans as to curriculum, length of course for different groups and how candidates are selected are on file. This is pertaining to the Ordinance of Educational Function of the Institutes of Public Health.

Conference was held with Japanese Nurse in Osaka, (she has been the Editor of the Nurses Association Magazine "The Nurse") re: the continuation of the magazine. Back copies of the magazine were requested and one copy has been sent to C.I. & E., (Press & Publication Section) for information re: status of magazine. Another conference was held re: the official status of the magazine and the possibility of an editorial staff. As the National Nurses' Association is not officially functioning we cannot appoint Board members for the magazine but will plan to have the magazine start functioning with the understanding that as soon as the Association can meet an editorial board will be named and the magazine will become the official organ of the Association,

Two more Prefectural Surveys were completed this week. This completes ten prefectures in Japan.

The Demonstration School "clean up" program continues. Material for sheets and pillow cases has been obtained and they are being made. Uniforms will be made next. Space for nursery has been set aside in hospital and is being cleaned up. Central supply room has been designated and is being cleaned up. Cooperation seems much better. Staff meetings continue.

## SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

## SECTION VII SUPPLY

### General

It is apparent that health officials, at the prefectural level, are not familiar with supply programs that have been developed for disease control purposes. In spite of the fact that materials are available in prefectures and have been for sometime, this office still receives reports that the Japanese Government is unable to supply required items. Upon investigation, it is usually found that sizeable quantities of vaccines and insecticides are on hand without the knowledge of local health officials.

Since a supply system must be developed at the prefectural level, which can handle this problem in an efficient and expeditious manner, it is particularly important that military government personnel take steps to acquaint prefectural officials with present supply policies and procedures. Action must be taken to effectively utilize supplies and equipment now being furnished. As soon as possible these activities must be extended to include estimates of future requirements.

In addition to insect and rodent control material there is available at the present time sufficient vaccine and sera to meet all requirements. As soon as arrangements are completed at the national level, DDT products will be

turned over directly to the Japanese Government in sufficient quantities to cover disease control program. These products will be distributed to prefectures for use as directed by prefectural health officials, under supervision of military government personnel.

#### Production

A check sheet was submitted to ESS outlining the contemplated import program of DDT products and requesting that necessary action be taken to provide sufficient suitable containers to package these products after they have been refined by the Japanese Government.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry to determine cholera vaccine requirements and method of distribution. It was decided to maintain 10,000,000 cc as reserve stock until 15 September 1946. Requirements during the interim period are to be furnished by designated laboratories for specific prefectures. The quantity needed will depend upon incidence of cholera since vaccination will be conducted in only the danger areas.

Production and distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to all prefectures in Japan is continuing according to schedule.

Continued efforts are being made to increase production of essential medicines. The principal limiting factor at present is the fact that all controlled items must be sold to the Central Medicine Control Company. The Central Medicine Control Company reimburses the manufacturers by means of frozen checks which results in the manufacturers limiting production of controlled items insofar as possible. The manufacturers are producing non-controlled items in order that they can effect sale to several wholesalers thereby receiving cash for all sales.

#### Distribution

Shipment of 8,000,000 cc's of Japanese produced cholera vaccine was made to Korea. This shipment completes 10,000,000 cc allocation requested by Korea.

Estimates are being prepared by the Medical Treatment Section, Quarantine Relief Board, Welfare Ministry, on requirements of cholera and typhus vaccine for the repatriation program for Ryukuans from 15 August to 31 December 1946. The ports involved are: Kagoshima, Kure, and Sasebo. An estimated amount of 322,770 cc of cholera and typhus vaccine will be required to complete the inoculation program for these repatriates.

Several items were removed from the controlled list of sanitary goods. Sanitary goods include rubber products for hospital use, some types of dressings and miscellaneous items of hospital supplies. Surgical dressings are not included in this category as these items are handled by the Sanitary Materials Control Company.

#### Narcotics

A report received from the Welfare Ministry shows approximately 1,500 narcotic addicts in Japan although five prefectures including Tokyo-To have not yet reported. Investigations directed by SCAP-narcotic control officers indicate the report does not present a true total since many prostitutes are narcotic addicts, and have not been reported to the Japanese Government by doctors who charge exorbitant prices in supplying narcotics for this illicit traffic.

Another six truckloads of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were transferred, valued at approximately 3,500,000 yen represent about 80 percent will be transferred during the week beginning 5 August 1946.

A reorganization prepared by the Welfare Ministry will establish a Narcotic Section in the Medical Supply Bureau to regulate and control narcotics in Japan through similar organizations at prefectural levels. The Narcotic Section will replace the Narcotic Division, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene in the Japanese Government. The prepared reorganization will improve effective narcotic control in Japan.

## SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Reemployment of government officials who had been discharged because of incompetence and/or non-cooperation with occupation officials. Dr. Katsumata is going to investigate this and wishes to know the names of any officials dismissed in the future.

Conference was held with Dr. Bamba, Chief of Communicable Disease Section, Bureau of Public Health, Hokkaido. We enumerated difficulties in the control of communicable diseases such as poor transportation and communication and the lack of personal in the Public Health Bureau.

A trip was made to the Uruga repatriation center in company with Miss Strahler, representative of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. An inspection was made of the Mikawa Maru, a Japanese hospital ship which was in port at the time of visit.

### Cholera

2 additional cases of cholera developed in the isolated contacts in the Kanagawa outbreak. 4000 stool examinations were done in the Otsu area, Kanagawa prefecture, and one carrier was found.

Cases of cholera continue to occur in Southern Honshu and Kyushu. 25 Cases were reported from Yamaguchi prefecture, 22 of which were Koreans seeking illegal entry. Hiroshima which had reported 101 cases up to 22 July 1946, has reported no further cases during the past week.

### Sanitation

The Consultant on Mosquito Abatement, Commission on Virus and Rickettsial Diseases has made a partial investigation of the insect control program in Japan and has submitted a preliminary report. Pertinent observations are quoted for the information of Public Health officers in the field.

“The control of mosquitoes, which is principally a function of local governments, should be considered to be (as a phase of sanitation) one of the functions of the public health authorities, expect that in the control of rice field mosquitoes it may be considered to be a function of the Agriculture authorities.

The mosquito control problem can be divided into three main sections.

Control of the container breeding species, principally Aedes albopictus (the dengue vector), and Aedes togoi.

Control of the foul water breeding species, principally Culex pipiens pallens, and Armigeres obturbans.

Control of the rice field breeding species, principally Culex tritaeniorynchus (suspected to be the principal vector of Japanese B encephalitis), and Anopheles hyrcanus siensis, the malaria vector.

“The best progress in mosquito control in Japan in 1946 has been made with relation to the container breeding species. In many cities and villages most of the concrete water containers, used for holding water for fire protection, have been turned over or otherwise eliminated as mosquito breeders. However, the greater part of this work had been done at the order of our military personnel prior to the organization of Japanese civilian mosquito control. In the opinion of competent Japanese observers, this work has noticeably reduced the numbers of mosquitoes in certain Japanese cities so far in 1946, as compared with previous years.

“Personal investigation of Japanese civilian insect and rodent control teams warrants the following tentative conclusions:

“On the average, the results so far accomplished are rather meager.

“In limited areas where teams have been well organized and supervised fairly good mosquito control is being obtained, when the basic defects in Japanese sanitation are considered. The most obvious improvement is in the reduction of the container breeding group of mosquitoes.

“In most instances these teams perform their work inadequately, perfunctorily and with little understanding of principles or methods. Especially, they do not thoroughly understand that effective mosquito abatement of the container breeding and foul water breeding types of mosquitoes requires the most careful, painstaking and detailed inspection to locate all mosquito breeding places, any of which are partially concealed and often difficult to find.

“In some areas practically no attempt has been made to organize these teams, and they are not yet functioning.

“In some areas the Japanese are given no assistance with equipment and supplies from our military government, and they are required to depend entirely upon Japanese equipment and supplies, regardless of their adequacy. In other areas apparently little attempt has been made to require the Japanese to utilize their own equipment and supplies, and their program depends, very largely upon the use of American military equipment and supplies.

“The numerous Japanese cemeteries are sources of many mosquitoes of the container breeding group (paragraph 4 previous). In some areas good control has been obtained under direction of Malaria Control

Detachments by requiring the cemetery caretakers to fill all the water-containing holes in the monuments with coarse sand or fine gravel. This practice should be made compulsory throughout Japan.

“Until an adequate solution for the complex problem of excreta disposal in Japan has been worked out, it appears to be most probable that the only measure of control of mosquito breeding in the Japanese privies (benjos) and other sanitary containers of liquid fecal matter which can be expected to be successful is the heavy application of 5% DDT residual spray to the surfaces immediately adjacent to the containers (such as sidewalls and ceilings or cover). Under this treatment the banjo or cesspool becomes a death trap for the mosquitoes breeding in foul water”.

#### Port Quarantine

The port quarantine consultant is on an inspection tour of the repatriation centers in South Honshu and Kyushu.

The VO27 with 2506 passengers from Hulutao put in at Maijima but cholera was found to be aboard and it was ordered to proceed to Sasebo.

The illegal entry of Koreans continues to be a major problem in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into Japan. 22 stowaway Koreans with cholera were apprehended at Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi prefecture.

The eight officers trained in port quarantine who arrived last week have been inspecting facilities at the repatriation center at Uraga.

Due to outbreak of cholera among repatriates arriving from Hulutao, all repatriation from Hulutao has been stopped until the situation warrants resumption.

### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (30 Jul 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1094) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

### SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 13 JULY 1946

#### Welfare

General. A telegram announcing the availability of relief supplies donated by Koreans in Japan for the benefit of flood sufferers in Korea was received through XXIV Corps Headquarters.

Bureau of Housing. Pending authority for the establishment of a National Housing Authority to alleviate critical housing conditions, the adoption of adobe construction has been proposed and is under consideration. A translation in Korean of a U.S. Government pamphlet on adobe construction has been completed. To insure successful adaptation of this form of building material to Korea climate and resources, the construction of a demonstration house is contemplated. If the experimental structure meets the test satisfactorily, permission for the publication and dissemination of the pamphlet will be requested.

Bureau of Welfare Supply. A shipment of relief supplies, including the Hawaiian consignment, was dispatched to Cholla Pukto by L.S.T.

Shoes purchased from the Material Control Corporation were sorted and those considered unusable were sold for scrap at 200 yen per case. The net return for the sale was 80,800 yen.

Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies. Mr. F. Eugene Keneflick, American Red Cross Civilian Relief Representative has completed a preliminary survey of institutions for dependent children in Seoul. The survey revealed that one-third of the eighteen children's institutions maintain approved standards. Mr. Keneflick will assist the Seoul Welfare Office in the formulation of measures to raise the standards of those in need of corrective action.

Korean National Red Cross. The approval of the articles of incorporation for the organization of the Korean National Red Cross is expected during the coming week. It is planned to appoint various committees at meetings scheduled to be held in the near future.

### Hospital Administration

Korean Physicians in government service will be allowed to engage in the private practice of their profession, provided practice is carried out after regular duty hours.

### Supply

Distribution. The third allocation of CAD Medical Supplies was distributed to four provinces. Shipments approximated 130 tons and were valued at 11,000,000 yen.

Medical supplies from the Japanese Relief Society were allocated to Seoul city relief.

Manufacturing. An allocation of gasoline was made to production for manufacture of insecticide.

The Chosen Manufacturing Supply Company was ordered to manufacture 720 tons of alcohol for medicinal use.

### Nursing Affairs

On July 10, 1946, the third public health nurses course was opened. Eleven students were present. Plans are being discussed re: proposal to include the school of Nursing at Seoul University Hospital under University Administrative Control rather than the Department of Public Health. Inspection trips are being continued.

### Preventive Medicine

There is a slight improvement in the cholera situation. The rigid travel restrictions, the efforts of the personnel, and the educational program are showing results.

There has been a total of 1,009 new cases and 858 new deaths reported in this period. This is a decrease of 853 cases and 264 deaths from the previous week.

A full report on other communicable diseases has been submitted from all provinces.

### Sanitation

A supply of calcium hypochlorite ampules and Halazone tablets was procured and a distribution plan is in effect.

Progress is being made on plan for plumbing and waste disposal in the schools. A revision of the ordinance providing for the licensing of eating establishments is being prepared. The Department of Health will only issue certificates of sanitation. Included in the ordinance will be the duties and responsibilities of the sanitation section.

An effort has been made to coordinate the procurement of water treatment chemicals. It was recommended that all requisitions be made by Economic Section, Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sanitation would act in an advisory capacity.

J. U. WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 20 July 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 13 July 1946.