

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
4 August to 10 August  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

Complete statistics from 46 prefectures covering public assistance granted for the month of June 1946, gives following information:

Number of different persons assisted	2,194,336
Total amount of relief grants	41,231,612 yen

### Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House).

Representatives of this section with a representative of the Welfare Ministry made a re-inspection of this Tokyo-To institution to further observe general conditions which were alleged, through news reporting channels, to place the institution in the category of "a place of horror". This institution, near Itabashi Station. The buildings are temporary quarters which were procured after the permanent installation was destroyed by fire. There are 1588 inmates being cared for at this time (516 adult females, 763 adult males, 37 juvenile females and 272 juvenile males) of this total 275 are hospital patients. Those hospitalized were in a serious condition when received by the institution (injuries, illness, malnutrition etc.) which has progressed to the point that very few are capable of recovery. All other inmates appeared to be receiving as high a standard of care as the shortage of food stuffs, institutional supplies and equipment would permit. To raise the standard of care, specific recommendations were made to the Welfare Ministry through Mr. Saito, Japanese Liaison with the Welfare Ministry. These recommendations were relative to supplying the shortage aforementioned. The institution reflected a creditable attempt, on the part of the institutional officials, to provide a maximum of care and protection with the minimum of supplies and equipment, which are at their disposal.

### Foreign Nationals

Additional nationals were added to those enumerated in SCAPIN-1094 paragraph 2b. They are:

Cuba	Egypt	Salvador
Philippines	Brazil	New Zealand
Mexico	British Commonwealth of Nations	

The above are contained in SCAPIN-1112 (7 Aug 46) PH.

### Red Cross

Survey visits to 4 prefectures by Japanese Red Cross general field representatives inaugurated field service to chapters from National headquarters. In accordance with the new plan of organization of the society three administrators of departments have been employed. This leaves only 2 vacancies in administrative personnel to staff the 10 departments of National headquarters.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3068 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,582 beds, 110,927 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 267,657 out-patients treated.

On 6 August 1946, the Council of Standards for Hospitals met in the building of the Japanese Medical Association, Tokyo. This meeting, the second formal conference of the committee, was devoted entirely to the presentation of a plan, prepared by the Hospital Administration Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, to facilitate the formation of the general committee and sub-committees and to direct them in considering specific factors.

On 9 August 1946, the Council on Medical Education convened in this headquarters. Consideration was given to various requests from Senmon Gakko schools to exempt their graduates for the one year's intern ship which will be required of all medical graduates henceforth. The committee concluded that no exceptions would be made.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

Two sausage factories located in Tokyo engaged in the manufacture of balogna in cellophane caeing, were surveyed during the week. Manufacturing methods parallel those in the United States and ingredients are similar

except for the use of horse meat. All meat is obtained from slaughter houses maintaining ante and post mortem inspection but the sausage is not manufactured under the supervision of an inspector.

Cooking and smoking temperatures are adequate for the production of a safe product.

Sanitation compares favorably with similar establishments located in the United States.

#### 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 4-10 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	2
	Swine Plague	5
	Texas Fever	2
	Swine Plague	3
Tokyo	Swine Plague	3
Fukuoka	Anthrax	20

#### SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

#### SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Supplies for the Nurses Training Demonstration School are being obtained. Sheets and pillow cases have been made and delivered, coal estimates were made for the running of the school with a reply expected in a few days. This coal is to be used for operating central kitchen, demonstration autoclaves, operating room twice a week and heating water. Samples for uniforms have been secured, one of which will be selected for the school. The diet of the nurses has improved and there is now a better variety of food. The progress of the nursery is moving rapidly and all are satisfied with plans. Lesson plans and translations for teaching nursery procedures have been prepared.

The chief of the Army Nurse Corps (WD) is observing nursing affairs in Japan.

#### SECTION VI LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

#### SECTION VII SUPPLY

#### General

Numerous requests are being received for small quantities of supplies and equipment required for specific purposes in the various prefectures. The majority of these are received directly and the necessity therefore has not been substantiated by the responsible officials. It is very difficult to take final action on requests of that nature. In most instances it is necessary to refer them to the Welfare Ministry who most in turn secure further information from the prefecture.

From a study of these requests, it is apparent that prefectural officials are not assuming any supply responsibility. The Welfare Ministry is now organized to take positive action on supply matters at the national level and it is essential that some such organization be established in prefectures under supervision of the health officer. Supply requests of a medical nature should be channeled to this agency for initial action. In the event that the supplies are considered necessary and cannot be furnished from local sources, a definite request must then be forwarded to the Welfare Ministry for further action.

A recent instance of failure to take proper supply action was a request received at this headquarters for a small supply of x-ray film. This film was to be used in the physical examinations of Japanese nationals employed by the occupation forces. At the time the request was received over 17,000 sq. meters of x-ray film were available in commercial warehouses in Tokyo and information and procedures for securing x-ray films had been supplied all prefectural health officers. The only action necessary was to place an order at one of the designated film manufacturers.

Military Government officers should make every effort to develop a supply organization at the prefectural level, which will be able to advise and assist hospitals, physicians, dentists and veterinarians on supply matters.

#### Production

Investigation of the Yamonouchi Pharmaceutical Company was made. The Yamonouchi Company is producing a sizeable quantity of sulonamides and concerted efforts will be made to assist this company to increase production.

Necessary action was taken to obtain 2,000 bales of cotton, now being imported from the United States, for production of absorbent cotton and bandaged. Additionally 1,000,000 square yards of gauze material will be obtained.

#### Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Group Headquarters four 200-bed Japanese field hospitals are being prepared for delivery to Hulutao via repatriation shipping. It is expected that delivery can be made by 21 August. Procurement, packing, making and shipment will be handled by the Welfare Ministry under the supervision of SCAP.

#### Narcotics

The first violation of the new Japanese narcotic regulations since the close of the registration period 19 July 1946 was uncovered by SCAP. Narcotic Control officers and a Japanese narcotic inspector in an investigation conducted in Tokyo and Saitama Prefectures. Sales made by non-registered persons resulted in the seizure of 500 ampules of morphine hydrochloride and the arrest of two Japanese. The investigation is continuing and additional arrests are expected.

In the first of a series of visits to every prefecture in Japan for the purpose of educating prefectural narcotic officials in their duties, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, was visited by a SCAP Narcotic Control officer and a Japanese narcotic inspector. Talks were given on the proper and punctual preparation of reports, investigative methods and the necessity of absolute honesty and integrity in narcotic enforcement.

One of the outstanding results of new narcotic regulations which require an inventory be submitted at the time of dealer registration is the receipt of large quantities of medicinal narcotics by SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses from prefectural authorities. These narcotics might have been diverted to illicit traffic had it not been necessary to declare all stocks to Japanese narcotic officials and to account for all narcotics so declared.

## SECTION IX PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

The chiefs of the Public Health Departments of all prefectures are now in conference. This is the first general meeting since the beginning of hostilities.

#### Cholera

Cholera continues to be potentially a major problem. During the past week 59 new cases have been reported 9 of which were reported from prefectures where cholera has not previously been reported. These prefectures are Osaka, Aichi, and Toyama. The cases in Aichi and Toyama developed in persons who had contact with repatriates from the port of Maizuru.

Many of the cases reported from Kyushu and Southern Honshu are among Koreans who entered the country illegally.

#### Dysentery, Typhoid and paratyphoid.

The incident of dysentery continues to use and has approached the 1945 rate. There has been a slight rise in the incidence of typhoid during the past week but it is still below the 1945 rate.

#### Nutrition Surveys

The third set of nutrition surveys of the Japanese people in cities and rural areas is being conducted during the month of August.

The progress of the surveys is Osaka, Shiza, and Kyota Prefectures was observed.

Average Consumption of food from the May nutritional survey in Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka are given in the following table:

Average consumption of foods or Groups of Foods, in Grams Per Capita Per Diem, in Tokyo, Five Cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Four Cities excluding Tokyo and 18 Prefectures as found in Nutrition surveys by the Imperial Japanese Government in May 1946

	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>5 cities</u>	<u>4 cities</u>	<u>18 Prefectures</u>
Number	13,097	27,523	14,426	32,106
Male Unit Ratio	.822	.822	.824	.870
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	12.9	15.0	16.9	5.5
Vegetable	37.8	39.5	41.0	39.2
Total	50.7	54.5	57.9	54.7
Fat	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.9
Carbonhydrate	248.7	277.9	294.3	401.6
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	775	960	1128	456
Free Market	495	436	383	55
Home Production	20	36	40	1422
Gift	62	51	41	18
Total	1352	1483	1602	1951
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	214.4	255.9	293.6	295.8
Wheat-Barley	87.5	73.7	61.1	136.0
Other	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.8
Total	310.8	338.3	363.1	439.6
Nuts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	30.8	20.2	10.7	78.5
White	24.7	13.0	2.4	14.9
Others	8.1	6.8	5.9	25.8
Total	63.6	40.0	19.0	119.2
Sugar	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Oils	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.9
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	27.8	24.1	20.7	36.0
Others	3.9	8.3	12.2	3.2
Total	31.7	32.4	32.9	39.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	109.5	87.9	68.3	20.0
Meat & Poultry	2.1	2.8	3.7	1.0
Eggs	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6
Milk	1.0	0.5	0.9	10.2
Total	113.9	93.1	74.9	32.8
Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetable	130.4	153.1	123.7	107.1
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruit</u>				
Citrus and Tomatoes	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other Fruit	--	0.1	0.2	0.7
Other Vegetables	71.2	93.9	114.5	67.1

Total	72.7	95.0	115.6	68.8
Seaweeds	17.1	12.8	8.8	4.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.1
Pickled	10.9	19.6	27.4	47.0
Total	15.4	24.5	32.7	51.0
Flavours	17.4	17.6	17.7	9.7
Others	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9

SECTION X  
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (7 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1112) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 710 (5 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1102) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (4 Aug 46) PH, 5 August 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1102) File AG 710 (5 August 46) PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, date 5 August 1946, Subj: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

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

3 Incls:

- #1 – Summary Report of communicable Disease in Japan for four week period ending 27 July 1946.
- #2 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.
- #3 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 20 July 1946.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
11 August to 17 August  
1946**

## SECTION I WELAFARE

### Public Welfare Legislation

On 12 August 1946 the Japanese sub-committee on welfare unanimously approved the Welfare Legislation (Daily Life Security Act) which was officially referred to the Japanese Diet (House of Representatives) on Saturday, 17 August 1946. This proposed legislation marks a new era in governmental approach to the welfare of its people and is exemplified by Article I which reads; "The object of this law is to promote social welfare by means of the government taking whole responsibility in furnishing necessary assistance to persons who are in need, equally without discrimination or preference."

### Public Assistance

This office was officially advised on 12 August 1946 that the Welfare Ministry had directed the Chief of Section of Relief, Tokyo-To, to take necessary action to meet the needs at Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) as recommended after investigation of the situation on 10 August 1946.

### Field Trip to Korea

An 8-day visit to Seoul and vicinity and to Taejon, capital of the Province of Chungchong Namdo was completed by representatives of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), and a representative of this section. A number of hospitals, orphanages, refugee aid stations, displaced persons camps and other welfare projects were visited. Conferences were held with Military Government and Red Cross officials on various aspects of welfare. Arrangements were agreed upon for the initiation of shipments not to exceed 500 tons of relief supplies per month from LARA agencies for distribution in Korea in accordance with current policies established by correspondence with War Department, SCAP and Korean authorities. These are subject to formal acceptance by the agencies concerned. Emphasis was given to the need for medical supplies and equipment, and juvenile foods. Relief for flood sufferers and displaced persons seemed to be the major problems.

### Child Welfare

The report submitted by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Welfare Ministry covered a roundup of homeless and destitute juvenile and adults in Tokyo-To for the period 22 June to 5 July 1946. A total of 870 persons were given some care, including 180 females. Most of them were found in Shitaya-Ku and Shiba-Ku and taken to temporary protection facilities. As of 5 July, 663 were still receiving temporary care, 158 had run away, 43 were returned to their families or sent to institutions, and 6 died. Of the total, 357 were children under 18 years of age who were taken to the Tokyo-To orphanage. 43 of these ran away and 26 sent to their homes or to institutions.

### Red Cross

Special emphasis is now being placed on the reorganization of Japanese Junior Red Cross in the elementary and secondary schools.

In conferences held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Education division C. I. & E. discussions were made as to the program of Junior Red Cross and its related school interest.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospitals Strength Report shows 3072 hospitals with a bed capacity of 207,985 beds, 112,225 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 281,731 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 11-17 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Nagasaki	Blackleg	1

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



<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	7
Trichomoniasis	5
Texas Fever	9
Swine Plague	8
Swine Erysipelas	12
Blackleg	3
Anthrax	24
Strangles	58
Equine Infectious Anemia	29
Equine Infectious Abortion	13

#### SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Tokyo Dental College has purchased buildings in Chiba prefecture for conversion into a pre-dental school.

The price paid was 1,700,000 yen, which bore the approval of the Ministry of Education.

Classes will start in September. This is epoch making in the field of dental education in Japan for it marks the first practical step in raising the standards to university level.

#### SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

##### Demonstration School

A meeting was held at the hospital concerning the uniform for student nurses. It was agreed that they would all wear white until such time as blue material is available. By having white it will make it possible for the student to continue wearing the uniform after graduation. A uniform pattern was selected and the tailor will make 4 uniforms for each student nurse omitting the fourth year students (20) who are finishing Public Health training.

Plans have been made for student affiliation in Mental Nursing at Matsuzawa Hospital of Tokyo. The director, Dr. Muramatsu, said it will be necessary to receive final consent from Tokyo-To Health Office. Conditions at the hospital seemed satisfactory for the affiliation and the director was interested in the program.

The affiliation in Pediatrics with the Aiku Hospital will begin on 9 September 1946, at which time 20 students will attend a 6 week course.

#### SECTION VI SUPPLY

##### Production

Substantial quantities of pyrethrum emulsion were produced and distributed during the week ending 16 August 1946. Large quantities have now been distributed to all prefectures. Production and distribution of Japanese sprayers is being accomplished as rapidly as possible. In those prefectures where a shortage of spraying equipment exists, improvised sprayers should be utilized insofar as possible since pyrethrum emulsion will lose much of its strength within 45 days after manufacture. All pyrethrum emulsion produced during 1946 must be utilized during 1945 due to the fact that the product will be rendered noneffective prior to the summer season of 1947.

##### Distribution

In response to a request from Peiping Headquarters, ten carloads of Japanese hospital supplies have been dispatched from Tokyo enroute to Hulutao, Manchuria, where they will be used in caring for Japanese repatriates. In addition 8,000 pounds of vaccines were shipped by air to Peiping for use in initial inoculations of repatriates in the vicinity of Harbin, Manchuria.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company, indicate that the purchases of controlled medicine during the month of July 1946 amounted to 15,619,666.48 yen and the sales amounted to 20,113,114.05 yen. The July sales were below those of June and explanation has been requested from the Medicine Control Company. The returned army and navy medical supplies transactions for July were as follows: Purchases amounted to 3,341,426.53 yen and the sales were 3,517,291.08 yen. The July activities were also below those of June. The explanation given by the Medicine Control Company as to the reason for the decrease was the non receipt of complete prefectural returns, also that much of the purchases and sales were on low-priced items.

## Narcotics

An investigation directed by Narcotic Control Officers resulted in the arrest of the Chinese and the seizure of a half-pound of morphine which the Chinese attempted to sell for 50,000 yen. A quantity of saccharin, with a black-market value aggregating 200,000 yen was also seized in the course of the investigation and will be turned over to the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Bureau for proper distribution.

The final shipment of returned Japanese Military narcotics consisting of four and one-half truckloads, was made to wholesale houses from the 29th Medical Dept, Yokohama.

## SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

108 new cases of Cholera has been reported and involves four new areas where it has not been previously reported. The rate of spread, however, is slow and tends to indicate that control measure are being applied and are effective. The prefectures from each of which several cases were reported during the week are: Toyama, Osaka, Aichi, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. Six cases were also reported in the city of Tokyo, the first since the middle of May.

The only communicable disease showing a sharp increase in dysentery, the rate curve of which is very similar to that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, but which now is threatening to run even more sharply.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. With the receipt of U.S. chlorine, the Commanding General, Eighth Army directed the Tokyo-To Government to chlorinate all water supplies to U.S. Army standards at the earliest practicable date. Eighth Army has requested data from all cities having concentrations of occupational personnel to determine suitability of the civilian supply for use of U.S. personnel, and to establish a priority list for distribution of U.S. chlorine to supplement the Japanese Supply.

Shortage of water has been reported in several cities. This emphasizes the need for expediting repair of distribution systems to lower present excessive rates of leakage.

Sewage Treatment. Because of the unsatisfactory operation of trickling filters at the Tokyo Mikawashima Plant, experiments are being conducted at the Government institute of Public Health to determine best range of stone sizes and graduation in the bed. A discussion was held on Western practice in stone filter design.

Insect and Rodent Control. Active measures for the control of insects and rodents were observed in all the cities visited on the recent field trip to Kyusyu. The control program was reported as progressing satisfactorily in all the larger cities in the Region. Due to the shortage of equipment and supplies, the major effort until the first of August was on sanitary cleanup, cleaning of drains, and establishment of collection system for night soil and garbage. These are now considered generally satisfactory. Both U.S. and Japanese larvicides have now been received, and are being used regularly by the sanitary teams with the limited spraying equipment available. Efforts are being made to obtain additional equipment from both U.S. Army and Japanese sources.

### Port Quarantine

Approximately 350 persons are apprehended each day while attempting to enter Japan illegally. This includes Japanese entering Hokkaido from Sakhalin and the Kuriles as well as Koreans attempting to enter the country principally by way of the Japan Sea coast of Chugoku and Kyushu regions. It is not known what percentage of the total number of illegal immigrants is represented by the above figure. A naval patrol has been established in the waters between Japan and Korea in an attempt to reduce this illicit traffic, with its attendant importation of crime and disease, particularly cholera at the present time.

The repatriation of Senzaki has been ordered closed for normal repatriation until it can be cleared of cholera cases and other Koreans awaiting deportation.

The Japanese Government has been directed to establish a center at Hakodate for the assembling and processing of persons apprehended while attempting to enter Hokkaido illegally.

### Nutrition Bureau

Data was compiled on the nutrition surveys conducted in the Prefectures in May 1946. The following table relates to the changes in body weight in the original 19 Prefectures surveyed in February 1946.

Average deviation of the body weights of Japanese of all ages in 19 Prefectures surrounding the 5 cities surveyed for the Japanese standard weights for a given height and age in percentage of the number of individuals examined. The percentages refer to the number of individuals who varied more than 10 per cent in May 1946.

City and Prefectures	Number	Less Percent	Weight Kg	No Change Percent	Gain Percent	Weight Kg
<b>Tokyo City</b>						
Ibaraki	4220	17.1	4.9	73.9	9.0	5.6
Tochigi	4342	8.9	5.6	68.2	22.9	5.7
Gunma	4111	13.0	5.6	69.6	17.4	5.2
Saitama	4547	17.8	6.3	63.1	14.1	5.7
Chiba	4780	9.2	6.1	65.2	25.6	5.7
Tokyo	2604	11.9	6.7	70.3	17.8	5.8
Kanagawa	3958	14.0	5.1	74.2	11.8	6.4
<b>Nagoya City</b>						
Shizuoka	5035	11.0	5.3	71.0	18.0	5.2
Aichi	4238	17.8	6.7	70.8	11.4	5.4
<b>Osaka City</b>						
Shiga	2143	15.9	7.2	69.2	14.9	5.8
Kyoto	3133	23.4	7.3	64.5	12.1	6.3
Osaka	1270	12.6	6.5	66.2	21.2	6.1
Kyoto	3353	14.0	6.9	69.2	16.8	5.5
Wakayama	3082	23.0	6.9	66.9	10.1	6.1
<b>Kure City</b>						
Okayama	2026	18.1	7.1	68.9	13.0	5.5
Hiroshima	1018	17.8	6.5	66.2	16.0	5.6
<b>Fukuoka</b>						
Fukuoka	1001	8.1	6.5	69.5	22.2	4.9
Saga	2090	13.1	6.1	70.3	16.6	5.9
<b>Sumamoto City</b>						
Kumamoto	2150	17.0	5.9	73.3	9.7	5.7
Average (27 Pref)	75,793	13.8	6.2	68.5	17.7	5.8
Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare						
Average (19 Pref)	59,381	14.8		69.0	15.8	

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

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 3 August 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 July 1946.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
18 August to 24 August  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

The "Daily Life Security legislation passed the Japanese House of Representatives and is now before the House of Peers where a special committee has begun hearings on the bill. Action on the legislation by the House of Peers is expected within the coming week. The legislation implements SCAP policy for a government program of adequate assistance to all persons in need without discrimination or preference.

### Relief Commodities (supplemental)

One million two hundred thousand candy bars were turned over gratis to the Welfare Ministry by the Agriculture Ministry for Relief distribution. These candy bars are a portion of the six million bars recently purchased by the Agriculture Ministry from U. S. Occupation Forces. The bars allocated to the Welfare Ministry are to be distributed for relief purposes in the following areas and quantities:

Tokyo	88,640 bars
Kanagawa	48,620 bars
Osaka	404,725 bars
Kyoto	164,345 bars
Hyogo	187,575 bars
Aichi	306,095 bars

### Waifs in Tokyo-To

The Welfare Ministry was notified to officially direct the Tokyo-To Welfare officials to take immediate steps to remedy the increasing number of waifs who are on the streets, in railroad stations, in parks and around billets and office buildings of the Occupation Forces. Officials of Social Works Bureau, Tokyo-To, as a result, are concentrating on waif problem and have enlisted the cooperation of local police. The present plan of controlling waifs has shown a marked improvement. Recommendations for bettering the functioning of the waif intake system and directing that waif intake stations be placed under cover, as soon as possible, were made to Tokyo-To Welfare officials.

### Homeless Persons

A report was received from Commanding General, Eighth Army, concerning the activities of the Japanese in behalf of homeless adults and juveniles in need of protection and care. The report included findings in 37 prefectures by Military Government teams. A supplementary report was expected concerning the remaining 9 prefectures. In some areas definite attempts to provide for such persons were being made but for the most part the program directed by the Welfare Ministry in April had not progressed beyond the planning stage. Lack of facilities, food supplies, and trained personal hampered progress. In some instance the Military Government teams have taken steps to effect greater effort on the part of the Japanese. Certain details of the report were discussed with an official of the Welfare Ministry with a view towards stimulating action and follow-up work between the central and prefectural welfare offices.

### Social Work Education

The first meeting of the newly organized Committee on Social Work Education was held on 19 August 1946 at the office of the Central Association of Social Workers in Tokyo. The Committee hopes to work out the details of tentative plans drawn up by representatives of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry and the Association, for a one-year professional course and a 3-weeks regional in-service training course in social work starting in October 1946.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3079 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,401 beds, 112,581 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 286,852 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 18-24 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	15
Fukushima	Swine Plague	10
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	2
Shimane	Blackleg	2

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for June 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Section Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,153	1180	150	4217	3176
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	0	0	2	5
Post mortem					
Total	13	1	0	3	6
Partial	202	9	0	45	218
Viscera	2,119	53	0	1294	413

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

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	18
Samples examined	22
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

Plant Inspections

Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	6236
Milk Samples examined	3630
Over bacterial standards c/	286
Under butterfat standards d/	840
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	2125
Over bacterial standards c/	303
Under butterfat standards d/	442

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	39
Milk Samples examined	52
Over bacterial standards c/	2
Under butterfat standards d/	3

a/ 50,000 per cc.

b/ 3.3 percent

c/ 2,000,000 per cc.

d/ 3.0 percent

SECTION IV  
DENTAL AFFAIRS

The production of dental materials for July amounted to 2,738,921 yen as compared with 1,218,329 yen for the preceding month.

## SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

### Demonstration School

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Muramatsu, Doctor of Matsuzawa Psychiatric Hospital, for the student Affiliation in Psychiatry, beginning in November 1946.

Refresher Course Nurses met at Communication Hospital for their first monthly meeting. Hospital problems were discussed. Sixty attended the meeting.

Press conference was attended by this Division with Colonel Blanch field (WD) at Radio Tokyo.

## SECTION VI SUPPLY

### Distribution

A second shipment of 8,000 pounds of vaccines was made by air to Peiping for repatriation purposes. Shipment of the four 200 bed hospitals for Hulutao was completed with the dispatch of eight additional carloads of supplies to the port.

An additional release of typhus vaccine amounting to 16,920 vials was made to the Welfare Ministry for use by the repatriation ports as follows:

Uraga	2,520
Senzaki	3,600
Hakata	5,400
Sasebo	5,400

A cost analysis of 25 important controlled medicines is being made to determine cause for the tremendous increase in prices within the past year. This factor is apparently retarding the distribution of medicines to the ultimate consumer.

A meeting was held with representatives from the Tokyo-To Health Officials, Control companies, distribution agencies, Medical Association, and drug Retailers' Association to discuss distribution problems, and determine means of improving the existing system. It has been requested that a plan be formulated by the Medical Associations to be presented to the Welfare Ministry on improving the present system of allocation and distribution from the National to Prefectural levels.

### Narcotics

A Narcotic Council officer supervised the return of 700 cases of Japanese military narcotics from the Eighth Army to the Japanese. These narcotics will be distributed for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people. The above completes the transfer of Japanese military narcotics to approved wholesale forms.

An investigation in Tokyo which had resulted last week in the arrest of two people and seizure of half a pound of morphine was continued in Kobe and an additional person, acting as middleman, was arrested there. One or two further arrests are expected.

A survey is being conducted of narcotic records of the Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd.

### Production

Production report submitted by the Welfare Ministry for the month of July indicates an upward trend in production of medicines, biologicals, sanitary materials and dental materials. Production of X-ray film continues to exceed demand.

The production of pyrethrum emulsion and phenothiazine for the mosquito and fly control program continues to be excellent. Production of sprayers is expected to reach 10,000 by the end of August. Approximately 4500 sprayers have been distributed to prefectures. The following figures indicate distribution of sprayers and phenothiazine:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Semi-Automatic Sprayers</u>	<u>Knapsack Type</u>	<u>Phenothiasine Powder</u>
Hokkaido	50	48	1000
Aomori	150	48	200
Iwate		48	125
Miyagi		48	275
Akita	10	48	150
Yamagata	50	48	175
Fukushima	20	48	225
Ibaraki	10	48	150
Tochigi	10	48	225
Gunma	10	48	250
Saitama	50	48	350
Chiba	20	48	375
Tokyo			3800
Kanagawa	20	98	1450
Yamanashi		48	100
Gifu	50	50	250
Shizuoka		50	600
Aichi	100	70	1300
Mie	10	50	350
Niigata	30	48	350
Toyama	50	48	225
Ishikawa		48	260
Fukui		48	100
Nagano	50	48	300
Shiga	50	50	150
Kyoto	30	70	1175
Osaka	20	20	2175
Hyogo	40	98	1175
Nara	50	48	100
Wakayama		48	225
Tottori	30	48	125
Shimane		48	125
Okayama	50	98	800
Hiroshima	50	146	1600
Yamaguchi	20	120	1200
Tokushima	10	20	125
Kagawa	10	48	400
Ehime	10	48	375
Kochi	10	48	175
Fukuoka	40	100	1000
Saga	50	120	150
Nagasaki	30	120	1000
Kumamoto	20	48	375
Oita	10	48	375
Miyazaki	10	48	250
Kagoshima	10	48	300

## SECTION VII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A Formosan was apprehended and imprisoned for violation of the Narcotic Laws. The case will be presented to the Provost Court.

A conference was held regarding the Public Works Program designed to relieve the Japanese unemployment problem, through an extensive program of government spending in building necessary public works.

The Minister of Welfare will arrange application for necessary funds for public works projects from the Economic Stabilization Board.



## SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Members of this Division previewed a fifteen minute film on mosquito control produced by Toei Studies for the Ministry of Education under technical supervision of the Welfare Ministry and general guidance of the Civil Information and Education Section. The film was found to be excellent and it is contemplated that it will receive nation-wide distribution to commercial cinema theaters.

A block association meeting in Tokyo, was attended and a talk was given to the members on enteric diseases, epidemic typhus and environmental sanitation, particularly as it affects and may be affected by the individual and the householder.

### Cholera

Cholera has been reported for the first time in the following prefectures: Ishikawa, Tottori, and Wakayama. Cases were also reported in Shimane, where the last and only case had been reported on 3 August.

The history of previous cholera outbreaks in Japan points to the period of late August and most of September as being that of highest incidence and greatest danger. Accordingly, the strictest vigilance must be maintained, now and for several weeks to come.

### Dysentery

The incidence of dysentery continues to rise and now exceeds that for the corresponding period of 1945.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water supplies. City water departments have been slow in taking advantage of the Japanese Public Works Program for the relief of unemployment. The Japanese Water Works Association has been urged to have the cities submit proposals for repair of water systems immediately, giving an outline at the proposed project, estimate of labor required, estimated cost of labor and materials, and justification for the project.

### Sanitary Engineering Education

A report of activities of the Council for the Advancement of Sanitary Engineering was made at a recent meeting. Plans have been completed for the one year courses in Plumbing and Heating, starting in September, and Water Supply and Sewage starting in January. The latter course is for recent middle school graduates entering the employment of municipal water and sewage departments. The expanded sanitary engineering course in the Imperial University will start with the next school year in April. Standards will be recommended for sanitary engineering courses in other universities. A study will be made of sanitary and plumbing codes for the purpose of establishing certain standard regulations for all cities.

### Port Quarantine

The conduct of quarantine procedures relative to the Repatriation Program continues to be the major work of the Port Quarantine Section. At the present time, the center of quarantine activity is the island of Kyushu. There, the two repatriation ports of Sasebo and Hakata are handling a heavy traffic of repatriates, many of whom must be held in quarantine because of the presence, in their numbers, of cholera. The processing of cholera ships had previously been confined to Sasebo but, in the past week, Hakata has been directed to prepare to handle cholera. To add to the medical facilities there, a hospital ship has been dispatched to Hakata.

Sasebo continues to function as the out-processing port of Koreans apprehended for illegal entry. In this connection it has been reported that the smugglers have been using an island shuttle system to land the Koreans who continue to be taken into custody in quantity.

The Port of Senzaki remains closed to repatriation shipping pending the eradication of cholera there.

### Nutrition Surveys

The conduct of nutrition surveys in Sapporo and the surrounding areas was observed from August 20-25 by the Nutrition Consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section and a representative of the Japanese Ministry of Health.

A nutritional survey report covering data on physical examinations of the additional four cities (Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama) was submitted.

### Nutrition Service

To familiarize the Japanese people with the correct preparation of recently issued United States food, experiments are being conducted on those food items by the Japanese Nutritionists under the supervision of Public Health and Welfare, and C. I. & E. Sections, SCAP, at the Central Health Center, Tokyo. Radio broadcasts and magazine publications by the Japanese Nutritionists will convey this information to the public.

SECTION IX  
DIRRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (20 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1143) Subj: Ration for United Nation's Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

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

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 10 August 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 3 August 1946.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
25 August to 31 August  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

A report on Public Assistance for the month of July 1946, covering 36 prefectures, was received from the Welfare Ministry. The complete report will be forwarded upon receipt of the Public Assistance reports from the 10 remaining prefectures. The report for 36 prefectures is as follows:

Number individual persons assisted	1,715,773
Total grants	336,094,218 yen
Receipts (refunds on relief grants)	<u>89,311 yen</u>
Net grants	36,004,907 yen

### Waifs in Tokyo-To

Temporary waif Intake Stations in each ward (36 wards in all) have been established to expedite the handling of waifs and plans are underway to establish one or more permanent Intake Stations, to adequately handle waifs during the winter months.

The Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To "pick-up report" on vagrants for the period 29 July 1946 to 28 August 1946 is as follows: Number of vagrants picked up - 787 (Adults - 420; children - 367). The waifs, after emergency care at Intake Station (hair cut, bath, medical aid, cholera inoculation, clean clothes) are sent to Tokyo-To Yoikuen for further case study. They are then placed in orphanages and every attempt is being made to effect adoption or child placement. Increased interest by the Welfare Ministry and Tokyo-To Welfare Bureau, in the field of vagrant care, is in evidence and improvements are noted.

### Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House)

The Chief of Protection, Tokyo-To Yoikuin, stated that the institution is now receiving increased amounts of supplemental food, soap, powdered and canned milk. This is in compliance with recommendations transmitted to the Welfare Ministry on 9 August 1946.

The staff of this institution has been very cooperative in an effort to raise the standards of institutional care. This is particularly commendable considering the inadequate supplies and equipment that have been available.

### Relief Commodities (supplemental)

The 1,200,000 candy bars that were to be distributed by the Material Section, Welfare Ministry (reference PH&W Weekly Bulletin, 18 August to 24 August 1946) as supplemental relief were withheld due to irregularities of relief figures.

A new Schedule of Distribution was drawn up and the candy is now being distributed in conformity with the following corrected distribution plan:

Tokyo	199,000 bars
Kanagawa	201,000 bars
Osaka	396,000 bars
Aichi	100,000 bars
Kyoto	174,000 bars
Hyogo	130,000 bars

### Red Cross

Miss Lisette M. Anderson, special representative Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, has been assigned to the Red Cross Liaison Section, Welfare Division, to assist in reorganization of chapters of the Japanese Red Cross and development of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3092 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,978 beds, 120,259 of which are occupied. For the same period, 295,668 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

A field trip was made to Tokyo College of Agriculture and Forestry for the purpose of surveying the Veterinary School. Middle School graduates are admitted and the course is three years in length. The instruction is largely didactic and there is a shortage of books and instructional equipment.

### 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 25-31 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Oita	Anthrax	2

## SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Income for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1946 from all sources for the eight dental schools in Japan amounted to 7,741,893.63 yen. Expenditures for a like period amounted to 546,972.36 yen.

The cost per year per student is 960 yen.

## SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Lessons on Nursery Procedures are being translated into Japanese for the Nurses. Permission has been requested from the Florida State Department of Health to use parts of the Manual on Midwifery for reprinting in Japan. Several chapters of the Manual are being translated from English into Japanese, pending approval for reprinting.

## SECTION VI SUPPLY

### Distribution

An additional shipment of hospital supplies and 50,000 pounds of DDT insecticide powder was dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria thus satisfying all current medical requirements for processing and caring for repatriates at that port.

Visit to three (3) National Hospitals in the Tokyo area revealed that excess medical supplies had not been entirely removed and turned over to prefectural officials for distribution. Action is being taken by both the Welfare Ministry and local officials to expedite the removal of excess supplies from these hospitals.

### Production

All pyrethrum emulsion produced for the mosquito and fly control program has been distributed throughout Japan. Approximately 1,811,000 gallons were produced and distributed.

A study of Japanese requirements for absorbent cotton, gauze and bandages has been made and quantities necessary to maintain minimum health standards for 1 year have been determined. Approximately 45,000 bales of cotton will be required to accomplish necessary production.

A large quantity of antu (rat poison) has been produced and distribution has started. All major ports and large cities will be given priority on distribution now in progress. Approximately 4,100,000 3-gram packages will be produced and distributed by 25 September. This product will not be sold on the open market. Retail drug dealers' associations in each prefecture will allot quantities to neighborhood associations and the neighborhood associations will collect payment from individuals. Continuous production and distribution will be effected.

### Narcotics

Eight defendants were sentenced to penal servitude for periods ranging from 4 months to 5 years in Tokyo District Court on 26 August 1946 for violation of the Japanese narcotic laws. Procurators are being admonished to demand prison sentences rather than fines for violators, since only by the imposition of heavy penalties, which act as deterrents, will Japanese officials be able to properly enforce the narcotic laws.

Since the completion of registration of all narcotic dealers in July 1946, a survey of stocks of narcotic retailers, practitioners and hospitals has been undertaken by Japanese officials as directed by SCAP Narcotic Central Officers. Any unopened packages of narcotics in excess of a six to eight month's supply for the particular dealer are being reported to the Minister of Welfare who will direct that such excess stocks be sold, as provided for

in the new narcotic regulations, to a local wholesale dealer. As a result of this action narcotic stocks will be accumulated in wholesale houses and will be made available to all regularly licensed dealers.

Inspections of narcotic stocks of two national hospitals by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and Japanese prefectural narcotic inspectors revealed these hospitals were holding a ten to twelve year supply of some narcotic items. Action was taken to rectify this situation, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, minimizing loss of narcotics through some form of diversion or by fire or theft.

## SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### Cholera

There appears to be some diminution in the incidence of cholera in the country as a whole, although sporadic cases are still being reported from new areas where it had not previously been reported.

A summary report was received from the Welfare Ministry, giving the following data for cholera, as of 23 August 1946.

Cases (confirmed)	739
Suspects	92
Carriers	196

### Anthrax

A report was received of 42 cases of human anthrax, with six deaths, in Fukuoka-Ken. These were in addition to a number of cases in animals. All cases occurred during the month of July and no cases have been reported since 30 July 1946.

### Insect and Rodent Control

A final conference was held with Mr. Harold F. Gray, Consultant to the Secretary of War and at present in Japan with the Virus Commission on mosquito abatement. Mr. Gray presented his final report and recommendations to members of this Division, the Virus Commission and representatives of the Welfare Ministry. Several lines of experimentation were agreed upon for the coming year.

### Venereal Disease Control Activities

The acting Division Chief accompanied the Venereal Disease Control Officer, Tokyo Area, Provost Marshal's Office during recent raids and observed technique and procedures used by the Metropolitan Police in apprehending and interrogating infected females and holding them for examination.

## SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

On 27 August 1946, the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics submitted to SCAP, its first monthly report of vital statistics. This was in compliance with Part 1. of the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics, which was approved by SCAPIN 975-A, on 12 April 1946, to become effective on 1 July 1946.

There are approximately 11,000 local government offices which receive reports of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce in Japan. Part 1. of the Plan provides for a monthly summary report by each local office of births, deaths and stillbirths by sex, and, in the case of deaths, a tabulation of deaths in two age groups; infants under one year, and all others.

On the tenth of each month, the mayor of each city, or head of each ward, town or village, forwards the monthly summary report, on standard forms provided by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics by the twentieth of the month. This office compiles a monthly report for all declarations made in Japan during the preceding month, and submits a monthly report to SCAP.

During July, 161,871 births were reported. In comparison to the last available figures for July of 1943, this represents a reduction of approximately 5 percent. On the other hand, there were 133,506 deaths reported, an increase of more than 30 percent. It is interesting to note that the number of deaths of infants under one year (11,977) declined 24 percent below the last available figure, which was for 1942. Stillbirths (7,245) decreased 14 percent below the last available figure in 1941. Marriages totaled 43,866, a decrease of more than 18 percent below the 1943 figure. The number of divorces reported was 8,067. Monthly figures for recent years are not available, but in 1938, there were 3281 divorces reported. The 1946 figure therefore, is almost 146 percent greater than that reported eight years previously, the last available figure, notwithstanding the fact that the population increase over that period was less than 5 percent.

The figures reported for the month of July 1946 are provisional and represent what is reported during the month. The event need not necessarily have taken place during the same month as the month represented by the report. However, the number of delayed registrations generally balances itself from month to month. This would not be true for births occurring in December however, because the Japanese practice of considering an infant as being one year old at the time of birth, would make an infant born on the last day of December, two years old on the first day of January of the following year is frequently practiced. There is another reason for this practice, which is based on the superstitious belief that a child born in the month of January is considered to lucky.

Infant deaths in this monthly report are not based upon the Japanese practice of estimating age, but upon European age. Therefore, they are comparable to figures used in American practice.

Although the increase in deaths (all ages) may have been expected, it may also have been expected that the number of infant deaths would rise, rather than decline sharply. It is true that the number of births have decreased, but the number of infant deaths decreased proportionately much more. It will be necessary to observe several monthly reports, before definite conclusions can be drawn on infant mortality.

The decrease in the number of marriages from that recorded in 1943 is understandable, but the reason for the sharp increase in divorces is not clear. However, it is possible that current proposals to revise the marriage laws which may make it possible for the wife to sue the husband for infidelity, definitely concerns the practice of maintaining concubines. Husbands, in order to avoid such suits, may be obtaining divorces in anticipation of the passage of such laws. Most of the divorces at the present item are obtained by mutual consent and not by court action.

#### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 053 (28 Aug 46) PH&W, (SCAPIN-2080-A) subj: "Amendment to Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics." Due to progress being made by the Japanese Government on the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics, the date for completion has been advanced from January 1947 to 1 October 1946.

AG 400 (30 Aug 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1169) Subj: "Receipt and Distribution of Relief from Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia." This directive confirms the Japanese Governments' verbal acceptance of the offer of relief supplies from LARA and outlines the necessary administrative procedures.

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

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 17 August 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 10 August 1946.