

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
1 September to 7 September
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

Vagrant Control in Tokyo-To

The Social Relief Section, Tokyo-To Social Works Bureau, now has the full responsibility of the vagrant problem in Tokyo-To. Mr. T. Kida was appointed the Chief of the Social Relief Section on 1 September 1946.

A regular "pick up" schedule has been put into effect. For purposes of administration Tokyo-To is divided into four sections (districts) which embraces the 36 wards. Seventy (70) police stations located in the ward areas are cooperating with the Social Works Bureau in the vagrant control program.

The vagrant problem centers around ten (10) areas and the major effort, will be in and around these sections, which are:

Kogimachi	Shitaya	Kanda	Asakusa	Kyobashi
Shinagawa	Shiba	Yotobashi	Yostuya	Ogi

Semi-permanent (sheltered) "Vagrant intake stations" are to be established at the following places: Ueno (1 Oct 46), Shinjuku (1 Nov 46), Asakusa (30 Sept 46) and Shiba (30 Nov 46). The establishment of these intake stations, before the winter season, coupled with an intensified system of vagrant pick up and a monthly inspection program of institutions (public and private) caring for vagrants is a definite attempt on the part of Tokyo-To officials to improve the control and care of vagrants.

Public Assistance

The Japanese Diet passed the "Daily Life Security" Bill on 6 September 1946. The Bill will become a law o/a 1 October 1946.

Children's Institutions

A visit was made by representatives of PRO and PH&W Section to two branches of the Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) located on Chiba-Ken. One was the AWA RINKAI GAKUEN ("Seaside Institution") in Tateyama operating at full capacity in caring for 165 physically subnormal orphans. The other was the JIDO GAKUIN ("Children's Institute") in HOTA opened 10 August 1946 and now accommodating 20 physically sub-normal vagrant orphans. The latter has a capacity for 100 children which is expected to be fully utilized as soon as arrangements are completed for obtaining the necessary food supplies. Both institutions are ideally situated in rural-seashore areas and are representative of the more progressive type of institutions of this kind in Japan. An additional branch of the "Poor House" the seventh, is scheduled to be opened near Itabashi in Tokyo this month. It has a capacity of 100 and will be used to house homeless children.

Reserve Relief Supplies

According to reports to the Japanese Welfare Ministry from 22 prefectures, about 12% of the canned foods and 17% of the biscuits have been distributed to needy persons. A total of about 10,000 tons, representing about one half of existing stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies held in reserve for relief purposes, have been authorized by SCAP for release in 32 prefectures. About 2,500,000 pieces, or 81% of relief clothing have been distributed in all prefectures except one, according to information from the Welfare Ministry.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The Imperial Japanese Government, having accepted the offer of relief supplies from LARA, was instructed by Memorandum (SCAPIN-1169, 30 Aug 1946) to be prepared to receive "guard, transport, store and distribute these relief supplies being donated by private agencies in the United States.

Plans are being worked out by the Welfare Ministry to accomplish and implement this memorandum, in time for the initial shipment.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The Ministry of Education has granted approval to the Japanese Red Cross Society, to reorganized Junior Red Cross group in all elementary and secondary schools.

A detailed plan of organization and program, has been prepared by the Junior Red Cross Section of the National Society, with the object of incorporating Junior Red Cross activities in the new course of study, as an in-school youth organization.

A series of one day meetings, with school principals, teachers and representatives from Japanese Junior Red Cross Department, Ministry of Education and Red Cross Liaison Division will be held September 18 in the Tokyo Chapter. The program of Junior Red Cross and its application to the present and future curriculum of the schools will be presented. Teachers from prefectures surrounding Tokyo will be in attendance.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3,102 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,082 beds, 117,689 of which are occupied. For the same period were 301,619 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 of 1-6 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	9

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of students enrolled in the eight dental schools for the current year is 5644.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Programs for Prefectural Institutes and Conferences have been received. The Shikoku District which includes four prefectures will have joint meetings for Public Health Nurses 26-27-28 September and Public Health and Welfare Section has been requested to send a representative. Arrangements have been made to have representation there for two days to speak to Public Health Nurses. Niigata Prefecture will hold its Public Health meeting in October and Hokkaido will hold its Public Health Nurses meeting 3 November. Representatives from this section will attend.

A Nursing procedure manual is being compiled by the staff of Demonstration School, to be printed in Japanese and distributed to students.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The conference was held with the Japanese press and was devoted to a report of progress in connection with the production and distribution of medical supplies and equipment. The vaccine program was discussed in detail. Members of the press apparently did not realize that sufficient vaccines were available from Japanese production.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Education Council was held 3 September at which time the curriculum prepared by the sub-committee was approved. This curriculum sets up a standard 4-year course of study. Before the 4-year course of study is placed in effect, some revision of existing policies will be necessary. This matter is now under study.

Distribution

At the request of Peiping Headquarters 500,000 cc of triple typhoid vaccine were dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria, for use in processing repatriates.

Narcotics

Information reaching SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates the Japanese are becoming increasingly cognizant of the probability of severe court sentences for violators of the narcotic laws. In continuation of this program three defendants pleaded guilty in Tokyo Local Court this week and received sentences of 2 years, 1 1/2 years and 1 year penal servitude for illicit narcotic transactions.

Many former dealers in narcotics have made application to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for licenses as compounders and producers of narcotics. Most of these applications have been denied since investigation has revealed inadequate security against fire and theft. Six applications, considered to be a sufficient number at the present time, have been approved.

The first in a new series of monthly reports to be filed by the Japanese Government was received as a result of a SCAP Directive requiring submission of certain information after the enactment of new narcotic regulations. This report lists the number of registrants in each classification as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>
Compounder	6
Producer	6
Central Wholesaler	13
Local Wholesaler	76
Retailer	6,289
Practitioner (doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and hospitals)	62,844
Exempt Narcotic Dealer	8,077
Research	<u>None</u>
Total	77,311

The report further shows the total narcotic stocks of all compounders, producers and wholesalers in Japan. These narcotics constitute a working stock for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

Major Warren R. Bradlee, Sanitary Engineer, departed this Section on 6 September for return to the United States. Major Bradlee had occupied this position since its establishment in September 1945. Necessary activities of the Sanitary Engineer will be assumed temporarily by the acting Chief of Division, pending the expected early arrival of the new Sanitary Engineer.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese news agencies and papers. A report was made on the present status of incidence of various acute communicable diseases and analysis made of disease trends.

A symposium on infectious diseases, held at the 42nd General Hospital under the auspices of the Chief Surgeon's Office, was attended and considerable information of value obtained.

Cholera

Asiatic cholera appears very definitely to be on the decline. No outbreaks in new areas have been reported.

Typhus Fever

Sporadic cases of epidemic typhus fever are being reported from widely scattered areas. Some of these cases are alleged to be "Manchurian fever", a variety of endemic (murine) typhus rather than epidemic typhus.

In any cases, however, it is not too early to give serious consideration to the typhus problem and Military Government Public Health Officers are urged strongly to being as soon as possible to formulate plans and definite program directed toward the control of typhus fever during the approaching autumn and winter.

Port Quarantine

Incoming repatriation has recently dropped to about 45,000 per week as compared to about 150,000 per week in June. Activities are principally in the parts of Hakata and Sasebo. As the great majority of repatriates are coming from cholera areas, Manchuria and Korea, a considerable amount of laboratory work is necessary to detect infected persons. Delay incident to cholera detection and quarantine of infected groups has markedly increased the average time repatriates are held in quarantine. Koreans seeking to enter Japan illegally continue to present a serious quarantine problem. Approximately 12,000 such persons apprehended for unauthorized entry are being held in quarantine, principally at Sasebo. Cholera among these persons has necessitated considerable effort for its elimination. It is believed that a considerable portion of the cholera currently present in Japan is the result of infected persons entering the country by clandestine routes.

The repatriation program for returning Ryukyans presently in Japan to their home islands is currently under way. These emigrants are being given special quarantine processing at the ports of Nagoya, Ujina, Sasebo and Kagoshima, to prevent their carrying serious epidemic disease with them to their homes.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in the Hokkaido area during the month of August were reviewed. They were progressing with satisfaction.

Attention was given to the utilization of recently released U.S. dried corn. The nutrition section of the Ministry of Health was encouraged to study methods of cooking corn and dried vegetables in conjunction with the University of Agriculture and Forestry also the Tokyo City Nutrition section.

Radio broadcast on the experiment and proper preparation of U. S. Army food supplies released to the Japanese people were given by a Japanese nutritionist representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A receipe booklet is in the making and will be released for publication to various Japanese newspapers.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government was prepared directing compliance with paragraph three of AG 726.7 (21 Jan 46) PH.

Arrangements were completed with the Provost Court for the trial of two Formosans who are accused of violating the Japanese Narcotic Law.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 726.1 (6 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1183) 6 September 1946, Subj: Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan.

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

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report for week ending 24 August 1946.

#2- Venereal Disease Report for week 17 August 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
8 September to 14 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The completed public assistance report from the Welfare Ministry for July 1946 showed a total of 2,178,159 persons on relief, representing a decrease of 16,277 from the previous month. Net grants amounted to 47,632,577 yen, representing an increase of 6,488,834 yen over June.

An English translation of a letter from the Welfare Ministry to all prefectural governors dated 11 July 46, was received by the PH&W Section. The letter in part authorized the use of government funds to subsidize the establishment of new privately operated welfare institutions. Officials of the Welfare Ministry were advised that this authorization was in violation of SCAPIN 755, 27 Feb 46, which requires the Japanese Government to assume financial support and operational responsibility for a public assistance program without delegation to any private or quasi-official agency. The officials were accordingly instructed to revoke these instructions to the prefectural governments. This action is not to be construed so as to prevent the use of government funds to reimburse established private agencies on an individual case-cost basis for the care given to persons in need of public assistance.

Social Work Education

The Welfare Ministry submitted to PH&W Section, an estimate of expenses for a one-year professional course in Social work and an in-service training program, both expected to begin in October 1946.

Net expenses amounted to 753,404 yen, including salaries, travel expenses, scholarships, and administrative and supply expenses. The former course is to be conducted by the Central Association of Social Work under Welfare Ministry auspices. No objection was raised by the PH&W representative to a request from the Welfare Ministry to finance these programs with unexpended funds from the 3,000,000,000 yen appropriation for public assistance.

Relief for Enemy National

Field inspection was made of the Hakone Area to determine the adequacy of relief being furnished some 200 families of women and children of German extraction who are refugees from the Netherlands East Indies. These families were originally interned in 1939 in the N.E.I., under the administration of the Allied Forces. Later, the Japanese Government moved them (in 1941) to Japan. Upon the arrival of the Occupation Forces in Japan they came under U.S. administration. Although responsibility for their care is that of the Japanese Government the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is exercising surveillance over them.

The approaching winter necessitates additional planning to meet the needs for housing, clothing, fuel, medical supplies and services.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete statistical report received from the Japanese Government, as of 9 August 1946, reveals 3,166 hospitals in operation in Japan.

These hospitals have a bed capacity of 211,643 of which 117, 203 are occupied. For the week ending 9 August 1946, 301,916 out-patients obtained treatment in out-patient Clinics.

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 of 8-14 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Oita	Anthrax	2
Kanagawa	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1

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

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	19,707	1,041	128	4,191	4,920
Condemned Ante Mortem	1	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	5	0	0	0	5
Partial	606	8	0	43	267
Viscera	3,458	27	0	1,138	566

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Tokyo Dental College officially opened the first dental school under university standards. One hundred and twenty students were enrolled in the first year pre-dental course.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Distribution

An exhibition of American produced surgical, dental, and x-ray instruments and appliances is being conducted by the Japanese Medical Association in Tokyo 11, 12, and 13 September inclusive for doctors, dentists, manufacturers and medical students throughout Japan. Approximately 4800 visitors inspected the exhibit.

Action is now in process to remove all distribution control from items of dental equipment and supplies. Production control will remain in force. Approximately 76 items have been under distribution control. Gold, silver, platinum and mercury will continue to be allocated by the Nippon Dental Association. The effect of this action will be watched with interest as it represents the first effort to restore unrestricted commercial operation in the distribution of a particular group of supplies.

An additional release of 50,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was authorized for shipment to Hultao, Manchuria, for use in the repatriation program.

Production

Production of X-ray film during August was 16,484 square meters, exceeding all previous monthly production. Approximately 90,000 square meters has been produced during the past six (6) months. A total of 17,378 square meters was sold during August, exceeding all previous monthly sales. Stock on hand at the end of August totaled 16209 square meters.

The following figures indicate production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment to 7 September:

DDT Dusters	20,000
Knapsack Type Sprayers	4,050
Semiautomatic Sprayers	1,900
Hand Sprayers 1/2 gallon	1,500

Production of this equipment will continue until adequate quantities are available to meet demand. Production to date has been hampered by financial difficulties. Necessary corrective measures are being taken by the Welfare Ministry Japanese Government.

Concurrence was given for importation of 1000 tons of Benzene for medicine production utilization during last quarter 1946.

Approximately 50,000,000 cc of cholera vaccine has been produced. Production will continue until the danger of cholera epidemics has subsided.

Request of the Japanese Government to export crude medicine during 1947 and importation of various roots, herbs and barks for production of patent medicines was disapproved. Basic raw materials are in urgent demand and must be conserved for production of essential medicines.

Narcotics

Investigations made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers resulted in factual information being obtained, including a statement by a Japanese official, that false records regarding the amount of heroin manufactured in Japan from 1930 to 1940 were prepared and submitted to the League of Nations by the Japanese Government. The false figures, "planned figures" showed only a fraction of true production. The investigation is being continued.

Two persons arrested for illegal possession of narcotics after an investigation directed and participated in by Narcotic Control Officers, were each sentenced in Tokyo Provost Court on 12 September 1946 to three years penal servitude at hard labor and fined 50,000 yen.

Local and Central wholesalers of Narcotics in Tokyo-To assembled at a meeting attended by Narcotic Control and National and Tokyo-To narcotic officials. The duties and responsibilities of narcotic wholesalers under new narcotic regulations were discussed. Narcotic control officers pointed out that while first consideration must be given to secure storage of narcotics by reliable firms the long range control program depends on the judgment and cooperation of wholesalers in the sale of narcotics to licensed dealers, and upon the prompt and accurate preparation and forwarding of periodical reports as required by the new narcotic regulations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

An address was delivered by the acting Division Chief before the graduating class of the Medical School of Tokyo Imperial University. The significance and responsibilities of this, the first class to be graduated since the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of the Occupation, were emphasized. Following the address there was an animated discussion period, particular interest being shown in medical education and practice in the United States.

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and of the Riken Studies regarding the production of a proposed film on the fly, intended chiefly for showing in grade schools, before children of elementary and secondary school age.

Nutrition Surveys

Data was obtained from the Imperial Japanese Government industries in Nutrition surveys for May 1946. The accompanying table presents the per Capita per day Consumption of Nutrients and foods of families of workers in four mines. Hokkaido, Fukushima, Fukuoka, of one Copper mine in Akita and railway workers in Tokyo.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS, JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.
Coal Miners Families Average of Hokkaido, Fukuoka and Fukushima, Copper Miners, Akita,
and Railway Workers, Tokyo, May 1946.

Number Examined and Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Coal Miners (4 Mines)	Copper Miners (One Mine)	Railway Workers Tokyo	Average Total
<u>Number</u>	3,595	1,109	627	5,331
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
Adult Unit No. Persons	0.877	0.864	0.815	0.867
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	14.9	12.2	13.9	14.2
Vegetable	46.5	38.2	46.6	44.8
Total	61.4	50.4	60.5	59.0
<u>Fat</u>	10.0	44.8	10.2	17.3
<u>Carbonhydrate</u>	350.1	293	327.2	335.3
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1,453	1,092	1,035	1,327
Free market	284	245	561	309
Home product	46	76	24	50
Gift	33	00	66	30
Total	1,816	1,413	1,686	1,716

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

The Coal miners received extra rations in May. The railway workers in Tokyo had not received rations during certain ration periods.

A review of the adequacy of the diets and methods of feeding in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals was begun 13 September 1946. This study is in conjunction with the Hospital Administration Division, Public Health and welfare Section.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day, Nutrition Surveys, Japan, May 1946

	Coal Miners	Copper Miners	Railway Workers	Average
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	363.1	303.5	238.3	335.7
Wheat & Barley	11.0	---	143.7	24.6
Others	4.1	0.8	4.1	3.4
Total	378.2	304.3	386.1	363.7
<u>Nuts</u>	----	----	----	----
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	123.1	----	36.4	86.8
White	5.4	9.4	17.5	7.7
Others	5.6	1.0	14.9	5.8
Total	134.1	10.4	68.8	100.3
<u>Sugar</u>	0.3	----	8.9	1.1

<u>Oils</u>	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya and Miso	15.4	-----	28.4	13.8
Other beans	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.0
Total	16.3	1.2	30.2	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	85.0	52.0	41.6	72.9
Meat & Poultry	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7
Eggs	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
Milk	1.1	-----	-----	0.7
Total	87.8	53.2	44.0	75.3
<u>Leafy Green & Yellow Vegetable</u>				
	314.1	33.5	166.1	237.3
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus & Tomatoes	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
Other Fruits	0.01	----	-----	0.01
Other Vegetables	87.0	254.7	72.5	120.6
Total	87.2	254.8	73.8	120.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.8	1.1	4.9	5.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	3.1	7.5	2.3	3.9
Pickled	40.4	1.1	14.7	29.1
Total	43.5	8.6	17.0	33.0
<u>Flavours</u>	12.6	12.4	14.6	12.8
<u>Others</u>	12.0	----	14.8	9.8

SECTION VII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week 24 August 1946.

#3 - Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 31 August 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 September to 21 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

According to a report from the Welfare Ministry, 97,429 Kg. of biscuits and 420,014 Kg. of canned goods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks held for reserve relief, were distributed because of disasters or danger of spoilage in 10 prefectures between 5 July and 25 July 1946. In each case, permission was obtained from local military authorities prior to distribution.

Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium)

A representative of this section with a representative of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) made an inspection of this institution to observe the condition of the patients, who were reported to be in need of additional food, clothing, bedding and medicine.

This institution (established 50 years ago) is located in Fujika Mura, Koyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. There are three main buildings (administrative, nurses's home and hospital) located on 76,300 tsubo of land. The land is apportioned as follows

Farm	20,000 tsubo (tsubo-6' X 6')
Forest	25,000 tsubo
Field	30,000 tsubo
Buildings	1,300 tsubo

There are 73 patients being cared for at this time (24 adult females, 42 adult males, 2 juvenile females, and 5 juvenile males) with adult avera

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treatment with a minimum of supplies. Investigation revealed that the institution is not receiving regular rations of food and other supplies to which it is outlined. To raise the standard of care and further, to rectify the irregularities existent in the Japanese rationing at this point, a conference will be held with those Japanese officials responsible, on Monday 23 September 1946.

Foreign Nationals

17 Sept 1946, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, called the attention of the Imperial Japanese Government that they had failed to comply with (SCAPIN-1143) "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons." The non-compliance directive (SCAPIN-1207) PH required the Imperial Japanese Government to submit a report by 18 Sept 1946 in English all instructions issued by them implementary (SCAPIN-1143) also the directive ordered the Japanese Government to make available at once the full Japanese ration and supplementary ration according to the individuals choice.

Population Movements

The Home Ministry requested that the limitation of movement of persons from rural to urban areas be extended until 30 November 1946. The request was approved.

Red Cross

Special assistance in the reorganization of Junior Red Cross was begun by Miss Lisette M. Anderson, ARC Special Field Representative assigned to Welfare Division. Visits were made to 5 schools in the Tokyo-To chapter area to study school activities in the interest of the development of a Junior Red Cross program. Miss Anderson, also assisted in preparing the program for a series of Japanese Red Cross conferences, for teachers, and was one of the speakers at the initial meeting.

Miss Isabil C. Auld, ARC special representative, has completed plans to begin field visits to Red Cross chapters, accompanied by Japanese Red Cross field representatives.

A field visit was made to Yokosuka by staff representatives to make a survey of Red Cross activities in Yokosuka Branch, Kanagawa chapter.

Red Cross Liaison representative attended a conference of representatives of C.I. & E. and other sections to lay plans for a national Safety Campaign in which the service of Japanese Red Cross would be included. The services would include Junior Red Cross and the safety programs of the society.

The resignations of two national directors of the Japanese Red Cross Society (Personnel and General Affairs) were accepted and replacements assigned.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete hospital statistical report received from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the week ending 16 August 1946, shows 2,953 hospitals in operation in Japan with a bed capacity of 210,643 of which 123,501 are occupied. During the same period 289,920 persons received out-patient treatment.

Much interest has been expressed by members of the Japanese Medical profession, in the reorganization of the Japanese Medical Association and the removal of the society from Governmental control. The work of reorganization of the association, patterned somewhat after the American Medical Association, is progressing somewhat slowly, but satisfactorily.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	2
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	30

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

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	17
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0
 <u>Plant Inspections</u>	 20
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspection</u>	6389
Milk Samples examined	4287
Over bacterial standards c/	328
Under butterfat standards d/	730
 <u>Plant Inspections</u>	 2458
Over bacterial standards c/	330
Under butterfat standards d/	440

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	46
Milk Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards c/	4
Under butterfat standards d/	31

- a/ 50,000 per cc.
- b/ 2.3 percent
- c/ 2,000,000 per cc.
- d/ 3.0 percent

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 335 dentists reestablished in practice during the month ending 15 August 1946.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a second Refresher Course, for instructed of head and general nurses. This course will be held two days a week, for a week period, at the Saisei Kai Hospital, starting 1 October 1946.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The production of equipment required for disease control programs has reached the point where further issues of U.S. produced equipment should not be necessary, except in emergencies. DDT hand dusters, knapsack and pump type sprayers and liquid insecticide sprayers are now in quantity production and available for distribution. Requests from Japanese sources for use of U.S. produced equipment of this type should be carefully screened and approved only in those cases where it is determined that Japanese equipment is not immediately available to meet an emergency situation.

Requests from prefectures for Japanese equipment should be addressed to the Welfare Ministry, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. A report is desired of any failures to secure the required items.

Requests are being received for use of DDT on projects which do not appear to fall within the category of disease control programs. From a review of these requests it would seem that availability of DDT is often used as a basis of requisition instead of actual need. It is necessary that requirements for insecticides as well as other materials be submitted on long range programs and it is possible that stocks will at times exceed immediate requirements. At present a stock pile is being built up for use during the winter months when it is expected that the incidence of typhus fever will increase.

DDT is being imported only for disease control purposes on a disease and unrest basis. It is anticipated that ample stock will available for authorized usage.

Distribution

During the month of August 29,294,334.10 yen of controlled medicines were purchased from the Medicine Control Company. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to 29,151,394.42 yen. Those figures represent a considerable increase over the previous month.

Purchase of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment for August totaled 1,295,751.49 yen and sales amounted to 1,363,948.93 yen. The volume for August is only about 1/3 of that for July and represents a very unsatisfactory trend.

The failure to dispose of former Army and Navy supplies is due mainly to a lack of interest in this subject, at the prefectural level. The Welfare Ministry has authorized prefectural authorities to dispose of 70% of all items.

Until these supplies are removed from caves, dumps and remote depots, inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry, it is not possible to effect distribution. Aggressive efforts must be made by prefectural officials to warehouse, segregate, and inventory all stocks of those items. It is understood that the high prices being charged for former Army and Navy supplies is delaying distribution, to a certain extent. This subject is now under consideration and it is expected that a price reduction will be announced shortly. However, disposition cannot be made until all items are properly inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry.

Three hundred liters of Japanese produced plague vaccine were shipped to Peiping, China, for processing repatriates.

Production

Monthly report for August of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on production of vaccine indicates continuing excellent progress. Following figures indicate production of finished vaccines for August.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 August</u>
Cholera	12,221,200 cc	9,146,375 cc
Plague	629,850 cc	629,850 cc
Typhus	267,300 cc	108,100 cc
Triple Typhoid	7,208,010 cc	5,015,733 cc
Smallpox	295,300 individual	668,340 individual
Diphtheria Antitoxin	55,900 cc doses	518,070 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	4,647,900 cc	8,456,700 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-----	110,000 cc

Approximately 2,383,650 cc of Crude Cholera Vaccine and 2,295,240 cc of Crude Triple Typhoid Vaccine also was on hand at the end of August.

Production of spraying equipment for week 9 - 14 September

Knapsack Type Sprayer, 3 gallon	802
Semi- Automatic Pump Type	150

Weekly production of spraying equipment is being distributed to all procedures. Military Government personnel should contact local prefectural health authorities to determine that this equipment is properly stored and being conserved for the Insect and Rodent Control program for 1947. Production will continue until sufficient equipment is available to carry out an adequate program for 1947.

Controlled medicines	22,220,216 yen
Non-controlled medicines	75,215,251
Patent Medicines	80,440,198
Sanitary materials	6,678,216
Dental materials	1,293,541

Production of antipyretics, sulfadruugs, and drugs for venereal disease treatment showed marked increase in August. Production of anesthetics continues to be far below actual needs. Definite corrective measures are being taken to stimulate production.

Request for release of precious metals to the Japanese Government for production of medical items during last quarter 1946 was decreased by approximately 50%. Amounts requested were considered greater than actual production capacity. Request included platinum, palladium, gold and silver.

Narcotics

Information received recently by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates a number of Japanese merchant seamen are in possession of small quantities medicinal narcotics. One investigation made involved a doctor and a seaman aboard a ship anchored in Yokohama Bay, but failed to show any evidence of a large scale operation or

conspiracy. It appears Japanese doctors have carelessly prescribe narcotics in too large amounts leaving excess narcotics in the possession of seaman who dispose of it illegally. Investigation of all such incidents is continuing.

Narcotic officials of Tokyo-To are being trained in the procedure of making inspections of the stocks and records of registered narcotic dealers by Narcotic Control Officers. Two national hospitals visited to date have had a great quantity of excess narcotics, have not kept proper records, and have been functioning both as a hospital and as a pharmacy with a great number of out-patients. The above conditions have been corrected and a promise of cooperation obtained from hospital officials.

The monthly narcotic report for July revealed that no sales of narcotics had been made by wholesalers to retailers, hospitals, doctors and other registered dealers. It is anticipated the same condition will be shown in the August report. It is believed these dealers are waiting for a distribution of narcotics by control comparing which is impossible under the new narcotic regulations. Accordingly, the national Japanese narcotic officials have been asked informally to submit evidence to the Narcotic Control Officers that explicit instructions have been given to all dealers through prefectural officials that each dealer may buy narcotics in legitimate amounts by presenting a properly executed order form to the registered local wholesaler in his district.

SECTION VII LEGAL DIVISION

English translations were received from the Home Ministry, of all laws and regulations passed to implement directive on Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan. They are currently being studied to determine adequacy and compliance with SCAPIN request.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Mr. Edmond A. Turner, Sanitary Engineer, joined the Preventive Medicine Division on 18 September.

Conferences were held with representatives of studies preparing or planning anti-tuberculosis feature strips and lantern slides. Advice and criticism on proposed material were given and certain revisions suggested.

Cholera

There was a marked decline in the reported incidence of Asiatic Cholera, with the exception of three or four prefectures, and the danger of a nationwide epidemic has lessened.

Epidemic Diseases, General

Military Government Public Health Officers are requested to report promptly to GHQ, SCAP, any and all cases of smallpox, epidemic typhus or cholera (or yellow fever and plague, should they occur) coming to their attention, as required by AFPAC Regulations. Recently, reports from numerous areas have not been received with customary promptness and regularity.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

Only seven repatriation reception centers remain in active operation: Hakata, Sasebo, Ujina, Otake, Kagoshima, Nagoya and Uruga. Hakodate, Maizuru and Senzaki are on stand-by status to reopen on 10-day notice, if necessary. The very great bulk of repatriates are currently passing through Hakata and Sasebo.

Approximately 50,000 repatriates per week are processed through repatriation centers: about five thousand outgoing Koreans and Ryukyans and the balance incoming Japanese.

Koreans apprehended for illegal entry into Japan continue to constitute a serious quarantine problem. Approximately ten thousand are currently hold in quarantine. Upon completion of quarantine, they will be returned to Korea.

The four ports of Kagoshima, Sasebo, Ujina and Nagoya are presently engaged in processing outgoing Ryukyuan. Latest figures reveal 3,812 evacuated for week ending 15 September 1946.

Cholera remains a problem and places a heavy load on quarantine operations. Approximately 35 ships with 48,000 persons aboard are constantly held for either suspect or proven cholera. Quarantine against cholera at repatriation contacts appears to be effective. The eleven or twelve hundred cases of cholera in Japan this summer are largely the result of clandestine entries from Korea.

Nutrition Surveys

Surveys of the food problems in Mental and T.B. Hospitals were continued, Mental Institutions observed in the beginning of the week were: Jiundo, Inogashira, Karasu Yama, and Umegaoka Hospitals. Nakano and Kiyose Sanatorii were visited 19 September 1946.

The Nutrition Consultant received, in a press conference for C.I. & E., the results of the nutrition surveys in May, the problem of utilizing corn and U.S. Army foods by the Japanese and the Nutrition problems in Japan.

Results of Nutrition Surveys May 1946 conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government.

Average caloric and nutrient intake and grams of various classes of food consumed in 9 cities and 27 Prefectures in May 1946 in comparison with 5 cities and 19 Prefectures surveyed in May 1946.

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per capita per day					
	Average of 5 orig. cities	Average of 4 add. cities	Average of 9 cities	Average of 19 orig. Pref.	Average of 8 add Pref.	Average of 27 Pref.
<u>Number</u>	27,523	7,709	35,232	38,547	11,062	49,609
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult</u>	0.823	0.797	0.818	0.886	0.916	0.893
<u>Unit No. persons</u>						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	15.1	22.0	16.5	5.6	11.7	6.9
Vegetable	39.5	45.4	40.7	50.5	61.8	53
Total	54.6	67.4	57.2	56.1	73.5	59.9
<u>Fat</u>	13.2	15.1	13.6	12.2	14.9	12.8
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	278.3	301.2	283.0	393.8	400.2	395.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	962	970	964	449	432	445
Free Market	437	502	450	54	138	72
Home Production	35	64	41	1462	1569	1486
Gift	51	97	60	18	23	19
Total	1485	1633	1515	1983	2162	2022

1. Cities: 5 in Dec 1946 and February 1946, Tokyo (Dec 1945), Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka; 4 additional cities May 1946, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

2. Prefectures: 19 in February 1946, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanazawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto; 8 additional prefectures in May, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Average of 5 orig. cities	Average of 4 add. cities	Average of 9 cities	Average of 19 orig. Pref.	Average of 8 add Pref.	Average of 27 Pref.
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	256.5	272.0	259.7	313.4	325.8	316.1
Wheat & Barley	73.6	50.0	68.7	144.0	81.1	130.1
Others	8.6	7.0	8.3	6.9	52.0	16.8
Total	338.7	329.0	336.7	464.3	458.9	463.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.16	---	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	20.1	10.2	18.1	82.8	20.2	69.0
White	12.9	122.7	35.4	15.3	234.7	63.4
Others	6.9	5.1	6.5	27.4	4.3	22.3
Total	39.9	138.0	60.0	125.5	259.2	154.7
<u>Sugars</u>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Oils</u>	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya products	24.1	25.0	24.3	39.8	56.5	43.4
Other beans	8.2	31.9	13.1	3.5	9.3	4.8
Total	32.3	56.9	37.4	43.3	65.8	48.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	87.7	107.3	91.7	20.5	55.4	28.1
Meat, Poultry	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Eggs	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Milk	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.1	12.8	5.2
Total	93.3	113.7	97.4	26.1	70.4	35.8
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>						
Vegetables	126.7	128.9	127.2	109.3	144.2	117.0
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
Other Fruits & Vegetables	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.01	0.5
Other vegetables	95.0	154.6	107.2	72.7	46.6	67.0
Total	96.1	156.9	108.5	74.3	46.8	68.3
<u>Seaweeds</u>	12.7	6.8	11.5	4.3	12.7	6.1
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	4.8	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.1	4.3
Pickled	19.8	21.1	20.0	50.6	42.1	48.9
Total	24.6	23.1	24.3	55.4	45.2	53.2
<u>Flavours</u>	17.5	21.0	13.2	9.4	12.4	10.1
<u>Others</u>	3.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	4.3	3.1

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (17 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1207) 17 September 1946, subj; Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 430 (17 Sep 46) PH, 17 September 1946, Subj; Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1207), 17 Sep 1946, subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nations and Stateless Persons"

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

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 7 September 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
22 September to 28 September
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Because of the difficulty in obtaining, quickly and accurately, statistical and other information from the Welfare Ministry, it was recommended that an Information and Statistical Section be established within the Welfare Ministry thereby giving a definite source of contact for all persons concerned with obtaining information on the administrative and operational phases of the Ministry.

The Japanese officials concerned were in accord with the recommendations and the Vice Minister, Welfare Ministry stated that an Information and Statistical Section will be established. The Welfare Ministry felt that it would take considerable time before the new section could become very effective, due to the amount of time it would require to set up reporting procedures to receive statistics, reports, etc. from the prefectural levels. It was agreed that establishing an adequate Information and Statistical Section could not be an "overnight" accomplishment, but the importance of immediate action in organizing the new section was emphasized.

Population Movements:

The Imperial Japanese Government has passed Imperial Ordinance No. 442 dated 27 September 1946 extending the restriction of the population movements from rural areas to urban areas until 30 November 1946. All conditions as prescribed in previous restriction movements continue in effect.

Private Relief Supplies Storage

Representatives of PH&W inspected LARA storage facilities with a delegate from that private relief organization, and representatives of the Welfare Ministry and of Kanazawa Prefecture.

Space in section "D", Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will provide storage for 350 metric tons of supplies at one time. The warehouse is fireproof, rodent proof, light and dry and affords loading and unloading under shelter in all weather. Located in central Yokohama, it is easily accessible to truck loading and unloading from Yokohama dock-side, and for repackaging and shipping of supplies to using agencies.

Joint Investigating Committee

A Joint Investigating Committee (Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry) is investigating the conditions in Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium) and to further investigate the reported irregularities of rations in foodstuffs and other supplies in Fujika Mura, Koyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. (Reference: Weekly Summary, Public Health and Welfare Section, for period 15 to 21 Sept 46). The report of this committee is to be submitted on or before 30 Sept 1946.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The following report, received from the Japanese Government for the week ending 23 August 1946, shows with the exception of Kagoshima Prefecture, which failed to report, 2920 hospitals in operation in Japan with a capacity of 207,748 available beds, of which 111,510 beds are occupied. Out-patients treated during the same period totaled 289,567.

The reorganization of the Japan Medical Association is underway. Many and varied suggestions continue to arrive from divergent groups within the Japan medical profession. The present Japan Medical Association will present its plan of reorganization to Public Health and Welfare Section on 30 September 1946.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining Japan wide representation of doctors who will take an active interest in this essential organization. Any doctors, particularly those not in the Tokyo or Osaka areas, who are interested should be encouraged to participate. Most of the interest expressed so far are from those two cities.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Dr. Marion W Scothorn reported for duty on 27 September, as Assistant Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division.

A representative of the Division attended a meeting of the Imperial Milk Association in Tokyo and delivered a talk concerning the importance of maintaining high standards in milk production. This is a national body organized for the purpose of promoting increased production and improved sanitation.

Reports from Japanese Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 22-28 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine plague	1
Iwate	Swine plague	26

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

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	22
Blackleg	2
Brucellosis	17
Trichomoniasis	104
Texas Fever	45
Swine erysipelas	2
Swine plague	10
Equine scabies	1
Strangles	192
Equine infectious anemia	123
Pullorum - chick	1426

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Surveys have been completed, of schools of nursing in Okayama Prefecture.

A representative of the division, attended a group meeting of Graduate and Student Nurses at the Okayama University Medical College, School of Nursing and gave a short lecture on, Basic Nursing Education. At a group meeting of Health officers, Business Managers and Public Health Nurses from Okayama Health Centers, a lecture was presented on Public Health Program in the United States. At a convention of Public Health Nurses on Shikoku, lectures were given on "Generalized Public Health Nursing Program in the United States" and "Basic Nursing Education in the United States."

A conference was held between the President of the Japanese Nurses' Association and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Public Health Nurses' Association, to plan a joint meeting of the two associations for October.

The Manual for Midwives, Florida State Health Department has been translated into Japanese, mimeographed, and is currently being studied by the Midwifery Committee of the Nursing Education Council.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Production of equipment for Insect and Rodent Control program for week 16-21 September, was as follows:

DDT Dusters	500
Knapsack Type Sprayer, 3 gallons	816
Semi-automatic sprayer, pump type	120

Distribution

An additional requirement for medical supplies to be used for repatriation at Hultao was received from Peiping Headquarters. The items requested along with certain additional instruments for the hospitals at Hultao were dispatched to the port. The total shipment amounted to four railway carloads.

Narcotics

A series of conferences have been held with officials of the narcotic division, Ministry of Welfare Pharmaceutical Section, to acquaint each with the proper performance of his duties. Particular emphasis was placed upon the submission of prompt, correct periodical reports.

The arrest of a licensed veterinarian by Tokyo narcotic officials, revealed he had obtained narcotics to satisfy his addiction, by stealing them from a total of 17 hospitals while posing as a narcotic inspector. Registrants are being warned that the verification of a narcotic officials' credentials is the responsibility of the registrant.

The survey of Narcotic pharmaceutical companies' records, which is nearly completed, has revealed that the Japanese Government, over a long period of time, falsified reports in an attempt to cover up the large amounts of narcotics actually produced.

SCAPIN 1231, dated 26 September 46 directs the Imperial Japanese Government to remove from public office immediately, Yoshisake Yasumi, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and to further exclude him from government service. Subject Japanese national participated in furnishing false Japanese Government reports to the Permanent Central Opium Board, League of Nations, during the period 1931 to 1939. In addition, in his official capacity, he made false statements to Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Dr. Oscar M. Elkins, who will be in charge of Venereal Disease Control, arrived and reported for duty 26 September.

A conference was held with representatives of the Scientific and Technical Division, ESS, to facilitate exchanges of information and to orient each section in their representative activities.

A meeting was held with Miss W.V. Eskrigge, newly appointed Liaison officer for the Civil Information and Education Section. A program for publicity for typhus prevention was outlined.

Yaws. The presence of approximately 40 cases of yaws, in Rykyuans awaiting repatriation, was reported by Dr. Yamaguchi, Chief, Quarantine Section, Welfare Ministry. Plans for their treatment and disposition were arranged.

Cholera. The incidence of cholera continues to decline. At the present time the majority of cases occurring are concentrated in Hiroshima and Kagoshima.

Reports. Telegraphic and/or radio reports of epidemic diseases, as required by AFPAC regulations, are still not being received. It is essential that these reports be received promptly in order that measures for prevention and control of epidemics or major outbreaks may be instituted and kept up to date.

Sanitary Engineering, General. Conferences were held with Dr. Kawahata, Welfare Ministry, on 22 and 27 September, to discuss the budget set up for repair and construction of water supplies. A list of water supplies, showing proposed expenditures, has been submitted for review by this division. A conference was held with the Industry Division of ESS to discuss the availability of chlorine. A heavy demand is being made upon the available supplies for textile and paper industries. Some progress has been made in civilian production of chlorine but the shortage of salt remains the chief limiting factor.

Water Supplies. The city of Tokyo supply is being chlorinated under supervision of Eighth Army engineers to meet Army specifications. The chlorine being procured partially from both Army and civilian sources.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

A program to establish nutritional accounting in Japanese hospitals in Tokyo, indicated progress. A plan for monthly nutritional accounts, was developed with the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

The nutrition consultant, attended a meeting of several of the Scientific Nutritionists in Japan, held at the Medical Treatment Corporation Building, 23 September 1946. The problem of establishing a national nutrition council was discussed.

SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS

During September, the second step in the Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics (SCAPIN 975-A) was completed. This will go into effect 1 October 1946.

New declaration forms of birth, death, stillbirth, marriages and ~~divorce~~ have been designed, printed and distributed to approximately 11,000 local government offices. All declarations, excepting those of stillbirths, are under the administrative supervision of the Justice Ministry. The stillbirth declarations are under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Although a medical certification form has been used previously by the Japanese, this will be the first time that a declaration form has been used for stillbirths.

Paralleling the series of declaration forms, there is a series of standard forms provided all local government offices by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. These will be used as a basis of obtaining transcripts of information contained on the declaration forms. This information will be sent to the prefectural statistical offices, on the fifteenth of each month following the month being reported, from which it will be forwarded to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics for tabulation by the end of the month.

It is expected that the Monthly Vital Statistics Report for October will carry cause of death information, in addition to the present numerical report.

Two conferences of prefectural health officers were held in September for the purpose of introducing the new stillbirth declaration form. Approximately half of the health officers met in Tokyo and the remainder in Kyoto. Fifteen conferences of district and lower court judges and their chief clerks were called by the Justice Ministry during September for the purpose of introducing the declaration forms of birth, death, marriage and divorce. They, in turn, will explain the forms to the local government offices.

In August, 176,660 were declared in Japan, compared with 161,871 in July, an increase of 14,789. Deaths totaled 126,845 representing a decrease of 6,661 below the figure for the preceding month. The number of stillbirths (7,532) was only slightly higher. Marriages (43,426) decreased 440 below the July figure; ~~wheras~~, divorces (8,960) increased 893.

Infant deaths under one year of age numbered 10,828 in August, compared with 11,977 in July, a decrease of 1,149.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 095 (26 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1231) Subj: Removal of Yoshisuke YASUMI, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

AG 095 (26 Sep 46) PH, 26 September 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1231), 26 Sep 1946, subject: Removal of Yoshisuke YASUMI, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

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

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 14 September 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 7 September 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
29 September to 5 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The new Daily Life Security Law and the Imperial and Ministerial Ordinances for its enforcement, became effective 1 October 1946. Advance copies, in English, were submitted to the PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. Following are general features of the Law and the Ordinance.

The Daily Life Security Law:

Establishes government responsibility for providing adequate assistance to needy persons equally without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Defines the role of governmental agencies and public and private welfare institutions operating under the Law.

Extends living expenses, medical treatment, birth aid, occupation aid, and funeral aid to all categories of needy persons.

Specifies extent of financial participation in public assistance program on the national, prefectural and local levels, the national government bearing ##### of the costs.

Rescinds the Relief Law, Military Aid Law, Child Protection Law, Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

The Imperial Ordinance:

Replaces the ordinances for the enforcement of the Relief Law, Military Aida Law, Child Protection Law, Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

Defines the work of the district welfare commissioners.

Provides for the granting of public assistance, in cash or kind, to be issued not more than a month in advance.

Provides aid also, in the form of occupational establishment, vocational rehabilitation, business loans, instruments and materials needed for carrying on a trade or skill.

Defines the medical assistance to be given under the law, including services of trained nurses for expectant mothers.

Provides for loans or grants to pay for funeral expenses.

Describes the system of financial aid from the national treasury to the prefectures, for public assistance to persons and welfare institutions.

The Ministerial Ordinance:

Elaborates on several of the provisions of the Law.

Specifies the information to be furnished on applications to establish or abolish welfare institutions, applications for aid and for funeral expenses.

Stipulates various reports required in connection with the establishment and operation of welfare institutions, the circumstances of welfare recipients, and medical treatment rendered.

Provides for the investigation of welfare institutions by prefectural authorities.

Repeals earlier ministerial ordinances for the enforcement of the old relief laws.

Child Welfare

The Welfare Ministry has issued instructions to Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Aichi, and Fukuoka prefectures to establish additional government facilities for homeless children. The program calls for 19 temporary protection stations to which homeless children are sent, 7 “discrimination” stations where they are examined, and 10 protection centers for necessary care and treatment. An appropriation of 26,897,850.00 by the Welfare Ministry has been made for these facilities, which includes the expenses of protection committees and training of personnel. The 7 major prefectures will submit projects and plans for Welfare Ministry approval, by 15 October 1946.

Foreign Nationals

The Imperial Japanese Government has increased the "A" diet (rice dietary) in Instruction #1939, dtd 2 October 1946. The following dietaries are effective in all of Japan as of 2 October 1946, retroactive to 15 August 1946.

For United Nation's Nationals, Neutral Nationals, and Stateless Persons (depending on choice of individual).

"A" (Rice Diet)

Rice	4.4 kg
Shoyu	3 go
Edible oil	3 go
Sugar	1 kin
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	600 momme
Potatoes	1 kan

"B" (Non-Rice Diet)

Sugar	1.5 kin
Butter	2 lbs
Edible oil	3 go
Canned foods	7 lbs
Beef, lean	200 momme
Flour	500 momme
Potatoes	3 kan

List for Axis Nationals:

Sugar	1 kin
Butter	1 lb
Edible oil	3 go
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	400 momme
Potatoes	3 kans

Chinese citizens will be certified by the Chinese Mission in Japan as to citizenship. Other Nationals will be certified by their respective missions or other reliable sources.

Distribution of Japanese Supplies for Relief Purposes

The Japanese Government submitted their report for the month of August 1946 covering the distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, held in reserve, for relief purposes. The report included all prefectures with the exception of Kagoshima and reflected the following information on persons receiving these supplies.

Number of families	610,942
Number of persons in families	1,990,236
Number of single persons	<u>64,581</u>
Total number of persons	2,054,817

To date, approximately 34% of the biscuits and 32% of the canned foods authorized for release by SCAP, have been distributed.

Private Welfare Institutions

On 25 September 1946, directive from the Welfare Ministry to Prefectural Governors was issued, subject: "More Emphasis on Protection of Accommodated Needy". It required the immediate check-up of protectees, date of their registration in private welfare institutions, determination of the amount of expense payable to institutions for

indigent care and last, the payment of these expenses without delay. The directive called attention to irregularities in distribution of goods (rations) and states, there shall be a satisfactory distribution for civilian use.

The majority of private welfare institutions are affected by this directive. The additional money they are entitled to receive will give them additional funds for; raising standards of care, securing additional institutional supplies and making minor institutional building repairs and improvements. For example: The Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium - reference Weekly Summary, WD/PHW, for period 22-28 Sep 46) is to receive immediately all funds due them since the beginning of their fiscal year (1 April 46) through Oct 46, which amounts to approximately 32,550 yen.

Red Cross

Phase one, of the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross Society having been completed, Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith, ARC, left PH&W Section to return to the U.S. Mrs. Sexsmith will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas L. Metsker, ARC, as Area Director, Civilian Relief for Japan.

The Japanese Red Cross Society continues its gradual reorganization program, and by the end of 1946, will be in a position to offer services long dormant.

For the week ending 30 August 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2963 hospitals, with a bed capacity of 210,862 beds, 113,329 of which are occupied. There were 305,333 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of dairy farms, in the vicinity of Tachikawa, which are engaged in the production of goat milk. Sanitation is largely disregarded and no quality tests are applied. Because of a shortage of concentrate feeds, production is low. The milk is consumed in the raw state, by the inmates of Tokyo Municipal Poor House.

The Nishitama Milk Plant, a branch of Tokyo Milk Company, located in Mizuko village was visited and its activities surveyed. This comparatively modern establishment processes and bottles 185 gallons of milk daily. Equipment consists of receiving vats, pasteurizer, tubular cooler, bottling and capping machine, refrigerator and laboratory.

Quality tests consist of bacteriological, butterfat, acidity and specific gravity determinations. Sanitation and housekeeping are comparatively good.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 29 September to 5 October 1946.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Dorothy Toom reported for duty, as Nursing Education Instructor.

Surveys on facilities, professional and technical data have been completed and reports filed, on schools of nursing and midwifery in Tokyo-To, Kagawa and Tokushima Prefectures.

A representative from this division attended a meeting of the clinical nurses and midwives of Kagawa Prefecture. Lectures were given on Nursing Education. Lectures on nursing as a profession, were also given to the students of the Takamatsu and Marugame City Girls' High Schools.

The second Refresher Course in the Tokyo area, for head nurses and instructors of nursing, started on 1 October. Classes will be of six hours, two days a week, for a twelve week period. Instructors will be Japanese nurses, with representatives from this division assisting in some lectures. The Saisei Kai Hospital is providing classroom and demonstration room facilities, and has furnished the demonstration room with five patient units for demonstrating and practicing nursing arts.

A three day institute has been held for nurses from National Hospitals. Schedule of lectures was patterned after the first Refresher Course.

A committee meeting has attended at the Kofuen Sanatorium in Kanagawa-ken, to discuss the establishment of a refresher course for graduate nurses employed in the hospitals of the Japanese Medical Services Corporation. It was decided the course will be held for an eight week period, six days weekly, eight hours a day, with the total hours roughly apportioned to one-half spent in lectures and conferences, and one-half in partial work in the demonstration room, laboratory, and on the wards. Students will be from 25-30 years of age, graduates from a hospital of the Corporation, with five years active nursing experience, either supervisors or eligible candidates for supervisory positions, and currently employed in hospitals of at least 300 patient capacity. The program will start on or about 14 October.

Representative from this office attended a meeting of the Tokyo Nurses Association at which time a general discussion was held regarding a national meeting.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during the week 23 to 28 September 1946.

DDT Dusters	600
Knapsack Sprayers, 3 gal capacity	870
Semi-automatic, pump type sprayer	130

The penicillin manufacturing plant of the Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Company was inspected to determine sanitary conditions with a view to approving this company for manufacturing and distributing their penicillin output. The plant is considered satisfactory and the Welfare Ministry will be notified accordingly.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has forwarded a letter to each prefecture, directing that a report be submitted prior to 20 October, showing the following information on each item of supply, essential to the prefectural sanitation program.

Amount used during 1946.

Amount on hand available for issue as of 31 December 1946.

Quarterly requirement for 1946.

Since this report will provide the basis for 1947 production of insect and rodent control materials, care should be taken to insure that prefectural officials are prompt and accurate in its preparation.

Steps being taken for the cancellation of contracts negotiated between Koeki Eidan (Japanese Trading Corporation), now under liquidation, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, for the manufacturing of medicaments for export purposes. The above cancellation will release for domestic use, through normal trade channels, approximately 80,000,000.00 worth of patent and home remedies.

Narcotics

SCAPIN 1240, dated 30 September 1946, approves the request of the Japanese Government to add the Shionogi Pharmaceutical Company Ltd., Osaka, to the list of SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses to have custody and distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics. The addition was necessitated because heretofore only limited storage space was available in Osaka.

Instances, of practitioners using more or less stock formulas of narcotics to treat practically all of their patients, have come to the attention of SCAP Narcotics Control Officers. The doctors concerned were interviewed and agreed to limit use of narcotics to only those cases in which use of narcotics is indicated. It is believed this situation is quite prevalent in Japan. In addition, the fact that narcotics are seldom indicated in the treatment of animals should be brought to the attention of dealers and veterinarians. The assistance of the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, has been obtained in furthering this phase of the Narcotic Control program.

A report outlining the activities and accomplishments of Narcotic Control in Japan has been prepared and forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department for presentation to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

A rough draft of the Japanese Government monthly narcotic report for August was found to be in error by the Narcotic Control Officers. Military Government officials should emphasize to registered wholesale dealers and prefectural narcotic officials that accurate and complete reports submitted promptly to the Japanese Government constitute the backbone of Narcotic Control Activities. Any narcotic dealer or government official who is negligent in the preparation and forwarding of required reports, should not be tolerated, since such action hinders the preparation of the monthly narcotic report from the Japanese Government as required by SCAP, and ultimately obstructs the entire narcotic control program.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Further conferences were held with the Policy and Planning unit, C.I. & E., relative to the projected anti-typhus campaign.

Laboratory Activities

Inspection was made of the Wakamoto Medicine Manufacturing Company's plant in Tokyo. No objection was seen to the proposal of the Welfare Ministry to license this plant for the production of penicillin.

Venereal Disease Control Activities

Conferences were held with the V.D. Control officers of Eighth Army, Tokyo and Yokohama Military Government, and Tokyo and Yokohama Provost Marshal's Office. General problems of mutual interest were discussed. Methods of work were analyzed.

Civilian institutions for the control of venereal diseases in the Tokyo and Yokohama area visited and medical techniques observed.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held with Dr. Kitaura, President of the Society of Domestic and Sanitary Engineering, on the setting up of sanitary engineering courses in the universities during the coming academic year. Courses in biology and bacteriology are being given in the College of Medicine; courses in water purification are being set up in the College of Engineering. It is hoped that classes in plumbing and heating will be started in January.

The probability of combining certain selected courses to form a College of Sanitary Engineering was discussed. Dr. Kitaura hopes eventually to achieve this goal.

A budget break-down was submitted by the Welfare Ministry for the proposed expenditure of monies allocated to the Welfare Ministry from the 6 billion yen appropriation for relief employment. It is felt that the amount allocated for sanitation, repair of water supplies and sewerage, and night-soil handling facilities is inadequate. Further conferences on this subject have been scheduled for the coming week.

At the request of Mr. Watanabe, Kokumin-Kyoiku-Sha, publishers, articles were prepared on waste disposal methods and practices commonly used in the United States.

Insect and Rodent Control

A moving picture on mosquito control, produced by this Section, was previewed. Additional scenes and more extensive titling are to be added to make the film complete.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

The past few days have seen a slight increase in the number of cholera cases brought from the mainland to Japan, on repatriation vessels. As of 5 October, there were six confirmed cases on hand at Hakata and 19 at Sasebo

as compared to one at Sasebo and none at Hakata, the week before. The overall trend, however, is towards a disappearance of cholera among repatriates to Japan. Cholera quarantine of vessels has already considerably decreased and on this account it is expected that increasing numbers of repatriates can now be handled.

Anticipating an increasing incidence of typhus and plague in the areas from which persons are being repatriated to Japan, study is being made of the present rat control measures at reception centers, to determine if increased rat control activities, both aboard ships and on shore, is indicated. "ANTU", the new highly effective rodent poison will be used in any rodent control program and technical information relative to its use has been disseminated during the past week.

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant attended a meeting of the Vitamin B1 Committee in Kobe, 2 October. Vitamin B1 requirements for Japanese were discussed.

SECTION IX MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46) PH, (SCAPIN-1240) subj: Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics Stocks.

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46) PH, 30 September 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1240), 30 September 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 September 1946.