

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
6 October to 12 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The first monthly public assistance report under the newly established uniform reporting procedure was submitted to PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. The report, covering activities in Japan for the month of August 1946, showed the following:

Total number of persons not in institution assisted	2,886,307
Net Cash grants	90,882,091 yen
Cost of assistance granted in kind	10,754,684 yen
Number of persons assisted in public or private institutions at government expense	66,991

Chief causes of dependency of persons not in institutions were damaged property, children without support, unemployment and health reasons, in the order named.

These figures represent an increase, over previous months, of approximately 24% in the number of persons assisted and an increase of approximately 127% in the amounts expended for public assistance.

The Director of Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, attributed the increases to the following reasons:

Instructions to the prefecture, from the Welfare Ministry, to liberalize the extent and coverage of public assistance. Meetings with the prefectural governors and welfare chiefs in June and July were called by the Welfare Ministry for this purpose.

The recent disbursement of funds to the prefectures by the National Government for public assistance. Previously the prefectures had to advance the necessary funds, usually by borrowing.

Publicity on the new "Daily Life Security Law" which further emphasized the trend towards a mere liberal attitude in the granting of public assistance.

It was also believed the use of the new uniform reporting procedure influenced the August figures. The report indicates an encouraging beginning towards liberalization of public assistance in Japan. A Japanese welfare official predicted a still further increase in assistance for the month of September.

The August report, consisting of four tables in both Japanese and English texts and used uniformly throughout Japan, contains further details on public assistance for each prefecture on the following:

Date on the number of families and unattached persons assisted; repayments to the government for assistance granted; number of persons in private and public institutions, by type of institution; number of persons assisted not in institutions, by chief causes of dependency; and the type and cost of assistance granted in kind.

Relief Supplies

The Welfare Ministry, reported as of September 1946, 39% of the biscuits and 41% of the canned foods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks, authorized for distribution by SCAP, have been released in 32 prefectures. Ten thousand tons, about half of the original stock, was the approximate amount authorized for release.

Another report showed that 301,287 kg of concentrated foodstuffs and 14,224 liters of fruit juices, from former Japanese Air Corps stocks, were distributed to 225 public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-to and Kanagawa-Ken. Two of these institutions in Tokyo and two in Yokohama were visited by representatives of PH&W Section and the quantity of foods reported delivered was found to be correct. The above distribution was authorized by SCAP on 13 Jun 46.

Red Cross

A plan for regular semi-weekly conferences with the president and department directors of Japanese Red Cross has been initiated. The purpose of the regular conference is to provide for planned discussions of subjects in which there is mutual interest. Continuous individual and staff conferences have been held during the week in an effort to evaluate staff services to date and to project staff activities on a planned basis in the future.

SECTION II ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the week ending 6 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2670 hospitals with a bed capacity of 210,978 beds, 115,235 of which are occupied. There were 310,649 out-patients treated.

On 4 October the Council of Medical Examiners met and elected 17 leading physicians to act as medical examiners. This body will compile and conduct the National examinations for Medical Licensure.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the Division made an inspection of slaughter houses, milk plants and dairy farms in the Tokyo area for the purpose of ascertaining the efficiency of inspection methods and sanitation. In most establishments improvements were noted. In those where defects were found to exist corrective measures were recommended.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 6-12 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukui	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee was appointed by the President of the Japanese Dental Association to study the revision of the Association.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Eleanor Carlson reported for duty as Director, School of Nursing.

A representative attended a conference at the Medical Treatment Board, Welfare Ministry. Subjects discussed were: purpose and obligation of the Medical Treatment Board; National Hospitals and Sanatoria organization and administration; organization and administration of the nursing schools attached to these institutions; curricula; nursing personnel policies; possible affiliations for student nurses; and refresher courses for graduate nurses.

A group of Japanese nurses holding administrative positions have formed a study group to discuss problem of administration and supervision in hospitals and schools of nursing, also methods of advancing the nursing profession. Subject of the first meeting was "Nursing Organizations." Mr. Zaccone, Legal Consultant of PH&W discussed organization charters, constitutions and by-laws. Representative from this division attended the meeting.

Demonstration College of Nursing-Staff Education Program has been organized for the supervisors and staff nurses. First meeting will be held 14 October. First unit of program: Nursing procedures.

The translation of the Handbook on Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses by Violet W. Hodgson has just been completed. Copyright privileges were received from National Tuberculosis Association of U.S.A. (Dr. Emerson).

SECTION VI
SUPPLY

General

Definite information has been received from the Office of the Surgeon General concerning availability of typhus vaccine during the 1946-47 Typhus Season. Due to production difficulties, it will not be possible to supply total estimated import requirement. Although anticipated deliveries will be in excess of the amount provided last year, it will be necessary that field agencies exercise close supervision over the use of typhus vaccine in order to insure that this vaccine is being used to the maximum advantage.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 30 September – 5 October:

DDT Dusters	560
Knapsack Sprayer, 3 gallon	852
Semi-automatic sprayer, pump type	130

The penicillin plant of the Shin Nippon Kogyo Company, located in Odawara City, was inspected on 9 October. The general condition of the factory was considered satisfactory and the plant has been approved for penicillin manufacture and sale. Present production is small due to limited factory space and equipment. A new factory is under construction and additional equipment has been ordered. Sizeable production will be effected upon completion of the new factory on or about 1 December 1946.

Production and sales of X-ray film during September 1946:

Quantity produced:	14,353 square meters
Quantity sold:	14,319 square meters
Stock on hand 30 Sept.	16,243 square meters

Approximately 20% of the Japanese output of film was utilized for production of X-ray film.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry reference production of Cholera vaccine indicated a quantity of approximately 3,000,000cc on hand at the end of September. In view of the near close of the cholera season and the fact that only a small number of cases have occurred during the past three (3) weeks, it is not considered necessary to maintain over 1,000,000 cc as reserve stock during the month of October. Proper officials of the Welfare Ministry were notified accordingly.

An inspection of the Tokyo-To Blood Plasma Laboratory was made on 10 October. The Tokyo-To Laboratory is the only producer of blood plasma in Japan. Approximately 300 bottles consisting 200 cc of dried blood plasma are being produced monthly. Sales are being made to Tokyo-To hospitals, doctors in Tokyo area, and in emergencies, to other facilities throughout Japan. An index card system indicating potential blood donors has been established. All blood donors are between the ages 20 – 25 years. Physical examinations are conducted periodically and blood tests are accomplished prior to taking blood. No plans have been made by the Japanese Government to carry out production of blood plasma on a national scale.

Distribution

A review of Military Government Semi Monthly Occupation Activities Reports indicates that some Military Government Teams are experiencing difficulties in securing vaccine to carry out prescribed immunization programs.

The above matter has been reported to the Welfare Ministry for necessary corrective action. Sufficient vaccines are being produced to meet all requirements in Japan, with the exception of typhus vaccine. Prefectural Health Officials should contact the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry, for their requirement of biologicals.

The Welfare Ministry approved a plan submitted by Tokyo-To to hold a "bazaar" or sale of 500,000 yen worth of returned Japanese Army and Navy Medical Supplies to doctors and hospitals in Tokyo-To. This will be a test sale and will to the basis for similar sales on a national scale.

The bazaar of sale will be held in a large department store in Tokyo. Doctors will be limited to 15 different types of medicaments and 160 different types of surgical instruments.

There will be on sale a selection of 250 various types of medicaments and 150 various types of surgical instruments. Sale will be held from 15 October through 19 October 1946.

Sales to Dentists and Veterinarians are planned for in the near future.

Narcotics

A Narcotic Investigator, on loan from the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, has completed his survey of production and sales records of former manufacturers of narcotics in Japan. Final reports of the survey have been field, and the investigator has returned to the United States.

The Chief of the Pharmacy Section, Welfare Ministry, informed the Narcotic Control Officer the YASUMI, Yoshisuke, in conformity with SCAPIN 1231, dated 26 September 1946, was removed from Government Service on 3 October 1946. T. Mizuno has been designated Head of the Narcotic Division, replacing YASUMI.

While on an inspection visit to a large hospital in the Tokyo area, the Narcotic Control Officer was informed by the Chief Pharmacist that use of narcotics in the hospital has dropped 50 percent since the effective date of the new Narcotic Regulation.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies. The present status of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and dysentery was discussed and a report made on the incidence of these disease during 1946, particularly as compared with 1945. It was pointed out that cholera has, by now, been almost completely

eradicated, and the total number of cases during the recent out-break was held down to approximately 1200. Over 34,000,000 persons were immunized against cholera during this summer.

It was further pointed out that the expected September peak of incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers did not materialize this year, the September incidence of typhoid fever being less than half of that in the corresponding month of 1945, and that of paratyphoid fever approximately four-fifth that of the corresponding period of 1945. The incidence of dysentery followed closely that of the previous year and reached approximately the same peak in August. This year, however, there was a decrease in September as compared to the previous year, and the incidence now appears to be declining somewhat more rapidly than it did during the same period of 1945.

Dr. Albert P. Knight, Pediatrician, arrived and reported for duty.

Typhus

Representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Education and Transportation, Japan Medical Association and the Japan Women's Medical Association, attended a conference on the Anti-Typhus Campaign. The purpose of the conference was to formulate policies, coordinate media and prepare definite plans well in advance of the danger season for typhus.

Insect and Rodent Control

A movie-picture on flies and fly control, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and intended for use in schools, was previewed. The technical production is excellent and wide-spread distribution of this film will be a factor of considerable value for public education in sanitation.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Welfare Ministry, was directed to initiate information and educational material for the public and distribute it through the prefectures. He is also in the process of gathering information from his prefectural venereal disease control officers which will show what personnel and public facilities are available for a national program.

Sanitation

A conference was held with a representative of the Welfare Ministry and the Chief of the Section of Water Supply, Tokyo Municipality, on city water supplies. Chlorination of water supplies was discussed. It was brought out that the present production of chlorine will be cut in half, the total possible production as much as 80% by removal and conversion of plants by the reparations commission.

The excessive chlorination (2 p.p.m.) of civilian supplies by the Army (Eights Army Engineering Section) was discussed. So far chlorine from the States has been made available for this purpose, and will remain so for approximately the next six months. After an inspection of six of the largest filter plants (82% of the Tokyo supply) it is apparent that the excess chlorination is necessary, at least until such time as all major breaks and leaks in the distribution system have been repaired and a consent pressure can be maintained on the system at all times. There is also the danger of faulty operation at the plant due to lack of trained personnel, insufficient supplies, particularly aluminum sulphate, and war damage to the physical equipment.

Inspection

Tokyo area water works installations were inspected, in company with representatives from the Tokyo Area Engineer's Office, the Office of the Surgeon, Eighth Army, and the Tokyo water commission. The inspection concerned (1) the operational procedure and (2) the chlorine residuals with the idea of approving the Tokyo supply for use by the troops without further treatment. One hundred fifty sampling stations are established where chlorine residual tests are made daily by the civilian employees and weekly by the army. Bacteriological samples are also taken from these stations weekly. So far the sampling indicates that the supply better than passes the U.S. Treasury standards for drinking water. The following installations were visited:

Kanamachi – Filter Plant
Hongo – Reservoir
Yodobashi – Filter Plant
Suginami – Filter Plant

Udawa – Well Pumping Station
Chofu – Filter Plant
Tamagawa – Filter Plant
Lower-Kinuta – Filter Plant

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Date on food consumption is not entirely complete because of the need for checking the records by the Ministry of Health and Welfare before they are reported. The results on the nutrient consumed in the four cities other than Tokyo-surveyed in February and May are as follows:

Average nutrients in grams and calories per capita, per day from nutrition surveys in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka, Japan.

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
Adult Male Unite	0.865	0.823	0.824
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	1092	1128	910
Free Market	443	385	458
Home Production	53	49	110
Gift	89	41	48
Total	1677	1603	1526

General

Discussions were held with representatives of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Health and Welfare on the function of a National Nutrition Council in relation to the Economic Stabilization Board.

The fourth set of nutrition surveys will take place in late October and November in the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa at Matsuyawa and in prefectures of Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaragi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanazawa, Shiga, Fukuoka, Sagi, Kurnamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyaga, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime and Kochi. It is desirable that Military Government Officers, particularly Medical Officers, observe the surveys and thus indicate official recognition of their importance. The dates of surveys may be obtained from the Japanese Chiefs of Health Sections.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 440 (11 Oct 46) PH&W, (SCAPIN-1261), subject: Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes.

AG 44 (11 Oct 46) PH 11 October/1946, subject: Information of General Application pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1261), 11 October 1946, subject: "Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes", 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 28 September 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.

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SECTION I WELFARE

Alleged Welfare Organizations

Certain Japanese associations and organizations have recently used the term “welfare” to describe their activities. It is necessary to clarify this term.

Any business engaged in the production of essential consumer’s commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumer’s goods, is needful and useful for the welfare of a society.

Organizations engaged in the business of “relief”, frequently named or referred to as welfare organizations, are given over to using all of their facilities for the care and assistance of indigent persons, such care and assistance being rendered without cost to the recipient.

The above paragraphs define the board category of the term “welfare” as against the specific meaning of the term “relief” and/or welfare organizations fully engaged in the business of relief.

Organizations and associations who seek special recognition under the name of “welfare” and imply they are a relief activity, are to be judged on the meaning of the term “welfare” and “relief” as defined above.

Child Welfare

Key officials of the Japanese Welfare, Home, Education, Finance and Justice Ministries participated in a conference called by this section to discuss the pressing need for a vigorous, coordinated program on a nationwide scale, in behalf of the large numbers of children in Japan, in need of care and protection. All were in agreement that present agencies and facilities were inadequate and insufficiently coordinated, and resolved to cooperate in the formulation of specific and concrete plans to develop an improved program. Another meeting has been called for 8 November, at which time, a program to be arranged by joint action of the above Ministries will be presented to PH&W Section.

St. Joseph’s Home (Orphanage)

Inspection was made of the St. Joseph’s Home, by section representatives at the request of the Saitama Military Government Team.

The St. Joseph’s Home is located in Kitakatsu, Shika-gun, Minami Sakurai. It had its’ origin through the mutual interest of the Saitama Military Government Team and the Missionary Sisters of Christ the King. Several former Japanese military barracks in this area were released by the Occupation Forces, and one of these barracks buildings, with ample surrounding land for institutional agricultural purposes, was assigned to this Missionary Order by the Saitama Prefectural Government for the establishment and operation of a children’s home.

The building is in excellent repair and with the exception of adequate heating facilities, it meets a standard approved for institutional child care. There are facilities for clinical care and an isolation ward. Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are installed such as swings, slides, sandpiles, playroom and minor equipment. The ground within the home’s area is sufficient to provide supplemental vegetables to regular rations and it was noted to be under partial cultivation, which reflected good care and management.

There are only 10 children in the home as the child care problem in Saitama has not presented as big a problem as was anticipated. The home can accommodate 75 children and the Saitama Military Government Team with concurrence of the Sisters, has recommended that the home be utilized to capacity and orphans and abandoned children from adjacent prefectures, particularly in the congested Tokyo-To area, be transferred to St. Joseph’s home, not to exceed 65 children. The children to be accommodated are girls, infants and boys under 10 years of age.

American Red Cross – International Activities

Conferences have continued during the week with the President and other executives of the Japanese Red Cross in reference to their problems being encountered in reorganization. In order to establish and maintain close liaison with the planning and programming activities of JRC, consultant service has been assigned to the Vice-President responsible for coordination of plans and programs at the national and chapter levels. The consultant will be primarily responsible for the assembly and documentation of basic information concerning past, present and future planning of Japanese Junior Red Cross supplies, including gift parcels and seeds. The Japanese Red Cross will plan for the distribution of such supplies. The will also develop a program for distribution of general relief supplies, should they be called on for such assistance, at a future time.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICES

General

The Administration of Hospitals Division of this Section has been re-designated as the Medical Service Division. Additional functions of this Division are now medical education and organization of Medical Associations besides the previous function of administration of Japanese hospitals.

Hospital Strength Report

For the week ending 13 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2980 hospitals, with a bed capacity 211,280 beds, 113,500 of which are occupied. There were 307,760 out-patients treated.

Korean Affairs

Inquiries received recently from individuals and through official channels indicate that a lack of understanding may exist in the minds of some as to the exact situation with regard to hospitals and similar institutions in Korea which were formerly operated by churches, missions and other charitable groups. For the benefit of those people, a word as to the existing situation may be of value.

Inasmuch as Military Government is the only government in United States occupied Korea, this government exercises supervision over all hospitals, whether public, private or charitable, insofar as the meeting of acceptable standards is concerned. For obvious reasons, the Military Government also closely controls the operation of all public (provincial and city) hospitals whose source of operating funds is the government. Because of the fact that transfers of funds from sources outside of Korea into this county have been prohibited for so long, many of the institutions formerly operated by churches, missions and similar groups were shut off from their sources of funds and either had to close or were in danger of doing so. Many or all of these institutions had long records of valuable service and it was deemed desirable to assist at least a few of them to remain in operation if at all possible. To accomplish this some of the institutions were taken over to be operated by Military Government as provincial or national institutions until such time as the setting up of an international money exchange and the initiation of commercial shipping to Korea would permit the original agencies to once again assume the responsibility for operation.

At the present time the following listed institutions are dependent wholly or in part on funds received from Military Government:

Severance Hospital	Seoul
Presbyterian Hospital	Taegu
Taegu Leprosarium	Taegu
Yosu Leprosarium	Yosu
Yongdong Salvation Army Hospital	Yongdong

As such time as appropriate church or mission agencies are in a position to fully support and supply these institutions it is planned to return them to such agencies and to relinquish governmental control except insofar as they will be required to meet certain standards pertaining to all hospitals.

Some of the inquiries received have had to do with the possibility of reopening former mission or church hospitals which are now closed. Here again, one of the primo factors influencing a decision on such a question will be whether or not the agency proposing the reopening will be able to fully support and supply the hospital. Available supplies, like funds, are limited and since only approximately fifty per cent of available hospital facilities are now in use, it is felt that to open many additional facilities would serve only to dilute further the limited funds and supplies without meeting any real need.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 13-19 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1
Saga	Texas Fever	6
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	24
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	15

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

<u>Special Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	18
Sample examined	27
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	29
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6305
Milk samples examined	4479
Over bacterial standards (c)*	381
Under butterfat standards (d)*	909
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	2768
Over bacterial standards (c)*	507
Under butterfat standards (d)*	501
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	49
Milk samples examined	65
Over bacterial standards (d)*	4
Under butterfat standards (c)*	7

- (a) 50,000 per cc
- (b) 3.3 percent
- (c) 2,000,000 per cc
- (d) 3.0 percent

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of dentists rehabilitated during September was 918

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The 1st edition of the Japanese Journal of Nursing was published this week.
The enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is 207.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

The report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government on the production of biologicals during September 1945 indicates production was:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	Qty. Produced	Stock on Hand 30 Sept.	
		<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	1,853,200 cc	2,970,540 cc	1,644,760 cc	2,439,290 cc
Plague	—	194,500 cc	—	524,400 cc
Typhus	—	29,330 cc	—	63,320 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,032,725 cc	1,810,630 cc	3,921,233 cc	2,801,330 cc
Smallpox	—	711,000 Ind. Doses	10,405,000 Ind. D.	2,748,100 I.
Whooping Cough	—	658,610 cc	—	—
Diphtheria Toxoid	—	9,246,550 cc	—	2,826,400 cc

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during the period 7 to 12 October:

DDT Dusters	500
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	846
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	140

Total Production during 1946:

DDT Dusters	22,100
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	8,236
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	2,570

The quantity of petroleum products for the Mosquito and Fly Control program for summer season 1947 has been determined and necessary action has been taken to include necessary quantities in current import programs. Manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion, for desired quantity needed during 1947, have been selected by the Japanese Government. Extraction of pyrethrum required for this program will begin in November 1946. This procedure will be finished by 1 January 1947. Actual production of finished pyrethrum emulsion will begin on 1 April in order that definite quantities will be distributed on or about 1 May 1947.

Distribution

Reports from the Cental Medicine Distributing Company indicates an increase in the transactions of returned Japanese Army-Navy medicaments. The volume in yen value was 3,365,482 yen compared to 1,363,948 for the proceeding month.

An increase in the volume of distribution of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical instruments was indicated on the report submitted by the Japan Medical Instrument Control Company; 104,709.28 yen were distributed, compared to a distribution of 27,999.08 for the preceding month.

Test sale of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies now being conducted in a department store in Ueno, Tokyo-To, for doctors and hospitals, has proven the most expeditious method for the distribution of this class of medical supplies. Plans are now being formulated by the Welfare Ministry for similar sales throughout Japan.

Narcotics

Progress of the Narcotic Control Program indicates the feasibility of allowing licensed Japanese Narcotic agencies to repackage wholesale stocks of narcotics. This has made possible the revision of the 1947 import program to permit importation in large sized containers which will result in considerable saving in import cost. The revised Narcotic import requirements were furnished ESS on 14 October 1946.

An investigation of a minor diversion of former Japanese Military medicinal narcotics has revealed an instance of what may be unlawful distribution to crew members of narcotics remaining in a ship's dispensary after use of the ship as a repatriation vessel had been discontinued. Under present Japanese laws a ship's master can be held originally responsible for such diversion. The investigation is being continued.

SECTION VII LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Health Officers of those cities having a Medical Examiner (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe), should take steps to assure that the results of autopsies performed on cadavers are being made known to local Japanese police, for proper action, where it appears there has been a violation of law. All cases where death results from drinking methyl alcohol, or from eating of poisoned food, should be investigated by Japanese police, not only to prevent further distribution of the poisoned food or liquor, but to secure prosecution of the guilty persons in the local criminal courts.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies, at which, the present program of diphtheria immunization was explained and discussed.

A conference was held with the Chief of the Bureau of Health, Welfare Ministry. A report was received that 4000 letters of diphtheria toxoid has been manufactured and will be delivered to prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

A conference was held with the liaison officer of the Policy and Planning Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, to further the initiating of a venereal disease information and education program for the Japanese public.

Plans are being made to gather venereal disease data from both Military Government and Japanese prefectural health officers. Previously unavailable data is being sought, by prefectures and for the country as a whole, relative to types of sources, number of in-patients and out-patients under treatment for venereal disease, sex and occupation of patients, case holding, contact tracing, number and location of hospitals and treatment centers and special problems of specific areas. A letter has also been sent to the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare in Korea, requesting information on venereal disease control activities in Southern Korea.

Water Supply

An appeal was made to this section by a representative of the Welfare Ministry to request a revision of the test of chlorine plants slated for removal under the reparations program. It was claimed there would not remain sufficient capacity to satisfy Public Health requirements. This is not in agreement with data in possession of the Industry Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. The matter, however, is being restudied in collaboration with the Industry Division.

A conference was held with the Vice-President of the Japan Waterworks Association, who is working on the compilations of data on the present status of water supply systems, including repairs necessary and estimated cost for materials and labor.

Environmental Sanitation

The Welfare Ministry was instructed to submit a report on the present status of the teams organized under the Insect and Rodent Control program, the report to include the number of teams, the total personnel comprising the teams and the status of their training, so far as it can be evaluated.

Port Quarantine

With the end of the railroad strike in Korea the way has been opened for resumption of normal repatriation activities. Approximately 7,400 Koreans who illegally entered Japan have now been shipped from Sasebo where they previously constituted a considerable obstacle to the flow of incoming repatriates. The situation has been further eased at Sasebo and Hakata by the transfer of excess shipping, awaiting unloading at these ports, to the Kure Area for offloading there.

As negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese from the Russian Areas progress favorably, the ports of Maizuru and Hakodate are being reactivated to receive and process repatriates. The Port Quarantine Division is visiting these stations to aid in readying them for this traffic.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

On 22 October a conference was attended with representatives from SCAP and the various Japanese Ministries in relation to school lunches.

Attached are the results of Nutrition Survey in 19 Prefectures in Japan. Nutrients are given in Grams and Calories per Capita per day for May and August 1946.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN – 19 PREFECTURES *

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867

<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	4.8	5.6	5.1
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1
<u>Fat</u>			
	--	12.2	11.8
<u>Carbohydrate</u>			
	--	393.8	384.4
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	233	449	364
Free Market	75	54	58
Home Production	1613	1462	1533
Gift	31	18	15
Total	1952	1983	1960

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Average Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys
- Japan 19 Prefectures

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
<u>Grains</u>			
Rice	(No Data)	313.4	196.3
Wheat)144.0	99.5
Barley)	129.6
Others		6.9	14.9
Total		464.3	440.3
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>			
		0.03	0.03
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet		82.8	8.1
White		15.3	160.5
Others		27.4	0.4
Total		125.5	169.0
<u>Sugars</u>			
		0.1	0.03
<u>Oils</u>			
		0.5	1.2
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya) 39.8	1.3
Soya products)	34.6
Other beans		3.5	6.1
Total		43.3	42.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish		20.5	15.2
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8
Eggs		1.5	1.4
Milk		3.1	1.6
Total		26.1	21.0

<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	109.3	178.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>		
Citrus, Tomatoes	1.0	25.5
Other Fruits	0.6	21.3
Other Vegetables	72.7	180.9
Total	74.3	227.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>	4.3	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>		
Dried	4.6	0.4
Picked	50.8	68.8
Total	55.4	69.2
<u>Flavours</u>	9.4	15.8
<u>Others</u>	2.8	

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430.2 (14 October 46) ph, 14 October 1946 subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN – 482), 11 December 1945, subject: “Nutritional Surveys of Civilian Population”.

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

2 Incls:

#1 – Communicable disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.

#2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 September 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
20 October to 26 October
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Financing Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry has allotted 650,000,000 yen to the prefectures for public assistance expenses under the Daily Life Security Law, for October, November, and December, 1946. The budget through December 1946, totals 2,015,769,000 yen out of the 3,000,000,000 yen appropriation for the fiscal year ending March 1947.

Public Welfare Publicity

Since 7 Sept., the Welfare Ministry has sponsored meetings in 17 cities to publicize the Daily Life Security Law. A like number are scheduled in other cities through 8 November. The meetings are conducted by Welfare Ministry officials themselves, or by such organizations as the Central Association of Social Workers, Central Welfare Committee-men's Association (Minsei iin) and prefectural welfare departments. The C.I & E. Information Division, at the request of this Section, has begun a series of conferences with Japanese Welfare and Education officials to stimulate further publicity of the new Law by lectures, radio talks, press and magazine articles, pamphlets, and movie shorts.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 20 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shown 2982 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,485 beds, 111,926 of which are occupied. There were 305,739 out-patients treated.

On 22 and 23 October the council for reorganization of the Japan Medical Association; met in first formal session, to consider the reorganization of the Japan Medical Association into a democratic, self-governing body, divorced from governmental control and enunciating as its purpose, the maintenance of ethical standards; advancement of the service of medicine; the dissemination of medical knowledge and the promotion of the interest of the profession for the welfare of the public.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

For the purpose of improving inspection methods, the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare has adopted the "Score Card System" of dairy farm inspection.

The card recommended by the United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code was used as a guide. Dairy cows, barns, milking, handling milk and utensils are given a numerical rating based on 100 as a perfect score. A farm must score 50 or more in order to be approved.

Reports from Japanese

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

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis	0
Trichomoniasis	43
Texas Fever	76
Swine Erysipelas	1
Swine Plague	36
Equine Scabies	1
Strangles	334
Equine Infectious Anemia	62
Pullorum Chick	368

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 20-26 October 1946.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for August 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	Calves	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	21959	849	100	2664	6091
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	2	0	0	0	6
Partial	262	7	0	85	348
Viscera	3501	34	0	825	715

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee composed of the President, Vice-president, five prefectural delegates, three professors and five practitioners has been appointed by the president of Japanese Dental Association to study the reorganization of the Association along democratic principles.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

In Weekly Bulletin for period 13-19 October, statement regarding enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School is in error. This should be corrected to read, "The patient census at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is 429."

Facilities at the Tokyo Demonstration School are gradually being expanded. The Central Supply Room has been started and the Central Diet Kitchen is now functioning.

In conjunction with C.I. & E., press representatives from Japanese Magazine publishers attended a press conference at Radio Tokyo in which news information on "Standards of Nursing" will be dissiminated to the general public.

SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 14-19 October:

	<u>14-19 Oct</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>
DDT Dusters	550	22,650
Sprayers, Knapsack type, 3 gal.	884	9,120
Sprayers, Semi-automatic, pump type	208	3,250

The current production program for spraying equipment will be completed in the near future. This program was set up for production of 9600 sprayers, Knapsack type, 3 gallon and 3410 sprayers, semi-automatic, pump type.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry have been instructed to recomputed requirements and place additional orders accordingly. A total of 40,000 DDT Dusters has been established for current program.

Report of the Health and Welfare Ministry indicates production of medical supplies during September as follows:

Controlled medicines	21,763,796 yen
Non controlled medicines	74,554,512
Patent Medicines	75,933,727
Sanitary Materials	3,112,892
Dental Materials	1,786,339
Biologicals	10,927,932

The above figures approximate those for the months of July and August. A decrease of approximately 5,000,000 yen occurred in the production of patent medicines during September as compared to production of patent medicines during August.

Report indicated production of sulfonamides as follows:

Sulfonamide	3,304 kg
Disulfanilamide	224 kg
Acetylsulfanilamide	1,437 kg
Sulfathiazole	119 kg
Sulfamethiazole	282 kg
Sulfaguanidine	457 kg
Sulfapyridine	336 kg

In order to provide sufficient sulfathiazole for treatment of gonorrhea, officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry were requested to place special emphasis on immediately accelerating production. Plans have now been completed for production of 1000 kgs in November, 1520 kgs in December and 2000 kgs monthly during 1947.

Additional emphasis is being placed on production of typhus vaccine. Plans have been made for production of 10,000,000 cc by 1 April 1947.

Distribution

Reports from the Central Medicine Distributing Company indicated that the purchases of controlled medicaments from manufactures during preceeding month amounted to 28,259,852.47 yen, which was slightly lower than that of the previous month. The sales amounted to 32,842,220.61 yen. This amount exceeded the previous month's activities by 3,000,000 yen.

Narcotics

According to the narcotic report from the Japanese Government for the month of August, the total number of narcotic registrants in Japan has reached a total of 80,352, an increase of 3,041 over the month of July when registration of narcotic dealers was inaugurated under new narcotic regulations.

The breakdown of the registrants by classes is as follows:

Compounders	6
Producers	6
Central Wholesalers	12
Local Wholesalers	191
Retailers	6,377
Practitioners	65,517
Except Narcotic Dealers	<u>8,243</u>
Total	80,352

Information furnished by the report indicates enforcement activities are improving since sizeable quantities of narcotics were seized from illicit traffickers. No large thefts of narcotics were reported. It is imperative that Japanese prefectural narcotics authorities maintain close liaison with other prefectural agencies, especially in obtaining prompt reports of narcotic arrests, seizure, thefts, and ##### for forwarding to the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The report also shows that retailers and practitioners are being supplied narcotics from local wholesalers in minimum amounts for legitimate medical purposes as provided by Japanese narcotic regulations.

These arrests were made as a result of investigation activities directed by Narcotic Control Officers. Among the arrests was to third in a series resulting from narcotics being diverted into illicit channels from the dispensaries of ships formerly operating as repatriation vessels.

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from Korea where he rendered assistance and technical advice in connection with Narcotic Control activities in Korea.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Two motion pictures were provided, concerning mosquito control and fly control respectively. The mosquito control film is intended for showing to the general public, whereas that on the fly is intended primarily for use in schools and among children. Both films are technically excellent and will be of considerable values in the program of public education.

A film strip on epidemic typhus fever and its control was reviewed at the same time. This film strip was produced during the early part of the year and approximately five hundred prints are, at present, in circulation.

A conference was held with the Chief of Section, the Military Government Public Health Officer, Eighth Army, and interested divisions and consultants of this section to formulate a program for the forthcoming Military Government Public Health Officers' Conferences to be held at Kyoto and Sendai.

Typhus Control

Conferences were held during the week with the Typhus Control Officer of the Welfare Ministry, at which the following was accomplished:

Training programs were scheduled for Sapporo, Hokkaido, 7 and 8 November, and for Akita City, Akita, on 12 and 13 November.

The subject matter for the classes was outlined in detail and a program prepared.

Qualified lecturers were obtained for the courses.

Plans were made for the holding of similar courses at a later date in the other regions of the country.

Water Supply

It is estimated that at the present time plants in the Tokyo water supply system are producing 25% over their rated capacity. The supply of water however, remains inadequate even though the total leakage has been reduced from approximately 80% to less than 50% during the past year. Work is continuing on the reduction of leakage, and it is hoped this can be brought down at least to the 25% which was considered normal.

Sewage Disposal

An inspection was made of the Kohoku Sewage Disposal Plant. The plant is in a poor state of maintenance. Treatment of sewage at this plant is made extremely difficult by the fact that the solid content of the sewage treated is exceedingly low, the sewage being diluted by storm water and waste water from bathing facilities and other sources.

Insect and Rodent Control

Reports have been received from the Japanese sources to the effect that many of the insect and rodent control teams in the prefectures have ceased to function and their personnel has been scattered. Prefectural health officers are requested to look into the present status of the teams in their respective prefectures as it is desired that these teams should not disappear with the passing of the mosquito season. Rodent control activities must be pursued at all times, and in the winter there remains the problem of lice and epidemic typhus fever.

Venereal Disease Control

Inspection trips to the field in company with venereal disease control officers of the Welfare Ministry, Prefectures or local governments show common errors of procedure. Some of these can be corrected locally, others can only be changed by action at the national level.

No venereal disease control programs exist for the general population, attention being focused entirely on prostitutes, entertainers, and in some instances, waitresses.

Public facilities are not being used due to the belief of prefectural Venereal Disease Control Officers that they have no jurisdiction of Venereal Disease Control work in non-prefectural establishments. This has led to distribution of the work to private physicians who, while they accept our drugs, are difficult to supervise and instruct, and have little or no concern for a public Venereal Disease Control program.

Common technical deficiencies noted in a number of areas, which can be corrected locally are:

Overcrowded, noisy examining rooms. Patients should be examined singly with only the clinician and nurse present. Too many men clerks and registrars are present in women's clinics and should be replaced by women.

Poor lighting, so that it is obvious that the clinician cannot make a through inspection.

Clinicians work too mechanically as though the motions were learned by rote and as though every patient presented the pathology.

Inadequate utilization of diagnostic and laboratory aids.

Physical inspections are done in one room by one clinician, while slides and other laboratory preparations are obtained by another doctor. Each patient should be placed on the examining table and draped so that a complete inspection can be done at one time, by the same clinician. No other patients should be in the examining room unless two or more examinations are being conducted at the same time behind screens or partitions.

An insufficient number of women are being diagnosed clinically as having gonorrhea. In the absence of culture facilities it is well known that smears will only find about one-third of the cases of chronic gonorrhea in women.

Insufficient preparations of materials from Ekene's glands are being obtained.

The clinician should wear gloves while examining patients.

A request for basic information of the existing Venereal Disease program in each prefecture will soon be sent out to each prefectural health officer. When this information is assembled, it will give a complete survey of the program as it exists in Japan at the present time.

Port Quarantine

On Wednesday 23 October the Liberty Ship R.L. Stevenson was inspected at the Mikami dockyards, Yokohama. This ship had been prepared for cyanide fumigation by Japanese personnel. The object of the inspection was to determine whether or not the Japanese fumigators were qualified for this work. It was the opinion of those present that preparations had been adequate and were indicative of a satisfactory degree of technical knowledge on the part of the Japanese. GHQ, Eighth Army and COMNAVJAP were represented at this inspection for which arrangements were made by the Port Quarantine Consultant, in cooperation with the other offices concerned.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Division

The Annual meeting of the Japanese Nutritionists was held in Takarazuka Japan, 21 and 22 October. Col. C.F. Sams, MC Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Col. Paul E. Howe SnC, Nutrition Consultant and Miss Agnes R. O'Donnell of PH&W, addressed the group. Particular attention was given to the conduct of nutrition survey.

Nutrition Survey

Comparative results of nutrients in grams and calories and various classes of food per capita for the May and August nutrition surveys for Mines and Railway Works are given in the attached tables.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN, 1946, Miners

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day

<u>Number</u>	<u>Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day</u>					
	<u>Coal Mines</u>		<u>Akita Copper Mine</u>		<u>Tokyo Railway</u>	
	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>
	3595	3577	1109	1186	627	616
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u>						
<u>Unit No. persons</u>	0.877	0.864	0.864	0.830	0.815	0.806
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	14.9	7.2	12.2	6.4	13.9	14.0
Vegetable	46.5	64.7	38.2	52.4	46.6	59.8
Total	61.4	71.9	50.4	58.8	60.5	73.8
<u>Fat</u>	10.0	14.4	44.8	6.1	10.2	19.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	350.1	391.4	293.0	315.2	327.2	344.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1453	1404	1092	1177	1035	1198
Free Market	284	247	245	269	561	529
(Home Prod)	46	313	76	135	24	99
Gift	33	46	--	3	66	70
Total	1816	2010	1413	1584	1686	1896

COAL MINES 1. Fukushima - Joban
2. Fukuoka - Mitsui Miike -- Mitsui Yamane
3. Hokkaido - Bibai

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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

	Coal Mines		Akita Copper Mine		Tokyo Railway	
	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>	<u>May Average</u>	<u>August Average</u>

<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	363.1	108.0	303.5	262.0	238.3	66.0
Wheat	(11.0	173.4	----	1.1	(143.7	291.9
Barley	(10.7	----	----	(18.5
Others	4.1	69.8	0.8	4.8	4.1	13.1
Total	378.2	361.9	304.3	267.9	386.1	389.5
<u>Nuts, Etc. Potatoes</u>						
	----	0.06 (2)	----	----	----	0.3
Sweet	123.1	14.4	----	----	36.4	7.5
White	5.4	346.0	9.4	502.6	17.5	126.9
Others	5.6	0.9	1.0	----	14.9	----
Total	134.1	361.3	10.4	502.6	68.8	134.4
<u>Sugars</u>						
	0.03	0.03	----	----	8.9	5.3
<u>Oils</u>						
	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	4.9
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	(15.4	19.6	----	----	(28.4	2.4
Soya products	((20.2
Other beans	0.9	15.3	1.2	----	1.8	1.1
Total	16.3	34.9	1.2	----	30.2	23.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	85.0	26.0	52.0	38.0	41.6	39.4
Meat, Polutry	0.5	0.6	1.0	----	1.2	18.6
Eggs	1.2	1.1	0.2	----	1.2	1.2
Milk	1.1	2.1	----	----	----	0.2
Total	87.8	29.8	53.2	38.0	44.0	59.4
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow-Vegetables</u>						
	314.1	304.1	33.5	524.4	166.1	193.8
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.2	38.7	0.1	4.6	1.3	25.1
Other Fruits	0.0	13.1	----	----	----	25.8
Other Veget.	87.0	134.3	254.7	25.0	72.5	163.9
Total	87.2	186.1	254.8	29.6	73.8	214.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>						
	6.8	8.1	1.1	1.2	4.9	1.8
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	3.1	0.4	7.5	----	2.3	1.0
Pikled	40.4	18.8	1.1	17.0	14.7	27.1
Total	43.5	19.2	8.6	17.0	17.0	28.1
<u>Flavours</u>						
	12.6	15.8	12.4	20.9	14.6	19.4
<u>Others</u>						
	12.0				14.8	

(2) Bibei Mine 2.4 gram starch

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Number of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, marriages and Divorces Reported

According to Prefecture, in August 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	176,660	126,845	7,532	43,426	8,960
Cities of 30,000 and over	51,603	35,144	2,445	11,972	2,526
All other places	125,057	91,701	5,087	31,454	6,434
Aichi	7,766	4,362	258	1,491	309
Akita	2,807	1,993	138	1,005	222
Aomori	2,625	1,808	112	716	174
Chiba	5,225	3,418	201	1,006	166
Ehime	3,715	2,244	131	912	246
Fukui	1,284	1,469	49	470	112
Fukuoka	7,979	5,316	317	1,842	374
Fukushima	3,809	3,323	181	876	248
Gifu	3,202	2,828	130	897	208
Gumma	4,276	2,713	181	887	130
Hiroshima	4,743	3,605	204	1,371	324
Hokkaido	9,603	5,451	358	2,042	306
Hyogo	5,875	4,649	292	1,561	333
Ibaraki	4,697	3,173	218	976	130
Ishikawa	2,049	1,524	82	774	185
Iwate	2,752	2,285	136	698	233
Kagawa	2,223	1,568	79	642	151
Kagoshima	4,339	3,860	149	820	212
Kanagawa	4,748	2,974	221	974	164
Kochi	2,072	1,373	81	623	145
Kumamoto	4,641	3,405	177	1,120	199
Kyoto	3,446	2,752	139	741	137
Mie	3,107	2,210	130	643	147
Miyagi	2,803	2,276	126	671	143
Miyazaki	2,600	1,686	107	482	117
Nagano	3,729	3,795	189	1,043	190
Nagasaki	4,360	3,047	164	1,133	232
Nara	1,592	1,404	60	455	106
Niigata	5,278	3,965	225	1,481	305
Oita	3,066	2,101	95	818	135
Okayama	3,719	2,928	159	1,092	204
Osaka	6,258	4,745	406	1,492	374
Saga	2,404	1,472	67	527	108
Saitama	5,629	3,246	275	933	134
Shiga	1,678	1,524	66	437	106
Shimane	2,124	1,593	93	637	156
Shizuoka	5,066	4,370	232	1,362	313
Tochigi	3,993	2,410	181	718	127
Tokushima	1,964	1,440	106	558	110
Tokyo	9,837	5,888	449	2,372	345
Tottori	1,178	1,160	48	331	92
Toyama	2,009	1,569	74	932	216

Wakayama	2,102	1,807	72	527	140
Yamagata	2,971	2,250	155	808	170
Yamaguchi	3,763	2,743	143	1,046	198
Yamanashi	1,554	1,123	76	484	84

Source - Japanese Government

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

The number of births reported in September totaled 193,526, representing an increase of almost 20 per cent above the July figure. The quarterly birth rate (July-September) was 28.8 per 1000 population. Deaths reported in September numbered 117,513, a decrease of 12 per cent below the July figure. The quarterly death rate was 20.5 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirth reported were 7,379, only slightly higher than the number in July. The quarterly stillbirth rate was 166.0 per 1,000 births.

Marriages increased sharply (39 percent) above the July figure, totaling 61,102. The quarterly marriage rate was 8.1 per 1,000 population. Divorces also increased greatly (44 per cent) above the July figure. The quarterly divorce rate was 1.6 per 1,000 population. The ratio of marriages to divorces (5.2 to 1) was not greatly different from that in July (5.4 to 1).

Infant death decreased considerably (22 per cent) below the July number. The quarterly infant mortality rate was 60.7 per 1,000 live births.

MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Number of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, marriages and Divorces Reported

According to Prefecture, in September 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	193,526	117,513	7,379	61,102	11,639
Cities of 30,000 and over	56,603	32,667	2,506	16,136	3,289
All other places	136,923	84,846	4,873	44,966	8,350
Aichi	7,919	3,483	268	2,238	362
Akita	3,413	2,147	144	1,399	323
Aomori	3,184	1,709	113	928	195
Chiba	5,662	2,905	192	1,822	202
Ehime	3,900	1,895	102	1,266	281
Fukui	1,531	1,391	54	706	153
Fukuoka	8,612	5,275	357	2,443	442
Fukushima	4,586	2,998	185	1,457	344
Gifu	3,455	2,480	104	1,175	237
Gumma	4,367	2,173	186	1,119	170
Hiroshima	5,169	3,218	160	1,729	360
Hokkaido	10,723	5,363	367	2,834	378
Hyogo	6,761	4,098	272	1,937	403
Ibaraki	5,563	2,874	230	1,985	244
Ishikawa	2,492	1,483	91	1,020	161
Iwate	2,895	2,740	150	857	240
Kagawa	2,478	1,350	84	837	178
Kagoshima	4,598	3,624	135	1,401	347
Kanagawa	4,993	2,372	199	1,309	266
Kochi	2,243	1,275	63	873	196

Kumamoto	4,959	3,362	158	1,480	242
Kyoto	3,640	2,511	168	1,049	221
Mie	3,305	1,906	122	1,005	197
Miyagi	3,317	2,361	105	1,226	213
Miyazaki	2,870	1,385	100	741	188
Nagano	4,396	3,845	170	1,192	250
Nagasaki	4,794	2,960	163	1,512	304
Nara	1,671	1,653	93	573	142
Niigata	6,121	3,928	213	2,026	389
Oita	3,304	1,874	115	1,214	180
Okayama	3,815	2,819	168	1,351	307
Osaka	6,660	4,186	425	1,882	438
Saga	2,471	1,283	69	709	154
Saitama	5,613	2,673	231	1,569	176
Shiga	1,788	1,621	78	642	116
Shimane	2,302	1,518	73	832	194
Shizuoka	5,661	3,092	198	1,788	443
Tochigi	4,063	1,970	164	1,208	169
Tokushima	2,089	1,398	104	729	141
Tokyo	11,087	5,588	426	3,091	495
Tottori	1,363	1,052	61	562	122
Toyama	2,496	1,606	71	1,536	266
Wakayama	2,094	1,770	66	726	190
Yamagata	3,307	2,571	143	1,189	239
Yamaguchi	3,989	2,653	149	1,389	271
Yamanashi	1,807	1,072	90	546	110

Source - Japanese Government

SECTION X
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

2 Incls:

- #1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 12 October 1946.
- #2 – Venereal Disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
27 October to 2 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Child Protection Committees

On the 15 April 1946, the Welfare Ministry issued an order to all prefectures on the subject, "The Execution of Emergency Measures for the Protection of Waifs and Other Children." There are many prefectures in which this directive is not being carried out.

This order among other instructions directed that every prefecture is to establish a Committee of Child Protection. This committee to consist of :

Government officials managing special works including protection for children.

Educators.

Judges and public procurators.

Directors of reformatories.

Police officers.

Persons engaged in social work.

Doctors.

Officials of institutions engaged in child care.

Volunteer lay persons interested in this program.

The order also stressed that "protection shall never be neglected in guiding and protecting children."

Prefectures that have not established these "Child Protection Committees" are to do so immediately and emphasis is to be placed on the matter of child welfare.

Subsidies to Private Welfare Institutions

SCAP policy on government financial support of private welfare institutions as announced in SCAPIN-775, 27 Feb 46 on "Public Assistance" was interpreted and clarified at a conference of representatives of PH&W Section and the Welfare Ministry on 30 Oct as follows:

National government funds will not be used to provide lump sum grants to private welfare institutions except as stated in the following paragraphs.

Government funds, national, prefectural, or local, may be used for the restoration, repair, or expansion of existing private welfare institutions providing care for indigent persons, only if such projects are found to be the most economic and feasible means of providing for these persons in a given locality. In no case will government funds be expended for such purposes where other public or private institutions exist which can adequately meet the need.

Whenever possible, priority in the allocation of funds for projects mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be given to public welfare institutions.

No grants will be made by national, prefectural, or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

Where public welfare institutions are not adequate or available, persons requiring or available, persons requiring public assistance in institutions may be placed in private institutions. In such cases government funds may be used to reimburse these institutions (including hospitals) up to an amount not to exceed the average per capita cost of care. This will be determined on a basis of current operating expenses after deducting income.

Wherever funds from the national treasury are used for projects authorized above, prior approval must be obtained from the Welfare Ministry.

All subsidies by the National Government since 30 April 1946 in violation of any of the above provisions will be discontinued at once. They may not be resumed except by special permission from SCAP on individual cases.

The Welfare Ministry officials were instructed to impart this information to subordinate levels of the government and to rescind all laws, ordinances, and instructions insofar as they are in conflict with the above.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 27 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2992 hospitals operating with a bed capacity of 213,795 beds, 114,498 of which are occupied. There were 415,123 outpatients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division attended a conference of Prefectural Chiefs of Milk and Meat Inspection held in the Ministry of Health and Welfare and delivered an address revelant to the actual procedure of installing the "Dairy Score Card" system of dairy farm inspection. In conjunction with this conference a visit was made to dairy farms in the Hachioji area where each farm was scored by each Prefecture Chief followed by a discussion of errors made in scoring.

The principle defect noted was a tendency to score too high, because of a lack of knowledge of sanitary requirements.

Prefecture Chiefs were informed they would be held responsible for the efficiency of inspectors, in the enforcement of instructions set forth in the "Dairy Score Card" system.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of diseases during the period 20-26 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gunma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY

General

Dr. J.W. Foster has reported to Public Health & Welfare Section for duty as consultant in connection with production of penicillin.

Representatives of the Supply Division attended the monthly meeting of the Japanese pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Osaka and visited a number of pharmaceutical plants in that vicinity.

Several insecticides have been placed on the market in small containers bearing a label which would indicate that the contents included DDT. The value of these products is questionable since actual DDT content is usually negligible. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has issued instructions to the effect that in the future DDT powder will be marketed only in 10% strength and in containers of not less than 10 lb capacity. This action was intended to restrict sales of items containing insufficient quantities of DDT. At the same time any worthwhile DDT products will be marketed in sufficient strength and quantity to be of some value in public health programs.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during period 21-26 October:

DDT Dusters	550
Sprayer, Knapsack Type, 3 gallon	825
Sprayer, Semi-automatic	210

Officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry reported that the price of penicillin has been reduced to 200 yen per vial of 30,000 oxford units with a subsidy of 90 yen furnished by the Japanese Government. Previous price of penicillin was 400 yen per vial of 30,000 oxford units with 180 yen subsidy by the Japanese Government.

A conference was held 1 November with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on the subject of penicillin production. The main outline of the organization and objectives of the penicillin program were presented and discussed.

On 29 October a party including Dr. Foster, Major Bourland and Captain Cummings made an inspection visit to the following two penicillin plants.

Kawasaki factory of Meiji Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd.
Teikokusha Agric. Chem. Company.

The operating procedures were observed briefly and suggestions for improvements made at several steps in the process. The Meiji Plants impressed the party in size, condition and equipment and may be rated Class A. The Teikokusha Plant is still laboratory scale, quite ill equipped for production and rates Class D.

Distribution

The Japanese National Red Cross is contemplating distribution of the large amount of medicines and other medical supplies held as a reserve for emergency use in their headquarters warehouse. Distribution of these supplies will be made to the Red Cross hospitals throughout Japan.

Narcotics

A program to obtain a record of all narcotic addicts in Japan, whether presently using narcotics or not, has been inaugurated. The Ministry of Welfare is preparing a sample form in blank to be completed on each addict. Pending the receipt of this sample form, one copy of which is to be retained by the prefecture and another copy forwarded to the Ministry of Welfare, the following information will be obtained from all addicts as rapidly as possible: Prefecture, date, name of addict (including aliases), sex, place and date of birth, personal description, years in city or district, if transient other places of abode, means of livelihood, date of narcotic addiction, date of first narcotic arrest, date and charge of first non-narcotic arrest, reason for addiction, present and recent availability of drugs, present source of supply, cures, local rendezvous, addict associates or acquaintances, source of supply of these persons, complete criminal history, signature and stamp of addict.

The Ministry of Welfare was instructed to complete the removal of excess stocks from retailers, hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons to local wholesale houses by 15 December 1946. It is desired that stocks of wholesalers show the actual amount of narcotic working-stocks in Japan as of 31 December 1946.

Hospitals inspected by SCAP – Narcotic Control Officers continue to report they are gratified, that under the new narcotic control system they can buy necessary narcotics at a fair price, only a small amount need be purchased at one time since there is no compulsion to buy large stocks for eventual shortages, and resorting to the blackmarket is not only illegal but unnecessary.

On 25 October an investigation, directed SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers and participated in by a Tokyo Narcotic Inspector and police of Arakawa Police Station, resulted in the arrests of the racketeer-head of Asakusa Ward (who ostensibly was doing business as an entertainment booking agent), a criminal lawyer, and a convict currently in jail for murder. To date three pounds of opium powder, one-half pound of codeine, and one-half pound of narcocon have been seized. The investigation is continuing.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Lt. Col. Charles M. Wheeler reported for duty as consultant on typhus fever.

Diphtheria

The seasonal rise in the incidence of diphtheria has apparently been checked. The latest available official reports show that the incidence has remained almost constant for three weeks at approximately 70/100,000/anum.

Typhus Fever

Plans were completed for the projected typhus control training program to be held in Sapporo and Akita City for Japanese health officers. Final details were worked out with Drs. Shibayama and Yosano of the Bureau of Health, Welfare Ministry.

Dr. T. Tsuchita, Chief, and Dr. C. Ito, Assistant Chief, of the Osaka Prefectural Health Section visited this office and presented tentative plans for typhus control in Osaka. Minor changes and additions were suggested, and

the problem of supply procedure was discussed. The practicability and importance of making louse counts were stressed, as was the importance of louse control measures not involving the use of DDT.

Venereal Disease Control

In the prefectures visited to date, Prefectural Health Officers and Venereal Disease Control Officers were advised to establish additional clinics in order to furnish service to the inhabitants in the large centers of population and not merely those which happen to be near troop concentrations. Military Government Health Officers are urged to stimulate this type of development in all prefectures.

Clinicians were directed to make more clinical diagnoses. In the absence of culture facilities and with the known deficiencies of smears as diagnostic aids, it is believed that the majority of infected cases are being missed at the present time and allowed to return to their work of infecting the population.

Water Supply

Water supplies are generally adequate in quantity, due to the recent increase in rain fall. Work continues on the distribution systems in war damaged areas, and considerable improvement in leak stoppage is apparent.

A program for investigation of semi-public and individual supplies is being studied with a view to making available, information and facilities for improving these supplies.

Waste Disposal

Lack of improvement in the collection and disposal of refuse has been attributed to the premium placed on transportation and the low wages paid to workers in this type of activity.

Insect and Rodent Control

The potential danger due to the prevalence of rodents is expected to increase with the approach of winter, when rats are driven by cold weather and the lack of natural food sources into closer contact with humans. The possibility that some of the typhus may be murine in nature adds to the importance of the problem. Educational programs designed to facilitate control both by individuals and by groups are being formulated. The manufacture of traps and poisons and training in the proper use thereof are being stimulated by the Welfare Ministry.

Port Quarantine

Information from Korea indicates that the cholera situation there continues to warrant strict Quarantine Control of those people who are being out processed as repatriates to Japan. Such measures as a routine 6-day quarantine period serve not only to prevent the advent of more cholera to Japan but also to prevent the tie-up of needed shipping, since repatriates, among whom cholera is found, must be quarantine on shipboard on arrival in Japan.

Cases of smallpox and louse-borne typhus have begun to appear in incoming repatriates. In anticipation of a continued and increasing incidence of these diseases, general provisions governing their Quarantine management have been added to present directives.

It has recently been provided that lepers may be repatriated to Japan. According to latest reports five lepers have been received at Sasebo and arrangements are being made for their transport to Leprosaria in Japan.

SECTION VI CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Results of the food consumption studies in the August nutrition survey in the rural areas in 27 prefectures are as follows:

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS -JAPAN- 27 PREFECTURES, 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per capita per day

	February 19Pref.	May	August
Number	37,836	49,609	49,436
<u>Pop.Ratio Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.818	0.893	0.876
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	4.8	6.9	5.4
Vegetable	47.8	53.0	54.4
Total	52.6	59.9	59.8
<u>Fat</u>	--	12.8	12.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	395.2	394.4
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	233	445	328
Free Market	75	72	73
Home Production	1613	1486	1563
Gift	31	19	14
Total	1952	2022	1978

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan 27 Prefectures - 1946

	February 19Pref.	May	August
<u>Grains</u>	No data		
Rice		316.1	202.9
Wheat		130.1	84.2
Barley			118.9
Others		16.8	26.6
Total		463.0	432.6
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.03	0.13
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet		69.0	7.8
White		63.4	198.6
Others		22.3	7.7
Total		154.7	214.1
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.04
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.0
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya		43.4	1.5
Soya products			36.6
Other beans		4.8	6.1
Total		48.2	44.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish		28.1	17.4
Meat, Poultry		0.9	2.3
Eggs		1.6	1.3
Milk		5.2	5.7
Total		35.8	26.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		117.0	194.6

<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>		
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.8	27.0
Other Fruits & Vegetables	0.5	25.0
Other vegetables	67.0	167.0
Total	68.3	219.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.1	1.4
<u>Processed Veg.</u>		
Dried	4.3	0.4
Pickled	48.9	69.7
Total	53.2	70.1
<u>Flavours</u>	10.1	14.7
<u>Others</u>	3.1	

The average results by regions should show differences in food patterns for various parts of Japan. Comparison of the results of the August survey with the previous May survey, however, failed to show marked differences in the amounts of various classes of food consumed, in the surveyed regions. The recorded variations show a higher consumption of wheat, other grains and vegetables in August.

SECTION VII
MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

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- #1 – Communicable Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.
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