

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
3 November - 9 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Social Work Education

The opening ceremony for the new one-year professional course in social work, was held on 9 November 1946 in the auditorium of the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, under the auspices of the Central Social Work Association.

The ceremony was attended by approximately 125 persons, including 51 students, who were selected from 120 applicants, member of the Social Work Educational Committee, representatives from the Welfare Ministry and representatives from Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP. Those addressing the group were Mr. Akagi (Director of the Central Social Work Association and temporary head of the social work school), Mr. Fukuyama (Secretary of the Social Work Association), Mr. Ito (Vice Minister, Welfare Ministry) and a representative of Welfare Division, PH&W, SCAP.

The courses of study and training are scheduled to begin on 11 November 1946 in Tokyo. The student's ages range between 21 years-30 years and represent 20 prefectures. All the students are college or university graduates and have varying backgrounds, such as Buddhist priests, Shinto priest, farmers, industrial workers, teachers, government employees and physicians.

The Welfare Ministry, in its attempt to orientate government personnel in the significance of new social trends and to coordinate their efforts in effecting an efficient administration of the new "Daily Life Security Law" is sponsoring a series of "in-service" training courses for government workers. The first of these training courses is scheduled at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, between the dates 11-20, November 1946.

Public Welfare Conferences (Eighth Army)

The Public Welfare Division, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army held two conferences (I Corps, Kyoto, 22-23 Oct 46) (IX Corps, Sendai, 4-5 Nov 46) on subject "Public Welfare".

The conferences proved very beneficial as they afforded ample roundtable discussion for the representatives of Military Government Teams, Headquarters Staff, Eighth Army and Headquarters Staff, SCAP.

The subjects discussed included; "United Nation's Nationals, Stateless Persons and Enemy Nationals," "International Relief Committee," "Reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross," "Child Welfare Programs," "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law," "Responsibilities of the Public Welfare Officer", and "Licensed Agencies for Relief of Asia."

Mimeographed material on "Public Assistance", "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law" and "Child Welfare", which were discussed at the conferences has been forwarded to each Military Government Team.

Public Assistance Report for September 1946

The Welfare Ministry's public assistance report for the month of September showed a decrease in persons assisted and an increase in grants over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEPT</u>
Number of persons (not in institutes) assisted	2,886,307	####
Number of persons in institutes asstd. by Govt.	66,991	####
Total number of persons assisted	2,953,298	####
Net cash grants	Yen 90,882,091	####
Cost of grants in kind	10,754,684	####
Total grants	101,636,775	####

"Unemployment" replaced "damaged property" as the chief reason for dependency. Other chief reasons were listed as "children without support", "health problems", and "old age", in that order.

Widest fluctuations in prefectures in the number of persons assisted in September as compared with August are shown below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Miyazaki	339,658	33,767
Gifu	118,289	169,636
Shimane	23,920	37,794
Saga	14,354	18,794
Kagoshima	72,816	110,471
Hiroshima	43,664	55,849
Osaka	126,823	148,952
Niigata	79,324	101,258
Ibaraki	41,291	62,204
Miyagi	57,531	78,900
Iwate	74,186	59,451

The report did not ascribe special reasons for these fluctuations except that it attributed most of the decreases as being due to a drop in persons being aided by irregular material grants.

Red Cross

Mr. Philip Ryan, Director International Activities Department, Insular & Foreign Operations, American Red Cross, National Hqs, spent the week in Japan reviewing the International Activities program.

The Japanese Red Cross will celebrate "Annual Red Cross Day" on 15 November. A special program for that day is planned at the National Hqs. The Chief of Section, Public Health & Welfare, and the Theater Commissioner of the American Red Cross have accepted invitations to participate in the program. The Directors of all the local Red Cross branches have been asked to have special programs on that day.

Japanese Junior Red Cross officials have agreed to have an initial statement of the objectives of the Junior program ready for incorporation in the revised course of study for elementary and secondary schools by not later than 1 December 1946. It was also decided that the Demonstration ##### Schools in Tokyo would be asked to serve as a demonstration school for initia##### new Junior Red Cross programs. Survey material necessary for basing requ##### for American Junior Red Cross supplies has been completed and a request for the material is being prepared.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 4 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3013 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,101 beds, 114,528 of which are occupied. There were 278,254 outpatients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Saitama Prefecture. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses.

Post mortem procedure is faulty in that insufficient lymph glands are incised by many inspectors and sanitation is frequently neglected.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to recording and indicating thermometers being out of repair. Much dairy farm equipment is old, rusty and in poor condition. The tuberculin test of dairy cows and bacterial examination of milk are being neglected.

The officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

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 3-9 November 1946.

Prefecture	Disease	Cases
Chiba	Swine Erysepelas	1

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Authority has been granted for the establishment of a dental hygiene section in the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Center.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of Schools of Nursing

To date, 27 prefectures of the 47 prefectures in Japan, have been surveyed. In connection with these surveys, many hospitals, clinics, and similar institutions have been inspected. These surveys determine the existing standards in the various schools of nursing, and also enable the Public Health and Welfare Section to ascertain the number of schools that will be eligible to continue to function when the new legislation is passed, governing the standards of schools of nursing. Efforts are made to get as nearly complete a picture as possible, and information is obtained relative to curricula, educational standards, physical set-up, and degree of training.

It has been found, that a large number of the schools surveyed to date are in good condition and with some assistance, could continue with a standardized training program.

Nursing Education

The two tuberculosis pamphlets mentioned in previous bulletins have been translated into Japanese and published for the information of nurses engaged in tuberculosis education. Copyright privileges were given by the National Tuberculosis Association of America.

Nurses Association

The Japanese Nurses Association is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Tokyo on 22, 23, and 24 November. This organization is composed of the midwives, clinical, and public health nurses of Japan.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

Several manufacturers are producing vaccines of various descriptions for oral administration. One firm is producing quite substantial quantities of typhus, cholera and dysentery vaccine.

Although the Health and Welfare Ministry has not recognized the value of oral vaccine, a number of laboratories have been licensed to produce this material. With a view to conserving critical materials, the Welfare Ministry is not allocating controlled raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing oral vaccine. This restriction does not apply to research projects.

Distribution

An emergency shipment by air of 25,000 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made to Korea in order to aid their program, pending the arrival of their requirements from the United States.

Production

The Welfare Ministry submitted information on Sulpha drugs and their forms of uses that have been approved officially and are so listed in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia, also the officially recognized "Official National Formula". They are listed as follows:

- Japanese Pharmacopoeia
 - Sulfamine
 - Di-Sulfamine

- Official National Formula
 - Sulfapyridine
 - Injection of Sulfapyridine
 - Sulfathiazole
 - Tablets of Sulfathiazole
 - Injection of Sulfathiazole

 - Sulfamethylthiazole
 - Tablets of Sulfamethylthiazole

Injection of Sulfamethylthiazole
Sulfaguanidine
Injection of Sulfaguanidine
Injection of Acetsulfamine

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying equipment during period 28 October 2 November:

DDT Dusters	517
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	98
Sprayer, Semi-automatic	212

The present program of production is almost completed. A new program has been established and production of total quantities indicated below will be produced under this new program:

DDT Dusters	80,000
Knapsack, Sprayer, 3 gallon	40,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	15,000
Sprayer, 2 quart, Hand	50,000

Textile requirements for one year for production of medical supplies have been estimated as follows:

Sanitary Materials - 45,000 bales raw cotton	
Medicines	
Silk Cloth - 36"x25 yd. pieces	6770 yards
Silk yarn	154000 yards
Sutures - Silk yarn - 6000 lbs.	

This information has been furnished ESS.

Necessary action was taken to stimulate Japanese production of x-ray film to provide approximately 5,000 square meters monthly for use by U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan.

Narcotics

The narcotic report for the month of September from the Japanese Government indicates considerable progress is being made in levelling narcotic stocks since sales by local wholesalers during the month were balanced in almost all cases by the amounts received from the excess stocks of retailers and practitioners.

Complaints from retailers and practitioners have been heard to the effect that local wholesale houses are not conveniently located with respect to accessibility for all narcotic dealers because of transportation difficulties. The report from the Japanese Government shows local wholesale houses are now established in every prefecture and in all except eight prefectures there are more than two such wholesalers. The number of registered wholesale houses will be increased gradually. Japanese officials have been instructed to carefully determine the reliability of the wholesaler as well as the security of the storage space provided before licensing and registering any additional firms.

Japanese narcotic officials from all the eastern prefectures of Japan gathered in Tokyo 8 November 1946. Throughout the day SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers, Japanese Narcotic officials in the Welfare Ministry, and Japanese narcotic enforcement officers trained by SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers instructed the prefectural narcotic officials in the many phases of narcotic control. Corrections in procedure to be made in individual prefectures as derived from monthly reports and other sources of information were discussed with the officials concerned. A similar meeting for prefectures in the southern and western part of Japan will be held in Kyoto 12 November 1946.

According to a report received from the Ministry of Justice all 17 defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case were found guilty and sentenced 31 October 1946. Ten of the seventeen sentences were suspended. The procurator and the Ministry of Justice considered 8 of the sentences too light few the offense committed and have entered an appeal.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The typhus control consultants are actively engaged in putting into operation a vigorous typhus control program. At the present time they are in the field conducting training programs for Japanese prefectural health officials in cooperation with Military Government health officers. The typhus control training team began their work at

Sapporo and will work at south during November and December. At least one training conference is scheduled for each region.

On 5 November 1946 a magazine press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This conference was devoted to a general discussion of typhus, emphasizing that typhus is a louse borne disease. Early symptoms, need of transmission and control measures were emphasized. Special emphasis was placed upon what the individual and community group could and should do to control typhus without resorting to immunization and DDT dusting. The importance of prompt reporting of every suspected case of typhus to the family doctor or health officials and cooperation with health authorities and typhus control teams was stressed.

Typhus Control Supplies

Information received indicates that a number of Military Government health officers and prefectural health officers have gotten the impression there is a shortage of DDT supplies for typhus control purposes. Public Health and Welfare Section has been informed that adequate stocks of DDT supplies are available for the necessary typhus control procedures. Military Government health officers are urged to survey their DDT requirements and to place requisitions without delay through proper channels, if this has not already been done.

Venereal Disease Control

Education work during the past week emphasized the following points. The laity were urged to establish venereal disease control councils in each community. These councils should be formed from representatives of progressive peoples' societies, women's clubs, labor union, business men's civic clubs, the press, welfare agencies, school systems, religious societies, police and court authorities and representatives from the medical and allied professions. These are the societies which enable the prefectural venereal disease control officer to carry out continuous education work among the people.

Physicians were again impressed with the medical impracticality of the routine examinations of prostitutes as a means of controlling the spread of infections from these sources. It was emphasized again that clinicians should make the majority of their diagnoses of infections in prostitutes on a clinical basis, since repeated studies of unselected groups of prostitutes have shown 60% - 90% of these women to be infected. The routine examinations as observed in several clinics show that only two to five percent positive diagnosis is being made in groups of known prostitutes. Obviously this is in error and a false security is obtained.

Requests for basic venereal disease control data have been distributed and should now be in the hands of the Military Government health officer in each prefecture. It is expected that Military Government health officers will cooperate whole heartedly in the collection of this data which is urgently needed in order to formulate plans for a long range venereal disease control program on a national basis.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This was one of a series of press conferences designed to acquaint the public with the venereal disease problems and to arouse them to concerted action in controlling venereal disease.

Port Quarantine

"Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", SCAP Circular #10, has been published during the past week. These regulations govern the entry into and exit from Japan of all individuals as well as Aircraft and Surface vessels. The Health measures provided for in these regulations will be put into operation by the Commanding General, Eighth Army, using such Japanese facilities as are available.

SECTION VIII COSULTANTS

General

The Nutrition Consultant observed surveys in Miyagi and Tochigi Prefectures in the course of which the improved septic tank type toilet and improved kitchen arrangement was observed in Chickazono Village, Tochigi prefecture. This is a demonstration project for the reduction of parasitic infection which claimed to be resulting in improved health.

Nutrition Surveys

The fourth series of nutrition surveys which are in progress throughout Japan for the month of November began in Tokyo on the 4 November 1946.

Results of the physical examination in the nutrition surveys of 27 prefectures in August are presented in the following table. There was no change in the occurance of symptom associated with nutrition deficiencies.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 26 October 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.

#3 - Nutrition Survey - 27 Prefectures - August, 1946.

NUTRITION SURVEY - 27 PREFECTURES - AUGUST 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the August results are shown the February and May results for comparison. The prefectures included are the original "19 prefectures" (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto); Additional "8 prefectures" (Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi) and the total "27 prefectures".

Month	No.	Eyper		Xerosis	Cheilosis	Glossitis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Chronic Diarrhe a	Brady	Delayed	Impaired	Bone	No	One or	
		Anemia	Keratosi							Cardia	Menstru.	Lactat.	Mal-Gr.	Symp	more Symptoms	
"19 Prefectures"																
Feb.	64,513	2.3	2.1	-	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.9	3.0	9.8	-	-	-	-	-
May	59,381	2.9	2.2	0.4	12.4	2.2	5.4	1.6	0.8	5.9	10.8	27.1	0.5	72.3	27.7	
August	59,482	3.4	0.9	0.07	11.9	2.1	6.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	11.7	23.4	0.5	72.5	27.5	
"8 Prefectures"																
May	16,582	2.3	6.0	0.4	14.5	1.2	8.5	1.9	1.4	4.4	15.8	26.1	1.8	66.5	33.5	
August	15,551	2.3	2.7	0.03	10.5	0.8	8.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	12.7	19.1	1.1	72.0	28.0	
"27 Prefectures"																
May	75,693	2.8	3.0	0.4	12.8	2.0	6.1	1.7	0.9	5.6	11.9	26.9	0.8	71.1	28.9	
August	75,033	3.2	1.3	0.6	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	22.3	0.7	72.4	27.6	

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

**For Period
10 November - 16 November
1946**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I WELFARE

School Lunch Program

Culminating a series of conferences attended by the Ministries of Health and Welfare, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry; Home Affairs, and the Economic and Scientific Section, Natural Resources Section, Civilian Education and Information, and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, a nation-wide school lunch program was confirmed. This program will originate in the urban center schools, prepared to handle student feeding and will be supplementary in nature, in the initial stages. As experience is gained, and as sources of necessary nutritional items are assured, the program will be expanded to the rural areas and will, in time, include all primary and secondary school children. A school lunch program is necessary to give the students, now in training for their role in a democratic Japan, a body strengthening suppliment to a meager diet. It is also necessary to assure a continual low incidence of tuberculosis and other infections diseases. It is estimated that the development of the entire program will require a minimum of three months.

Child Placement (Foster Home Program)

Certain metropolitan areas claim they are finding it difficult to handle many of the “children of the streets” who have taken to a life of aimless existance and are experimenting with sending these children away from the city to farms and fishing villages, where they may be apt to more readily mend their ways under nature’s influence.

A well planned child placement program (foster homes) for orphaned and/or deserted children is to be commended, but a word of caution is necessary at this time.

Japan is a maze of small family enterprises and every precaution must be taken to insure that a child placed in a foster home is not placed there through purchases, lease or under the guise of adoption and become the victim of involuntary servitude and for labor abuses. It is not necessary to elaborate on the corrupt practices that may develop in a program of this nature, unless it is under constant surveillance.

The labor laws in Japan do not extend any protection to minors working in enterprises operated by “members of the same family”. Until such time as the labor laws give full protection to minors, every precaution must be exercised in the development of any child placement program for exacting safeguards and surveillance against the abuse and subversion of the program, otherwise the program will defeat its purpose and will be another guise for exploiting the homeless child and the orphan in “family enterprises”.

Japanese Red Cross

At the request of the Junior Red Cross Director, concrete suggestions for training leaders and teacher-sponsors have been developed and presented in a series of conferences.

The extent of Junior Red Cross participation in the contemplated new school lunch program is being considered. The initial draft of Junior Red Cross objectives to be included in the revised courses of study for schools has been completed.

The final draft of the revised rules and regulations of the Red Cross have been translated and reviewed. At a meeting of the standing council, plans for the reorganization of the National Headquarters were approved.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 11 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals in operation, with a capacity of 213,491 beds, 112,850 of which are occupied. There were 282,027 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

Report from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 10-16 November, 1946.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Hyogo	Blackleg	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	17
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	6

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the month ending 15 October there were 39 dentists reestablished in practice.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

A symposium on theoretical and practical aspects of penicillin production was held under the leadership of Dr. Foster at the Ministry of Health. Some 400 University scientists and representatives of each penicillin manufacturer from all over Japan attended these lectures. The following penicillin plants were inspected on 8-12 November:

Morinaga at Mishima
Shin Nihon Kogyo Ltd. at Odawara
Sanyoyushi Co. Ltd. at Nagoya
Banyu Co. Ltd. at Okazaki

The Sanyoyushi Company is considered to be the only plant so far seen in Japan which has high class large scale heavy equipment and an appreciation of factory scale methods for penicillin. The engineering proficiency of this company also is impressive for penicillin. This organization doubtless will have one of the largest penicillin plants in Japan if not in the world, and seems likely to be first in truly factory scale production. They were urged to draw up flow sheets and engineering design and seek any necessary aid from SCAP as soon as possible. This plant will be pushed to the limit by this office for it has the possibility of being the first in production and can serve as an instructive model and leadership for other plants. In October a total of 24 million units was produced in Japan.

While on a recent trip to Osaka a complaint was registered that doctors in that prefecture were unable to purchase hypodermic needles. The Welfare Ministry was notified and a check was made of the above complaint.

It was found that there is a sufficient supply of hypodermic needles in Japan and that the doctors were being notified through their prefectures the names of dealers from whom purchases can be made.

Distribution

Arrangements were completed for the shipment of 100,000 vials of U.S. Typhus vaccine via water transportation to Korea.

The pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry, is requesting all prefectural health officers to submit their requirements for V.C. clinics and laboratories, and necessary action will be taken by the Ministry in securing the requested supplies for them.

At the request of the Quarantine Officer, PH&W, arrangements were made to have 96 kilograms of Japanese produced Salfanilamide ointment sent in equal amounts to the following ports, for treatment of dermatitis suffered by repatriates awaiting shipment to destination:

Nagoya, Kagoshima, Sasebo and Ujina.

Medical supplies declared excess by repatriation ports have been taken into custody by the Japanese Quarantine Bureau, and distribution of these supplies were made to ports which are in need of medical supplies. Excess medical supplies being returned from Hulutao are also being distributed accordingly.

Narcotic Control

A survey of the narcotic activities of drug manufacturers in Japan Proper from 1930 to 1945, a total of eight reports, is being forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

A visit was made to Kyoto by the Narcotic Control Officer, Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, and a narcotic inspector of Tokyo-To to attend a meeting of all the prefectural narcotic officials of the southern half of Japan and Welfare Ministry narcotic officials. Talks covering all aspects of the new narcotic laws were made by the Narcotic Control Officers and Welfare Ministry officials. Emphasis was placed on the leveling of narcotic stocks and proper disposition of narcotic addicts, Narcotic warehouses of the Takeda, Tanabe and Dai Nippon drug companies were examined. Their appointments and security features showed considerable improvement since last visited by the Narcotic Control Officer.

The above meeting, plus a previous meeting in Tokyo on 8 November 1946 of all prefectural narcotic officials of the northern half of Japan completes the preliminary orientation of all prefectural narcotic officials in Japan. At both meetings the officials were advised that either a Narcotic Control Officer or a Welfare Ministry narcotic officials would, upon a month's notice, go to any prefecture in Japan to help in the solution of any particular narcotic problem that might arise.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A conference was held with the Chief of the Acute Infectious Disease Section, Welfare Ministry, to discuss possibilities and methods for expediting the collection and forwarding of current communicable disease reports. It was agreed that venereal disease reports would be advanced one week, to conform with other communicable disease reports. It was agreed further that all reports should be forwarded by prefectural health officers as soon as possible after the end of the week for which the report is submitted. Military Government health officers are urged to assist prefectural health officers in this project.

Sanitary Engineering

Inspections were made of water supplies, water works and waste disposal facilities at Sapporo, Aomori, Akita and Niigata. Further confirmation was given to the previously held impression that there are many physically satisfactory waterworks installations presently producing water of questionable quality because of poor operational technique.

Plans are being developed to set up training schools for waterworks operators, the source designed to run for three months and to cover operation of filters and other equipment chemical treatment, bacteriological examination and other pertinent subjects. The presentation is to be in a manner understandable to sub-professionally educated operators.

Insect and Rodent Control

Numerous cities are currently conducting programs of rodent poisoning using Antu with flour or rice meal as bait. Programs were observed in Tokyo, Aomori and Niigata; varying degrees of success were being achieved, commensurate with the skill used in mixing and sitting out the baits.

Typhus Control

Two-day training courses in louse-borne typhus fever and its control were conducted in Sapporo and Akita City for health officers of Hokkaido and the Tohoku region respectively. Health officers of subordinate administrative units also attended.

Special emphasis was placed upon educating the Japanese public in louse control methods not involving the use of DDT. This was done not because of any shortage of DDT but to counteract a tendency to rely upon it as a cure all, while neglecting other simple, common sense measures. DDT is regarded as an effective agent, particularly valuable in case of an actual or impending epidemic.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer in the Welfare Ministry has been directed to continue efforts to establish venereal disease control clinics in health centers through-out the prefectures, and to use national hospitals for venereal disease in-patients.

The medical and epidemiologic inadequacies of the system of routine examination of prostitutes were stressed in order that clinicians will increase their efforts to make diagnosis of gonorrhea on a clinical basis.

Studies are being compiled which it is believed will establish venereal disease control on sound public health principles, and which will clarify the function of the Police, the Courts, the Welfare agencies, and Public Health Departments.

Port Quarantine

Foreign Quarantine regulations for Japan, published during the previous week, have disseminated to the authorities concerned with their enforcement. Since Japan's Foreign Commerce is expected to increase it is anticipated that additional ports shall have to be recognized as ports of entry. Plans have been formulated during the past week to hold a series of conferences to settle this and other matters in connection with enforcing the new regulations. Plans are also being formulated to redeploy experienced personnel now working on repatriation to the work of Port Quarantine at such ports as shall be opened to commercial traffic with Japan.

The repatriation program continues to function smoothly, although isolated cases of smallpox, typhus and cholera continue to appear.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Legal

A series of conferences were held with representatives of Ministry of Health and Welfare on the provisions of the bill to be presented to the Diet on Licensure of Nurses. The bill is complete, and subject to some proposed changes, will be presented at the December session of the Diet.

Nutrition Surveys

November nutrition surveys in the Matsuyama, Toyama and Kyoto areas are being observed by the Nutrition Consultant.

The first session of the National Foodstuffs and Nutrition Inquiry Commission met at the Prime Ministers official residence the 13 November. The Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Col. C.F. Sams was in attendance. Aims of the nutrition Commission were explained by the Vice-Chairman.

The average percentage of individuals in the August Survey of four Coal mines, one copper mine and Tokyo Railway Workers showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies are given in the attached table.

NUTRITION SURVEY MINES - AUGUST 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with Nutritional deficiencies.

The mines included are Joban coal mine in Fukushima, Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano coal mines in Fukuoka, Bibai coal mine in Hokkaido.

(total 4 coal mines), and copper mine in Akita. The findings for Tokyo Railway Workers are shown for comparison, along with the May results.

Month	No.	Anemia %	Hyper Keratinosis %	Ophthalmi a %	Cheilosis	Glossitis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Chronic Diarrhe a	Brady- Cardia	Delayed Menst.	Impaired Lactation	Bone Mal-Growth	No Symptoms	One or more Symptoms
4 Coal Mines															
Average															
May	6175	3.4	3.8	-	5.2	1.3	5.2	1.5	1.4	2.3	25.3	42.2	2.0	75.9	24.1
Average															
August	6000	6.8	1.6	-	11.6	0.5	6.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	21.3	19.6	1.0	69.2	30.8
Copper Mines															
Akita															
May	2508	2.5	14.1	1.5	14.5	6.2	3.3	1.6	4.9	8.5	25.5	49.4	0.7	56.3	43.7
August	2000	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	2.0	17.8	4.0	1.2	10.2	32.0	31.2	3.3	65.4	34.6
Railway Workers															
Tokyo															
May	1200	4.2	7.2	0.5	20.2	6.5	16.7	4.1	0.9	6.3	25.8	23.3	1.6	50.9	49.1
August	982	3.5	2.0	-	7.9	3.5	27.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	16.6	10.3	-	53.4	46.6
August															
Average															
Bebai	2000	0.4	4.3	-	10.0	1.2	3.1	-	0.6	0.7	23.3	8.9	0.4	77.9	22.1
Joban	2000	11.8	0.2	-	10.0	0.1	6.2	0.4	1.3	-	20.2	28.0	1.0	70.3	29.7
Miike	1000	2.3	0.5	-	11.3	0.3	4.4	1.9	0.3	7.7	19.4	24.0	0.9	74.3	25.7
Yamano	1000	14.2	0.1	-	18.8	0.1	17.5	2.4	1.4	3.1	22.5	23.4	2.7	43.9	56.1

SECTION VIII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

3 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 2 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 26 October 1946.

#3 - Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for four week period ending 26 October 1946.

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

**For Period
17 November to 23 November
1946**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I WELFARE

Extension of Restrictions of Civilian Population Movement

The Home Ministry requested an extension to 31 March 47 on the restrictions of free movement of civilian population in Japan. The Home Ministry considered the extension request necessary inasmuch as there has been no appreciable change in the food and shelter situation in the urban areas, with the exception of Toyobashi city and Toyama city, which were recommended to be excluded in the extension request. The return of the legal residents of the aforementioned cities is to begin after 30 November 1946.

The request of the Home Ministry was approved as presented and an Imperial Ordinance revising Imperial Ordinance No. 542 (“Urgent Measure Concerning the Control of Population inflow into urban Areas”) has been issued.

Field trip to Kyushu, Shikoku, and parts of Honshu

A representative of this Section held conferences and visited Welfare Institutions with Military and Japanese Welfare officials on Kyushu and Shikoku Islands and Kure and Kyoto Prefectures. The purpose was to gain first hand information as to the operation of welfare programs particularly as they relates to the Daily Life Security Law. Despite shortages in trained personnel, food and clothing relief supplies, funds, and housing facilities and increasing awareness of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law, and progress in its administration was noted. One of the greatest needs appeared to be education in modern welfare practices. Some prefectures have already started regular meetings of welfare officials and Minsei-Iin (volunteer welfare committee-men) with a view towards raising present standards of welfare administration and public assistance.

Development of Childrens Bureau

Conferences involving the SCAP Sections of Public Health and Welfare and Civil Information and Education, and the ministries of Health and Welfare, Home Affairs, Finance and Education, have culminated in definite plans for the creation of a Childrens Bureau within the Health and Welfare Ministry.

A final meeting between the Ministries and the Health and Welfare Section has resulted in a decision to develop this Bureau by establishing three sections; First (concerned with orphaned and abandoned children, and prevention of cruelty to children); second (concerned with the care of sub-normal and under privileged children); third (concerned with mother and child care and health, pre and post natal care).

Growing concern over the lack of direction and planning for children in and out of the home has served to force the planning for special programs of care for all children.

Prefectural and municipal committees are being organized to plan and supervise particular programs designed to meet local child welfare problems.

Red Cross

Conferences have been held with Japan Delegate of International Red Cross Committee preparatory to the Japanese Red Cross assuming responsibility for “International Correspondence and Welfare Inquiries” after 1 December 1946.

A visit was made to the Yokosuka Naval Base as the request of the Naval Base Commander to confer on the establishment of a chapter of the Japanese Red Cross in Yokosuka.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 18 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,527 beds, 111,426 of which are occupied. There were 288,821 out-patients treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Ministry of Health and Welfare was directed to inaugurate a campaign for the annual immunization of dogs against rabies and to keep GHQ, SCAP informed concerning results obtained by rendering a monthly report showing number immunized and number of cases or rabies.

Reports from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 17 to 23 November 1946

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Case</u>
Kumamoto	Anthrax	1
Mie	Anthrax	1
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	24

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

The second meeting of the Professors and assistant Professors of Operative Dentistry of all the dental schools in Japan was held in Tokyo 22 November to discuss better teaching methods.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

The Japanese Nurses, Public Health Nurses and Midwives Association had its first meeting 23 to 24 November in Tokyo. New constitution and By-Laws have been rewritten with democratic principles as the basis. "The aim of this Association is to advance high ethical and professional conduct; to promote professional knowledge and skill; to encourage cooperation among nurse and midwives, to encourage educational advancement in every proper way". A special fund has been started for the Association by the Medical Journal Company to be used for scholarships to outstanding nurses. Approximately 120 nurses represented 47 prefectures.

Yamaguchi prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed this week.

The second edition of the magazine Public Health Nursing and the Journal of Nursing has been published.

The Demonstration School has arranged 2 week affiliation for student nurses at the Kindergarten in Kamakura.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

General

The shortage of electric power is impeding, to some extent, the production of essential medical supplies and equipment. A plan is being formulated which will permit uninterrupted production of essential items. Due to the critical power shortage it will not be possible to assign pharmaceutical manufacturing plants an unrestricted class one priority, since many firms are producing home remedies and other items not particularly essential to the health program.

A study is now in process by the Ministry of Health & Welfare to determine specific commodities and quantities thereof, essential to the health of the nation and manufacturers will be allocated adequate power and fuel to accomplish this program. As an emergency measure the Japanese Government is issuing instructions to the effect that a continuous supply of power and fuel must be provided for vaccine production and storage. This authority applies only to vaccine laboratories that have been assigned production quotas by the Health & Welfare Ministry and to the specific quantities set up by the Ministry.

Military Government officers should exercise supervision to insure that prefectural authorities provide the necessary allocation of power and that vaccine laboratories utilize the power in the production of established quotas. Following is a list of vaccine laboratories producing under ministry control. Each laboratory has a record of the quota assigned by the Ministry:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Government Institute of Infectious Diseases	Tokyo, Japan
Kitasato Institute	Tokyo
Chiba Prefectural Institute	Nakayama
Chiba Medical College	Chiba
Hokkaido Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Toshiba Institute	Niigata
Osaka Imperial University	Osaka

Meguro Institute	Osaka
Kumamoto Biological Institute	Kumamoto
Kyoto Imperial University Lab	Kyoto
Nagoya Imperial University	Nagoya
Aichi Prefectural Institute	Nagoya
Torii Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Osaka Bacteriological Inst.	Osaka
Osaka Serum Institute	Osaka
Sukegawa Institute	Tauchiura (Ibaraki Pref.)
Tohoku Boeki Inst.	Sendai
Ishigami Institute	Osaka
Kobe Eisei	Kobe
Kumamoto Jikken Inst.	Kumamoto
Nitto Hoken Inst.	Kyoto
Yashima Pharm. Co.	Urawa (Saitama Pref.)
Hokuriku Kessei Inst.	Kanazawa - Ishikawa Pref.
Kyoto Biseibutsu Inst.	Kyoto
Takeda Pharm. Co.	Yamaguchi Pref. - Hikaru Factory
Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory	Tokyo
Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory	Kanagawa
Niigata Prefectural Laboratory	Niigata

Production

Report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of the principal biologicals during October as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 Oct.</u>
Cholera	845,450 cc	3,264,870 cc
Typhus	104,650 cc	26,050 cc
Triple Typhoid	497,325 cc	3,576,650 cc
Smallpox	1,290,000 doses	2,741,930 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	246,730 cc	709,065 cc
Diphtheria Toxoids	7,171,653 cc	728,540 cc

A production program of sanitary materials has been initiated. Imported American cotton is being utilized for this program. Allocation of American cotton, from the quantities for domestic use in Japan, for production of sanitary materials has been made as follows:

July-Sep 46	1000 bales
Oct-Dec 46	3500 bales
Jan-Mar 47	5000 bales

Report of the Welfare Ministry on production of Medical Supplies during October was as follows:

Controlled Medicines	Yen 21,658,005
Non-controlled medicines	51,935,345
Patent Medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary Materials	1,152,008
Dental Materials	1,281,480
Biologicals	7,432,874

A list of 65 essential medicines needed in priority of their importance was submitted by the National Medical Association for approval by the Welfare Ministry.

This list represents more than 25,000 licensed medical doctors who answered the questionnaire sent out by the National Medical Association to ascertain from these doctors their opinion of necessary essential medicines needed in their practice.

The list was divided into five categories according to their importance, each category further sub-divided according to priority of their importance.

The Welfare Ministry has accepted the list in full and will notify the Pharm. Mfg. Companies to initiate production of essential medicines in priority as stipulated on this list.

Distribution

An emergency shipment of 1120 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made by air to the Commanding Officer, Formosa Repatriation Team in Kiirun, Formosa, for inoculation of repatriates.

Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicate a large increase in the distribution of returned Japanese Army - Navy Medical Supplies. This was mainly due to the sale of these supplies recently held in Tokyo-To. The activities in controlled medicaments showed a decrease from the previous month's transactions.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to make a survey on the needs of V.D. control supplies required by all prefectures, and will aid in their procurement, so that the Venereal Disease control program may be carried out successfully in all prefectures.

Narcotics

Instructions have been issued by Japanese Narcotic officials, Ministry of Welfare, that manufacture of tropococaine from Datura Stramonium by a synthetic process will not be permitted since the tropococaine thus manufactured has the same chemical structure as tropococaine manufactured from coca leaves which is prohibited under SCAP directive. Since the quantity possible to manufacture under the synthetic process is small and the cost correspondingly high; the action was concurred in since any exception will only open the door for a host of exceptions.

During an inspection trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, assistance was given in narcotic investigations and the prefectural activities of the narcotic officials revised. These officials are levelling stocks to a six-month's supply, have delivered all known stocks of heroin to Occupational Forces, have determined no opium poppies or marihuana is growing in the prefecture, have held meetings to acquaint doctors with the new narcotic regulations especially the procedure for obtaining narcotics by means of order forms, and are making inspections of at least one hospital, doctor, druggist or wholesaler each day.

Reports from Osaka show that a considerable quantity of heroin now held unlawfully is being confiscated and the offenders prosecuted. The Osaka prefectural officials seem to be fully aware of the problem and are acting accordingly.

Central Wholesalers of narcotics in Tokyo and Osaka have prepared a letter to all local wholesalers explaining the necessary procedure for purchase under the new narcotic regulations. The letters also caution local wholesalers not to acquire a stock of narcotics in excess of actual operating needs. An appendage to the letter lists the narcotic stocks available for purchase and gives the unit narcotic content of each preparation. This action should eliminate confusion relative to such purchases.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An orientation conference was held at Kyoto on 19 and 20 November, for Military Government Health Officers of the I Corps and BCPF areas, including the Tokai-Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions. Members of the Division lectured on Epidemiology, Venereal Disease Control, Tuberculosis, Typhus Control and Sanitation. Field demonstration of typhus control and rat control were held.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Japanese Prefectural Health Department is the person charged with establishing and conducting the Venereal Disease Control program in each prefecture. This work must be done with the advice and supervision of the Military Government Health Officer, but should not be carried on by him personally. The program will be more finally established, more extensive, if given to the Japanese to do with as much teaching by the Military Government Health Officer as possible.

Private practitioners are not to be overlooked, who treat most of the venereal disease patients. The Military Government Health Officer might well render technical advice to private practitioners in our methods of diagnosis, treatment, contact tracing and case holding.

The Japanese Venereal Disease Control Officer should set up public exhibits of Venereal Disease Control Information. He should put out advertising of the existence of venereal diseases, signs and symptoms of these

diseases, and where the public can go for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. In general, he should have a system in operation which can be inspected, improved and guided by the Military Government Health Officer.

Typhus Control

Demonstrations and lectures were provided as a part of the orientation courses for Military Government Health Officers of I Corps at Kyoto, 19 November 1946.

In Osaka, the third of the series of lectures and demonstrations in typhus and its control for prefectural health officials was held 21 to 23 November 1946.

A new team for teaching typhus control procedures has been organized in Korea. This team consists of representatives from Korean Public Health Offices, Military Government, Department of Public Health and Welfare, and the Surgeon's Office, XXIV Corps. The team will visit each province in Southern Korea, conducting a program on typhus and typhus control designed to reach provincial and city health authorities. A sound educational and publicity campaign is underway. A moving picture covering cholera, smallpox and typhus is nearing completion. Manufacture of 10% DDT dust in a mill at Inchon is being investigated.

Insect and Rodent Control

The insect and rodent control activities are being carried on throughout the year as a continuous program, utilizing as much as possible the same teams and the same individuals. At the present time emphasis is being placed upon rodent control as an adjunct to the measures being taken to control louse borne typhus. The importance of reorganization and retraining of teams used in the control of typhus, insects and rodents cannot be over emphasized. Recent inspections and conferences indicate that many towns and prefectures are not giving this matter the attention it deserves. Military Government Health Officers have been informed to stimulate the town and prefectural health officials to carry out a more vigorous program.

Water Supplies

Progress is being made in some locations on excessive lack of stoppage. There still remains, an inadequate amount of supplies because of an increase in demand due to a fluctuation in the population and inadequate supply of raw water.

Tuberculosis Control

A program for the prevention and control of tuberculosis has been presented to the Ministry of Health and to the Japanese press. It is based upon five steps:

Patients with active lesions who have left the tuberculosis hospitals are to be induced to return by supplying necessary food and funds.

The latest diagnostic procedures and treatment as advised in American, Japan and other countries will be recommended to Japanese physicians in the form of a manual.

Concentration on case finding and individual control has been resumed through talks to various nursing and teaching organizations. This will be extended to include examination of school children and the necessary follow-up.

A Child Welfare Bureau is to be established to cooperate in Anti-Tuberculosis education.

The program as outlined above will be extended to include adult workers in industry and various organizations.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant reviewed nutrition surveys in conjunction with the Military Government Medical Officer in Matsuyama, Fukui, and Chiba Prefecture 15, 17 and 22 November respectively. The nutritional accounting used in the penitentiaries was reviewed in Matsuyama. The accounting is satisfactory with regard to staple food but does not report information on supplementary foods in such way as to present a satisfactory nutritional evaluation of the dietary.

SECTION X DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps

2Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 9 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 2 November 1946.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 November to 30 November
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The first overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the United States, for distribution in Japan, arrived at Yokohama on 30 November 1946. The shipment consisted of the following relief items:

Milk (powdered whole)	182,130 lbs
Salt	120,000 lbs
Noodles	15,000 lbs
Spaghetti	35,000 lbs
Soup (dehydrated)	6,000 lbs
Sandy (hard)	6,695 lbs
Flour (rice)	200,000 lbs
Meal (Multiple purpose)	64,089 lbs
Canned food (misc.)	6,741 lbs
Milk (Dry skim)	4,000 lbs
Vitamins	721 lbs
Clothing (renovated)	47,436 lbs
Shoes (used)	6,741 lbs

LARA relief supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama at the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be segregated and distributed to the using agencies.

Under the provisions of SCAPIN-1169, dated 30 August 46, the Imperial Japanese Government will assume sole responsibility for security, movement, allocation and distribution of these relief supplies from dockside to the using agency and will, prior to the distribution of the supplies, inform SCAP of the plan of allocation. The Imperial Japanese Government will also report monthly to SCAP on LARA relief supplies received and distributed.

The operation of the Welfare Ministry and LARA in the administration and allocation of these relief supplies is as follows: The Welfare Ministry has selected an operating committee of recognized welfare officials from public and private agencies to advise with the representatives of LARA and the Welfare Ministry relative to relief items needed, priority of such needs, institutions and agencies (public and private) experiencing the greatest need, and the establishment of acceptable standards governing their eligibility.

Foreign Nationals

Tokyo-To opened a central store in which staple-foods, meats and potatoes are now purchased in the one location, instead of requiring purchasers to go to several sections of Tokyo to make their purchases. The store is located on the Ginza where the original staple goods were sold. The store contains signs informing Foreign Nationals of the various types of rations they are entitled to and a suggestion box where foreigners are asked to make suggestions for improvements.

Public Assistance Reports

Visits to prefectures by a Welfare representative of this section revealed that there is need for more contact between Military Government and prefectural Welfare officials concerning the uniform monthly public assistance reports prepared in English and Japanese texts. It is desired that all Military Government Welfare Officers obtain a copy of the four tables comprising the report together with explanatory notes if no copies are on hand. (Prefectural Welfare offices should have copies available in both languages). The contents of these reports would be discussed with Japanese officials each month with a view towards ascertaining current relief load and improving accuracy of reports. This should be accomplished by the 10th of each month to permit forwarding by the prefectures to the Welfare Ministry by the 15th of the month.

Relief Supplies

This section raised an objection to a request from the Welfare Ministry for permission to buy and distribute 700,000 sets of "futon" (bedding) and 1,400,000 blankets and to repair and improve housing for some 46,430 repatriated families. Cost for these activities was placed at 1,185,365,000 yen, of which part is returnable to the government through taxes. Assurance was received from the Japanese officials that this program would benefit not only repatriates but all categories of needy persons equally and without discrimination or preferential treatment. The Welfare Ministry plans to request the necessary funds from the Finance Ministry. Approval was given for the

release of 450,000 kgs of canned food and biscuits (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) in Hokkaido. These supplies were released in order to effect their transfer to relief distribution points throughout Hokkaido prior to the severe winter season, which makes normal transportation facilities more difficult. These relief supplies are to be distributed as the need arises.

Japanese Red Cross Society

A meeting of local chapter executives was held by the Japanese Red Cross Society on 26-27 November 1946 for the purpose of familiarizing the Chapter personnel with the revised statutes, and regulations governing the National Organization and informing them on the proposed plans for the reorganization of local chapters. These meetings were attended by one or more representatives from each of the local chapters, which gave emphasis to the interest of the chapters in the progressive reorganization of the National Red Cross Society.

SECTION II
MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 25 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,476 beds, 110,355 of which are occupied. There were 280,426 out-patients treated.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946.

Following is a summary of the monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Sample examined	7
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5614
Sample examined	6557
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	400
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1022
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3317
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	389
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	415

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	42
Sample examined	58
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	9
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1

a/ 50,000 per cc

- b/ 3.3 per cent
- c/ 2,000,000 per cc
- d/ 3.0 per cent

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for September 1946

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

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	24890	381	225	2915	6865
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	17	0	0	2
Post Mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	288	13	0	10	412
Viscera	4275	30	0	1019	829

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 24-30 November 1946.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for October 1946

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

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis	20
Trichomoniasis	132
Texas Fever	23
Swine Erysipelas	4
Swine Plague	2
Rabies	6
Equine Scabies	0
Stangles	189
Equine Infectious Anemia	32
Pulloium, chick	23945

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

As a general meeting of the Council of Dental Education a group of dentists were elected from which the Ministry of Education may appoint five to serve as school inspectors for a term of two years.

SECTION V
NURSING AFFAIRS

Demonstration School of Nursing

The agreement for affiliation of students with the kindergarten school in Kamakura has been cancelled. The prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed for Hiroshima.

SECTION VI
SUPPLY

General

The question of providing adequate medical care and treatment for Japanese nationals employed by the Japanese Government, to work for the Occupation Forces, has been brought to the attention of this office.

Directive (SCAPIN-48) dated 22 September 1945, subject: "Public Health Measures", required the Japanese Government to provide medical care and treatment for the Japanese people and to furnish necessary supplies and equipment required for that purpose. This directive applies with equal force in the case of Japanese nationals employed to work for the Occupation Forces. Letter AG 720 (22 Oct 45) PH, dated 22 October 1945, subject: "Public Health and Welfare procedure in Japan", addressed to Occupation Forces Commanders announced the following basic policy on this subject:

"The basic policy, which is to make the Japanese Public Health and Welfare personnel self-sufficient by the effective use of their own equipment and supplies, will be adhered to by all concerned."

The Health and Welfare Ministry is advising all prefectural governors of their responsibilities in this connection and directing that necessary action be taken to insure that employees working for the Occupation Forces are provided adequate medical care and treatment. Military Government medical officers should contact Occupation Forces Commanders in their area and made necessary arrangements for the medical care and treatment of Japanese nationals employed for the Occupation Forces. U.S. produced medical supplies and equipment will be used for this purpose only when it has been determined that Japanese supplies cannot be made available. Should it become necessary to utilize such supplies, requisition will be submitted by Military Government Medical Officers in accordance with existing instructions on this subject. Japanese supplies are to be issued by Japanese agencies direct to hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in accordance with normal operating procedures.

Steps which are to be taken to provide necessary medical care and treatment will depend on the local situation. In some instances it may only be necessary to notify Occupation Forces Commanders of nearby Japanese hospitals, clinics or dispensaries which are available. On the other hand, the establishment of additional facilities may be necessary where large numbers of employees are involved.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has ordered all prefectural governors to conduct sales of returned Japanese Army-Navy Medical supplies to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians in their prefecture.

Advertising by newspapers and through the Medical Associations will be made prior to the sale. Each authorized purchaser will be certified by their respective medical association and issued a credit card entitling them to purchase, of their choice, the number of items which they will be credited with. These credits will not be transferable. Each purchase made represents a credit.

The above sale will be a means for complete distribution of the medical supplies in question to all practitioners and hospitals, and will greatly aid them in securing their much needed medicaments and supplies.

Production

Production report of the Welfare Ministry for the month of October indicates production of various types of medicines, dental materials, sanitary materials and biologicals as follows:

Controlled medicines	yen	21,658,005
Non-controlled medicines		61,035,345
Patent Medicines		84,480,106
Sanitary materials		1,152,088
Dental materials		1,281,490
Biologicals		7,432,974

This production indicates no appreciable change from the preceding four (4) months. A decrease of approximately 12,000,000 yen occurred in production of non-controlled medicines and a corresponding increase occurred in production of patent medicines.

The production of sulpha drugs increased greatly during October. A total of 8905 kgs. was produced which is approximately a 40% increase over any previous monthly production.

Production of antipyretics showed continued excellent progress.

Production of anesthetics and venereal disease drugs is still not adequate and additional emphasis is being concentrated on this production.

Sanitary materials production is being accelerated by virtue of allocation of American cotton to this program.

Biological production showed continued excellent progress with the exception of typhus vaccine. A total of 252 tons of mixed commercial feeds has been allocated by the Agriculture Ministry to sources furnishing eggs for the typhus vaccine production program. Continued emphasis will be placed on increasing this production.

Dental material production is still not adequate to meet current needs.

Narcotics

The Narcotic Control program in Japan was discussed by a representative of the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, at meetings in Kyoto and Sendai attended by Military Government Health Officers throughout Japan. Emphasis was given to the fact that new narcotic regulations in Japan closely resemble the narcotic laws of the United States with which the medical officers are familiar.

Four packages containing narcotics illegally transmitted through the mails were received by the Narcotic Control Branch. Arrests have been made in all but one case, and the narcotics have been turned over to Japanese enforcement agencies for further investigation and prosecution.

An investigation was made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and Tokyo-To Narcotic officials concerning the failure of Sankyo Company to incorporate a quantity of bulk codeine phosphate and Japanese hydrochloride in their regular monthly report. The narcotics were securely stored and were reported by the Sankyo Company as soon as the error was detected. The Sankyo Company was instructed to move all narcotics into the specially constructed narcotic vault and to rectify the monthly inventory system to prevent such errors which will not be tolerated in the future.

SECTION VIII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A second orientation conference for Military Government Health Officers was held at Sendai on 25 and 26 November. This conference was attended by Health officers of the IX Corps area, including the Hokkaido, Tohoku and Kanto regions and the Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District. The program was similar to that held at Kyoto during the previous week.

Reporting

When making telegraphic or radio reports of epidemic diseases to GHQ, Military Government Health Officers are requested to furnish the following information:

Date of reporting by the Japanese authorities.

Address, if practicable, by shi, machi, or gun.

Name and age of the patient and address by mura are not required or desired. It is also requested that addresses be stated in their original form and not be translated into English.

Typhus Control

This section has noted that in some instances typhus cases are not being reported until 10 to 12 days after the onset of symptoms of headache and fever. This lag in reporting or suspected typhus cases is very dangerous as it delays the institution of control measures. Control measures instituted this late are little more than gestures. Most cases should be reported, processed and control measures instituted not later than the second day. Military Government Health Officers should keep a very close check on typhus case reports and institute corrective action when reports show time intervals longer than two days. The public must be educated to early reporting of all sudden headache and fevers. The attending physician must also be instructed to report any such cases seen by them immediately. Failure on the part of physicians to report cases promptly may necessitate the institution of punitive measures.

The Tokyo Conference, or prefectural health officers of the Kanto Region, on typhus control was held on 28 and 29 November 1946.

Education and Publicity

The Ministry of Health is continuing and expanding their program of education and publicity on typhus fever as well as other public health problems throughout Japan.

The outline of the general working plan as submitted by the Ministry of Health is as follows:

The Ministry of Health furnishes basic information for use by health officials of each Prefecture. Such information, in addition to locally obtained material, is incorporated in the preparation of posters, radio broadcasts, newspapers, articles, etc., by each prefectural health office.

Ministry of Health Program

Radio: Twice a month (15 minute broadcast) by health officials.
Twice a week (5 minute broadcast) on typhus and other health problems.

Newspaper: Twice a month rather detailed articles on typhus.
Bi-weekly, later daily, articles on what people can do to assist in the control program.

Magazine: Articles in health magazines, farm magazines and popular magazines based on magazine press conferences.

Slide films: 35mm. film strips illustrating typhus and typhus control, dusting techniques.

Charts and Posters: A group of 24 semi-comical colored posters have been prepared illustrating general symptoms, home control measures, role teachers may play in education of school children and adults. Reproductions in preparation for display in railway stations, schools, etc.

Kamishibai: Persons employed to show these picture charts with a running commentary before schools, public gatherings, neighborhood associations, etc.

Prefectural program: Each prefecture has been directed to make newspaper publication, lectures, radio broadcast, leaflets, placards, Kairanban publicity, etc. at expense of each prefecture.

Venereal Disease Control

Examinations performed on unselected groups of prostitutes show that 50% to 90% of such patients are infected with one or more venereal diseases. Periodic examinations which do not find enough infections to come within this range are missing infected cases. Prefectural venereal disease control officers should be warned against relying entirely on the laboratory diagnosis as a means of finding cases of gonorrhoea. In the absence of sufficient cultures, such diagnosis must be made clinically. In general at this time, since diagnostic facilities are inadequate, public interests would be best served by treating more patients in spite of inconclusive laboratory reports. Patients started on treatment must receive the full course of the sulfonamide drug being used.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Survey

Calories and Protein of the August Nutrition Survey for Tokyo's 35 Ku's are given in the following table. The Ku's listed in accordance with increased Calorie intake. Average for entire 35 Ku's 1828 Calories. Average result for the May Survey was 1352 Calories. The difference is due largely to the extent to which the low ration was available. In May it was not issued regularly whereas in August the ration was met with imported foods.

CITY OF TOKYO - FOOD SURVEY - AUGUST 1946

Ku's	No. Persons	No. Famil.	Pop Ratio	PROTEINS			CALORIES	
				An.	Veg.	Total	Total	
Koishikawa	275	52	0.844	9.2	38.2		47.4	1434
Shinagawa	500	101	0.826	14.0	44.7		58.7	1536
Asakusa	152	28	0.802	5.1	47.3		52.4	1573
Arakawa	344	88	0.858	11.7	47.1		58.8	1595
Mizuro	638	129	0.822	14.7	48.1		62.8	1624
Kanda	169	31	0.813	19.2	46.4		65.6	1633
Nakano	596	123	0.834	12.6	49.7		62.3	1655
Honjo	86	14	0.809	16.9	46.5		63.4	1660
Shiba	355	70	0.873	22.1	46.5		68.6	1683
Itabashi	896	216	0.809	18.2	50.4		68.6	1713
Adachi	861	177	0.843	14.2	49.5		63.7	1719
Ebara	269	60	0.860	19.7	54.1		73.8	1760
Kamata	190	52	0.791	14.7	52.5		67.2	1766
Ko jimachi	107	21	0.800	19.6	48.9		68.5	1779
Hongo	227	60	0.806	16.0	51.7		68.6	1791
Setagaya	968	248	0.823	14.6	53.5		60.1	1810
Yodobashi	299	57	0.786	31.5	50.9		82.4	1810
Suginami	1074	226	0.820	23.5	50.3		73.8	1823
Shitaya	289	68	0.822	18.6	52.3		70.9	1836
Fukazawa	81	17	0.828	15.8	53.0		68.8	1860
Katsushika	7#4	170	0.815	21.1	53.7		74.8	1860
Kyobashi	260	53	0.829	38.0	52.5		90.5	1904
Joto	60	13	0.867	30.5	55.0		85.5	1929
Takinozawa	184	41	0.78#	25.1	57.1	82.2 &	54.8	1938
Mukojima	428	76	0.820	20.5	55.8		76.3	1940
Edozawa	596	127	0.852	25.7	55.2		81.9	1959
Yotsuya	73	15	0.845	35.0	53.7		8#7	1966
Akasaka	49	10	0.847	27.0	57.1		84.1	1984
Shibuya	451	92	0.835	29.5	57.5		87.0	2015
Toshima	507	104	0.820	14.4	59.0		73.4	2056
Oji	612	112	0.866	10.7	59.8		70.5	2070
Azabu	150	32	0.844	24.6	59.5		84.1	2086
Nihonbashi	126	25	0.849	26.8	57.2		84.0	2102
Omori	606	151	0.827	31.4	58.6		90.0	2107
Nshigamo	108	24	0.861	29.5	56.6		86.1	2157
Tokyo Aver.	13368	2883	0.829	18.4	52.9		71.3	1826
(Aver May	13097	2877	0.822	12.9	37.8		50.7	1352)

SECTION XI
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

On some occasions SCAP instructs the Imperial Japanese Government verbally on matters that it is desired to have executed. In order to keep Military Government officers informed as to what instructions have been given on public health and welfare matters a listing of these subjects will be made in this bulletin as they occur.

Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 17 Nov to 23 Nov 1946).

Establishment of a School Lunch Program (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 10 Nov to 16 Nov 1946).

SECTION XII
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

3 incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 16 November 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 9 November 1946.

#3 - Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ending 16 November 1946.