

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 December – 5 January
1947**

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SECTION I WELFARE

Housing

Building permits, for all of Japan, are now centralized at national level. The Board of Reconstruction has surveyed the need of housing and shortly will make available essential material and building permits based on this survey. Each prefecture will receive an allocation of controlled material and building permits which it is hoped will stop the waste and graft of materials being allocated to non-essential places of amusement, bars, etc.

Japanese Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross was alerted for disaster work in the December 21st Shikoku earthquake. With the assistance of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, American National Red Cross and the Imperial Japanese Government, it went into action with investigating units, nurses, doctors, and trained disaster workers who were immediately rushed to the various affected scenes of the disaster. A 40-bed field hospital was placed at the disposal of the Japanese Red Cross by PH&W, and with the complete cooperation of all agencies, the Japanese Red Cross has shown its ability to take the initiative in its first real disaster. Units are in the field now making investigations, giving inoculations, and caring in general for the earthquake shocked victims.

Funds have been raised by The Japanese Red Cross from the Japanese people and the nation as a whole is conscious of their responsibility to the sufferers.

The American National Red Cross has cooperated through out the disaster by supplying trained disaster workers to assist in alleviating suffering.

In America, the Japanese residents of Los Angeles, California, have donated \$5000 for the relief of sufferers in Wakayama from where most of them originally lived. They will ship their supplies through LARA.

In addition to relief activities described above, the Imperial Japanese Government, through its Welfare Ministry, set up disaster investigating units at national level and released food, clothing, and medical supplies, to the victims.

The Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, acted as overall coordinator of the disaster relief measures and maintained night and day service to all groups.

All that has been described above would have been to no avail had it not been for the quick emergency measures immediately put into action by the Eighth Army and Military Government Teams. The plans made on a national level were projected to the prefectural level where they were immediately activated. Besides going through the 250 continuing quakes, the military personnel located in the stricken area took care of the dead and injured, fed the hungry, provided clothing, and reestablished communications. The short message "no military personnel of the occupation forces sustained loss of life or injury" speaks higher than word of the smooth team work of the Military Government forces. The forces of the British and Americans were unified in their activities, and the southern prefectures will remember their former enemies as their saviors in time of distress and disaster.

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second shipment of relief goods from LARA is due to sail from the United States on 7 January 1947. This shipment, it is understood, is larger than the first which was about 350 tons,

The first shipment was well received and distribution went smoothly to the allocated areas.

New allocations will be announced at later date in this bulletin.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week of 15 Nov to 22 Nov shows 2977 hospitals with a capacity of 214,334 beds, 105,792 of which are occupied. During the same period 277,087 out-patients were treated.

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and Ministry of Education concerning the Medical Education Program. Prior recommendations were reiterated and clarified and the following basic principals were stressed:

1. In 1947, and thereafter, students may qualify for the National Medical Examinations only upon fulfilling the following prerequisites:
 - a. Three years of university (daigaku) study in liberal arts including certain prerequisite subjects considered basic to the study of medicine. (Except as noted in paragraphs 2a, 2b, 3 and 5.)
 - b. Four years of study in an approved school of medicine, of university (daigaku) level.
 - c. One year of rotating internship in a hospital providing adequate facilities for clinical training.

Upon the satisfactory completion of the National Examination, they will be issued a license to practice medicine by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

2. Realizing the consequences of such a sudden and radical change, the following interim program has adopted.
 - a. 1947 graduates of the present government, university-affiliated, medical semmon gakko will be allowed to qualify for examination following completion of one additional year of study composed of liberal arts and certain basic medical subjects, followed by one year of rotating internship in a hospital. 1948 and 1949 graduates will be handled in the same manner.
 - b. Other medical semmon gakkko will be evaluated by the medical school inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Education and upon the advice of the Japan Medical Council and Public Health and Welfare Officers to determine if the standard of instruction is equal to, or better than that of the government, university-affiliated schools. If it is so, they will be afforded the same treatment as the students of the government university-affiliated schools.
3. All other students not treated in paragraph 2 will be required to meet the prerequisites for National Examinations as outlined in paragraph 1.

(Note: There is no provision in this interim program for those medical semmon gakko who entered as freshmen in 1946. They will be expected to discontinue present medical studies and be integrated into such courses of study as shall eventually permit them to choose any of the professional fields including medicine.)

4. Final Status of the semmon gakko, except those government, university-affiliated watch will be discontinued, will depend upon the ability of the school to convert to a medical school, satisfying the criteria laid down by the Japan Medical Council; or, they may convert to a liberal arts school of university (daigaku) level. Failing to convert to either the liberal arts university or the medical school of university daigaku level, they must cease to exist as schools for the preparation of, or graduation of physicians.

5. Koto gakko type schools which are now conducting a liberal arts educational course and graduating students in 1947, 1948, and 1949, may enter them directly to the University-type medical school. After 1949, Koto gakko students will not be admitted to the medical (daigaku) university.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 Dec 1946 – 4 Jan 1947:

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

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Press conference held 30 December 1946 at 1100 Radio Tokyo in connection with recruiting program for nurses. Subject was "Personnel Needs in Nursing in Japan and the need for high school graduates to enter the nursing schools, in April 1947".

Conferences have been held re: the Public Health Nursing Education Course at the National Institute of Health. Program has been planned and Health Centers in Tokyo-To and adjoining areas are to be inspected and set up for adequate practical training of the class of 50 nurses who are to enter the course in March 1947. It is felt that three months will not be adequate but four months as the minimum time will be necessary. In order to have supervisors ready to take over the leadership of the practical work, a class for instructors will be held for one month's duration prior to March. Dr. Kobayashi, Chief of Tokyo-To Public Health Division, and Dr. Koyama, Chief of Hygiene Section, have agreed to release 20 of the prefectural nurse for a one-month period to attend the course and to act as teacher-nurses in these health centers. Full cooperation has been promised from Tokyo-To office and Dr. Kusumoto, Ministry of Welfare, in the working out of this program.

SECTION V SUPPLY

The Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government has initiated mixing and milling of DDT products. Sizeable stock of 10% DDT dusting powder and typhus vaccine will be available through Japanese distribution channels in the near future. Central warehouse have been selected by the Japanese Government throughout Japan. All prefectural governors have been notified regarding the detailed distribution system. It is the responsibility of local prefectural officials to make requests direct to Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry, for necessary quantities to control communicable diseases. Military Government officers should determine that adequate facilities are provided by prefectural authorities for receipt, storage and issue of both DDT and typhus vaccine. Typhus vaccine should be stored at temperatures ranging from 35 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The overall program is not developed to a point that Japanese agencies may assume responsibility for issue of DDT and typhus vaccine at this time. Announcement will be made when this change can be made. Requisitions for DDT products for civilian use should be processed through present normal channels until receipt of this announcement.

Military Government officers have reported that stocks of Antu (rat poison) are not entirely adequate to accomplish an ideal rat extermination program. Production has averaged 21 1/2 metric tons for the past six (6) months. Requirements for 1947 as submitted by prefectures to Welfare Ministry total approximately 75 tons, which is less than four (4) months present production. These facts indicate reluctance on the part of the Japanese to purchase adequate quantities of Antu. Maximum production capacity is 41 tons monthly. The Welfare Ministry has been instructed to immediately increase production to the maximum. Encouraging Japanese to purchase Antu is indicated. Further study of requirements will be made.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has advised the Prefectural Governors to inaugurate the sales of former Army-Navy medical supplies in their prefectures by 6 January 1947.

Removal of excess medical supplies from National Hospitals still indicate processing of inventories and segregation of their excess supplies. The original directive issued by the Welfare Ministry in April 1946 has not been complied with in all instances. Excess supplies in National Hospitals are to be transferred to the prefectural health officer for distribution through normal trade channels or through the sales to be held on former Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies.

Narcotics

The November narcotic report lists 39 narcotic thefts during the period which is an increase over the previous month. While amounts of narcotics lost by theft, since the inception of the Narcotic Control Program, are comparatively small, each theft places an added burden on enforcement agencies. The small amounts stolen in each instance indicate addicts are largely responsible for the thefts. The Japanese Government has been directed to determine whether some registrants are diverting stocks to illicit channels and reporting thefts to cover up shortages in records. In addition, direction has been given to warn registrants it is their responsibility, to escape being penalized themselves, to adequately safeguard narcotic stocks.

During October seven doctors were arrested for violating the narcotic laws and nine doctors were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons were arrested and four were assessed fines and penal servitude. Three addicts were among the violators.

Stock reports show 50 kilograms of codeine and 22 kilograms of morphine, among other narcotics, were supplied to practitioners in October by local wholesalers whose stocks were not materially reduced since excess stocks continued to be received from retailers and practitioners.

To maintain central wholesalers stocks at desired levels, the Japanese Government submitted a request for release of specific amounts of certain former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to regular civilian channels of distribution. Release of the narcotics was approved which will make 1,000,000 ampoules of 1 cc morphine injection and 2,000,000 codeine tablets (0.03 grams), among other items, available for purchase by registrants as required.

In addition, release was directed of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale firms in Fukuoka, Kagawa, Okayama, Miyagi, Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures. All such narcotics that are in too large packages, in unsalable condition, or in amounts in excess of requirements of the areas concerned are to be shipped with proper security to central wholesalers, compounders, and producers in the Tokyo and Osaka areas for secure storage and repackaging necessary.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, subject: Rickettsicidal Spray Program, was officially presented to representatives of the Ministry of Welfare on 31 December 1946 in a conference with Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, officials.

Port Quarantine

The Hakata repatriation reception center has been closed to repatriation. The center is now inactive on a standby basis to be ready on 10 days notice if needed further in the repatriation program. The centers of Nagoya, Kagoshima, and Uruga have also been ordered to close during the month of January. The centers at Ujina, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Hakodate are to remain open indefinitely.

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Port Quarantine work and are now being readied for jobs in the ports recently opened and declared "ports of entry" by SCAP.

The weekly quarantine bulletin broadcast, originating in the regional health office, Singapore, is now being picked up and re-broadcast at 1800 Fridays in the clear in English over Japanese short wave channels.

Venereal Disease Control

The use of topical treatments, douches and irrigations in the treatment of gonorrhea are not recommended. Such treatment does no good and may do harm. It does not "keep the patient clean". Washing and irrigating apparatus should be removed from the clinics and discarded. As long as routine examinations of prostitutes are still being done, clinicians should examine patients remembering that all prostitutes are probably infected. Personnel is too inadequate to waste on useless washings and irrigations or other procedures of no medical value.

Serologic tests for syphilis should be taken more frequently. Isolation of the patients for further examinations when physical examinations or laboratory reports are inconclusive. Women known to be prostitutes or otherwise promiscuous should be diagnosed and treated for gonorrhea even on the slightest clinical evidence. Laboratory confirmation in the diagnosis of gonorrhea is desirable but not essential. Spreads and even cultures are notoriously unreliable in patients having chronic gonorrheal endocervicitis. The index of suspicion is too low. Much time is being wasted on routine examinations which are nonproductive exercises rather than means of finding cases.

Danger of Epidemics in Areas Devastated by the Recent Earthquake

Investigation of sanitary conditions in areas devastated by the recent earthquake revealed dangerous sanitary conditions in the flooded areas. In most places visited reports were received that instructions had been given to chlorinate wells and other water supplies or to boil drinking water. In some places there was evidence that chlorine was being used. Generally, the sanitary habits of the Japanese people are poor and for that reason it is

believed that the population as a whole probably possesses a considerable degree of acquired immunity to such diseases as typhoid fever and the dysenteries. For this reason it is expected that the incidence of these diseases will probably not increase to any great extent in the devastated areas. However, the threat of epidemic diseases dose exist and an added safeguard Military Government health officers were advised to vaccinate against typhoid fever and to enforce sanitary measures in the affected areas.

Due to the overcrowding of displaced persons under unsanitary condition in the devastated areas Military Government health officers were advised to dust with DDT and to inoculate with typhus vaccine all people in the devastated areas in order to avoid the dangers of typhus epidemics. Military Government health officers were advised that it was not considered necessary to vaccinate against smallpox and cholera unless a case should appear in a given devastated town, in which case all persons in the town would be immunized against the disease in question.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Surveys

The results of the November nutritional survey are presented for Tokyo and the four cities of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. February (Dec '45 for Tokyo), May and August date are given to summarize the results of surveys of past year.

RESULTS OF NOTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN – 1946

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

City of Tokyo

Nutrients in grams and calories per Capita per Day

	Dec. '45	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	16,020	13,097	13,368	13,299
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u> No.persons	0.875	0.822	0.829	0.828
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	13.6	12.9	18.4	14.5
Vegetable	50.6	37.8	52.9	42.0
Total	64.2	50.7	71.3	56.5
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.3	20.3	13.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	248.7	329.0	413.0
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1080	775	1276	1342
Free Market	787	495	430	574
Home Production	23	20	75	86
Gift	81	62	47	49
Total	1971	1352	1828	2051

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
Per May from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946

10 families only

	Dec. '45	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	256	214.4	56.1	269.6
Wheat	38	87.5	281.9	45.1
Barley			23.5	10.9
Others	11	8.9	7.7	2.2
Total	305	310.8	369.2	327.8
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	---	0.3	0.2	0.7
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	433	30.8	6.2	503
White	13	24.7	110.5	20.9
Others	6	8.1	0.2	30
Total	452	63.6	116.9	553.9
<u>Sugars</u>	---	0.8	1	0.8
<u>Oils</u>	---	1.7	6.1	2.0
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	13	27.8	1.2	1.3
Soya products	24		12.5	13.3
Other beans	2	3.9	3.2	4.1
Total	39	31.7	16.9	18.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	52	109.5	55.3	52.5
Meat, poultry	---	2.1	29.5	11
Eggs	---	1.3	1.5	1.3
Milk	---	1	0.7	0.7
Total	52	113.9	87	65.5
<u>Leafy, Greens & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
	101	130.4	201.9	93.8
<u>Other fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	18	1.5	66.1	5.3
Other fruits	---	---	10.5	8.0
Other Vegetab.	193	71.2	160.5	137.9
Total	211	72.7	237.1	151.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>	---	17.1	2.6	8
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried	4	4.5	0.5	1.1
Pickled	---	10.9	28.2	29.2
Total	4	15.4	28.7	30.3
<u>Flavours</u>	12	17.4	47.3	19.5
<u>Others</u>	---	4.3	16	####

RESULTS OF NOTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN – 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories and grams of Various classes of consumed per capita per day.

FOUR CITIES

Nagoya
Osaka
Kure
Fukuoka

Nutrients in grams and calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	13,810	14,426	13,943	13,796
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.821	0.823	0.824	0.823
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0	14.1
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5	42.0
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5	56.1
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.1	11.8	11.5
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	304.7	285.0	376.7
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1092	1128	910	1153
Free Market	443	385	458	621
Home Production	53	49	110	75
Gift	89	41	48	33
Total	1677	1603	1526	1882

*Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.
Source: imperial Japanese Government

Four cities

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – 1946

	February No Data	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		294.1	86.4	185
Wheat		61.2	188.2	84.6
Barley			33.9	25.0
Others		8.4	4.1	5.4
Total		363.7	312.6	300.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.04	0.4	0.14
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		10.6	13.8	481.1
White		2.4	59.4	8.7
Others		5.8	0.2	26.7
Total		18.8	73.4	516.5
<u>Sugars</u>		0.2	2.3	1.5
<u>Oils</u>		1.9	2.3	1.5
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		20.8	1.5	1.2
Soya products			14.9	14.5
Other beans		12.1	3.0	4.3
Total		32.9	19.4	20.0
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		68.2	27.5	55.0
Meat, poultry		3.7	10	10.1
Eggs		2	2.2	0.7
Milk		0.9	0.5	0.9
Total		74.8	40.2	66.7
<u>Leafy, Greens & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
		123.4	151.1	67.8
<u>Other fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.6	23.0	8.0
Other fruits		0.2	6.8	5.5
Other Vegetab		116.2	232.8	245.7
Total		117	262.6	259.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>		8.8	6.5	7.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.2	1.4	0.4
Piokled		27.7	13.1	31.0
Total		32.9	14.5	31.4
<u>Flavours</u>		17.5	14.5	24.1
<u>Others</u>		2.9		

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Survey Committee

Received from the Ministry of Welfare, Social Insurance Bureau, a list of committee members who have been appointed to survey and study the Social Security Program for Japan. Forty-four individuals make up the committee composed of representatives of the Diet, Social Insurance Bureau, Labor Bureau, manufacturers, education, medical, pharmaceutical, and dental associations, life insurance companies, and employment bureaus.

The committee has for study and review the existing insurance laws and recommended changes, the unemployment insurance, and the general policies of the present social insurances with a view toward unification and coordination into an overall Social Security Program.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-7 2 Jan 1947 – Application for release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

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

Note:

Attached for your information and guidance are single copies each of

1. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
2. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

4 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 21 Des 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 Des 46.
3. Duties of Mil Govt Public Health Officers
4. Duties of Mil Govt Public Welfare Officers

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SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 20 September 1946, has been received and includes: Imperial Ordinance No. 438 (Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law) on pages 1 - 3 and Ministerial Ordinance No. 38 (Regulations for Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law) on pages 4 - 5.

Sufficient copies of the above English Edition have been procured for the information of all concerned and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Ueno Station Vagrant Problem

Unfavorable reports have been received regarding the vagrant population, which varies between 1500 and 2000 persons, at Ueno Station.

The most recent report was contained in the Stars and Stripes of 8 January 1947. This news item stated that according to the Tokyo Shimbun report of 7 January 1947, six (6) persons were found frozen to death in the passageway of Ueno Railroad Station. The sex of the dead was not revealed but it was reported that malnutrition and physical deterioration were observed.

Further investigation was requested regarding this report by PH&W, SCAP through Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District and autopsies were requested. The Tokyo Detachment reported that eleven (11) deaths have occurred in Ueno Station in January 1947 (7 January inclusive). Of these eleven (11) deaths, nine (9) autopsies were performed by the medical examiners, and two (2) cases were diagnosed as dystrophy at inquest without autopsy. The nine (9) autopsies gave diagnosis of: pneumonia - seven (7) cases (1 fibrinous, 2 broncho pneumonia, 4 lobar pneumonia), pulmonary tbc - one (1) case and dystrophy - one (1) case.

The vagrant population at Ueno Station has shown very little fluctuation since newcomers compensate for those who become institutionalized.

Tokyo-To officials in a meeting held on 7 January 1947 took action to remedy the conditions existent at Ueno Station. Beginning on 11 January 1947 vagrants will not be permitted to enter the area (passage-way) with resident vagrants being furnished temporary lodging and non-resident vagrants being returned to place of residence. Vagrants who are ill will be given medical aid.

Housing shortage is the principle cause for the vagrant condition at Ueno Station as surveys have shown that the majority of those seeking refuge in the passageway are not without funds.

Japanese Red Cross

Field Headquarters for Disaster Relief in the areas of the recent earthquake have been set up at Osaka with American Red Cross personnel being assigned to Military Government Teams in areas most affected. These areas are:

Wakayama
Kotchi
Ehime
Kagawa
Tokushima

The above operation during the rehabilitation stage is the outcome of an agreement made between the Japanese Red Cross, American National Red Cross (International Activities, FETO) and Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. As this operation is the first large disaster relief in the experience of the Japanese Red Cross, which in previous disasters has limited its activities to medical relief; it was believed advisable to make available to them the services of trained personnel of the American Red Cross as advisors.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 29 November shows 3900 hospitals with a bed capacity of 218,014 beds, 107,847 of which are occupied. For this same period 285,021 out-patients were treated.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

During the week, conferences were held with CI&E and the Ministry of Education concerning the Veterinary Education program. Prior recommendations submitted by the Veterinary Education Council were clarified and the following program agreed upon:

At the beginning of the school year in 1953, no veterinary school shall accept students who have not successfully completed 12 years of preliminary education; 6 years' primary school, 3 years' lower secondary school and 3 years' upper secondary school.

At the beginning of the school year in 1948, the length of the veterinary course shall be extended to 4 years, and no student shall be accepted for admission to a school offering less than a 4-year course.

Students now undergoing training shall be allowed to graduate and be licensed to practice.

Animal Disease Report:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5 - 11 January 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

The first edition of the monthly magazine Health and Midwifery has been published by the Midwifery Association, edited by Dr. H. Kusama.

Education

At a conference regarding the status of the Red Cross and St. Luke's College of Nursing, approval was given by the Mombusho for the St. Luke's College of Nursing to continue to award diplomas to the students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing. A quota of 80 students for April 1947 was set and a ratio was allotted for general public, Red Cross chapters and St. Luke's College of Nursing.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Monthly report of the Pharmaceutical Production Section, Welfare Ministry, indicates continuous effort is being made to increase production of medicines currently on import programs. Individual action on specific items is being taken in order to reduce current import programs to an absolute minimum. Production of the below listed medicines is not possible due to the fact that no raw material exists in Japan and cannot be obtained in Japan:

Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
Theobromine w/sodium salicylate
Hydrous wool fat
Ergot
Emetine Hydrochloride

DDT warehouses selected by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government for storage of DDT products in Tokyo area were inspected. These warehouses are considered adequate. They will be utilized for storage of DDT products released to the Japanese on import programs. Additional warehouses selected for this purpose, located throughout Japan, have been inspected by Ministry Government personnel.

Twenty (20) pounds of *Stephania Cepharantha* (crude drug) was forwarded to the St. Louis Medical Depot, St. Louis, Mo., by air mail. This action was taken in compliance with War Department request for 100 pounds of the crude drug to be utilized for Medical Department research. An additional 80 pounds will be shipped in the near future.

Investigation is being made to determine requirements, availability of present stocks and production capacity of necessary supplies required to accomplish anti-tuberculosis campaign for all children of school age. It is estimated that a chest X-Ray will have to be accomplished on approximately 18,000,000 children of school age. Preliminary reports on requirements have been received and production program has been initiated.

The number of individuals requiring prosthetic appliances in Japan has been estimated at 78,350 by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government. Production of artificial limbs for approximately 50% of this number has been accomplished. Approximately 90 factories are engaged in this production. The majority of these factories are extremely small and are accomplishing production by hand.

Distribution

Inventory reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicated large stocks of controlled medicaments in their warehouses. Officials of the company were interviewed regarding the distribution of these stocks of controlled medicaments. Immediate allocation to prefectures was stressed, and final result of interview indicated accelerated action by the officials.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry is taking a more active part in the proper distribution of medical supplies throughout Japan, and particularly the distribution of controlled medicaments, both on a national and prefectural level.

Narcotics

Destruction of all damaged narcotics, considered not fit for medical use, which were held by SCAP approved wholesale firms in Osaka was accomplished by the Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials. In addition approximately 168 kilograms of Ecogonine Hydrochloride, a semi processed narcotic, were segregated for removal to the 29th Medical Depot, Kobe, for storage. The Narcotic Control Officer and Osaka prefectural officials met with representatives from all the doctors' associations in Osaka prefecture. Duties and responsibilities of practitioners under the new narcotic regulations were discussed.

A meeting was also held with the procurators and judges of the Osaka district. The Narcotic Control Officer gave a resume of the progress of the narcotic control program in Japan to date which was partially attributed to the cooperation of court officials in exacting severe penalties for narcotic violations. The Japanese officials stated they realize narcotic violators must be punished for crimes committed against the welfare of the Japanese people rather than for the monetary value of the narcotics involved.

It is considered enforcement of the narcotic laws in Osaka has reached a new high level. Five of the Japanese narcotic control officials have been delegated police power as far as narcotic violations are concerned and are working closely with a group of seven Osaka policemen who act as a police narcotic vice squad.

Inspections made of narcotic repackaging operations in Japan show a marked change has taken place since the beginning of the occupation. Workers engaged in this activity are screened for their integrity and the repackaging is being done in well-equipped, strictly sanitary laboratories to which no unauthorized person is admitted. The firms repackaging these narcotics understand it is their responsibility to prevent any diversion of the narcotics during these operations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Port Quarantine

Two new medical officers have been assigned to Military Government Port Quarantine work. Both officers are newly arrived from the United States where they attended the Army Medical Department school at Fort Sam Houston and the Army Military Government School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. These officers are spending a week in the Tokyo and Yokohama quarantine offices in preparation for taking up port assignments.

On Sunday, 5 January, a new method of cyanide fumigation was employed successfully to disinfest the J. M. Davis at Yokohama. The cyanide used in this method is carried in cans in impregnated clay. When the can is opened and the amorphous clay is spread in the compartment to be disinfested, hydrogen cyanide gas is liberated in known concentrations, the final dosage being easily predetermined by the number of cans used. This is similar to the "Discoïd" method used in the United States Quarantine service.

For the week ending 28 December, seven cases of smallpox appeared aboard the Repatriation ship, Eiho Maru in Sasebo Bay.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Nutrition Survey-Week Ending 10 January

Summarized data for Tokyo area--the seven prefectures of Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa, together with the Kure area data--two prefectures of Okayama and Hiroshima, are presented for February through November. Caloric increases are noted for November principally due to the availability of sweet potatoes.

SUMMARY

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

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

KANTO AREA (Tokyo Area) 7 Prefectures (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa)

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	20,016	18,774	18,903	18,348
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.813	0.88	0.874	0.914
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.1
Vegetable	48.5	54.1	59.7	59.3
Total	51.8	58.2	64.2	63.4
<u>Fat</u>	-	15.0	12.9	11.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	428.7	421.1	534
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	165	404	254	164
Free Market	75	38	44	53
Home Production	1743	1676	1772	2313
Gift	23	16	13	8
Total	2006	2134	2083	2538

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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

	February	May	August	November
	No Data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		306.1	187.5	316.8
Wheat		175.1	102.7	32.1
Barley			140.6	97.5
Others		9.1	18	11.9
Total		490.3	448.8	458.3
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		-	0.04	0.5
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		98.5	7.0	557.2
White		25.9	251.7	11.3
Others		37.8	0.2	74.3
Total		162.2	258.9	642.8
<u>Sugars</u>		0.02	0.01	0.04
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.4	0.9
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		50.0	1.1	2.6
Soya products			50.5	52.8
Other beans		1.7	6.7	3.0
Total		51.7	58.3	58.4
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		13.9	14.7	15.8
Meat, Poultry		0.5	4.2	3.3
Eggs		1.1	1.8	0.3
Milk		6.0	2.5	0.4
Total		21.5	23.2	19.9
Leafy, Green & <u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		120	152.5	117.9
Other Fruits & <u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.13	52.7	1.0
Other Fruits		-	14.9	6.4
Other Vegetab.		60.3	184.6	151.6
Total		60.4	252.2	159
<u>Seaweeds</u>		1.2	0.9	1.6
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.5	0.4	0.9
<u>Pickled</u>		33.4	104.1	91.7
Total		38.9	104.5	92.6
<u>Flavours</u>		7.0	12.1	7.2
<u>Others</u>		3.0		

SUMMARY
RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

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

SANYO AREA
(Kure Area)
2 Prefectures
Okayama and Hiroshima

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	1710	1767	1724	1723
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.818	0.872	0.846	0.939
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	5.7	6.5	6.6	8.4
Vegetable	47.8	46.6	50.8	50.7
Total	53.5	53.1	57.4	59.1
<u>Fat</u>	-	8.0	8.0	13.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	206.6	379.1	327.1
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	414	243	431	69
Free Market	38	45	35	82
Home Production	1490	1448	1408	2109
Gift	37	15	10	15
Total	1979	1751	1884	2275

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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

	February	May	August	November
	No data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		346.6	269.7	336.2
Wheat		106.5	29.6	81.7
Barley			146.1	27.3
Others		1.3	1.5	0.6
Total		454.4	446.9	445.8
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		-	-	0.9
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		45.1	2.7	361.6
White		7.4	116.2	6
Others		3.7	0.1	53.3
Total		56.2	119	420.9
<u>Sugars</u>		0.8	0.2	0.7
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.1	1.1
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		27.8	1.9	10.9
Soya Products			20.4	25.1
Other beans		1	6.1	2.8
Total		28.8	28.4	38.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		22.1	12.6	27.1
Meat, Poultry		1.2	0.9	1.3
Eggs		4.1	3	1.4
Milk		0.3	1	0.4
Total		27.7	17.5	30.2
Leafy, Green &				
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		113.7	135.6	76
Other Fruits &				
<u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.2	16.4	2.3
Other Fruits		12.8	11.1	11.6
Other Vegetab.		100.2	113.6	191.3
Total		114.1	141.1	205.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>		0.5	1	12.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		5.8	0.6	0.1
Pickled		53.4	29.5	36.6
Total		59.2	30.1	36.7
<u>Flavours</u>		8.8	10.4	13.5
<u>Others</u>		0.4		

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Personnel

Mr. Peter M. Sullivan having been assigned to this Section is appointed Social Insurance analyst effective 10 Jan. 1947 in Health Insurance, branch of Social Security Division.

Surveyed the Health Insurance activities in Chiba prefecture and visited the Chiba Health Insurance Sanatorium. The Sanatorium was found in excellent condition but with a small percentage of its bed capacity in use. The difficulty of obtaining food and transportation were the main reasons given for a low patient census. All patients in the Sanatorium were T.B. cases which seems to be the main illness given preference at this time. However, all insured members with any type of illness are eligible for admission to the Health Insurance Sanatoriums.

A conference has been held with the Chairmen (Mr. Shimizu) of the Committee for Investigation of Social Insurance System which has been established by Imperial Japanese Government Ordinance. National Health Insurance was indicated as the most urgent problem at the present time, in the Social Insurance program.

The difference in the two types of health insurances mentioned is that National Health Insurance is operated in rural and small urban areas, and the Health Insurance, sometimes called sickness insurance is operated in the industrial and city areas. The former receives contributions from the employee only while in the latter the employer and employee contribute equally. Both are supervised and administered by the Government.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-3 13 Dec 46 - Rickettaicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program

PHMJG-4 13 Dec 46 - Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan - 1946

PHMJG-5 16 Dec 46 - Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with Occupation Forces.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

5 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 Dec 46.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 Dec 46.
4. Summary of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for four week period ending 28 Dec 46, w/Digest.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
13 January – 19 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Consultants
SECTION VIII - Social Security Division
SECTION IX - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The chief of the Welfare Division, returned from TDY in the United States where he attended the annual conference of the American Public Welfare Association which was held in Baltimore, Maryland. He also held conferences with the National Commission on Children and Youth (Washington, D.C.) and the American Council of Volunteer Agencies (New York City) which is the parent agency of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia). He also conferred with Social Security officials in Washington State on current administrative techniques and practices.

He reports that a review of pre-war, war time and post war activities of various public and private welfare agencies in the United States indicates continued concern in the field of the problems confronting American Children and many of the newly designed programs being discussed are being projected to afford greater security for the child in his own home. He further stated that the goal of American social planning as expressed by Mr. Arthur Altmeyer of the Federal Social Security Agency, is that the insurance type of Social Security be broadened and extended to provide protection for those groups and workers not now covered. This trend will reduce tax supported public assistance programs in favor of insurance programs in which financial participation will be by the individual, employer and government.

Public Assistance Report for November 1946

The Public Assistance Report for the month of November submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare showed a decrease in total number of persons assisted and a decrease in grants, over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Number persons (not institutions) assisted	2,636,392	2,577,884
Number persons in institution assisted by Government	67,047	80,885
Total no. persons assisted	2,703,439	2,658,769
Net Cash Grants Yen	120,410,112	115,222,049
Cost of Grants in Kind	16,585,715	15,686,330
Total Grants	136,995,827	130,908,379

Reserve Relief Supplies

The incomplete report covering former Japanese Army and Navy stocks distributed during November 1946 for relief purposes reflects that 39 prefectures (Aomori, Niigata, Wakayama, Fukushima, Hiroshima and Nagasaki Prefectures not included) distributed 168,912 kgs of biscuits and 538,496 kgs of canned goods. These prefectures also report a balance on hand as of 1 December 36 of 2,479,860 kgs of biscuits and 9,484,542 kgs of canned goods.

The balance of Japanese Military reserve relief supplies remaining have been authorized to be distributed (Public Health and Welfare Section Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 10 December 1946) not later than April 1947 in accordance with the policies established in SCAPIN 1713-A, 13 July 1946, in which authorization was given for distribution of part of these reserve supplies.

Note: 5,000,000 kgs of canned protein foods, included in current inventories, is to be allocated and used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meeting of Council on Veterinary Education

The veterinary education council held a meeting on 15 Jan 1947 which was attended by representatives of all veterinary schools. Adaptation of veterinary education to the new 6-3-3-4 system was discussed and clarified.

Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary conditions in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and schools were visited.

Ante mortem and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Faulty sanitation of equipment and disposal of waste is especially apparent in the Shimonoseki slaughter house.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to an absence of thermometers and the recontamination of the milk during the bottling and capping processes. The bacterial examination of milk is partially neglected.

Animal disease control measures are effective. The tuberculin test will be completed on all dairy cows in March. Blood testing of fowls for Pullorum disease is in progress.

In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

In order to assure a better system of control over matters pertaining to veterinary affairs within the Prefecture the following changes in the Prefectural Government were recommended:

Transfer meat dairy inspectors from the Department of Economy to the Public Health Section, Department of Sanitation at both Prefecture and Gun levels.

Authorize Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to travel throughout the Prefecture in order to ascertain the true condition of affairs.

Require Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to report to the Military Government Health Officer on the first of each month and present a review of the work accomplished during the preceding month.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 12-18 January 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas fever	9

Monthly Animal Disease Report for December 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Trichomoniasis	2
Texas fever	9
Equine Infection Abortion	20
Swine Erysipelas	1
Strangles	201
Rabies	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	43
Pullorum Disease	2792

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

Nineteen dentists were re-established in practice during the past month.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of schools of nursing in Shiga Prefecture was completed this week.

Assistance in the V.D. program was given by the division in the Central Health Clinic in Tokyo. Instructions in the operation of the clinic and care of patients was given.

SECTION V SUPPLY

Production

Detailed specifications for the control testing of penicillin are being worked out in conjunction with the sub-committees of Assay and Diseases preparatory to the issuance by the Welfare Ministry of a directive to manufacturers making these procedures mandatory. Included are the following tests: potency, sterility, pyrogenicity, toxicity, moisture, content, clarity of solution.

An assay training school for bacteriologists, one from each manufacturer, is being held the week of 27 January at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University under the tutelage of committee members already experienced in the theories and performance of cup assay procedures. The trainees in their respective laboratories will then be expected to train additional people.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of biologicals during December 1946 as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 31 Dec.</u>	
	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	-	-	819,730 cc	2,661,050 cc
Plague	-	-	-	562,800 cc
Typhus	-	1,942,200 cc	-	1,921,587 cc
Triple Typhoid	42,000 cc	400,500 cc	1,242,130 cc	2,109,458 cc
Smallpox	3,347,000 doses	2,069,410 doses	9,691,750 doses	97,720 doses
Whooping cough	-	187,600 cc	-	-
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	144,820 cc	-	571,664 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	104,600 cc	-	668,495 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-	-	-	110,000 cc

The quantity of typhus vaccine represents an increase of approximately 500% over any previously monthly production. Adequate assay tests have not been accomplished and distribution will not be made until assay has been completed.

Officials of ESS informed this section that 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth were in stocks of the Nippon Orimono Tosei Kaisha, Ltd. Co. Necessary action was taken to freeze this stock for release to the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, for subsequent processing by sanitary materials factories into finished medical gauze and bandages.

Mixing and milling of 10% DDT Dust was started by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, on 14 January. A total of 100,00 lbs., of DDT concentrate has been turned over to the Japanese Government for initiation of this program. Additional quantities on current import programs will be provided for active continuation of program. A total of 900,000 lbs. Of DDT concentrate has been approved on current import program.

Japanese mixing of DDT residual effect spray will be initiated at an early date. A plant for this production has been selected and will be ready for operation by 25 January. Release of DDT concentrate and kerosene, on current import programs, will be made for this production.

Production of 300 X-ray machines, necessary 35 mm film and chemicals for Anti-Tuberculosis program for children of school age has been initiated. It is estimated that approximately six (6) months will be required for accomplishing production of 300 X-Ray machines. Survey by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates that approximately 300 X-Ray machines are on hand in prefectural health centers which may be utilized for initiation of this program.

Distribution

Temporary allocation of the following surplus U.S. motor vehicles was made by the Transportation Ministry to the Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry. These vehicles will be utilized in hospitals and in carrying out prescribed public health programs:

450	4 x 4 Weapons Carriers, which will be converted into ambulances
100	Ambulances
35	1/4 ton Cargo trailers
130	1 " " "

The above allocation is below the original request calling for 1448 vehicles, however, additional vehicles will be allocated as they become available. It is contemplated that final allocation may reach slightly over two-thirds of the original request.

Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Co., indicated that during the month of November 1946 3,498,113.0 yen worth of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies were distributed throughout Japan. December and January should show a marked increase in the distribution of these supplies, due to the sales throughout all prefectures.

Narcotics

The Civil Property Custodian Section has been requested to direct release of all narcotics of Koeki Eidan, a dissolved organization, to the Ministry of Welfare who will transfer custody to central wholesale houses for further distribution under the narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require.

Inquiry was received regarding administering narcotics to an addict being questioned in connection with an investigation. Advice was given that supplying narcotics to an addict is prohibited under Japanese Narcotic Regulations and no exceptions are permitted.

Arrangements have been completed whereby former Japanese military narcotics released to civilian channels will be supplied to central wholesalers at producers' prices by the SCP-approved firms having custody. The cost of cleaning and repackaging the stocks, and other related expenditures will be deducted from the amounts paid to the Japanese Government by the licensed producers.

Repackaging 2,000,000 codeine tablets into 50 and 100 tablet containers has revealed many of the tablets became unsalable from storage in former Japanese army and navy medical supply points that were damp. Only tablets in good condition are being repackaged. The remainder will be segregated and salvaged if possible, Sankyo Company, Tokyo, has completed repackaging 130 kilograms of codeine phosphate into 5 and 25-gram packages. The repackaging was carried out with full security and with strict supervision.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The epidemiologist returned from a visit to Fukushima, Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures. In general, these, as well as other prefectures visited in recent weeks, appear to have an active and well conducted program with respect to the control of the acute communicable diseases and are remaining below the national average, particularly in the case of smallpox and typhus fever.

Typhus Control

A rodent survey was inaugurated in selected areas in the Tokyo area on 15 January for the purpose of determining the presence and degree of infections in rats, with special reference to murine typhus. Studies made on blood specimens obtained recently from typhus cases in Tokyo-to and Aichi-Ken show, by complement fixation test, practically all the patients to the suffering from murine typhus.

Venereal Disease Control

All prefectural health officers should have designated a full time prefectural venereal disease control officer who should be operating clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in health centers for the general population. The prefectural venereal disease control officer should be the best clinician and the best informed as to modern public health concepts. He actually examines and treats patients or instructs and supervises other clinicians in modern methods as directed by the Military Government Health Office. He meets with the Military Government health officer every morning or every other morning to state what he is doing and to receive further directions.

The position of prefectural venereal disease control officer is one that will require the full time of not only the chief venereal disease control officer, but of a staff of clinicians. He must understand that he is operating and conducting clinics for the general public and not just for prostitutes. The best clinicians who are doing work according to Military Government and SCAP direction should staff the public clinics. Poorly trained physicians or those not receptive to retraining can be left to work in the prostitute hospitals, since all the work done in these places is of dubious value to the public health. Probably the most that is accomplished is a penal job of keeping the prostitute from working during the isolation period.

In addition to setting up, operating and supervising in-patient and out-patient facilities in the prefectural health centers for the general public, the prefectural venereal disease control officer must initiate public information and education and collect data for his monthly report of venereal disease control activities to the venereal disease control officer in the Ministry.

Venereal Disease statistics on syphilis to date show more patients under treatment for syphilis and cured of syphilis than the amount of drugs used would substantiate. One questions how these patients are being treated and if they received 40 arsenicals and sufficient heavy metals.

SECTION VII CONSULTANTS

Legal

The first meeting of Council for Pure Food and Drug Legislation was held and preparatory measures taken to revise existing legislation on manufacture, packaging, sale and adulteration of foods and drugs.

Nutrition Surveys

Reports for average food intakes for 1946 nutrition surveys from 8 cities, 19 prefectures and 27 prefectures, are presented. The total caloric intake was increased in the cities mainly due to the increased ration of 2.1 go to 2.5 go of staple foods while in the prefectures the increase was due to the home production, especially the large crop of sweet potatoes.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- EIGHT CITIES* - 1946

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

TABLE VI-a

	EIGHT CITIES				
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	1926 (2)
Number	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	19,375
Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	-0.823
Protein					
Animals	15.6	18.6	10.3	16.3	16
Vegetable	45	42.5	45.5	43.9	41
Total	60.6	61.1	55.8	60.2	57
Fat	--	13.7	12.7	12.7	17
Carbohydrate	--	303.6	294.2	395	430
Calories					
Ration	1092	1077	807	1157 ⁽¹⁾	
Free Market	443	423	575	667	
Home Production	53	54	129	103	
Gift	89	59	56	41	
Total	1677	1613	1567	1968	2122

(1) Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 4784 families of various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government October and May in 1926. The data include studies on salaried workers, officials, bank employees, teachers, policemen, factory workers, miners, transportation workers and day laborers.

* Included in eight cities are Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Matsuyama.

Grams of Various Classes of Food continued per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan – Eight Cities

Table VI-b
EIGHT CITIES

	February	May	August	November	1926
	No data				
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice		286.8	99.6	199.9	418
Wheat		57.5	153.2	76.3	11
Barley			37.3	21.8	
Others		7.9	13.3	5.9	25
Total		352.2	308.4	303.9	454
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>					
		0.03	0.3	0.3	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		10.5	11.7	458.4	
White		41.8	142.1	43	
Others		5.6	0.3	35.5	
Total		57.9	154.1	536.9	
<u>Sugars</u>					
		0.2	0.4	1.0	41 ⁽¹⁾ (candies & cakes)
<u>Oils</u>					
		1.7	2.5	1.6	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		22.2	4.5	1.5	
Soya Products			16.5	19	
Other beans		18.6	3.7	5.4	
Total		40.8	24.7	25.9	16 ⁽²⁾
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		81.0	34.6	70.7	63
Meat, Poultry		3.3	8.2	8.6	7
Eggs		2.0	1.8	0.9	6
Milk		1.3	2.0	2.1	11
Total		87.6	46.6	82.3	87
Leafy, Green &					
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		125.2	206.5	109.6	Under other Vegetable
Other Fruits &					
<u>Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.1	26.0	6.9	
Other Fruits		0.2	14.8	16.2	38
Other Vegetab.		128.8	214.7	240.1	200
Total		130.1	255.5	263.2	238
<u>Seaweeds</u>					
		8.1	6.7	6.0	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.1	1.1	0.3	5 ⁽³⁾
Pickled		25.5	19.7	38.1	89
Total		29.6	20.8	38.4	94
<u>Flavours</u>					
		18.7	16.7	24.9	77
<u>Others</u>					
		4.4			

(1) Sugars and oils included in “flavors”

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu included in “flavors”, tofu with pickled vegetables.

(3) Includes other dried foods.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- 19 PREFECTURES - 1946

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

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

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399	37,834
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u>				
<u>Unit No. persons</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867	0.916
<u>Protein</u>				
Animals	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.8
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0	54.7
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1	60.5
Fat	--	12.2	11.8	11.2
Carbohydrate	--	393.8	384.4	489.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	233	449	354	226
Free Market	75	54	58	75
Home Production	1613	1462	1533	2054
Gift	31	18	15	14
Total	1952	1983	1960	2369

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys – Japan 19 Prefecture

	February	May	August	November
	No data			
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice		313.4	196.3	300.1
Wheat		144.0	99.5	40.7
Barley			129.6	87.5
Others		6.9	14.9	7.2
Total		464.4	440.3	435.5
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.03	0.03	0.5
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		82.8	8.1	495.0
White		15.3	160.5	8.8
Others		27.4	0.4	68.5
Total		125.5	169.0	572.3
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.03	0.3
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.2	0.8
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		39.8	1.3	3.5
Soya Products			34.6	39.3
Other beans		3.5	6.1	3.1
Total		43.3	42.0	45.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		20.5	15.2	19.9
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8	2.7
Eggs		1.5	1.4	0.5
Milk		3.1	1.6	0.4
Total		26.1	21.0	23.5
Leafy, Green &				
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		109.3	173.5	95.9
Other Fruits &				
<u>Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	34.2	1.2
Other Fruits		0.6	20.9	9.4
Other Vegetab.		72.7	177.3	149.1
Total		74.3	232.4	159.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>		4.3	1.0	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		4.6	0.4	0.6
Pickled		50.8	68.8	66.1
Total		55.4	69.2	66.7
<u>Flavours</u>		9.4	15.8	14.0
<u>Others</u>		2.8		

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN- 27 PREFECTURES – 1946⁽¹⁾

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

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Feb. 19 pref.	May	Aug.	Nov.	1926 ⁽²⁾
<u>Number</u>	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	3,913
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult</u> <u>Unit No. persons</u>					
	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	(0.894)
<u>Protein</u>					
Animals	4.8	6.9	5.4	7.0	12
Vegetable	47.8	53.0	54.4	55.0	76
Total	52.6	59.9	59.8	62.5	88
Fat	--	12.8	12.2	11.9	16
Carbohydrate	--	395.2	394.4	481.4	588
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	233	445	328	218	
Free Market	75	72	73	85	
Home Production	1613	1486	1563	2039	
Gift	31	19	14	14	
Total	1952	2022	1978	2356	2919

(1) 27 prefectures surveyed are: Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 670 families with various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government. October to May, 1926. The data include studies on independent, farmers who both own and rent land and farmers who rent land.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food continued per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys Japan 27 prefectures 1946

	February	May	August	November	
	No data				
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice		316.1	202.9	298.4	552
Wheat		130.1	84.2	35.8	63
Barley			118.9	76.9	
Others		16.8	26.6	18.9	37
Total		463.0	432.6	430.0	652
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>		0.03	0.13	0.7	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		69.0	7.8	446.6	
White		63.4	198.6	29.2	
Others		22.3	7.7	60.3	
Total		154.7	214.1	536.1	
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.04	0.4	21 ⁽¹⁾ (candies & cakes)
<u>Oils</u>		0.4	1.0	0.7	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		43.4	1.5	3.3	
Soya Products			36.6	42.1	
Other beans		4.8	6.1	4.2	
Total		48.2	44.2	49.6	39 ⁽²⁾
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		28.1	17.4	27.2	44
Meat, Poultry		0.9	2.3	2.3	3
Eggs		1.6	1.3	0.5	3
Milk		5.2	5.7	2.3	3
Total		35.8	26.7	32.3	53
Leafy, Green &					
<u>Yellow Vegetables</u>		117.0	194.2	131.6	Under other Vegetable
Other Fruits &					
<u>Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.8	29.7	1.7	
Other Fruits		0.5	25.0	8.8	33
Other Vegetab.		67.0	164.3	167.9	292
Total		68.3	219.0	178.4	325
<u>Seaweeds</u>		6.1	1.4	2.9	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.3	0.4	0.5	5 ⁽³⁾
Pickled		48.9	69.7	75.1	89
Total		53.2	70.1	75.6	94
<u>Flavours</u>		10.1	14.7	13.3	104
<u>Others</u>		3.1			

(1) Sugars and oils are included with "flavors"

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu are included under "flavors". Tofu included under processed vegetables (pickles).

(3) Includes other dried foods.

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Program

The Social Insurance Investigating Committee established by the Imperial Japanese Government to study the general sociological program for Japan considers a National Health Insurance program as the most vital need in Japan today. Further studies will be directed toward coordinating all other Social Security endeavors with the health program.

National Health Insurance

Conferences have been held in Osaka and Kyoto with Military Government officers and Japanese officials concerned with the social insurance programs. The opinion of the central committee was presented and it was generally agreed that a national health program was necessary. The Japanese officials advanced the expression that a permanent health program seemed to be remote at the present because of the unstable economic condition, however, a temporary program should be emphasized at once with the Imperial Japanese Government providing a large subsidy for the administration, promotional and educational projects.

Health Insurance Hospitals

More adequate use of Health Insurance hospitals and medical personnel has been emphasized. Frequently hospitals and sanatoriums have been found to be operating at less than one fourth capacity with practically the same personnel and budget as needed for near full capacity. Some, however, are doing more out patient work than others. Hospital officials attribute the low patient census to the difficulty in procuring medical supplies and food. Lack of adequate transportation to and from the hospitals was also a factor.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-6 24 Dec 46 – Partial Amendment of operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.

PHMJG-7 2 Jan 47 – Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Narcotics.

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

5 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 4 Jan 47.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 11 Jan 47.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 4 Jan 47.
4. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 11 Jan 47.
5. Digest of Weekly Summary Reports of Communicable Disease for the weeks ending 4 Jan and 11 1947.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
20 January – 25 January
1947**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VII - Nutrition
SECTION VIII - Vital Statistics
SECTION IX - Social Security
SECTION X - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I WELFARE

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the continental United States has arrived in Yokohama. This shipment, which approximates 380 gross tons, consists of food, clothing and medical supplies made up of the following items:

Flour (wheat)	79,400	pounds
Rice	29,952	pounds
Milk (powdered whole)	73,080	pounds
Cereal	60,000	pounds
Shoes	29,598	pounds
Clothing	142,643	pounds
Medical Supplies	1,720	pounds
Ether	250	pounds
Insulin	1,000	vials
Santarin	100,000	tablets
Aloin	100,000	tablets
Soap	4,999	pounds
Sugar	40,000	pounds
Peaches (dehydrated)	29,200	pounds
Canned goods	140,311	pounds
Potatoes (dehydrated)	530	pounds
Noodles	300	pounds
Vitamins	9,514	pounds
Meal (multiple purpose)	76,533	pounds
Milk (powdered skimmed)	54,520	pounds
Mending kits	1	crate

The above supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama in the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be inventoried, allocated and distributed to the using agencies.

The Imperial Japanese Government is responsible for the security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies from dock side to using agencies. Before distribution, SCAP is to be advised of the allocation plan. (SCAPIN – 1169, dated 30 Aug 46)

Japanese Red Cross Society

The General Meeting of the Red Cross was held on 21 January 1947, for the purpose of electing officers and conducting other business that would be of concern to the meeting. Prince Tadatsuga Shimadzu was elected President; Mr. Taiichi Hara, First Vice-President and Mr. Tomoharu Akagi, Second Vice-President. The three new officers had been serving in “acting capacities” for the positions to which they were elected. The election was held under the revised statutes adopted by the Society in December 1946 and approved by the Imperial Japanese Government in January 1947. The Empress of Japan is the Patroness and Prince Takamatzu is Honorary President of the Society.

Tabulations on the amount of disaster relief funds raised by the Red Cross for the December earthquake disaster indicates that the receipts will approximate 1,000,000 yen. Disaster relief funds collected are being distributed to Prefectural Red Cross Chapters in the affected areas to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and other needs for disaster sufferers. The chapters are coordinating their disaster relief activities with local governmental welfare officials to insure the maximum use of limited resources and to avoid duplication of relief assistance. It is expected that the disaster relief operations will be completed at the close of this month.

SECTION II MEDICAL SERVICE

The hospital strength report for the period ending 6 December 1946 shows 3,040 hospitals with a bed capacity of 216,234 of which 106,277 are occupied. During this period 271,722 out-patients were treated.

Frequent inquiries are made of the various division of PH&W Section and Prefectural Military Medical officers, relative to the availability of professional literature and text books to Japanese professional men and educators. In order to bring this subject up to date, the following information is offered:

1. Due to currency restrictions, attempts to secure subscriptions to American journals by Japanese have been prohibited.

2. In November 1945, PH&W requisitioned through technical channels, a complete set of medical text books and obtained subscriptions to all professional journals. These text books were received in January 1946, and periodic issues of the journals have also been received since that time. In view of the fact that only one copy of each text book and journal is available, it is necessary to make arrangements for translation and republication through Japanese sources. Journals and text books have been made available through the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Japanese for this purpose.

3. Beginning in August 1946, arrangements were made for the Nippon Medical Society which had funds and paper available to publish, in Japanese, a list of titles of articles in the American Journals. This was followed by a series of abstracts of medical articles appearing in current journals. The first of these series of abstracts appeared on the 10th of November 1946. 3000 copies were printed to retail at 7 yen each. The Nippon Medical Association is continuing with this work as long as paper is available to them.

4. In January 1946, an agreement was reached wherein MacMillan & Company authorized Japanese health officials to translate Smillies' "Public Health Administration" into the Japanese to be brought out by a commercial publisher for sale at established prices in Japan.

5. CI&E has added the following list to the Tokyo Information and Education library for use by Japanese nationals.

Collected papers on the Mayo clinic and the Mayo Foundation, V. 34-36, 1942-1944.

National Research Council

- Antimalarial drugs
- Blood plasma program
- Symposium on pediatrics
- Symposium on physical therapy
- Symposium on psychosomatic medicine; and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on recent advances in medicine; and from the Pennsylvania hospital unit overseas
- Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics
- Symposium on specific methods of treatment

Surgical clinics of North America

- Problems in surgery
- Symposium on abdominal surgery
- Symposium on anesthesia, and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on cancer
- Symposium on common problems in general surgery, and Symposium on rehabilitation.
- Symposium on fractures and dislocations
- Symposium on management of the surgical patient
- Symposium on orthopedic surgery, and Clinics on other subjection
- Symposium on postoperative complication – prevention, recognition and treatment;
 - Symposium on gastro-intestinal surgery; and clinics on other subjects
- Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics
- Symposium on recent advances in surgery

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

- Symposium on reparative surgery
- Symposium on surgery of the biliary tract, and Symposium on surgical diagnosis

Keys to the mosquitoes of Australian region
Manual of clinical mycology
Primate malaria
Report on the medical treatment of Filariasis Bancrofti
Manual of tropical medicine
Spontaneous pneumothorax
Treatment of thermal burns

National research council Committee on medicine.

Manual of dermatology

National research council. Committee on surgery.

Abdominal and genita-urinary injuries
Burns, shock, wound healing and vascular injuries
Manual of standard practice of plastic and maxillofacial surgery
Nurosurgery and thoracic surgery
Ophthalmology and otolaryngology
Orthopedic subjects

Medical clinics of North America

Symposium on cardiovascular diseases; Symposium on diseases of blood and blood forming organs; and clinics on other subjects
Symposium on chemotherapy
Symposium on chronic diseases

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

Symposium on infections and tropical diseases
Symposium on internal medicine in general practice; From the Hammond General hospital, Modesto, California; and symposium on rehabilitation
Symposium on medical emergencies, and clinics on other subjects
Symposium on medical emergencies on the home front
Symposium on neuropsychiatric diseases
Symposium on new developments in medicine
Symposium on surgical **technic**
Symposium on traumatic surgery
Symposium on war surgery

In addition, they have added the following U. S. Public Service pamphlet on health:

- a. Care of the Feet.
- b. Health Leaflet -- Whooping Cough.
- c. Standard Plans for Nurseries for Newborn, By Dunham, Shaffer and MacDonald, reprinted from Hospitals, April 1943.
- d. Planning for Integrated Service: A Health Center Unit, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1945.
- e. Health Center Designed for Rural Needs, by J. R. McGibony reprinted from the Modern Hospital, March 1945.
- f. A Plan for Centralized Stores in the Small Hospital, by Gorgas and Hospital Facilities Section, U. S. Public Health Service, reprinted from Hospitals June 1944.
- g. Elements of the General Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1946.
- h. Public Health Centers, reprinted from Architectural Record, July 1942.
- i. The Hospital, a Line Assembly for Medical Care, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1943.
- j. Planning for Integrated Service: A 50-Bed Rural Hospital and Health Center, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1945.
- k. Planning for Integrated Service: The District Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, September 1945.

It is planned to extend this reference library facility to other cities of Japan at an early date.

6. In December 1946, a list of medical journals was requested from the Surgeon General's office for use by the medical officers of the Prefectural Military Government Teams. In addition, a number of standard texts are in the process of being approved for submission to the Surgeon General's office for distribution to Military Government Medical officers. The above mentioned journals and texts are for libraries of the Military Government

Teams and should be kept intact as such. Japanese professional men and educators should be encouraged to use these libraries for reference.

7. In a conference with Economic Scientific and Strategic Section, G-2, CIS, COD and PH&W Section on the 2nd of January 1947, it was decided that articles by Japanese scientists, including medical men could be published in American Journals, provided they meet the requirements of being factual, contain no criticism of occupation forces and not of a political nature. These articles will be submitted to Public and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP for approval and future action.

8. As a stimulus to scientific development, Japanese are urged to publish original articles in Japanese journals. However, these articles are subject to the same limitations as described in paragraph 6 above.

9. As further developments appear, Military Government Medical officers will be informed through this bulletin.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Trip to Yamanashi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Yamanashi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Military Government Team and Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, livestock farms and laboratories were visited.

Livestock Industry

Farm animals are decreasing due to concentrate feed shortage. Animal disease control measures are effective with the exception of Schistosomiasis Japonicum which is endemic in the valley surrounding Kofu and is the cause for rejection of many livers at time of slaughter.

Meat Inspection

Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being properly maintained in all slaughter houses and sanitation is comparatively good.

Daily Inspection

All milk is pasteurized by the high temperature method in autoclaves. Milk plants are poorly constructed and short of equipment but clean and sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected, but the cows are in good condition. The Score Card method of inspection is in use. The 1946 tuberculosis test has been completed. In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

Conclusions

Under the guidance of the Public Health Officer from the Military Government Team, the veterinary service in this prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

Distribution of Technical Bulletin

For the purpose of improving and standardizing daily inspection methods, Technical Bulletin TB - PH - Vet 2 has been distributed. Section 1 contains complete instructions concerning daily farm inspection, including the Score Card system. Section 2 pertains to daily plant inspection.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 19-25 January 1947.

SECTION IV
DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the oral surgery faculties of all dental schools met to discuss new and better instruction methods.

Interim appointments for dental school inspectors were made by the Military of Education.

SECTION V
SUPPLY

Production

Monthly report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare indicates production of medical supplies for the month of December 1946 as follows:

Medicines (Production & distribution controlled medicines & non- controlled medicines in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia)	125,189,914 yen
Patent Medicines	75,411,772 yen
Sanitary Materials	4,208,318 yen
Dental Materials	1,574,802 yen
Biologicals	8,836,078 yen

The above figures represent a sizeable increase in production of medicines and a corresponding decrease in the production of patent medicines.

A total of 6,636 kg's, of sulfamine produced. Production of sulfathiazole was increased to 831 kg's.

Monthly report on production of insect and rodent control supplies during December 1946 indicates production as follows:

10% DDT Powder	119,340 lbs.
Antu (3 gm package rat poison)	2,837,242
Neikorazu (rat poison)	3,328 Kg
DDT Dusters	2,998
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	43
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	595
Rat Trap, cage type	910
Rat Trap, Spring type	30,000

A total of 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth has been released to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for production of finished gauze. This quantity was obtained from a commercial company. A corresponding reduction of 63 1/2 bales of American raw cotton was made in the allocation for the 1st quarter 1947.

The below listed quantities of DDT dusters and spraying equipment were produced during 1946:

DDT Duster	31,846
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	10,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	5,000

Production program as indicated below is planned during the first half of calendar year 1947. This production will be started on or about 1 February 1947:

DDT Duster	100,000
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	50,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	20,000
Sprayer, hand, # gallon	50,000

Three companies (1) Toyo Rayon Company of Otsu, (2) Hodogaya of Tokyo, (3) Takeda Pharmaceutical Company of Osaka have virtually completed design, flowsheets and working drawings of penicillin pilot plant fermenters and continuous flow extraction systems. Blue prints from all companies were studied and analyzed in consultations with company engineers, and criticisms and alterations proposed on the basis of American experience. The engineering proficiency of the Toyo Rayon people in regard to this project is clearly superior to all others so far contacted. Toyo Rayon and Takeda stated construction will begin almost immediately.

The Japanese Diet approved a budget of 1,480,000 yen for penicillin research covering the first quarter of 1947. The bulk of this is earmarked for construction of the government pilot plant. The Ministry of Health and Welfare had sought the sum of 4,000,000 yen.

Distribution

Distribution of medical supplies, both civilian and returned Japanese Army and Navy is steadily increasing. Close supervision over activities of prefectural medicine control companies will be necessary to insure expeditious distribution of available stocks.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is issuing directives to the prefectural governors, to insure that the flow of medical supplies to the consumers proceeds with the least delaying action possible. This subject will be followed up by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and disciplinary action will be taken against the responsible officials in the prefectures who fail to comply with the directive issued pertaining to distribution of medical supplies.

Narcotics

Investigation of recent narcotic thefts conclusively shows that narcotics held by local wholesalers must be securely stored. Each theft provides quantities of narcotics for internal illicit traffic and for possible smuggling operations to Korea, Formosa and China in lieu of yen and of restricted goods which are more easily detected than narcotics. The Japanese Government has been advised every effort must be exerted by police and narcotic officials to prevent burglaries and robberies and to apprehend the perpetrators. SCAPIN 1319-A requires that SCAP be notified of each major violation promptly. This is to insure that the proper actions are promptly taken.

Osaka and Tokyo narcotic officials accompanied the Narcotic Control Officer on a tour of inspections in the Tokyo area for the purpose of instruction in narcotic investigative methods. One doctor was found addicted to morphine, taking fifteen morphine injections per day. The morphine was obtained from illicit sources. Another doctor, formerly in the Japanese Army, had a quantity of unreported narcotics. One hundred rounds of revolver ammunition were also found in his possession. When the investigations are completed, there will probably be five or six additional addicts involved.

The Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Welfare, appointed two additional pharmacists for narcotic control work in the Japanese Government. All such employees are carefully chosen, properly screened, and given orientation lectures in their assignments by the Narcotic Control Officer.

Another release of former Japanese military narcotics was approved. Additional releases are not anticipated during the next few months.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

According to reports from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, a total of 612 cases of typhus have been reported in Japan since 1 October 1946. Up to 21 January 1947 cases have been reported from all but 8 prefectures during this period. Complement fixation tests on blood specimens taken from cases in several sections of Japan indicate the presence of murine typhus as well as epidemic typhus.

In the light of these findings, control measures should include the use of DDT 10% dust for flea control, applied along rat runways, around openings of rat-burrows and around rat harborages in homes and buildings near reported suspect typhus cases. This dusting should be followed by a well planned rodent control program.

The importance of the execution of a spray program in trains, stations, street-cars, theaters, etc., is emphasized.

Major T. O. Berge of the 406th General Medical Laboratory and Captain M. C. Gephardt are in the Nagoya area with a fully equipped laboratory car engaged in collecting blood specimens and pertinent data in an effort to determine the extent of murine typhus in that general region.

Rodent and Ectoparasite Study

The study dealing with the collection of rodents and their parasites in three selected areas of Tokyo began on 8 January 1947. This study is being made to determine:

- a. Species of rodents
- b. Species of ectoparasites
- c. Population density of ectoparasites (fleas in particular)
- d. If rodents and their ectoparasites are infected with rickettsiae of (a) murine typhus, (b) epidemic typhus and *P. pestis* of plague.

The rodent "take" is averaging about thirty-five animals per day from three hundred live traps. The flea index is low and only two species of fleas have been found—*Ctenocephalides canis* and *Nosopsyllus Pasciatus*. No *Xenopsylla cheopis* have been found.

No evidences of typhus or plague infections have as yet been demonstrated. The study will continue for an indefinite period.

Sanitation

The organization and training of sanitary teams for disinfestations work has taken top priority in the agenda of sanitation, due to the occurrence of sporadic cases of typhus. Efforts to prevent any widespread recurrence of typhus is being made by intense concentration on:

1. Early case finding, reporting and through disinfestations of all people who presumably could have been in contact with the foci of infection.
2. Residual spraying of railroad cars with a DDT – Pyrethrum – creosol solution is being done to prevent the spread and migration of the infection by the crowds habituating these facilities. Details appear under typhus control.

All prefectural Military Government medical officers and chiefs of the Japanese prefectural health departments have been thoroughly instructed in the measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of last year's typhus outbreak.

Water Supply

A conference was held with representatives from ESS, Industry Division, Chemicals Branch, 8th Army Eng. L-5 Section, 8th Army GHQ Engineer, Sanitary Engineer Branch of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP, to discuss chlorine for water supplies. It was agreed that a 500 ton monthly floating surplus be maintained, half to be retained in Army stock piles and half at water works. The chlorine is to be procured from Japanese sources.

Venereal Disease Control

Military Government Health Officers should give the closest supervision to their major health center venereal disease clinic. The medical and nursing techniques used there, as well as the general handling and public health teaching of the patients must be according to modern public health standards. Archaic treatment methods and mechanical handling of patients without regard for possible pathology present, such as is seen in hospitals for prostitutes, should not be tolerated. Each patient must receive a complete study and individual care.

This venereal disease clinic in the major health center will be the place where additional physicians and nurses, who will staff other health center V. D. clinics, will be trained. These health center clinics eventually will be the places where senior medical students will receive their public health training in modern venereal disease control methods.

Laboratories doing the diagnostic work for the health center clinics should have their techniques checked, and receive as much supervision as is practicable from nearby U.S. Army laboratory technicians.

In so far as it can be done, the prefectural authorities should be encouraged to require a serological test for syphilis on all pregnant women.

If labor or agricultural unions are an important group in the prefectures, they should be called upon to play an important part in the community V.D. Council.

Port Quarantine

Repatriation from the Russian-controlled area continues at the rates which were agreed upon. For the month of February 60,000 shipping spaces have been requested by the Russian Authorities for the movement of repatriates from Dairen.

The ports of Genzan and Kanko in North Korea, Nakhodka in Siberia, and Maoka on Sakhalin are not out-processing any repatriates at the present time.

The Japanese Government has been instructed to carry out health and customs processing on the first group of German nationals to be repatriated to Germany. These people will be assembled at Uraga where they will board ship for their homeland.

The Repatriation Reception Center at Hakodate is soon to go on a standby basis. This will leave only the centers at Maizuru, Uraga, Sasebo and Kure on an active status. Uraga is being held open for the completion of repatriation to Germany.

Report of Quarantinable Disease at Ports:

Week Ending 11 January: Repatriation ship, EIHO MARU, from Genzan, to Sasebo; smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths. Date of diagnosis, 8 January.

Week Ending 12 January – Negative.

SECTION VII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Nutrition Survey – Week Ending 24 January 1947

Presented are summarized tables on the average deviation of body weights of more than 10% together with percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies in cities of Japan.

NUTRITION SURVEY – NINE CITIES – 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the November results are shown the previous results to summarize for 1946. Cities included are Tokyo, “Four Cities” (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka), “Eight Cities” (“Four Cities” plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama) and “Nine Cities” (Tokyo plus “Eight Cities”).

NUTRITION SURVEY – NINE CITIES – 1946

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the November results are shown the previous results to summarize for 1946. Cities included are Tokyo, “Four Cities” (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka), “Eight Cities” (“Four Cities” plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama) and “Nine Cities” (Tokyo plus “Eight Cities”).

CITIES	MONTH	NO.	ANE- MIA	HYPER- THALMIA	XEROPH- THALMIA	CHEIL- OSIS	GLOSS- IT IS	LOSS OF KNEE JERK	DED- MA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY- CARDIA	DELAYED MENST	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE MAL- GROWTH	NO SYMP- TOMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPTOM
Tokyo	Dec. '45	31,965	6.9	2.9	-	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.4	19.3	-	-	-	-
	May. '46	32,871	9.5	3.1	0.3	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	2.3	7.2	18.8	39.0	1.7	63.6	36.4
	Aug. '46	31,116	7.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	1.7	10.3	1.0	1.7	3.3	18.5	27.8	1.9	70.6	29.4
	Nov. '46	29,89#	4.1	1.9	0.1	6.0	2.0	9.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	16.5	24.0	0.5	73.0	27.0
"Four Cities"	Feb. '46	29,257	10.2	4.4	-	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	2.1	4.8	21.1	-	-	-	-
	May. '46	30,299	8.7	3.0	0.2	6.2	2.3	8.6	4.0	2.3	7.9	19.0	25.5	1.2	66.1	33.9
	Aug. '46	31,346	11.0	1.0	0.1	5.0	2.8	9.2	3.6	1.9	3.8	19.4	29.7	2.8	68.6	31.4
	Nov. '46	39,323	7.9	2.2	0.1	6.0	1.2	5.5	3.0	1.1	1.4	19.5	28.4	0.5	73.6	26.4
"Eight Cities"	May. '46	45,586	10.1	3.9	0.3	8.5	3.9	10.2	5.0	2.4	5.6	20.8	32.6	1.4	62.2	37.8
	Aug. '46	46,420	9.0	0.9	0.1	5.4	2.1	10.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	19.3	29.6	1.8	69.4	30.6
	Nov. '46	45,267	6.2	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.1	6.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	18.5	25.7	0.5	74.0	26.#
"Nine Cities"	May. '46	78,457	9.8	3.6	0.3	8.1	3.5	11.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	19.9	35.4	1.5	62.8	37.2
	Aug. '46	77,536	8.2	0.9	0.2	5.8	1.9	10.2	2.5	1.8	3.3	19.0	28.6	1.8	69.9	30.1
	Nov. '46	75,157	5.4	2.0	0.1	6.1	1.4	7.6	2.1	0.9	1.5	17.7	25.0	0.5	73.6	26.4

Notes: 1. Three sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:

- a. Delayed Menstruation. Per cent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
- b. Impaired lactation. Per cent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
- c. Bone mal-growth. Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.

2. No symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.

3. One or more symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

NUTRITION SURVEY – JAPANESE CITIES – 1946

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in cities in Japan from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined (shown in parentheses). Cities included are Tokyo, “4 cities” (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka) and “8 cities” (4 cities plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). For November, the data are given complete for those underweight, overweight and within the 10% limit, but for May and August, only the underweights are shown. The February findings are not included as they were surveyed for deviations of more than 5%.

		Age	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-	Average	
Month	No.		% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	
Tokyo	May.	32871	Less	27.8 1.7 (1236)	24.4 2.3 (3960)	15.2 3.4 (5565)	17.1 4.9 (4393)	21.3 7.3 (2303)	23.2 7.6 (4093)	32.0 7.7 (4021)	40.3 8.3 (3736)	59.4 9.1 (3564)	28.2 6.7 (32871)
	Aug.	31114	Less	27.9 1.6 (1173)	18.3 3.0 (4045)	12.0 2.8 (5115)	19.3 5.2 (4346)	26.5 8.3 (2138)	30.0 8.1 (3776)	36.2 8.3 (3795)	47.0 7.5 (3451)	64.1 8.9 (3275)	29.9 7.0 (31114)
	Nov.	29668	Less	22.8 1.9	15.5 2.1	9.0 2.7	10.3 4.6	13.2 6.5	17.6 6.6	23.4 6.5	31.5 7.1	45.9 7.8	19.8 5.8
			±	55	68	71	68	68	68	65	61	50	65
			Over	22.0 1.6 (1349)	16.2 2.3 (4379)	20.0 3.1 (5433)	21.5 4.5 (3557)	19.0 8.8 (1788)	14.0 6.8 (3396)	11.3 7.2 (3495)	7.7 7.5 (3198)	4.0 6.2 (3073)	15.0 4.7 (29668)
Cities													
May													
Aug.	31347	Less	32.5 1.4 (1244)	16.0 2.2 (3742)	10.9 3.4 (4599)	16.5 5.0 (3943)	24.3 7.0 (2523)	25.3 7.4 (4137)	36.1 7.6 (3950)	30.2 8.0 (3532)	44.8 8.3 (3677)	19.6 6.4 (31347)	
Nov.	29906	Less	25.3 1.5	15.9 1.9	9.0 3.0	9.6 5.1	11.9 7.1	15.2 7.5	22.4 7.6	30.2 8.0	44.8 8.3	19.6 6.4	
			±	52	67	70	68	70	72	67	62	52	65
			Over	23.0 1.5 (1432)	16.9 2.3 (3849)	21.4 3.2 (4736)	22.1 5.1 (4044)	18.5 7.6 (2201)	12.6 7.6 (3462)	10.6 7.8 (3629)	8.2 7.6 (3152)	3.6 8.0 (3401)	15.0 4.9 (29906)
Month													
Aug	46364	Less	29.5 1.5 (1905)	16.0 2.3 (5564)	10.8 3.4 (6798)	17.3 5.1 (5883)	23.6 7.2 (3725)	25.5 7.6 (6103)	33.6 7.7 (5818)	44.6 8.5 (5058)	59.5 8.5 (5510)	28.3 6.9 (46364)	
Nov	44669	Less	24.4 1.5	14.3 2.0	7.7 3.1	8.1 5.1	10.5 7.1	13.6 7.6	19.8 7.6	28.1 7.8	41.6 8.3	17.6 6.4	
			±	54	69	70	69	68	71	68	62	54	66
			Over	21.8 1.5 (2046)	16.7 2.3 (5680)	22.1 3.2 (7117)	23.0 5.1 (6313)	21.3 7.8 (3296)	15.5 8.0 (5259)	12.2 8.0 (5397)	9.9 7.8 (4536)	4.4 8.0 (5016)	16.3 5.2 (44669)

SECTION VIII
VITAL STATISTICS

Births The number of births reported (183,965) in December is the lowest number recorded in the last 4 months and represents a 6 percent decline from the high point (195,993) established in November. The birth rate declined 9 percent from 32.6 per 1,000 population in November to 29.6 in December. The decrease was slightly more pronounced in the non-city population than in the population living in cities or “shi”.

Deaths Deaths increased for the first time in 6 months but did not reach the high levels established from July to September. The number reported for December (102,103) represents a 15 percent increase over the November figure (88,425). In the previous summation it was pointed out that the registration for July, August and September were probably artificially high due to the inclusion of deaths of Japanese nationals outside of Japan. The increase in December, however, is in line with past experience and reflects the usual increase in deaths during the winter months when respiratory diseases are at a peak.

The death rate increased nearly 12 percent from 14.7 in November to 16.4 in December. Increases were recorded in all prefectural rates except those for Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Nagano and Nagasaki. In general, the greatest increases in rates occurred in prefectures in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Exceptionally high relative increases were recorded for the prefectures which suffered from the earthquake and tidal wave.

Infant Deaths Infant deaths (16,739) increased more than 45 percent above the November figure (11,390) to establish a new high for the last 6 months of 1946. Infant deaths accounted for nearly 40 percent of the increase in total deaths. The infant death rate was 91.0 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate among the non-city or “gun” population (95.7 in December) has been consistently higher than among the city or “shi” population (79.7 in December), but the trends have followed very much the same pattern.

Stillbirths Stillbirths continued to increase. The number reported for December (9,350) was nearly 8 percent higher than the number reported for November (8,682). The December rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births. Although the city rate (58.9) remained higher than the non-city rate (47.4) nearly all of the increase occurred in the non-city areas.

Marriages Marriages continued to increase and, in fact, reached a new high point for the 6 month period July to December. The number reported in December (64,393) was more than 20 percent higher than the number reported in November (52,177).

The marriage rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population was approximately 20 percent higher than the November rate of 8.7. The city rate increased only 7 percent from 8.4 to 9.0 and the non-city rate increased 25 percent from 8.8 to 11.0.

Divorces The number of divorces in December (6,627) was approximately 6 percent higher than the figure (6,245) reported for the previous month. The entire increase occurred in non-city areas and there was even a slight decrease in the number of divorces recorded for cities or “shi”. The divorce rate for all Japan was 1.1 in December compared with 1.0 in November.

Corrections November reports from 8 villages in 2 prefectures, which were received too late to be included in the November Summary are shown below:

	Birth	Death	Infant Death	Stillbirth	Marriage	Divorce
Total	114	69	11	6	36	6
Hokkaido	47	24	9	5	11	0
Yamaguchi	67	45	2	1	25	6

Because a fire destroyed the local office, no report for November or December has been received from Mizukami-mura, Tama-gun, Kumamoto prefecture. This is a small village which had only 17 births and 9 deaths in October.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Infant Death	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	183,965	102,103	16,739	9,350	64,393	6,627
Total all "Shi"	54,370	29,856	4,336	3,201	17,029	1,941
Total all "Gun"	129,595	72,247	12,403	6,149	47,364	4,686
Aichi	7,401	3,696	668	289	2,011	199
Akita	3,383	1,672	354	198	1,654	178
Aomori	3,223	1,526	363	140	1,109	113
Chiba	5,169	2,881	549	239	1,749	119
Ehime	3,813	1,831	296	168	1,312	148
Fukui	1,438	987	130	92	639	77
Fukuoka	8,529	4,398	712	417	2,521	309
Fukushima	4,578	2,373	408	260	1,711	214
Gifu	3,314	2,014	344	144	1,090	127
Gumma	3,767	1,841	313	236	1,259	113
Hiroshima	4,216	2,639	374	225	1,717	236
Hokkaido	9,297	4,473	940	452	3,218	240
Hyogo	6,304	3,737	522	369	1,971	235
Ibaraki	5,322	2,610	532	244	1,616	112
Ishikawa	2,469	1,201	249	109	1,088	114
Iwate	3,349	1,784	391	156	1,182	148
Kagawa	2,366	1,212	222	119	828	87
Kagoshima	4,177	2,331	327	205	1,352	176
Kanagawa	4,591	2,479	400	240	1,513	133
Kochi	2,298	1,881	208	106	826	107
Kumamoto	4,713	2,501	376	200	1,634	159
Kyoto	3,675	2,133	287	192	1,040	132
Mie	3,323	1,953	346	152	968	97
Miyagi	3,541	1,821	306	217	1,411	123
Miyazaki	3,254	1,430	270	135	832	111
Nagano	4,300	3,062	401	250	1,897	136
Nagasaki	4,297	2,484	329	172	1,436	141
Nara	1,618	1,133	147	86	563	58
Niigata	5,060	2,860	425	258	3,056	218
Oita	3,084	1,839	288	154	1,088	111
Okayama	3,727	2,419	385	227	1,253	147
Osaka	6,935	3,887	564	387	1,832	231
Saga	2,526	1,448	276	90	725	82
Saitama	5,606	2,788	525	299	1,607	131
Shiga	1,867	1,368	186	105	582	68
Shimane	2,251	1,283	210	138	898	108
Shizuoka	5,486	3,359	506	258	1,970	222
Tochigi	3,711	1,854	328	211	1,189	116
Tokushima	2,163	1,298	211	142	656	92
Tokyo	9,688	5,187	768	533	3,353	294
Tottori	1,262	746	100	87	470	56
Toyama	2,779	1,285	286	117	1,263	176
Wakayama	1,942	1,443	143	89	657	91
Yamagata	2,763	1,757	300	145	1,739	122
Yamaguchi	3,600	2,148	288	209	1,279	160
Yamanashi	1,790	1,051	186	89	629	60

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Prefecture	Births Rate*	Deaths Rate*	Infant Deaths Rate**	Still Births Rate**	Marriages Rate*	Divorces Rate*
All Japan	29.6	16.4	91.0	50.8	10.4	1.1
Total all "Shi"	28.8	15.8	79.7	51.9	9.0	1.0
Total all "Gun"	30.0	16.7	95.7	47.4	11.0	1.1
Aichi	29.9	14.9	90.3	39.0	8.1	0.8
Akita	33.3	16.5	104.6	58.5	16.3	1.8
Aomori	34.8	16.5	112.6	43.4	12.0	1.2
Chiba	30.3	16.9	106.2	46.2	10.3	0.7
Ehime	32.5	15.6	77.6	44.1	11.2	1.3
Fukui	24.3	16.7	90.4	64.0	10.8	1.3
Fukuoka	34.6	17.3	83.5	48.9	10.2	1.3
Fukushima	28.1	14.6	89.1	56.8	10.5	1.3
Gifu	27.0	16.4	103.8	43.5	8.9	1.0
Gumma	29.1	14.2	83.1	62.6	9.7	0.9
Hiroshima	26.1	16.3	88.7	53.4	10.6	1.5
Hokkaido	31.4	15.1	101.1	48.6	10.9	0.8
Hyogo	26.3	15.6	82.8	58.5	8.2	1.0
Ibaraki	32.3	15.8	100.0	45.8	9.8	0.7
Ishikawa	33.1	16.1	100.5	44.1	14.6	1.5
Iwate	32.4	17.3	116.8	46.6	11.4	1.4
Kagawa	31.9	16.4	93.8	50.3	11.2	1.2
Kagoshima	30.2	16.8	78.3	49.1	9.8	1.3
Kanagawa	26.8	14.5	87.1	52.3	8.8	0.8
Kochi	33.9	27.8	90.5	46.1	12.2	1.6
Kumamoto	34.0	18.0	79.8	42.4	11.8	1.1
Kyoto	26.7	15.5	78.1	52.2	7.5	1.0
Mie	28.5	16.8	104.1	45.7	8.3	0.8
Miyagi	28.5	14.7	86.4	61.3	11.4	1.0
Miyazaki	40.0	17.6	83.0	41.5	10.2	1.4
Nagano	25.0	17.8	93.3	58.1	11.0	0.8
Nagasaki	35.7	20.6	76.6	40.0	11.9	1.2
Nara	25.6	17.9	90.9	53.2	8.9	0.9
Niigata	25.6	14.5	84.0	51.0	15.5	1.1
Oita	31.6	18.9	93.4	49.9	11.2	1.1
Okayama	28.5	18.5	103.3	60.9	9.6	1.1
Osaka	27.4	15.4	81.3	55.8	7.2	0.9
Saga	34.7	19.9	109.3	35.6	10.0	1.1
Saitama	32.5	16.2	93.6	53.3	9.3	0.8
Shiga	26.4	19.4	99.6	56.2	8.2	1.0
Shimane	31.2	17.8	93.3	61.3	12.5	1.5
Shizuoka	28.6	17.5	92.2	47.0	10.3	1.2
Tochigi	29.1	14.5	88.4	56.9	9.3	0.9
Tokushima	30.7	18.4	97.5	65.6	9.3	1.3
Tokyo	27.3	14.6	79.3	55.0	9.4	0.8
Tottori	26.7	15.8	79.2	68.9	9.9	1.2
Toyama	35.1	16.2	102.9	42.1	15.9	2.2
Wakayama	24.5	18.2	73.6	45.8	8.3	1.1

Yamagata	25.1	16.0	108.6	52.5	15.8	1.1
Yamaguchi	30.8	18.4	80.0	58.1	10.9	1.4
Yamanashi	26.4	15.5	103.9	49.7	9.3	0.9

* Per annum rates per 1,000 population.

**Per annum rates per 1,000 live births.

SECTION IX SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported a conference has been held with insurance department heads from all prefectures in the Kanto Region and Tokyo-To, relative to increasing the patient census and emphasizing greater use of the Chiba Health Insurance Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Adjustments are being made to admit members of the National Health Insurance Associations in the Chiba Prefecture to the aforementioned sanatoriums on a reimburseable basis. The Sanatorium has adequate facilities and staff supplemented by a reasonable budget to operate at near capacity.

Postal Insurance

Post Office Insurance and Annuities are two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, but due to the extremely wide application (over 91 million policies with 26 million yen face value are currently effective) consideration must be given to these systems in appraising the social insurance.

SECTION X MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-8 20 Jan 47 – Correction of error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421
- PHMJG-9 20 Jan 47 – Additions to list of Reported Diseases.
- PHMJG-10 21 Jan 47 – Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 18 January 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 18 January 1947.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 52 week period ending 28 December 1946 with digest.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
26 January – 1 February
1947
Number 5**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
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SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
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SECTION IX - Vital Statistics
SECTION X - Medical Service
SECTION XI - Consultant
SECTION XII - Memorandum to I.J.G.

SECTION I GENERAL

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins

Various divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section are preparing technical bulletins. They will be designated "TB-PH (Technical Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section)" followed by the Division name and bulletin number and will be distributed to each M.G. team in Japan. Bulletins will be numbered consecutively by Division. A limited number of file copies will be maintained and may be secured from the Public Health and Welfare Section upon request. Certain of these bulletins will be turned over to the Ministry of Welfare for translation, reproduction and distribution to prefectural health officials.

T.B.'s entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Veterinary Officers" and "Foreign Nationals" will not be translated into Japanese, nor will English translations be given to the Japanese. The purpose of the above mentioned bulletins is for the guidance of the Military Government Health and Welfare Officers only.

The remaining technical bulletins are for the guidance of Military Government Health and Welfare Officers and Japanese health officers. It is intended that they should serve to coordinate all Military Government Health and Welfare activities between the various Military Government teams and between the teams and the prefectural governments. They will be of great value in standardizing public health practices and procedures throughout Japan. They will also serve to facilitate instruction and surveillance of health and welfare activities throughout the nation.

Additional bulletins will be prepared and distributed from time to time as the need arises.

Two bulletins entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers" and "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers" were distributed on 10 January 1947. T.B.'s covering smallpox, tuberculosis, meat inspection and dairy inspection have been prepared and will be distributed in the near future.

SECTION II WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 9 September 1946, has been received which includes Law No.17 - "Daily Life Protection Law" on pages 1-4.

Mimeographed copies of that portion of the English Edition dealing with the "Daily Life Protection Law" have been procured for the information of Military Government Teams and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Central Social Undertaking Committee

This committee was organized in December 1946 to study, discuss and make recommendations to the Health and Welfare Ministry on all matters relating to public welfare. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin, for period 15 Dec - 21 Dec, 1946 page 3 same subject.)

It is now known as the "Central Social Work Committee" and one of its first responsibilities was, to study and make specific recommendations on the vagrant child problem as requested by the Health and Welfare Ministry on 11 December 1946.

The Committee, after preliminary studies, realized the need of a welfare program for children in general and have presented to the Health and Welfare Ministry, in draft form, recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law."

Children Welfare Law (Proposed)

Conferences are now being held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry to study the recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law" by the Central Social Work Committee.

The draft of the proposed "Children Welfare law" is in three sections, namely; (1) General Principles (2) Provisions for Health and Culture of Children and Pregnant Women (3) Provisions for the Protection of Problem Children and Waifs.

Considerable time will be necessary to perfect the draft of the proposed "Children Welfare Law" but it is anticipated that it will be in final form for presentation to the Diet, for their consideration, within two months.

School Lunch Program

The school lunch program which was inaugurated by the Education Ministry in cooperation with the Health and Welfare Ministry on 23 December 1946 is progressing satisfactorily.

The program is expanding in the larger urban centers and it is anticipated that over 2,000,000 city school children will be benefiting from this program at the close of this month.

It is reported that approximately 3,000,000 country school children are now included in local (village areas) school lunch programs which at present are supported entirely by local contributions and purchases.

Foreign Nationals

Complaint has been received from the American Consul at Yokohama that within the last few days his office has been swamped with birth certificates received through the mail from Nisei-Americans. Each Nisei who wishes to establish his American citizenship is required to bring his birth certificate in person to the American Consulate (Yokohama). Prefectural officials should be informed of this fact and Nisei who approach military government officers concerning this matter should be so informed.

Nisei, though American born, are not entitled to the Foreign Nationals' ration until certified as American citizens by a certificate issued by the American Consul.

Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare

A national level "action" committee to be known as this "Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare," was inaugurated in Tokyo this week to study the problems of young women (former factory workers and others) and to coordinate activities in this field to prevent young girls from falling into illicit relationships.

Represented at the organization meetings were the following: Japanese Red Cross, Salvation Army, W.C.T.U, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., All-Japan Religious Association, Catholic Charities, Welfare, Education, Home and Justice Ministries.

All of these agencies have been active in varying degrees in certain fields of social and welfare rehabilitation and now with intelligent and mutual cooperation between these public and private agencies real progress in this subject field is expected. Sub-committees have been designated in the following fields: rescue and protection; medical and mental treatment; housing and rehabilitation; vocational training and guidance and placement. Attention of the public is to be called to the problems of many young girls through news stories, editorials, movie shorts, and other media in an all out effort to gain national support.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 26 January - 1 February 1947.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for November 1946, submitted by the veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

	<u>Sheep & Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number					
Number slaughtered	24,694	822	377	5589	6733
Condemned Ante mortem	-	-	-	-	-
Condemned Post mortem					
Total	13	2	-	-	5
Partial	476	12	-	46	320
Viscera	4,222	51	-	1,570	829

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for November 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards <u>a</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>A</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	5
Over bacterial standards <u>a</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>A</u>	1

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5,564
Samples examined	7,592
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	645
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	822
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3,229
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	265
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	411

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	42
Samples examined	71
Over bacterial standards <u>c</u>	9
Under butterfat standards <u>d</u>	0

a - 50,000 per cc.

b - 3.3 per cent.

c - 2,000,000 per cc.

d - 3.0 per cent.

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

A conference of orthodontia instructors met in Tokyo to determine the curriculum of the new courses to be established in the dental schools.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The affiliation with the Matsuzawa Hospital has been changed as follows: The third year students will attend 1 April 1947 for a three week period. The next senior class of students will be sent in groups of 30, the first of

each month beginning June 1947, for a period of three weeks. Tuition fee of 300 yen per group will be paid by the school. Lecture fees will be paid depending on the number of lectures. The students will commute.

Demonstration School of Nursing

The hospital census (patients) as of 24 January showed a total of 206; as of 31 January, 234. There has been a gradual increase since the Demonstration school has been in operation.

Japanese National Association (Nurses and Midwives)

The Educational committee of the Clinical Nurses section of the Association have made plans for a one month course to be given to supervisors and superintendents of hospitals. This will be given in Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo in March 1947. This course is to help prepare the nurses, in charge of the training school programs of the many training school changes that will be taking place in the near future and for a better understanding of the problems of the students who will be going into the schools of nursing from the new programs.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

Production program for mixing and milling 10% DDT Dust and DDT residual effect spray has been initiated. This program will provide sufficient quantities for civilian needs at an early date. Reports are reaching this section that Military Government units are requesting DDT products through Japanese channels. The program is not sufficiently advanced to permit a change in the normal supply system. It is expected that this change can be made on or about 1 March 1947. Announcement will be made in later weekly bulletins of the actual date for beginning of the distribution of these products through Japanese channels.

Production of DDT Dusters during period 20 - 25 January was 2618. No spraying equipment was produced during this period. New program of production for spraying equipment will be started on or about 1 February. Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment is sufficient to permit export of small requirements for Korea.

A total of 100 pounds of Stephania Cepharrantha (crude drug) was shipped to the St. Louis Medical Depot in compliance with request of the War Department. This crude drug is to be used for medical department research.

A complete survey of Japan, to determine the number of photoroentographic machines which may be utilized for anti-tuberculosis campaign, has been made. This survey indicates a total of 365 machines which are in excellent condition and 121 machines which require repair. Additional information is being obtained as to advisability of repairing these machines. Production of photoroentographic machines has been started. Large scale production will not be realized until the month of March. Production of 35 mm film for this program is delayed due to strikes, inadequate coal supply and fulfillment of orders for x-ray film.

Santonin, a widely used drug which hereto had been previously imported from the U.S. will be produced in such quantities in Japan as to take care of their needs in the future.

The production of anesthetic ether is steadily increasing. Present production schedule is 600 kilograms monthly.

Distribution

Plans are being prepared by the Japanese Central Liaison Office, in coordination with the Welfare and Finance Ministries, for the procurement and financing of medical supplies for Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

Narcotics

A Tokyo narcotic squad has been appointed by the Metropolitan Police Board as a result of conferences between police officials and the Narcotic Control Officer. The narcotic squad, composed of ten police investigators, will work in close liaison with Tokyo-To narcotic officials on narcotic thefts, burglaries and robberies and other related narcotic violations. An orientation lecture on the modus operandi of such a squad working with Federal

Narcotic Agents in the United States was given the officers by the Narcotic Control Officer. More effective enforcement in combating narcotic crime in Tokyo should result from the organization of this police squad.

Representative stocks will be in the hands of all central wholesalers within a few days as the result of large movements of cleaned and repackaged former military narcotics between Tokyo and Osaka. Arrangements for shipment by rail were completed by the Ministry of Welfare and the Transportation Ministry. The narcotics were shipped with an armed police guard and reached their destinations without mishap.

Some procurators in Japanese courts have failed to realize narcotic violators may be punished with penal servitude and 5000 yen. Heretofore a combination sentence was not possible. The Ministry of Justice is being directed to bring this to the attention of all procurators.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A report was received of an alleged outbreak of food poisoning among school children in Osaka. Investigation showed the symptoms consist of urticaria only, no vomiting, diarrhea or fever being reported. Some 2500 of the approximately 28,000 children participating in the school lunch program were affected. The reactions, apparently a protein allergy, were said to have been traced to tinned beef used in the program. Laboratory examination and cultures failed to demonstrate any growth of organisms. An interesting phenomenon was the distribution of reactions by age, the frequency increasing progressively from the first through the sixth grade.

Typhus Control

Study of most of the cases of typhus from three prefectures confirmed by Weil-Felix test show a high percentage of murine typhus during November 1946, thru January 1947. This emphasizes the importance of rodent and flea control as an addition to the control measures designed for louse-borne typhus. The personnel dusting and spraying in the home of the suspect typhus case should be instructed to look for and dust thoroughly rat runs, rat burrows, nests, etc. in the immediate environs of the case.

Be on guard against public health officers who fail to report cases. An instance was recently found where cases occurring from September thru December were "hoarded". Forty-two cases were reported as a "lump sum" the first part of January.

Venereal Disease Control

Syphilis in Pregnancy

Pregnant women infected with syphilis offer one of the most important groups that can benefit by modern venereal disease control methods. One of the most satisfying experiences for the venereologist is to be able to assure mothers of a non-infected baby if proper treatment is taken.

Hospitals, private physicians, clinics, and midwives should be strictly enjoined to obtain at least one STS on every pregnant woman. Treatment begun before the fifth month of pregnancy will practically assure the mother of a baby free from syphilis.

In the treatment of these mothers, public facilities under the close supervision of the Military Government Health Officer should be offered free if necessary. Accepted treatment schedules should be followed and treatment should be continuous throughout pregnancy. These patients are deserving of penicillin mapharsen and bismuth.

Most pregnant women take treatment very well, but the clinician should be especially instructed to question the patients carefully at each visit for reactions to the previous treatment.

Pregnancy "dampens" the signs and symptoms of syphilis so that the majority of pregnant women are unaware of the existence of the disease.

Get a blood test on all pregnant women, Babies need not be born with syphilis.

Sanitation

Water Supplies

The following municipal supplies are being operated and chlorinated under the supervision of the Eighth Army and have been, or are in the process of being, placed on the list of supplies classed as "potable without further treatment":

Tokyo	Kyoto
Yokohama	Kawasaki
Yokosuka	Sendai

Information regarding the procedure to be followed to have a supply approved is being distributed by the water supply engineer, L-5 Section, Eighth Army Engineer, Headquarters, Eighth Army.

Sewers

Cleaning and repairing sewer projects have been going on in Tokyo-To, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Kofu, and several other prefectures with a varying degree of success. Generally, however, the accomplishments have far more than justified the expenditure of money and effort. Emphasis is being put on this type of work as being not only important for the health of the public, but an excellent way of utilizing unemployed labor.

Insect and Rodent Control

The chief function of the sanitary teams at the present time is disinfestations work and rodent control for the control of typhus. There are in each prefecture sufficient personnel that are trained in methods of disinfestations and other phases of insect and rodent control to carry on any program that might be necessary in the control of typhus.

Plans for the 1947 mosquito control program are being studied. The production of pyrethrum emulsion, creosote solutions and antu, is being carried on satisfactorily and it is thought that ample quantities of these materials are available at the present time and can be expanded to meet any future exigency.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Recently a survey was made of a Health Insurance Office in Tokyo-To. This office serves as the collecting agency for all industries, in a certain area, who have more than 5 but less than 300 employees and are carrying membership in the Collective Health Insurance Association. This insurance area does not have a central hospital or clinic. Those desiring medical care are allowed to go to one of the listed insurance doctors of their own choice. The same privilege prevails as to hospitalization. It was reported that approximately 4% of the total membership is about the average requesting medical care. Representatives of the associations were of the opinion that a central clinic would not only be economical but more efficient in rendering adequate medical care and would increase interest in the general health program.

National Health Insurance

A survey of several National Health Insurance Associations in the vicinity of Tokyo revealed the information that each association would be operating at a deficit unless additional government subsidies are received. Plans are being made to request increased premium fees from members but it is the general opinion that additional government subsidies should be assured for meeting the inflation before increasing members contributions. An adjustment in the rationing of medical supplies is considered necessary in order for the associations in the rural districts to obtain an adequate supply of medical items.

SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS

Registration problem in Kure and Hiroshima were studied. Tentative plans were made for testing the completeness of the registration of births and deaths in these cities.

The Advisory Committee on Vital Statistic to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics had its tenth meeting. The Advisory Committee on Vital Registration to the Justice Ministry had its fourth meeting.

SECTION X MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

There were 3,081 hospitals reported for the period ending 13 December 1946 with a bed capacity of 216,206 of which 106,073 were occupied. During this period 265,396 out patients were treated.

In a meeting of all divisions of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, with representatives of Japan Council on Medical Education, Ministry of Welfare and officials of the Public Health Institute, the tentative curriculum for training public health officers was approved. Health officers who are to receive this three months' refresher course will be selected from the field by officials of the prefectures who will recommend them to the Ministry of Welfare for training by the newly reorganized Public Health Institute. Instruction will begin early in April.

SECTION XI CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Nutrition surveys for families of special workers, covering coal mines, copper mines and railroad employees are shown in the attached surveys.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

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

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

1. Kosaka Copper Mine in Akita
2. Railway workers of Tokyo

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capital per Day					
	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	1109	1186	1257	627	616	617
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.815	0.806	0.814
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	12.2	6.4	16.8	13.9	14.0	15.6
Vegetable	38.2	52.4	38.2	46.6	59.8	42.9
Total	50.4	58.8	55.0	60.5	73.8	58.5
<u>Fat</u>	44.8	6.1	12.2	10.2	19.1	11.9
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	293.0	315.2	351.5	327.2	344.7	402.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1092	1177	1549	1035	1198	1249
Free Market	245	269	138	561	529	607
Home Production	76	135	-	24	99	58
Gift	-	3	-	66	70	88
Total	1413	1584	1687	1686	1896	2002

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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

	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	303.5	262.0	372.0	238.3	66.0	238.4
Wheat	-	1.1	2.5	} 143.7	291.9	56.9
Barley	-	-	2.2		18.5	18.4
Others	0.8	4.8	-		4.1	1.7
Total	304.3	267.9	376.7	386.1	389.5	315.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.9
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	-	-	44.2	36.4	7.5	524.4
White	9.4	502.6	133.0	17.5	126.9	19.3
Others	1.0	-	2.0	14.9	-	28.8
Total	10.4	502.6	179.2	68.8	134.4	572.5
<u>Sugars</u>	-	-	-	8.9	5.3	1.1
<u>Oils</u>	0.2	0.7	-	0.5	4.9	2.3
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	-	-	0.7	} 28.4	2.4	1.4
Soya products	-	-	8.7		20.2	9.8
Other beans	1.2	-	6.2		1.8	3.6
Total	1.2	-	15.6	30.2	23.7	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	52.0	38.0	104.7	41.6	39.4	68.7
Meat, Poultry	1.0	-	0.6	1.2	18.6	5.5
Eggs	0.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Milk	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Total	53.2	38.0	105.3	44.0	59.4	76.0
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	33.5	524.4	249.7	166.1	193.8	77.7
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus Tomatoes	0.1	4.6	-	1.3	25.1	4.0
Other Fruits	-	-	0.8	-	25.8	8.3
Other Veg.	254.7	25.0	36.4	72.5	163.9	188.8
Total	254.8	29.6	37.2	73.8	214.8	201.1
<u>Seaweeds</u>	1.1	1.2	0.5	4.9	1.8	5.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	7.5	-	-	2.3	1.0	0.3
Pickled	1.1	17.0	72.8	14.7	27.1	25.2
Total	8.6	17.0	72.8	17.0	28.1	25.5
<u>Flavours</u>	12.4	20.9	18.5	14.6	19.4	24.3
<u>Others</u>				14.8		

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

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

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

Average of 4 Coal Mines

1. Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
2. Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
- * 3. Fukuoka - Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano Coal Mines.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	189	3595	3577	3518
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>				
No. persons	0.852	0.877	0.864	0.899
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	7.7	14.9	7.2	15.6
Vegetable	46.6	46.5	64.7	59.4
Total	54.3	61.4	71.9	75.0
<u>Fat</u>	-	10.0	14.4	16.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	350.1	391.4	465.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Pation	1342	1453	1404	1844
Free Market	178	284	247	403
Home Production	16	46	313	152
Gift	35	33	46	26
Total	1571	1816	2010	2425

* Only Inasuki Coal Mine in Fukuoka was surveyed in February.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

COAL MINES

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

	February	May	August	November	
<u>Grains</u>	No Date				
Rice		363.1	108.0	266.1	
Wheat		}	173.4	142.5	
Barley			11.0	10.7	3.3
Others			4.1	69.8	8.1
Total		378.2	361.9	420.0	
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		-	0.06	0.2	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		123.1	14.4	295.2	
White		5.4	346.0	78.2	
Others		5.6	0.9	30.4	
Total		134.1	361.3	403.8	
<u>Sugars</u>		0.03	0.03	0.4	
<u>Oils</u>		0.1	1.6	2.6	
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		}	19.6	2.4	
Soya products			15.4	14.1	15.0
Other beans			0.9	15.3	18.8
Total		16.3	49.0	36.2	
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		85.0	26.0	38.2	
Meat, Poultry		0.5	0.6	2.6	
Eggs		1.2	1.1	0.3	
Milk		1.1	2.1	1.5	
Total		87.8	29.8	92.6	
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		314.1	304.1	184.7	
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus Tomatoes		0.2	38.7	0.6	
Other Fruits		0.01	13.1	4.5	
Other Veg.		87.0	134.3	228.0	
Total		87.2	186.1	233.1	
<u>Seaweeds</u>		6.8	8.1	1.5	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		3.1	0.4	0.4	
Pickled		40.4	18.8	91.7	
Total		43.5	19.2	92.1	
<u>Flavours</u>		12.6	15.8	26.0	
<u>Others</u>		12.0			

SECTION XII
MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

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

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan – week ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 4 week period ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan – week ending 25 January 1947.